

1980 Census of Population and Housing Summary Tape File 3D: Congressional Districts. Technical Documentation

D1-D80-S30D-14-TECH

Note: This technical documentation was issued at same time as the corresponding data file and does not necessarily reflect changes to the data file that may have been made later. We offer it as a service to our customers who have purchased the file, but we do not in general offer technical support for past data files. Note that although the documentation may refer to data on tape, the U.S. Census Bureau no longer releases data on magnetic tape; customers purchasing files previously released on tape will receive the file in ASCII on CD-ROM. For information about this and other technical documentation, please contact the Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Additionally, Census Bureau organization, telephone numbers, and staff cited in this technical documentation are not current. For updated information, see our Telephone Contacts site at <http://www.census.gov/contacts/www/contacts.html> or Staff Search at <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/main/email.cgi>.

U.S. Census Bureau
Marketing Services
Office

USCENSUSBUREAU
Helping You Make Informed Decisions • 1902-2002

U.S. Department of
Commerce
Economic and Statistics
Administration
U.S. Census Bureau



CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3D

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

UPDATE INFORMATION

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

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

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

* * * * *

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

State(s):

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

Name:

Address:

Phone:

This page intentionally left blank.

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3D, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1982

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director
C. Louis Kincannon, Deputy Director

DATA USER SERVICES DIVISION

Michael G. Garland, Chief
Marshall L. Turner, Jr., Assistant Chief
for User Services

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

* * * * *

The files should be cited as follows:

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

This technical documentation should be cited as follows:

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

* * * * *

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

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

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

USER NOTES

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

User Notes.....	iii
Part I--Information Specific to Summary Tape File 3	
Abstract.....	3
STF 3 File Description	
File Structure and Geographic Coverage.....	15
Calculation of Medians in STF 3.....	17
Suppression in STF 3	
No Suppression.....	23
Primary Suppression.....	23
Complementary Suppression.....	24
Programming with Suppression.....	24
Evaluating the Effect of Suppression.....	27
STF 3 Data Finder.....	29
STF 3 Table Outlines.....	39
How to Use the Data Dictionary.....	53
Data Dictionary.....	59
Part II--Information Applicable to Summary Tape Files 1-5	
Overview--1980 Census Summary Tape Program	
Content and Geographic Coverage of Summary	
Tape Files.....	181
1980 Census Maps.....	184
Relevant Articles and Publications.....	187
STF 3 Technical Information.....	189
Glossary.....	209
Questionnaire	
1980 Census Sample Questionnaire Facsimile.....	313
Appendix A--Geographic Coverage Within Summary Level	
STF 3D.....	323
Appendix B--Code Lists	
B1--Code List for Race Entries of "Other".....	329
B2--Code List for Entries of Languages Other	
Than English Spoken at Home.....	333
B3--Code List for Ancestry Entries.....	359
B4--Code List for Type of Group Quarters.....	409
B5--Industry Classification Codes.....	413
B6--Occupational Classification Codes for	
Detailed Occupational Categories.....	421
B7--1980 Census Labor Force Status Categories.....	437

PART I

Part I contains information specific to Summary Tape File 3.

ABSTRACT

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

TYPE OF FILE:

Summary statistics.

UNIVERSE DESCRIPTION:

All persons and housing units in the United States.

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

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

Population

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

Housing

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

*100-percent item from sample questionnaire.

Population

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

Housing

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

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

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

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

STF 3D provides summaries for States, congressional districts for the 98th Congress, counties, and those places (and, in 11 selected States for minor civil divisions) with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Districts for the 98th Congress are based on the 1980 census counts.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE SIZE:

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

FILE SORT SEQUENCE:

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

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

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

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

County Maps. The maps cover all counties and county equivalents except where the Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets cover an entire county. Most county maps are based on maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments on which the Bureau has superimposed boundaries and identifiers for most areas for which data are tabulated. There are inserts to county maps for some counties that contain American Indian reservations. For a more detailed discussion on county maps and American Indian reservation maps, see the section, "1980 Census Maps."

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

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

PHC80-R1. Users' Guide. This publication is a comprehensive guide to 1980 census data. It covers 1980 census subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and

tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, -B, etc.) as they are prepared. Part A, Text is currently available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is \$5.50.

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

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

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

RELATED PRINTED REPORTS AND MICROFICHE:

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

PHC80-4 Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress. This report presents statistics from the 1980 census on demographic and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The

congressional districts are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. The PHC80-4 series consists of an individual report for each State and for the District of Columbia. A map is included with the State report showing congressional district boundaries, county boundaries, and the locations of selected cities. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative at large nor for the District of Columbia. This report will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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

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

PC80-1-C General Social and Economic Characteristics. In addition to selected subjects which are shown in the PC80-1-B reports, statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language usage and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural farm residence), places (and towns and townships in selected States) of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

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

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

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

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

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

D.C. 20402. Microfiche paperprints of the reports are available from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Microfiche), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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

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

RELATED MACHINE-READABLE FILES AND MICROFICHE:

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

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

STF 1 provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSEA's, SMSA's urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. This file set includes data shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3, and PC80-1-A reports. All State files have been released. Data from the STF 1A file are also available on microfiche. STF 1D contains the same tables for States, counties, places, minor civil divisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants (in 11 selected States), and Congressional Districts for the 98th Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

FILE AVAILABILITY:

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

Pages 11 and 12 are omitted in STF 3D, Congressional Districts Technical Documentation.

Customer Services (Publications)	Name			Date	
	Organization			RETURN TO: Data User Services Division Customer Services (Publications) Bureau of the Census Washington, D.C. 20233	
	Address			Phone: 301/763-4100	
	City, State, ZIP			CUSTOMER: Make check or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents, but mail re- mittance to address shown. If to be charged to Supt. of Docs. account, indicate Deposit Account No.	
	Census Bureau Series No.	Quantity Desired	Title of Publication	Amount	
					TOTAL \$

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

GPO Order Form	Mail To: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402					
	Name			Credit Card Orders		
	Organization			Total charges \$ _____ Fill in the boxes below.		
	Address			Credit Card No. <input type="text"/>		
	City, State, ZIP			Expiration Date Month/Year <input type="text"/>		
	GPO Catalog No. or Stock No.	Quantity Desired	Title of Publication	Amount	Date	
					CUSTOMER: Make check or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents. If to be charged to Supt. of Docs. account, indicate Deposit Account No.	
					TOTAL \$	

STF 3 FILE DESCRIPTION

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

File Structure and Geographic Coverage

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

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

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

STF 3 Segment Arrangement

Segment No.	No. of Chars. (Geography)	Tables	No. of Chars. (Tables)	No. of Chars. (Padding)	Total Chars.
1	252	1-19	1,476	288	2,016
2	102	20-47	1,863	51	2,016
3	102	48-71	1,911	3	2,016
4	102	72-101	1,887	27	2,016
5	102	102-128	1,914	0	2,016
6	102	129-150	1,437	477	2,016
Total	762	1-150	10,488	846	12,096

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

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

FIGURE 1. Geographic Hierarchy of STF 3D

State

 Congressional district

 County or county equivalent or portion of county

 Places of 10,000+ or portion of place

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calculation of Medians in STF 3

Calculation of median values is done using a continuous distribution with the whole number as the mid-point of the class interval. However, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. Listed below in Figure 2 are the upper and lower intervals for each median in STF 3 and the median value set when it falls within that interval.

Figure 2. Upper and Lower Intervals for Computation of Median Variables in STF 3

I. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY INCOME

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

II. MEDIAN INCOME (Unrelated Individuals)

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

III. MEDIAN GROSS RENT

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

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

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

V. MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (NO MORTGAGE)

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

Pages 19-22 are omitted in STF 3D, Congressional Districts Technical Documentation.

SUPPRESSION IN STF 3

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

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

No Suppression

The following counts will never be suppressed:

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

Primary Suppression

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Complementary Suppression

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

Programming with Suppression

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

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

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

TABLE 133 CONTRACT RENT (26)

SUPFLG15 applies to all cells

SUPFLG15

Owner Occupied Housing Unit
Suppression Flag

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

133
134
137-140

0 No suppression
1 Suppression

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

Figure 7. Suppression Flags

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

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

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

Evaluating the Effect of Suppression

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

STF 3 DATA FINDER

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

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

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

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>TABLE NUMBER</u>
Housing Units (Including Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units)	4, 5, 6
Housing Units, Year-Round	11, 101, 102, 105-109, 111, 115-117, 120, 129, 130
Occupied	97-100, 104, 110, 112-114, 118, 119, 121-123, 141-150
Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium	133-140
Specified Renter-Occupied	124-132
Vacant	96
(See Also Housing Units [Including Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units] and/or Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Units)	
Vacant-For-Rent	129, 130
Income In 1979 (See Also Family Income In 1979 and Household Income In 1979)	68-70, 72-78, 80-85
Income Type In 1979	71, 72
Industry	65
Inmate Status	84, 85
Kitchen Facilities	115
Labor Force Status	47, 55-57
Labor Force Status In 1979	58
Lacking Central Heating Equipment (See Also Heating Equipment)	149, 150
Language Spoken At Home And Ability To Speak English	27
Marital Status	26, 30
Means of Transportation To Work	40
Median Family Income In 1979 (See Also Income In 1979)	74
Median Gross Rent (See Also Gross Rent)	127
	69

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

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

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

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

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

STF 3 TABLE OUTLINES

1. URBAN AND RURAL (3) [3]

Universe: Persons 50/

Total
Inside urbanized areas
Rural

Note: Urban is derived by subtracting rural from total.

2. UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS [1]

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

4. URBAN AND RURAL (3) [3]

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

Total
Inside urbanized areas
Rural

Note: Urban is derived by subtracting rural from total.

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

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

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

Universe: Persons In Rural Areas

Rural farm
Nonfarm

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

Universe: Persons In Rural Areas

Rural farm
Nonfarm

9. FAMILIES [1]

10. HOUSEHOLDS 3/ [1]

11. OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) [3]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Total
Occupied 3/
Vacant

12. RACE (17) [17]

Universe: Persons

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

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

Universe: Persons

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

14. RACE (5) [5]

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin

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

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

Universe: Persons

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

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

Female:
(Repeat Age)

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

Universe: Persons Of Specified Races

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

Female:
(Repeat Age)

Black:
(Repeat Sex by Age)

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

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

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

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin

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

Female:
(Repeat Age)

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

Universe: Households

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

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

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

Universe: Persons

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

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

Universe: Households 11/

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

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

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

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

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

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

Universe: Households With Householder Of Spanish Origin 11/

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

no wife present:
With own children
Without own children
Family with female householder, no husband present:
With own children
Without own children
Nonfamily household

Speak English not well or not at all

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

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

Universe: Own Children 10/

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

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

23. ANCESTRY (19) 40/ [19]

Universe: Persons

Single ancestry group:
Dutch (Codes 14, 15)
English (Codes 16-18, 96, 97)
French (Codes 28-31, 98)
German (Codes 32-44)
Greek (Codes 46-48)
Hungarian (Codes 113, 114)
Irish (Code 50)
Italian (Codes 52-73)
Norwegian (Code 78)
Polish (Codes 122-124)
Portuguese (Codes 79-81)
Russian (Codes 140-156) 49/
Scottish (Code 20)
Swedish (Code 82)
Ukrainian (Code 166)
Other (All other single ancestry codes) 53/
Multiple ancestry group
Ancestry not specified:
Other 13/
Not reported

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

Universe: Subfamilies

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

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

25. PERSONS IN SUBFAMILIES 12/ [1]

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

Universe: Persons 15 Years And Over

Male:
Single
Now married, except separated
Separated
Widowed
Divorced

Female:
(Repeat Marital Status)

29. ANCESTRY (6) 40/ [6]

Universe: Persons In Selected Multiple Ancestry Groups 14/

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

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

Universe: Persons 5 Years And Over

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

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

Universe: Families 15 To 44 Years

15 to 24 years:
Single
Ever married 15/

25 to 34 years:
(Repeat Marital Status)

35 to 44 years:
(Repeat Marital Status)

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

Universe: Females 15 To 44 Years

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

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

Universe: Persons In Group Quarters

Inmate of mental hospital (Codes 45-48)
Inmate of home for the aged (Codes 60-65, 71-75)
Inmate of other institution (Codes 1-5, 10-17, 20-27, 29-42, 50-53, 55) (Cell not used) 55/
In college dormitory (Code 87)
Other in group quarters (Codes 80-86, 89, 91-93, 95-98)

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

Universe: Persons

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

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

Universe: Persons 5 Years And Over

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

Abroad

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

Universe: Persons 5 Years And Over

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

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

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

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over 45/

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

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

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over 45/

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

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

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over 45/

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

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

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

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

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

Universe: Workers 16 Years And Over 45/

Car, truck, or van:
Drive alone
Carpool

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

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

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

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

42. AGGREGATE TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN MINUTES) 12/ [1]

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

43. PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY (5) [5]

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

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

44. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4) [4]

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

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

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

Universe: Persons 3 Years Old And Over Enrolled In School

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

White:
(Repeat School Enrollment)

Black:
(Repeat School Enrollment)

-more-

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

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

46. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4) [4]

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

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

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

Universe: Persons 16 To 19 Years Old

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

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

Universe: Persons 25 Years Old And Over

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

White:
(Repeat Years of School Completed)

Black:
(Repeat Years of School Completed)

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

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

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

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin 25 Years Old And Over

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

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

Universe: Persons 18 Years Old And Over

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

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

Universe: Civilian Persons 16 Years And Over

Male:
Veteran
Nonveteran

Female:
(Repeat Veteran Status)

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

Universe: Civilian Veterans 16 Years And Over

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

53. WORK DISABILITY STATUS (4) [4]

Universe: Noninstitutional Persons 16 To 64 Years 41/

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

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

Universe: Noninstitutional Persons 16 Years And Over 41/

16 to 64 years:
With a public transportation disability

No public transportation disability

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

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

Universe: Persons 16 Years And Over

Total:

Male:

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

Female:

(Repeat Labor Force Status)

White:

(Repeat Sex by Labor Force Status)

Black:

(Repeat Sex by Labor Force Status)

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

(Repeat Sex by Labor Force Status)

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

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

Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin 16 Years And Over

Male:

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

Female:

(Repeat Labor Force Status)

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

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

With own children under 6 years:

- In labor force
Not in labor force
- With own children 6 to 17 years only:
(Repeat Labor Force Status)
58. SEX (2) BY LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979 (4) [8]
- Universe: Persons 16 Years And Over
- Male:
In labor force in 1979:
Worked in 1979:
With unemployment in 1979
No unemployment in 1979
Did not work in 1979, with unemployment in 1979
Not in labor force in 1979
- Female:
(Repeat Labor Force Status in 1979)
59. SEX (2) BY USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979 (2) BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1979 (4) [16]
- Universe: Persons 16 Years And Over Who Worked In 1979
- Male:
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week:
50 to 52 weeks
40 to 49 weeks
27 to 39 weeks
1 to 26 weeks
- Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week:
(Repeat Weeks Worked in 1979)
- Female:
(Repeat Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1979 by Weeks Worked in 1979)
60. AGGREGATE WEEKS WORKED IN 1979 BY SEX (2) 12/ [2]
- Universe: Persons 16 Years And Over Who Worked In 1979
- Male
Female
61. WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979 (3) [3]
- Universe: Persons 16 Years And Over With Unemployment In 1979
- Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks
Unemployed 15 or more weeks
62. RACE (5) BY SEX (2) [10]
- Universe: Persons 16 Years And Over With Unemployment In 1979
- Total:
Male
Female
- White:
(Repeat Sex)
- Black:
(Repeat Sex)
- American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:
(Repeat Sex)
- Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
(Repeat Sex)
63. SEX (2) [2]
- Universe: Persons Of Spanish Origin 16 Years And Over With Unemployment In 1979
- Male
Female
64. AGGREGATE WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979 BY SEX (2) 12/ [2]
- Universe: Persons 16 Years And Over With Unemployment In 1979
- Male
Female
65. INDUSTRY (15) 42/ 53/ [15]
- Universe: Employed Persons 16 Years And Over 45/
- Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining (Codes 10-50)
Construction (Code 60)
Manufacturing:
Nondurable goods (Codes 100-222)
Durable goods (Codes 230-392)
Transportation (Codes 400-432)
Communications and other public utilities (Codes 440-472)
Wholesale trade (Codes 500-571)
Retail trade (Codes 580-691)
Finance, insurance, and real estate (Codes 700-712)
Business and repair services (Codes 721-760)
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services (Codes 761-802)
Professional and related services:
Health services (Codes 812-840)
- Educational services (Codes 842-860)
Other professional and related services (Codes 841, 861-892)
Public administration (Codes 900-932)
66. OCCUPATION (13) 43/ 53/ [13]
- Universe: Employed Persons 16 Years And Over 45/
- Managerial and professional specialty occupations:
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations (Codes 3-37)
Professional specialty occupations (Codes 43-199)
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations:
Technicians and related support occupations (Codes 203-235)
Sales occupations (Codes 243-285)
Administrative support occupations, including clerical (Codes 303-369)
Service occupations:
Private household occupations (Codes 403-407)
Protective service occupations (Codes 413-427)
Service occupations, except protective and household (Codes 433-469)
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (Codes 473-499)
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (Codes 503-699)
Operators, fabricators, and laborers:
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors (Codes 703-799)
Transportation and material moving occupations (Codes 803-859)
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers (Codes 863-889)
67. CLASS OF WORKER (6) [6]
- Universe: Employed Persons 16 Years And Over 45/
- Private wage and salary worker
Federal government worker
State government worker
Local government worker
Self-employed worker
Unpaid family worker
68. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (17) [17]
- Universe: Households
- Less than \$2,500
\$2,500 to \$4,999

\$5,000 to \$7,499
 \$7,500 to \$9,999
 \$10,000 to \$12,499
 \$12,500 to \$14,999
 \$15,000 to \$17,499
 \$17,500 to \$19,999
 \$20,000 to \$22,499
 \$22,500 to \$24,999
 \$25,000 to \$27,499
 \$27,500 to \$29,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999
 \$40,000 to \$49,999
 \$50,000 to \$74,999
 \$75,000 or more

69. MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 [1]

Universe: Households

70. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 12/ [1]

Universe: Households

71. HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979 (8) [8]

Universe: Households With Income 21/

Earnings

Wage or salary income
 Nonfarm self-employment income
 Farm self-employment income
 Interest, dividend, or net rental income
 Social Security income
 Public assistance income
 All other income

72. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979 (7) 12/ 22/ [7]

Universe: Households With Income 21/

Earnings:

Wage or salary income
 Nonfarm self-employment income
 Farm self-employment income
 Interest, dividend, or net rental income
 Social Security income
 Public assistance income
 All other income

73. FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (17) [17]

Universe: Families

Less than \$2,500
 \$2,500 to \$4,999
 \$5,000 to \$7,499
 \$7,500 to \$9,999
 \$10,000 to \$12,499
 \$12,500 to \$14,999

\$15,000 to \$17,499
 \$17,500 to \$19,999
 \$20,000 to \$22,499
 \$22,500 to \$24,999
 \$25,000 to \$27,499
 \$27,500 to \$29,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999
 \$40,000 to \$49,999
 \$50,000 to \$74,999
 \$75,000 or more

74. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 [1]

Universe: Families

75. RACE (4) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9) [36]

Universe: Families With Householder Of Specified Races 11/

White:

Less than \$5,000
 \$5,000 to \$7,499
 \$7,500 to \$9,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999
 \$25,000 to \$34,999
 \$35,000 to \$49,999
 \$50,000 or more

Black:

(Repeat Family Income In 1979)

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

(Repeat Family Income In 1979)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
 (Repeat Family Income In 1979)

76. FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9) [9]

Universe: Families With Householder Of Spanish Origin 11/

Less than \$5,000
 \$5,000 to \$7,499
 \$7,500 to \$9,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999
 \$25,000 to \$34,999
 \$35,000 to \$49,999
 \$50,000 or more

77. AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) 12/ [5]

Universe: Families 11/

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

78. AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 12/ [1]

Universe: Families With Householder Of Spanish Origin 11/

79. WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979 (3) [3]

Universe: Families

No workers
 1 worker
 2 or more workers

80. AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979 (3) 12/ [3]

Universe: Families

No workers
 1 worker
 2 or more workers

81. INCOME IN 1979 (15) [15] 54/

Universe: Unrelated Individuals 15 Years And Over

Less than \$1,000
 \$1,000 to \$1,999
 \$2,000 to \$2,999
 \$3,000 to \$3,999
 \$4,000 to \$4,999
 \$5,000 to \$5,999
 \$6,000 to \$6,999
 \$7,000 to \$7,999
 \$8,000 to \$8,999
 \$9,000 to \$9,999
 \$10,000 to \$11,999
 \$12,000 to \$14,999
 \$15,000 to \$24,999
 \$25,000 to \$49,999
 \$50,000 or more

82. MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 [1]

Universe: Unrelated Individuals 15 Years And Over 54/

83. AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1979 12/ [1]

Universe: Unrelated Individuals 15 Years And Over 54/

84. AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1979 BY INMATE STATUS (2) 12/ 41/ [2]

Universe: Persons 15 Years And Over

Total
 Noninstitutional

85. PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1979 BY INMATE STATUS (2) 41/ 44/ [2]

Universe: Persons

Total
 Noninstitutional

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

Universe: Families

Total:

Income in 1979 above
poverty level:

With related children:

Under 6 years and
6 to 17 years

Under 6 years only
6 to 17 years only

Without related children

Income in 1979 below
poverty level:

(Repeat Presence and
Age of Related Children)

Family with female house-
holder, no husband
present:

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

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

Universe: Families With One
Or More Related Children

Income in 1979 above
poverty level:

With related children under
5 years and 5 to 17
years

With related children under
5 years only

With related children 5 to
17 years only

Income in 1979 below
poverty level:

(Repeat Presence and Age
of Related Children)

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

Universe: Families

Income in 1979 below
poverty level:

Householder 15 to 64 years
Householder 65 years and over

Income in 1979 between 100
and 124 percent of poverty
level:

(Repeat Age of House-
holder)

Income in 1979 125 percent of
poverty level and above:

(Repeat Age of House-
holder)

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

Universe: Nonfamily House-
holders

Income in 1979 below
poverty level:

Householder 15 to 64 years

Householder 65 years and
over

Income in 1979 between 100
and 124 percent of poverty
level:

(Repeat Age of House-
holder)

Income in 1979 125 percent
of poverty level and above:

(Repeat Age of House-
holder)

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

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

Income in 1979 above poverty
level:

15 to 64 years
65 years and over

Income in 1979 below poverty
level:

(Repeat Age)

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

Universe: Persons For Whom
Poverty Status Is Determined 23/

Total:

Income in 1979 above poverty
level

Income in 1979 below poverty
level

White:

(Repeat Poverty Status
in 1979)

Black:

(Repeat Poverty Status
in 1979)

American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut:

(Repeat Poverty Status
in 1979)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/

(Repeat Poverty Status
in 1979)

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

Universe: Persons Of Spanish
Origin For Whom Poverty

Status Is Determined 23/

Income in 1979 above poverty
level

Income in 1979 below poverty
level

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

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

Income in 1979 above poverty
level:

Under 55 years

55 to 59 years

60 to 64 years

65 years and over

Income in 1979 below poverty
level:

(Repeat Age)

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

Universe: Persons In Families,
Excluding Householders

Income in 1979 above poverty
level:

Related child under 5
years 10/

Related child 5 years 10/

Related child 6 to 17
years 10/

Other family member

Income in 1979 below poverty
level:

(Repeat Household Relation-
ship and Age)

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

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

Income in 1979 below 75 percent
of poverty level

Income in 1979 between 75 and
124 percent of poverty level

Income in 1979 between 125 and
149 percent of poverty level

Income in 1979 between 150 and
199 percent of poverty level

Income in 1979 200 percent of
poverty level and above

96. VACANCY STATUS (4) [4]

Universe: Vacant Housing Units

For sale only

For rent

Held for occasional use

Other vacants 24/

97. TENURE (2) [2]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Total
Renter occupied

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

Universe: Occupied Housing Units 11/

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

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Race of Householder)

99. TENURE (2) [2]

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

Total
Renter occupied

100. TENURE (2) 12/ [2]

Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units

Total
Renter occupied

101. AGGREGATE ROOMS 12/ [1]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

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

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

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

Total occupied:
(Repeat Units in Structure)

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Units in Structure)

103. UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6) [6]

Universe: Vacant Seasonal And Migratory Housing Units 1/

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

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

Universe: Persons In Occupied Housing Units

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

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Units In Structure)

105. STORIES IN STRUCTURE (4) [4]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

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

106. PASSENGER ELEVATOR (2) [2]

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

With elevator
No elevator

107. SOURCE OF WATER (4) [4]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

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

108. SEWAGE DISPOSAL (3) [3]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Public sewer
Septic tank or cesspool
Other means

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

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

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

Total occupied:
(Repeat Year Structure Built)

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Year Structure Built)

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

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

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

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Year Moved Into Unit)

111. HEATING EQUIPMENT (9) [9]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

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

112. HOUSE HEATING FUEL (8) [8]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

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

113. COOKING FUEL (5) [5]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

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

114. WATER HEATING FUEL (6) [6]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

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

115. KITCHEN FACILITIES (2) [2]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Complete kitchen facilities
No complete kitchen facilities

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

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

Total:
None
1
2
3
4
5 or more

Total occupied:
(Repeat Bedrooms)

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Bedrooms)

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

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

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

Total occupied:
(Repeat Bathrooms)

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Bathrooms)

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

Universe: Occupied Housing Units

Total:
With telephone
No telephone

Renter occupied:
(Repeat Telephone in Housing Unit)

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

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With Householders Of Selected Age Groups

Householder 60 to 64 years:
With telephone
No telephone

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

120. AIR CONDITIONING (4) [4]

Universe: Year-Round Housing Units

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

121. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [5]

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

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

122. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE 11/ 28/ [1]123. VEHICLES AVAILABLE (3) 28/ [3]

Universe: Occupied Housing Units With Vehicle Available

1
2
3 or more

124. GROSS RENT (14) [14]

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units 29/

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

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

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

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

Black:
(Repeat Gross Rent)

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

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

126. GROSS RENT (5) [5]

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

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

127. MEDIAN GROSS RENT [1]

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

128. AGGREGATE GROSS RENT 12/ [1]

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

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

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

Renter occupied
Vacant for rent

130. OCCUPANCY STATUS (2) [2]

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

Renter occupied
Vacant for rent

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

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units 29/

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

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

Universe: Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units 29/

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

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

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

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

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

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

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 33/

With a mortgage:

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

Not mortgaged:

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

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

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 33/

With a mortgage
Not mortgaged

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

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

White:

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

Black:

(Repeat Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs)

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

(Repeat Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs)

Asian and Pacific Islander: 4/
(Repeat Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs)

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

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

With a mortgage:

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

Not mortgaged

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

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 33/

With a mortgage:

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

Not mortgaged

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

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 33/

With a mortgage:

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

Not mortgaged

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

Universe: Specified Owner-Occupied Noncondominium Housing Units 33/

Less than \$5,000:

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

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

(Repeat Selected Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Income)

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

(Repeat Selected Monthly Owner Costs as Percentage of Income)

- \$15,000 to \$19,999:
(Repeat Selected Monthly
Owner Costs as Percentage
of Income)
- \$20,000 or more:
(Repeat Selected Monthly
Owner Costs as Percentage
of Income)
140. AGGREGATE VALUE 12/ 35/ [1]
Universe: Specified Owner-
Occupied Noncondominium
Housing Units 33/
141. AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN
1979 BY TENURE (2) 12/ [2]
Universe: Occupied Housing
Units
Total
Renter occupied
142. HEATING EQUIPMENT (2) BY YEAR
STRUCTURE BUILT (2) BY
PERSONS PER ROOM (2) [8]
Universe: Occupied Housing
Units With Complete
Plumbing Facilities For
Exclusive Use 37/
With central heating system: 36/
1939 or earlier:
Less than 1.01 persons
per room
1.01 or more persons
per room
1940 to March 1980:
(Repeat Persons Per Room)
Lacking central heating system: 36/
(Repeat Year Structure
Built by Persons Per Room)
143. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [5]
Universe: Occupied Housing
Units With Complete Plumbing
Facilities For Exclusive
Use 11/ 37/
Total
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/
144. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSE-
HOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH
COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
FOR EXCLUSIVE USE 11/ 37/ [1]
145. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [5]
Universe: Occupied Housing
Units With Complete Plumbing
Facilities For Exclusive
Use And Year Structure
Built 1939 Or Earlier 11/ 37/ [5]
- Total
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/
146. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE USE
AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT
1939 OR EARLIER 11/ 37/ [1]
147. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [5]
Universe: Occupied Housing
Units With Complete Plumbing
Facilities For Exclusive
Use And With 1.01 Persons
Per Room Or More 11/ 37/
Total
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/
148. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE
USE AND WITH 1.01 PERSONS
PER ROOM OR MORE 11/ 37/ [1]
149. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) [5]
Universe: Occupied Housing
Units With Complete
Plumbing Facilities For
Exclusive Use And Lacking
Central Heating Equipment
11/ 36/ 37/
Total
White
Black
American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut
Asian and Pacific Islander 4/
150. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH
ORIGIN WITH COMPLETE
PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR
EXCLUSIVE USE AND LACKING
CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT
11/ 36/ 37/ [1]

FOOTNOTE SECTION

- 1/ Vacant seasonal/migratory units are excluded from all matrices except as noted specifically in the documentation.
- 2/ The farm population is defined as persons living in rural territory on places from which \$1,000 or more of farm products were sold in 1979. In 1970, the definition included all rural places with sales of \$250 or more, plus rural places of 10 or more acres with sales of \$50 to \$249.
- 3/ The count of households in sample tabulations may differ from the number of occupied housing units. This is a result of the weighting process used to minimize differences between complete counts and sample estimates. An indication of the type of weight (population or housing) for each matrix is listed in footnote 30.
- 4/ "Asian and Pacific Islander," in the 100-percent tabulations, includes "Japanese," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Asian and Pacific Islander," "Vietnamese," "Hawaiian," "Guamanian," and "Samoa." "Asian and Pacific Islander," in sample tabulations, includes the groups listed above and those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian or Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.
- 5/ For data tabulated on a 100-percent basis, includes all persons in the category "Other." For data tabulated from the sample, excludes those persons who have a write-in entry of an Asian and Pacific Islander group in the "Other" category.
- 6/ This category refers to write-in entries of Spanish groups in the race question. Such entries are not necessarily consistent with responses in the Spanish origin question.
- 7/ Tabulations of "Persons in household" based on 100-percent data by definition are the same as tabulations of "Persons in unit." The phrase "Persons in household" is used unless the matrix is stratified by a housing item such as tenure, plumbing facilities, etc., in which case, the phrase

"Persons in unit" is used. Tabulations of "Persons in household" and "Persons in unit" based on sample data are not necessarily the same because of differences in the procedures used to inflate sample population and housing data.

- 8/ Relatives include householder, spouse, and the questionnaire categories: "Son/daughter," "Brother/sister," "Father/mother," and "Other relative." Tabulations of "Other relatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

- 9/ "Nonrelatives" include the questionnaire categories: "Boomer, boarder," "Partner, roommate," "Paid employee," and "Other nonrelative." Tabulations of "Nonrelatives" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix.

- 10/ A "Child of householder" includes any son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. An "Own child of householder" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. "Related children" include not only own children but also all other family members, regardless of marital status, who are under 18 years old, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are included in the "Nonrelative" category.

In subfamilies an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

- 11/ Tabulations for households and families are classified by the race and Spanish origin of the householder.

- 12/ This aggregate, along with relevant count, will permit the computation of a mean. For example, the aggregate value for specified owner-occupied noncondominium units will yield the mean value when divided by the count of specified owner-occupied noncondominium units, and the aggregate rooms for occupied and vacant year-round units divided by the count of occupied and vacant year-round

units yields mean rooms. (See footnote 35 prior to computing mean value or price asked.)

- 13/ Includes responses indicating religious groups and unclassifiable responses.
- 14/ Persons may be counted more than once in this tabulation.
- 15/ "Ever married" includes the questionnaire categories: "Now married," "Separated," "Widowed," and "Divorced."
- 16/ "Not reported" means place of work was not reported at all or was not reported at least to the county level. One exception to this is in the treatment of New York City, where a response of "New York City" without reporting county (borough) is treated as reported. In tabulations, "reported" cases that are not reported to the area required for a specific tabulation are treated as reported but as working outside of that area. For example, for place of work tabulations at the place level, in a case where the place of work was reported only to the State and county levels, the response is tallied as working outside of the place.
- 17/ An identified place is a place with a population of 2,500 or more (1,000 or more in Alaska and Hawaii) generally based on 1977 population estimates, that was recognized in previous geography. In small enumeration areas, identified places were those recognized as of January 1, 1978; in conventional enumeration areas, identified places were those recognized as of January 1, 1979. Population estimates for identified places which incorporated after 1977 are based on the best available information.
- 18/ "Public transportation" includes "Bus or streetcar," "Railroad," "Subway or elevated," and "Taxicab."
- 19/ "Means of transportation to work" include "Car," "Truck," "Van," "Bus or streetcar," "Railroad," "Subway or elevated," "Taxicab," "Motorcycle," "Bicycle," "Walked only," "Worked at home," and "Other." Tabulations of "Other means" include all categories not shown separately in the matrix or not specified as "Public transportation." (See footnote 18.)

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

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

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

Note: Tabulations 31, 60, 64, 83, and 84 are aggregates.
Tabulations 34-39, 41, and 42 use the Place of Work, Travel Time to Work, and Migration weight exclusively.
Tabulation 42 is an aggregate.
Tabulations 82 and 85 are derived measures.

Householder (person) weights -- tabulations 9, 10, 18, 20, 21, 68-80, and 86-89.

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

Subfamily reference person weight -- tabulation 23.

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

Note: Tabulations 100, 101, 104, 128, 129, 137, 140, and 141 are aggregates.
Tabulations 127 and 134 are derived measures.

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

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

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

52/ Not used.

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

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

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

56/ Not used

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

HOW TO USE THE DATA DICTIONARY

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

Geographic Identification

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

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

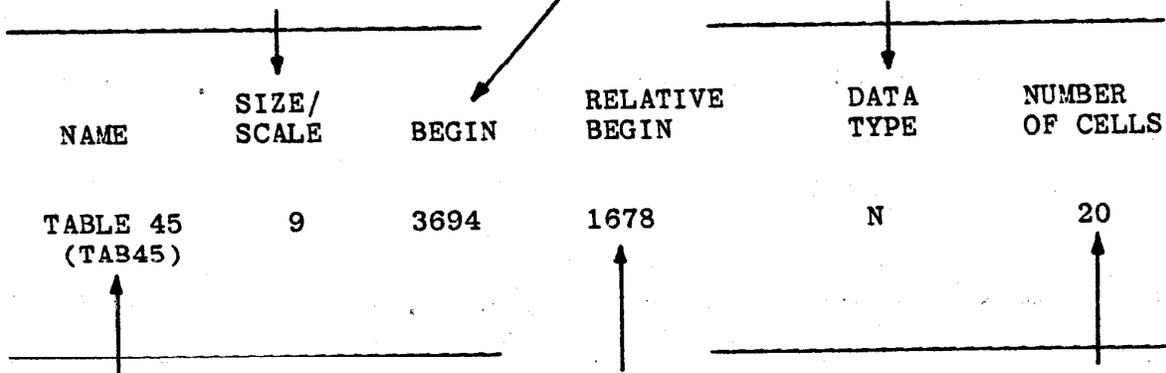
Table Identification

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TAB45
RACE (5) BY SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT (4)

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

UNIVERSE: Persons 3
Years Old And Over
Enrolled In School

See FOOTNOTE 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE:

RACE BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Total:

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

White:

Repeat School Enrollment (4)

Black:

Repeat School Enrollment (4)

American Indian, Eskimo,
and Aleut:

Repeat School Enrollment (4)

Asian and Pacific Islander:

Repeat School Enrollment (4)

Calculating the Location of Cells in STF 3

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

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

Example 1. Location of begin position for occupied housing units

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

OCCUPANCY STATUS (3)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 29

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY
GROSS RENT

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

BLACK:
REPEAT GROSS RENT (5)

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

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT GROSS RENT (5)

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

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

FILE CHARACTERISTICS SECTION

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
TEXT SECTION

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

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

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

STF3A, STF 3B, STF 3C, AND STF 3D HAVE IDENTICAL TABLES AND FORMAT EXCEPT FOR THE OMISSION OF 100-PERCENT COUNTS FOR POPULATION AND HOUSING IN STF 3B.

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
FILEID	5	1	1	A

IDENTIFIER FOR SUMMARY FILE,
STF3D-SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3D

RECTYP	4	6	6	A
	IDENTIFIES MULTIPLE LOGICAL RECORD FORMATS ON STF FILES. IT IS BLANK IF ONLY ONE FORMAT IS PRESENT. (BLANK ON STF 3)			

SUMRYLVL	2	10	10	A
	IDENTIFIES GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL OF CURRENT RECORD			

- 01 UNITED STATES
- 02 REGION
- 03 DIVISION
- 04 STATE
- 05 SCSA
- 06 SCSA/STATE
- 07 SMSA
- 08 SMSA/STATE
- 09 URBANIZED AREA
- 10 URBANIZED AREA/STATE
- 11 STATE/COUNTY
- 12 STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)
- 13 STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/
PLACE
- 14 STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/
PLACE/TRACT (BNA)
- 15 STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/
PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/BG
- 16 STATE/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/
PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/ED
- 17 STATE/SMSA/COUNTY
- 18 STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)
- 19 STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/
PLACE
- 20 STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/
PLACE/TRACT (BNA)
- 21 STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/
PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/BLOCK
- 22 STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/MCD (CCD)/

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			23	PLACE/TRACT (BNA)/ED
			24	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE
				STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT (BNA)
			25	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT (BNA)/BLOCK
			26	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/PLACE/ TRACT (BNA)/ED
			27	STATE/PLACE
			28	STATE/MCD SEQUENCE NUMBER
			29	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANV)
			30	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANV)/STATE
			31	INDIAN RESERVATION (ANV)/STATE/ COUNTY
			32	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY/TRACT (BNA)
			33	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
			35	5-DIGIT ZIP WITHIN STATE
			36	STATE/SMSA/COUNTY
			37	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/COUNTY
			38	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/COUNTY/ PLACE
			39	STATE/CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT/COUNTY/ MCD

URBARURL	2	12	12	A	URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT
			00		NOT URBAN AND RURAL COMPONENT
			01		URBAN
			02		INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
			03		CENTRAL CITIES
			04		URBAN FRINGE
			05		OUTSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
			06		PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE
			07		PLACES OF 2500 TO 10,000
			08		RURAL
			09		PLACES OF 1000 TO 2500
			10		OTHER RURAL
			11		FARM
SMSACOM	2	14	14	A	INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S COMPONENT

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

DATA TYPE

SIZE/ SCALE BEGIN RELATIVE BEGIN

NAME

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK.

NOT INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA COMPONENT
INSIDE SMSA'S
URBAN
CENTRAL CITIES
NOT IN CENTRAL CITIES
RURAL
OUTSIDE SMSA'S
URBAN
RURAL

00
01
02
03
04
05
06
07
08

RACESPAN 2 16 16 A IDENTIFIES RACE/SPANISH ORIGIN GROUP

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK.

ANCESTRY 3 18 18 A IDENTIFIES SPECIFIC ANCESTRY GROUP

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK.

BLOCKPT 1 21 21 A BLOCKED PORTION INDICATOR

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK

A BLANK INDICATES NOT APPLICABLE OR THE TOTAL SUMMARY FOR A GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHICH IS PARTIALLY BLOCKED.

THIS SUMMARY IS FOR THE BLOCKED PORTION OF A GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHICH IS PARTIALLY BLOCKED OR A TOTAL SUMMARY FOR A

1

RECORD 01

NAME SIZE/SCALE BEGIN RELATIVE BEGIN DATA TYPE
 FSTATUS 1 22 22 A FUNCTIONAL STATUS CODE
 A ACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT
 B RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING, EXCEPT SEMI-INDEPENDENT PLACES, INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES
 C ACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT, NOT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING
 D SEMI-INDEPENDENT PLACE
 E INACTIVE GOVERNMENTAL UNIT
 F NON-FUNCTIONING GOVERNMENTAL UNIT
 G STATISTICAL ENTITY
 H FALSE ENTITY
 I INDIAN RESERVATION OR ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE, RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING
 J INDIAN RESERVATION OR ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGE, NOT RECOGNIZED FOR REVENUE SHARING
 K
 L
 M
 N
 O
 P
 Q
 R
 S
 T
 U
 V
 W
 X
 Y
 Z

GEOGRAPHIC AREA WHICH IS COMPLETELY BLOCKED.

FLAG1 1 23 23 A SUBSTITUTION FLAG
 NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
 FIELD IS BLANK.

FIELD IS BLANK IF LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF THE PERSONS OR YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS WERE SUBSTITUTED.
 20 PERCENT OR MORE OF THE PERSONS OR YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS WERE SUBSTITUTED.

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
PARTCOU	1	24 24	A

COUNTY PART INDICATOR

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK.

THIS CODE IS APPLICABLE TO NEW ENGLAND
SUMMARIES (LEVEL 11) ONLY. THE FIELD
WILL BE BLANK IF THE COUNTY IS
COMPLETELY INSIDE OR OUTSIDE ANY SMSA.
NEW ENGLAND COUNTY IS PARTIALLY INSIDE
ONE OR MORE SMSA'S.

FILL1	1	25 25	A
-------	---	-------	---

FILLER

PART	1	26 26	A
------	---	-------	---

PART INDICATOR

NOTE: APPLICABLE ONLY TO STF 3D
RECORD CONTAINS ONLY
PART OF THE AREA IN THE
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

BLANK IF AREA IS ENTIRELY WITHIN
A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FILL2	2	27 27	A
-------	---	-------	---

FILLER

PSAD	1	29 29	A
------	---	-------	---

POLITICAL/STATISTICAL AREA DESCRIPTION

A	COUNTY
B	BOROUGH
C	CITY
D	DISTRICT (ADMINISTRATIVE, ASSESSMENT, ELECTION, MAGISTERIAL, OR SUPERVISOR'S)
E	CONSOLIDATED GOVERNMENT

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
	F			CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION
	G			GORE
	H			INDEPENDENT CITY
	I			INDIAN RESERVATION
	J			UNORGANIZED TERRITORY
	K			PARISH
	L			PLANTATION
	M			LOCATION
	N			(NONE)
	P			ELECTION PRECINCT
	Q			QUADRANT
	R			PURCHASE
	S			TOWNSHIP
	T			TOWN
	U			CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE
	V			VILLAGE
	W			POLICE JURY WARD
	X			GRANT
	Y			CENSUS AREA
	Z			CENSUS SUBAREA
	1			ISLAND
	2			CENSUS SUBDISTRICT
	3			MUNICIPIO
	4			BARRIO
	5			CIUDAD
	6			PUEBLO
	7			ALDEA
	8			ZONA URBANA
	9			MUNICIPALITY

QUASIST 1 30 30 A QUASI-STATE
 NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
 FIELD IS BLANK.

REGION 1 31 31 A REGION CODE
 1 NORTHEAST
 2 NORTH CENTRAL
 3 SOUTH
 4 WEST

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
DIVISION	1	32	32	A
DIVISION CODE				
THIS IS THE FIRST DIGIT OF THE GEOGRAPHIC STATE CODE.				
1				NEW ENGLAND
2				MIDDLE ATLANTIC
3				EAST NORTH CENTRAL
4				WEST NORTH CENTRAL
5				SOUTH ATLANTIC
6				EAST SOUTH CENTRAL
7				WEST SOUTH CENTRAL
8				MOUNTAIN
9				PACIFIC

STATED	2	32	32	A
CENSUS STATE CODE				
63				ALABAMA
94				ALASKA
86				ARIZONA
71				ARKANSAS
93				CALIFORNIA
84				COLORADO
16				CONNECTICUT
51				DELAWARE
53				DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
59				FLORIDA
58				GEORGIA
95				HAWAII
82				IDAHO
33				ILLINOIS
32				INDIANA
42				IOWA
47				KANSAS
61				KENTUCKY
72				LOUISIANA
11				MAINE
52				MARYLAND
14				MASSACHUSETTS
34				MICHIGAN
41				MINNESOTA
64				MISSISSIPPI
43				MISSOURI
81				MONTANA

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME SIZE/SCALE BEGIN RELATIVE BEGIN DATA TYPE

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

STATE 2 34 34 A FIPS STATE CODE

ALABAMA	01
ALASKA	02
ARIZONA	04
ARKANSAS	05
CALIFORNIA	06
COLORADO	08
CONNECTICUT	09
DELAWARE	10
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	11
FLORIDA	12
GEORGIA	13
HAWAII	15
IDAH0	16
ILLINOIS	17
INDIANA	18
IOWA	19
KANSAS	20

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

SMSA 4 36 36 A FIPS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) CODE

COUNTY 3 40 40 A FIPS COUNTY CODE

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
BLKGRP	1	56	56	A

BLOCK GROUP CODE
(FIRST DIGIT OF BLOCK NUMBER)

BLOCK	SIZE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
	3	56	56	A

BLOCK CODE

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK.

PARTPLAC	SIZE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
	1	59	59	A

PLACE/PART INDICATOR

THIS INDICATOR WILL APPEAR
ON RECORDS WHICH MAY CONTAIN
DATA FOR A PART OF A PLACE.

NEITHER PLACE, NOR PLACE SEGMENT
RECORD
SPLIT
NOT SPLIT

PARTTRCT	SIZE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
	1	60	60	A

TRACT/PART INDICATOR

THIS INDICATOR WILL APPEAR
ON RECORDS WHICH MAY CONTAIN
DATA FOR A PART OF A TRACT OR BNA.

NEITHER TRACT/BNA, NOR TRACT/BNA
SEGMENT RECORD
SPLIT
NOT SPLIT

PARTBLK	SIZE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
	1	61	61	A

BLOCK/PART INDICATOR

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK.

RECORD 01

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

THIS INDICATOR WILL APPEAR
ON RECORDS WHICH MAY CONTAIN
DATA FOR A PART OF A BLOCK.

0	NEITHER BLOCK, NOR BLOCK SEGMENT RECORD
1	SPLIT
2	NOT SPLIT

EDIND	1	62	62	A	ENUMERATION DISTRICT INDICATOR PREFIX
-------	---	----	----	---	--

FIELD IS BLANK IF ED IS NONE
OF THOSE LISTED BELOW:

A	HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (EXCLUDING URBANIZED AREAS); DISREGARD ALL OTHER AREAS.
M	MILITARY RESERVATION
N	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION
P	NATIONAL OR STATE PARK OR FOREST LANDS
S	OTHER SPECIAL PLACE
V	CREWS OF VESSELS

EDNUMBER	4	63	63	A	ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBER (ED) CODE
----------	---	----	----	---	--

EDSUFFIX	1	67	67	A	ENUMERATION DISTRICT SUFFIX
----------	---	----	----	---	-----------------------------

IF APPLICABLE, CONTAINS AN
ALPHABETIC CHARACTER A-Z.
OTHERWISE, SUFFIX WILL
BE BLANK.

04/29/82

SIF3 DATA DICTIONARY

RECORD 01

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
DOFFICE	4	95	95	A

DISTRICT OFFICE CODE

IF DATA FOR THIS SUMMARY WERE COLLECTED FROM MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT OFFICE, THIS CODE WILL CONTAIN "9999."

SEQID	4	99	99	A
				SEQUENCE IDENTIFIER

FIRST TWO DIGITS (99-100) IDENTIFY THE SEQUENCE OF THIS RECORD SEGMENT AS A PART OF THE CENSUS LOGICAL RECORD. SECOND TWO DIGITS (101-102) IDENTIFY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORD SEGMENTS FOR EACH CENSUS LOGICAL RECORD. THE FIRST 102 CHARACTERS OF THE DATA WILL APPEAR ON EACH RECORD SEGMENT OF THE USER TAPES. THE FOLLOWING GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIVE DATA WILL APPEAR ON ONLY THE FIRST RECORD SEGMENT FOR A GIVEN SUMMARY.

SMSASIZE	1	103	103	A
				STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA) SIZE CODE

ZERO OR BLANK IF NOT IN AN SMSA

1	UNDER 100,000
2	100,000-249,999
3	250,000-499,999
4	500,000-999,999
5	1,000,000-2,999,999
6	3,000,000-14,999,999
7	15,000,000 OR MORE
9	SPLIT BY SMSA BOUNDARY

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
UATYPE	1	104 104	A

URBANIZED AREA (UA) TYPE

0 AREA IS IN A UA WHOSE LARGEST CENTRAL CITY HAS LESS THAN 50,000 POPULATION

1 AREA IS IN A UA WITH AT LEAST ONE CENTRAL CITY THAT HAS A POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE. THIS AREA IS SPLIT BY UA TYPE.

9

UASIZE	1	105	305	A
--------	---	-----	-----	---

URBANIZED AREA (UA) SIZE CODE

ZERO OR BLANK IF NOT IN UA

1 UNDER 100,000

2 100,000 - 249,999

3 250,000 - 499,999

4 500,000 - 999,999

5 1,000,000 - 2,999,999

6 3,000,000 - 14,999,999

7 15,000,000 OR MORE

9 SPLIT BY SMSA BOUNDARY

PLACDESC	1	106	106	A
----------	---	-----	-----	---

PLACE DESCRIPTION

1 INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY OF SMSA NOT UA

2 INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY OF UA NOT SMSA

3 INCORPORATED CENTRAL CITY OF SMSA AND UA

4 OTHER INCORPORATED PLACE NOT PLACE; PART OF MCD/CCD

9 CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE, CENTRAL CITY OF UA NOT SMSA

A CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE, CENTRAL CITY OF SMSA AND UA

B CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE IN UA WITH CC OF 50,000 OR MORE

E CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			F	COEXTENSIVE WITH MCD OR COUNTY CENSUS DESIGNATED PLACE OF 1,000 OR MORE, NOT IN UA OR CDP IN UA WITH CC OF LESS THAN 50,000
			G	CDP IN HAWAII AND OUTLYING AREAS
			H	CDP IN ALASKA
			I	ZONA URBANA IN PUERTO RICO

PLACESIZE	2	107	107	A	PLACE SIZE
					NOT IN A PLACE
					UNDER 200
					200-499
					500-999
					1,000-1,499
					1,500-1,999
					2,000-2,499
					2,500-4,999
					5,000-9,999
					10,000-19,999
					20,000-24,999
					25,000-49,999
					50,000-99,999
					100,000-249,999
					250,000-499,999
					500,000-999,999
					1,000,000 OR MORE

XCITY	1	109	109	A	EXTENDED CITY INDICATOR CODE
					A BLANK INDICATES NOT APPLICABLE OR SUMMARY IS NOT A PLACE OR PART OF A PLACE WHICH IS PARTIALLY URBAN AND PARTIALLY RURAL.
					THIS SUMMARY IS FOR A PLACE OR PART OF A PLACE WHICH IS PARTIALLY URBAN AND PARTIALLY RURAL.

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
CBD	1	110 110	A	CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
				FIELD IS BLANK IF AREA IS NOT IN A CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
				CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
MCDCCDSZ	2	111 111	A	MINOR CIVIL DIVISION/ CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (MCD/CCD) SIZE CODE
		01		UNDER 200
		02		200-499
		03		500-999
		04		1,000-1,499
		05		1,500-1,999
		06		2,000-2,499
		07		2,500-4,999
		08		5,000-9,999
		09		10,000-19,999
		10		20,000-24,999
		11		25,000-49,999
		12		50,000-99,999
		13		100,000-249,999
		14		250,000-499,999
		15		500,000-999,999
		16		1,000,000 OR MORE

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
INDSUBR	3	113 113	A	INDIAN SUBRESERVATION

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
FIPSPLAC	5	116 116	A	FIPS PLACE CODE

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK.

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	
SFAR	2	121 121	A	STANDARD FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

LONGITUD	7	123 123	A	LONGITUDE
----------	---	---------	---	-----------

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK.

LATITUDE	6	130 130	A	LATITUDE
----------	---	---------	---	----------

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK.

LANDAREA	9/-1	136 136	A	LAND AREA (SQUARE KILOMETERS TO THE NEAREST TENTH)
----------	------	---------	---	---

NOTE: NOT APPLICABLE TO STF 3;
FIELD IS BLANK.

AREANAME	60	145 145	A	AREA NAME
----------	----	---------	---	-----------

SUPPLG01	1	205 205	A	TOTAL POPULATION SUPPRESSION FLAG
----------	---	---------	---	--------------------------------------

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

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

NO SUPPRESSION
SUPPRESSION

0
1

SUPFLG02	1	206	206	A	WHITE POPULATION SUPPRESSION FLAG
----------	---	-----	-----	---	--------------------------------------

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

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

NO SUPPRESSION
SUPPRESSION

0
1

RECORD 01

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

SUPFLG03	1	207	207	A
----------	---	-----	-----	---

BLACK POPULATION SUPPRESSION
FLAG

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

- 16 (CELLS 11-20)
- 45 (CELLS 9-12)
- 48 (CELLS 11-15)
- 55 (CELLS 17-24)
- 62 (CELLS 5-6)
- 91 (CELLS 5-6)

NO SUPPRESSION
SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG04	1	208	208	A
----------	---	-----	-----	---

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND
ALEUT SUPPRESSION FLAG

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES
SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE
ARE FEWER THAN 30 AMERICAN
INDIANS, ESKIMOS, AND ALEUTS
IN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING
SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY
SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. IT
WILL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING
TABLES:

- 16 (CELLS 21-30)
- 45 (CELLS 13-16)
- 48 (CELLS 16-20)
- 55 (CELLS 25-32)
- 62 (CELLS 7-8)
- 91 (CELLS 7-8)

RECORD 01

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

	0			NO SUPPRESSION
	1			SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG05	1	209	209	A	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
----------	---	-----	-----	---	--

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

- 16 (CELLS 31-40)
- 45 (CELLS 17-20)
- 48 (CELLS 21-25)
- 55 (CELLS 33-40)
- 62 (CELLS 9-10)
- 91 (CELLS 9-10)

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG06	1	210	210	A	SPANISH POPULATION SUPPRESSION FLAG
----------	---	-----	-----	---	--

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

- 17
- 46
- 49

SYF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

56
63
92

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG07	1	211	211	A	YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNIT SUPPRESSION FLAG
----------	---	-----	-----	---	---

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES
SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE
FEWER THAN 10 YEAR-ROUND
HOUSING UNITS IN THE
GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING
SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY
SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED.
THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING
TABLES:

101
102 (CELLS 1-6)
105-108
109 (CELLS 1-7)
111
115
116 (CELLS 1-6)
117 (CELLS 1-4)
120

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG08	1	212	212	A	OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT SUPPRESSION FLAG
----------	---	-----	-----	---	---

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED.
THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING
TABLES:

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

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

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

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED.
THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING
TABLES:

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

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

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

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

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

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
SUPFLG11	1	215 215	A

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT
HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG

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

- 20 (CELLS 22-28)
- 75 (CELLS 19-27)
- 77 (CELL 4)
- 98 (CELL 8)
- 121 (CELL 4)
- 143 (CELL 4)
- 145 (CELL 4)
- 147 (CELL 4)
- 149 (CELL 4)

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG12	1	216 216	A
----------	---	---------	---

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES
SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE
ARE FEWER THAN 10 ASIAN
AND PACIFIC ISLANDER HOUSE-
HOLDERS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC
AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR
COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION
IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS
THE FOLLOWING TABLES:

- 20 (CELLS 29-35)
- 75 (CELLS 28-36)
- 77 (CELL 5)

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME

SIZE/
SCALE

RELATIVE
BEGIN

DATA
TYPE

98 (CELL 9)
121 (CELL 5)
143 (CELL 5)
145 (CELL 5)
147 (CELL 5)
149 (CELL 5)

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG13 1 217 217 A OTHER RACE HOUSEHOLDER

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

98 (CELL 10)
0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG14 1 218 218 A OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH SPANISH ORIGIN HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG

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

21
76
78

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ RELATIVE DATA
SCALE BEGIN TYPE

99 (CELL 2)
122
144
146
148
150

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG15 1 219 219 A OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT
SUPPRESSION FLAG

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

133
134
137-140

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG16 1 220 220 A OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT
WITH WHITE HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION
FLAG

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

135 (CELLS 1-6)

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG17	1	221	221	A
----------	---	-----	-----	---

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT
WITH BLACK HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION
FLAG

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

135 (CELLS 7-12)

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG18	1	222	222	A
----------	---	-----	-----	---

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT
WITH AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND
ALEUT HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG.

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES
SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE
ARE FEWER THAN 10 AMERICAN INDIAN,
ESKIMO, AND ALEUT HOUSEHOLDERS
IN THE OWNER-OCCUPIED
CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC
AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR
COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS
APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE
FOLLOWING TABLE:

135 (CELLS 13-18)

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
SUPFLG19	1	223	A

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT
WITH ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION FLAG

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES
SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE
ARE FEWER THAN 10 ASIAN AND PACIFIC
ISLANDER HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE
OWNER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF
THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING
SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY
SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED.
THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING
TABLE:

135 (CELLS 19-24)

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG20	1	224	A
----------	---	-----	---

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT
WITH SPANISH HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION
FLAG

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

136

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

SF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ RELATIVE DATA
SCALE BEGIN BEGIN TYPE

SUPFLG21 1 225 225 A RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT
SUPPRESSION FLAG

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

124
127-132

NO SUPPRESSION
SUPPRESSION

0
1

SUPFLG22 1 226 226 A RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT
WITH WHITE HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION
FLAG

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

125 (CELLS 1-5)

NO SUPPRESSION
SUPPRESSION

0
1

SUPFLG23 1 227 227 A RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT
WITH BLACK HOUSEHOLDER SUPPRESSION

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE
			FLAG

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

125 (CELLS 6-10)

0	NO SUPPRESSION
1	SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG24	1	228	228	A	RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT SUPPRESSION FLAG
----------	---	-----	-----	---	---

A 1 IN THIS FIELD INDICATES SUPPRESSION BECAUSE THERE ARE FEWER THAN 10 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT HOUSEHOLDERS IN THE RENTER-OCCUPIED CATEGORY OF THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA BEING SUMMARIZED OR COMPLEMENTARY SUPPRESSION IS APPLIED. THIS AFFECTS THE FOLLOWING TABLES:

125 (CELLS 11-15)

0	NO SUPPRESSION
1	SUPPRESSION

SUPFLG25	1	229	229	A	RENTER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNIT WITH ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER SUPPRESSION FLAG
----------	---	-----	-----	---	---

RECORD 01

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

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

125 (CELLS 16-20)

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

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

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

126

0 NO SUPPRESSION
1 SUPPRESSION

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

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

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

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

0	NO SUPPRESSION
1	SUPPRESSION

FILL4	21	232	232	A	FILLER
-------	----	-----	-----	---	--------

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	253	A	3

NAME

TABLE 1
(TAB1)

URBAN AND RURAL (3)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 50

TOTAL
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
RURAL

TABLE 2
(TAB2)

9	280	A	1
---	-----	---	---

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS (1)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE
COUNT OF PERSONS

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF PERSONS

TABLE 3
(TAB3)

9	289	A	1
---	-----	---	---

100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS (1)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: 100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS

SEE FOOTNOTE 38

100-PERCENT COUNT OF PERSONS

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	298	A	3

NAME
TABLE 4
(TAB4)

URBAN AND RURAL (3)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING
VACANT SEASONAL AND
MIGRATORY UNITS)

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 1 50

TOTAL
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
RURAL

TABLE 5
(TAB5)

9	325	A	1
---	-----	---	---

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT OF HOUSING UNITS
(INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND
MIGRATORY UNITS) (1)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 1

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

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	334 334	A	1

NAME
TABLE 6
(TAB6)

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

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 1 38

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

TABLE 7
(TAB7)

9	343 343	A	2
---	---------	---	---

FARM RESIDENCE (CURRENT FARM
DEFINITION) (2)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS

SEE FOOTNOTE 2

RURAL FARM
NONFARM

TABLE 8
(TAB8)

9	361 361	A	2
---	---------	---	---

FARM RESIDENCE (1970 CENSUS FARM
DEFINITION) (2)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN RURAL AREAS

SEE FOOTNOTE 2

RURAL FARM
NONFARM

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	379	A	1

NAME
TABLE 9
(TAB9)

FAMILIES (1)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

FAMILIES

TABLE 10
(TAB10)

9	388	A	1
---	-----	---	---

HOUSEHOLDS (1)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS

SEE FOOTNOTE 3

HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 11
(TAB11)

9	397	A	3
---	-----	---	---

OCCUPANCY STATUS (3)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 3

TOTAL OCCUPIED VACANT	9	424	A	17
-----------------------------	---	-----	---	----

TABLE 12
(TAB12)

RACE (17)	9	424	A	17
-----------	---	-----	---	----

FOOTNOTE 53 ALSO APPLIES TO TABLE 12.

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 5 6 47

WHITE
BLACK
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
AMERICAN INDIAN
ESKIMO
ALEUT

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

TABLE 13
(TAB13)

9 577 577 A 6

SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE (6)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 5

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN

MEXICAN

PUERTO RICAN

CUBAN

OTHER SPANISH:

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

RACE (5)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 5

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

TABLE 15
(TAB15)

9	676	676	A	52
---	-----	-----	---	----

SEX (2) BY AGE (26)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
SEX BY
AGE

TOTAL:

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

RECORD 01

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

FEMALE:
REPEAT AGE (26)

TABLE 16
(TAB16)

9 1144 1144 A 40

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

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

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPECIFIED RACES

SEE FOOTNOTE 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

RACE BY
SEX BY
AGE

WHITE:

TOTAL:

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

FEMALE:

REPEAT AGE (5)

BLACK:

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ RELATIVE DATA NUMBER OF
SCALE BEGIN BEGIN TYPE CELLS

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

TABLE 17 9 1504 1504 A A 10
(TAB17)

SEX (2) BY AGE (5)

SUPFLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
SEX BY
AGE

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

FEMALE:
REPEAT AGE (5)

TABLE 18 9 1594 1594 A A 6
(TAB18)

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD (6)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS

SEE FOOTNOTE 7

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	1648	A	9

NAME
TABLE 19
(TAB19)

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP (9)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

SEE FOOTNOTE 8 9

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:
HOUSEHOLDER

SPOUSE
OTHER RELATIVES
NONRELATIVES

IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:
MALE HOUSEHOLDER
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER
NONRELATIVES

IN GROUP QUARTERS:
INMATE OF INSTITUTION
OTHER

FILL5 288 1729 1729 A FILLER

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

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

TABLE 20 9 2119 103 A 35
(TAB20)

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5) BY HOUSEHOLD
TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)

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

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 10 11

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

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

WHITE:
REPEAT HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)
BLACK:
REPEAT HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
RECORD 01

SIZE/ RELATIVE DATA NUMBER OF
SCALE BEGIN TYPE CELLS

NAME ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (7)

TABLE 21 9 2434 418 A 7
(TAB21)

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN
CHILDREN (7)

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOUSE-
HOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 11

MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY:

WITH OWN CHILDREN

WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN

FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO

WIFE PRESENT:

WITH OWN CHILDREN

WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN

FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,

NO HUSBAND PRESENT:

WITH OWN CHILDREN

WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN

NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD

TABLE 22 15 2497 481 A 3
(TAB22)

FAMILY TYPE (3)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OWN CHILDREN

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 12

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	2542	526	A	4

NAME

TABLE 23
(TAB23)

SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN
CHILDREN (4)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SUBFAMILIES

SEE FOOTNOTE 10

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

TABLE 24
(TAB24)

15	2578	562	A	1
----	------	-----	---	---

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN
IN MARRIED-COUPLE SUBFAMILIES (1)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 12

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN
IN MARRIED-COUPLE SUBFAMILIES

TABLE 25
(TAB25)

15	2593	577	A	1
----	------	-----	---	---

PERSONS IN SUBFAMILIES (1)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN SUBFAMILIES

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

PERSONS IN SUBFAMILIES

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	2608	A	10

NAME
TABLE 26
(TAB26)

SEX (2) BY MARITAL STATUS (5)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

SEX BY
MARITAL STATUS

MALE:

SINGLE
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED
SEPARATED
WIDOWED
DIVORCED

FEMALE:

REPEAT MARITAL STATUS (5)

TABLE 27
(TAB27)

9	2698	A	10
---	------	---	----

AGE (2) BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME
AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH (5)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 39 53

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

AGE BY
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME
AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

5 TO 17 YEARS:

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME (ALL OTHER CODES); (REPEAT ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH)					

18 YEARS AND OVER:
REPEAT LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH (5)

19

TABLE 28
(TAB28)

9 2788 772 A

ANCESTRY (19)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

SEE FOOTNOTE 13 40 49 53

SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:

Dutch (Codes 14, 15)

English (Codes 16-18, 96, 97)

French (Codes 28-31, 98)

German (Codes 32-44)

Greek (Codes 46-48)

Hungarian (Codes 113, 114)

Irish (Code 50)

Italian (Codes 52-73)

Norwegian (Code 78)

Polish (Codes 122-124)

Portuguese (Codes 79-81)

Russian (Codes 140-156)

Scottish (Code 20)

Swedish (Code 82)

Ukrainian (Code 166)

Other (All other single ancestry codes)

Multiple ancestry group

Ancestry not specified:

Other

Not reported

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	2959	943	A	6

NAME
TABLE 29
(TAB29)

ANCESTRY (6)

SUPFL001 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN SELECTED MULTIPLE
ANCESTRY GROUPS

SEE FOOTNOTE 14 40

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

TABLE 30
(TAB30)

9	3013	997	A	6
---	------	-----	---	---

AGE (3) BY MARITAL STATUS (2)

SUPFL001 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS

SEE FOOTNOTE 15

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
AGE BY
MARITAL STATUS

15 TO 24 YEARS:
SINGLE
EVER MARRIED

25 TO 34 YEARS:
REPEAT MARITAL STATUS (2)
35 TO 44 YEARS:
REPEAT MARITAL STATUS (2)

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/62

RECORD 01

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

AGGREGATE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER
BORN BY AGE (3)

SUPFLOO1 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

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

TABLE 32
(TAB32)

9	3112 1096	A	6
---	-----------	---	---

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS (6)

SUPFLOO1 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS

SEE FOOTNOTE 41

INMATE OF MENTAL HOSPITAL
(CODES 45-48)
INMATE OF HOME FOR THE AGED
(CODES 60-65, 71-75)
INMATE OF OTHER INSTITUTION (CODES 1-5,
10-17, 20-27, 29-42, 50-53, 55)
CELL NOT USED 55/
IN COLLEGE DORMITORY (CODE 67)
OTHER IN GROUP QUARTERS (CODES 80-
86, 89, 91-93, 95-98)

TABLE 33
(TAB33)

9	3166 1150	A	4
---	-----------	---	---

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH (4)

SUPFLOO1 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS

NATIVE,
BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE BEGIN RELATIVE DATA TYPE NUMBER OF CELLS

BORN IN DIFFERENT STATE
BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, ETC.
FOREIGN BORN

8

TABLE 34
(TAB34)

A

9 3202 1186

RESIDENCE IN 1975--STATE AND COUNTY
LEVEL (8)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER

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

TABLE 35
(TAB35)

6

A

9 3274 1258

RESIDENCE IN 1975--SMSA LEVEL (6)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER

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

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 36 (TAB36)	9	3328 1332	A	4

PLACE OF WORK--STATE AND COUNTY LEVEL (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 16 45

WORKED IN STATE OF RESIDENCE:
 WORKED IN COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 WORKED OUTSIDE COUNTY OF RESIDENCE
 WORKED OUTSIDE STATE OF RESIDENCE
 NOT REPORTED

TABLE 37
(TAB37)

9	3364 1348	A	4
---	-----------	---	---

PLACE OF WORK--PLACE LEVEL (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 16 17 45 48

LIVING IN AN IDENTIFIED PLACE:
 WORKED IN PLACE OF RESIDENCE
 WORKED OUTSIDE PLACE OF RESIDENCE
 NOT REPORTED
 NOT LIVING IN AN IDENTIFIED PLACE

TABLE 38
(TAB38)

9	3400 1384	A	5
---	-----------	---	---

PLACE OF WORK--SMSA LEVEL (5)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 16 45 48

LIVING IN AN SMSA:
 WORKED IN SMSA OF RESIDENCE:
 CENTRAL CITY OF THIS SMSA
 REMAINDER OF THIS SMSA

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 39 (TAB39)	9	3445	1429	A	3

WORKED OUTSIDE SMSA OF RESIDENCE
NOT REPORTED
NOT LIVING IN AN SMSA

PLACE OF WORK--MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
LEVEL (3)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER
LIVING IN THE 9 NORTHEASTERN
STATES

SEE FOOTNOTE 16 45

WORKED IN MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
OF RESIDENCE
WORKED OUTSIDE MINOR CIVIL DIVISION
OF RESIDENCE
NOT REPORTED

TABLE 40
(TAB40)

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 40 (TAB40)	9	3472	1456	A	6

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK (6)
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: WORKERS 16 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 18 19 45

CAR, TRUCK, OR VAN:
DRIVE ALONE
CARPOOL
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
WALKED ONLY
OTHER MEANS
WORKED AT HOME

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	3526 1510	A	8

NAME

TABLE 41
(TAB41)

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (8)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 45

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

TABLE 42
(TAB42)

15	3598 1582	A	1
----	-----------	---	---

AGGREGATE TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN
MINUTES) (1)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 45

AGGREGATE TRAVEL TIME TO WORK (IN
MINUTES)

TABLE 43
(TAB43)

9	3613 1597	A	5
---	-----------	---	---

PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY (5)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 45

RECORD 01

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

	9	3658	1642	A	4
--	---	------	------	---	---

DRIVE ALONE
IN 2-PERSON CARPOOL
IN 3-PERSON CARPOOL
IN 4-PERSON CARPOOL
IN 5-OR MORE PERSON CARPOOL

TABLE 44
(TAB44)

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER
ENROLLED IN PRIVATE SCHOOL

NURSERY SCHOOL
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8
YEARS)
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)
COLLEGE

TABLE 45
(TAB45)

	9	3694	1678	A	20
--	---	------	------	---	----

RACE (5) BY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-4
SUPFLG02 APPLIES TO CELLS 5-8
SUPFLG03 APPLIES TO CELLS 9-12
SUPFLG04 APPLIES TO CELLS 13-16
SUPFLG05 APPLIES TO CELLS 17-20

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL

SEE FOOTNOTE 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE BY
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

TOTAL:
NURSERY SCHOOL
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

				YEARS) HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS) COLLEGE	
--	--	--	--	---	--

WHITE:
REPEAT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)
BLACK:
REPEAT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)

TABLE 46
(TAB46)

9	3874	1858	A		4
---	------	------	---	--	---

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (4)

SUPFLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN
3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED
IN SCHOOL

NURSERY SCHOOL
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8
YEARS)
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)
COLLEGE

TABLE 47
(TAB47)

9	3910	1894	A		8
---	------	------	---	--	---

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, YEARS OF SCHOOL
COMPLETED AND LABOR FORCE
STATUS (8)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 TO 19 YEARS OLD

SEE FOOTNOTE 45

ARMED FORCES
CIVILIAN:
ENROLLED IN SCHOOL
NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL:
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE:

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

			EMPLOYED		
			UNEMPLOYED		
			NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
			NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE:		
			EMPLOYED		
			UNEMPLOYED		
			NOT IN LABOR FORCE		

FILL6	51	3982	1966	A	FILLER
-------	----	------	------	---	--------

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

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

TABLE 48
(TAB48)

9 4135 103 A 25

RACE (5) BY YEARS OF SCHOOL
COMPLETED (5)

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

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE BY
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

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

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

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 49 (TAB49)	9	4360	328 A	5

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5)
SUPFLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 25
YEARS OLD AND OVER

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

TABLE 50 (TAB50)	9	4405	373 A	5
---------------------	---	------	-------	---

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED (5)
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 18 YEARS OLD AND OVER

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

TABLE 51 (TAB51)	9	4450	418 A	4
---------------------	---	------	-------	---

SEX (2) BY VETERAN STATUS (2)
SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: CIVILIAN PERSONS 16 YEARS
AND OVER

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
SEX BY
VETERAN STATUS

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ RELATIVE DATA NUMBER OF
SCALE BEGIN BEGIN TYPE CELLS

NAME

MALE:
VETERAN
NONVETERAN

FEMALE:
REPEAT VETERAN STATUS (2)

TABLE 52 9 4486 454 A 6
(TAB52)

PERIOD OF SERVICE (6)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: CIVILIAN VETERANS 16 YEARS
AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 20 46

MAY 1975 OR LATER ONLY
VIETNAM ERA
KOREAN CONFLICT
WORLD WAR II
WORLD WAR I
OTHER

TABLE 53 9 4540 508 A 4
(TAB53)

WORK DISABILITY STATUS (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS 16
TO 64 YEARS

SEE FOOTNOTE 41 45

WITH A WORK DISABILITY:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:
PREVENTED FROM WORKING
NOT PREVENTED FROM WORKING
NO WORK DISABILITY

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	4576	544 A	4

NAME
TABLE 54
(TAB54)

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

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS
16 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 41

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
AGE BY
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY
STATUS

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

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

TABLE 55
(TAB55)

9	4612	580 A	40
---	------	-------	----

RACE (5) BY SEX (2) BY LABOR FORCE
STATUS (4)

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

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 45

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

RACE BY
SEX BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS

TOTAL:
MALE:
LABOR FORCE:

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME SIZE/SCALE BEGIN RELATIVE DATA TYPE NUMBER OF CELLS

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

FEMALE:
REPEAT LABOR FORCE STATUS (4)

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

TABLE 56
(TAB56)

9 4972 940 A 8

SEX (2) BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (4)

SUPPLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN 16
YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 45

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
SEX BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS

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

FEMALE:
REPEAT LABOR FORCE STATUS (4)

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	5044	1012	A	4

NAME
TABLE 57
(TAB57)

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

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 10 45 51

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

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

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

TABLE 58
(TAB58)

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

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
SEX BY

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME SIZE/SCALE RELATIVE BEGIN DATA TYPE NUMBER OF CELLS

FEMALE: REPEAT LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979 (4)

TABLE 59 (TAB59) 9 5152 1120 A 16

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

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER WHO WORKED IN 1979

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

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

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

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

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

TABLE 60 (TAB60) 15 5296 1264 A 2

AGGREGATE WEEKS WORKED IN 1979 BY SEX (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER WHO WORKED IN 1979

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

MALE
FEMALE

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	5326	1294	A	3

NAME

TABLE 61
(TAB61)

WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979 (3)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979

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

TABLE 62
(TAB62)

9	5353	1321	A	10
---	------	------	---	----

RACE (5) BY SEX (2)

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

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979

SEE FOOTNOTE 4

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE BY
SEX

TOTAL:
MALE
FEMALE

WHITE:
REPEAT SEX (2)
BLACK:
REPEAT SEX (2)
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT SEX (2)
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT SEX (2)

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

SEX (2)

SUPFLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

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

MALE
FEMALE

TABLE 64 (TAB64)	15	5461	1429	A	2
---------------------	----	------	------	---	---

AGGREGATE WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979 BY
SEX (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

MALE
FEMALE

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

INDUSTRY (15)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS
AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 42 45 53

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

RECORD 01

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

TABLE 66
(TAB66)

9 5626 1594 A 13

OCCUPATION (13)

SUPPLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS
AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 43 45 53

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
OCCUPATIONS:

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

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
				SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD (CODES 433-469) FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS (CODES 473-499) PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OPERATIONS (CODES 503-699) OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS: MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS (CODES 703-799) TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS (CODES 803-859) HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS (CODES 863-889)	6

TABLE 67
(TAB67)

9 5743 1711 A

CLASS OF WORKER (6)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS
AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 45

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER
 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
 STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER
 LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
 SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER
 UNPAID FAMILY WORKER

TABLE 68
(TAB68)

9 5797 1765 A

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (17)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS

LESS THAN \$2,500
 \$2,500 TO \$4,999
 \$5,000 TO \$7,499
 \$7,500 TO \$9,999
 \$10,000 TO \$12,499

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
	\$12,500 TO	\$14,999			
	\$15,000 TO	\$17,499			
	\$17,500 TO	\$19,999			
	\$20,000 TO	\$22,499			
	\$22,500 TO	\$24,999			
	\$25,000 TO	\$27,499			
	\$27,500 TO	\$29,999			
	\$30,000 TO	\$34,999			
	\$35,000 TO	\$39,999			
	\$40,000 TO	\$49,999			
	\$50,000 TO	\$74,999			
	\$75,000 OR MORE				

TABLE 69
(TAB69)

9 5950 1918 A 1

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (1)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979

TABLE 70
(TAB70)

15 5959 1927 A 1

AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (1)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979

TABLE 71
(TAB71)

9 5974 1942 A 8

INCOME TYPE IN 1979 (8)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME

SEE FOOTNOTE 21

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
EARNINGS					
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME					
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME					
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME					
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME					
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME					
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME					
ALL OTHER INCOME					

FILL7	3	6046	2014	A	FILLER
-------	---	------	------	---	--------

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

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

TABLE 72 (TAB72) 15 6151 103 A 7

AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 BY
INCOME TYPE IN 1979 (7)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: HOUSEHOLDS WITH INCOME

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 21 22

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

TABLE 73 (TAB73) 9 6256 208 A 17

FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (17)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

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

RECORD 01

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

TABLE 74
(TAB74)

9 6409 361 A 1

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (1)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

TABLE 75
(TAB75)

9 6418 370 A 36

RACE (4) BY FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9)

SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-9

SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELLS 10-18

SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELLS 19-27

SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELLS 28-36

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACES

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

RACE BY

FAMILY INCOME

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

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

BLACK:
 REPEAT FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9)
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
 REPEAT FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9)
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
 REPEAT FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9)

TABLE 76 (TAB76)	9	6742	694	A	9
---------------------	---	------	-----	---	---

FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (9)

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 11

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

TABLE 77 (TAB77)	15	6823	775	A	5
---------------------	----	------	-----	---	---

AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1
 SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2
 SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3
 SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4
 SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 12

TOTAL
WHITE

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

BLACK
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

TABLE 78 (TAB78)	15	6898	850	A	1
---------------------	----	------	-----	---	---

AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 (1)

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES WITH HOUSEHOLDER
OF SPANISH ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 12

AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

TABLE 79 (TAB79)	9	6913	865	A	3
---------------------	---	------	-----	---	---

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979 (3)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

NO WORKERS
1 WORKER
2 OR MORE WORKERS

TABLE 80 (TAB80)	15	6940	892	A	3
---------------------	----	------	-----	---	---

AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979 (3)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

NO WORKERS
1 WORKER
2 OR MORE WORKERS

SF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	6985	937	A	15

NAME

TABLE 81
(TAB81)

INCOME IN 1979 (15)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
15 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 54

LESS THAN \$1,000
 \$1,000 TO \$1,999
 \$2,000 TO \$2,999
 \$3,000 TO \$3,999
 \$4,000 TO \$4,999
 \$5,000 TO \$5,999
 \$6,000 TO \$6,999
 \$7,000 TO \$7,999
 \$8,000 TO \$8,999
 \$9,000 TO \$9,999
 \$10,000 TO \$11,999
 \$12,000 TO \$14,999
 \$15,000 TO \$24,999
 \$25,000 TO \$49,999
 \$50,000 OR MORE

TABLE 82
(TAB82)

9 7120 1072 A 1

MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 (1)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
15 YEARS AND OVER

SEE FOOTNOTE 54

MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
15	7129 1081	A	1

TABLE 83
(TAB83)

AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1979 (1)
 SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS
 UNIVERSE: UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
 15 YEARS AND OVER
 SEE FOOTNOTE 12 54

AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1979

2

TABLE 84
(TAB84)

AGGREGATE INCOME IN 1979 BY
 INMATE STATUS (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS
 UNIVERSE: PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER
 SEE FOOTNOTE 12 41

TOTAL
NONINSTITUTIONAL

2

TABLE 85
(TAB85)

PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1979 BY INMATE
 STATUS (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS
 UNIVERSE: PERSONS
 SEE FOOTNOTE 41 44

TOTAL
NONINSTITUTIONAL

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 86 (TAB86)	9	7192	1144	A	16

FAMILY TYPE (2) BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2) BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN (4)

SUPFL008 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

SEE FOOTNOTE 10

THE STRATIFIERS ARE

FAMILY TYPE BY

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY

PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN

TOTAL:

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:

WITH RELATED CHILDREN:

UNDER 6 YEARS AND 6 TO 17 YEARS

UNDER 6 YEARS ONLY

6 TO 17 YEARS ONLY

WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

REPEAT PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN (4)

FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,

NO HUSBAND PRESENT:

REPEAT POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN (8)

TABLE 87 (TAB87)	9	7336	1288	A	6
---------------------	---	------	------	---	---

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2) BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN (3)

SUPFL008 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES WITH ONE OR MORE RELATED CHILDREN

SEE FOOTNOTE 10

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED
CHILDREN

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER
5 YEARS AND 5 TO 17 YEARS
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 5
YEARS ONLY
WITH RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17
YEARS ONLY

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT PRESENCE AND AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN (3)

TABLE 88
(TAB88)

9 7390 1342 A 6

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (3) BY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)

SUPPLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: FAMILIES

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 YEARS
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER

INCOME IN 1979 BETWEEN 100 AND
124 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)
INCOME IN 1979 125 PERCENT OF
POVERTY LEVEL AND ABOVE:
REPEAT AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)

04/29/82

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	7444 1396	A	6

NAME

TABLE 89
(TAB89)

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (3) BY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDERS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 YEARS
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER

INCOME IN 1979 BETWEEN 100 AND
124 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)
INCOME IN 1979 125 PERCENT OF
POVERTY LEVEL AND ABOVE:
REPEAT AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2)

TABLE 90
(TAB90)

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	7498 1450	A	4

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
BY AGE (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
FOR WHOM POVERTY
STATUS IS DETERMINED

SEE FOOTNOTE 23 54

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
AGE

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:
15 TO 64 YEARS
65 YEARS AND OVER

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT AGE (2)

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	7534 1486	A	10

NAME
TABLE 91
(TAB91)

RACE (5) BY POVERTY STATUS
IN 1979 (2)

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

UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM
POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 23

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE BY
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

TOTAL:
 INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL
 INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

WHITE:
 REPEAT POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
 BLACK:
 REPEAT POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
 REPEAT POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
 REPEAT POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)

TABLE 92
(TAB92)

9	7624 1576	A	2
---	-----------	---	---

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)

SUPFLG06 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS OF SPANISH
ORIGIN FOR WHOM POVERTY
STATUS IS DETERMINED

SEE FOOTNOTE 23

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL
 INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	7642	1594	A	8

NAME
TABLE 93
(TAB93)

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2)
BY AGE (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM
POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

SEE FOOTNOTE 23

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
AGE

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL:
UNDER 55 YEARS
55 TO 59 YEARS
60 TO 64 YEARS
65 YEARS AND OVER

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT AGE (4)

TABLE 94
(TAB94)

9	7714	1666	A	8
---	------	------	---	---

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (2) BY
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP AND AGE (4)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN FAMILIES,
EXCLUDING HOUSEHOLDERS

SEE FOOTNOTE 10

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY
HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP AND AGE

INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE
POVERTY LEVEL:
RELATED CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS
RELATED CHILD 5 YEARS
RELATED CHILD 6 TO 17 YEARS
OTHER FAMILY MEMBER

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 95 (TAB95)	9	7786	1738	A	5

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:
REPEAT HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP AND AGE (4)

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 (5)

SUPFL601 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM
POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

SEE FOOTNOTE 23

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 75 PERCENT
OF POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME IN 1979 BETWEEN 75 AND 124
PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME IN 1979 BETWEEN 125 AND 149
PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME IN 1979 BETWEEN 150 AND 199
PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL
INCOME IN 1979 200 PERCENT OF POVERTY
LEVEL AND ABOVE

TABLE 96
(TAB96)

9	7831	1783	A	4
---	------	------	---	---

VACANCY STATUS (4)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: VACANT HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 24

FOR SALE ONLY
FOR RENT
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE
OTHER VACANTS

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	7867	1819	A	2

NAME
TABLE 97
(TAB97)

TENURE (2)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 2

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

TOTAL
RENTER OCCUPIED

TABLE 98
(TAB98)

9	7885	1837	A	10
---	------	------	---	----

TENURE (2) BY RACE OF HOUSE-
HOLDER (5)

SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 6
SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 7
SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 8
SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 9
SUPFLG13 APPLIES TO CELL 10

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 5 11

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE BY
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER

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

RENTER OCCUPIED:
REPEAT RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

04/29/82

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	7975 1927	A	2

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 99 (TAB99)	9	7975 1927	A	2

TENURE (2)

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO CELL 2

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF
SPANISH ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 11

TOTAL
RENTER OCCUPIED

TABLE 100
(TAB100)

15	7993 1945	A	2
----	-----------	---	---

TENURE (2)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN OCCUPIED
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

TOTAL
RENTER OCCUPIED

TABLE 101
(TAB101)

15	8023 1975	A	1
----	-----------	---	---

AGGREGATE ROOMS (1)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

AGGREGATE ROOMS

FILL8

27	8038 1990	A	
----	-----------	---	--

FILLER

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
UIS4	102	8065	1	A	

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

TABLE 102
(TAB102)

9 8167 103 A 18

TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3)
BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-6
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 7-12
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 13-18

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS
SEE FOOTNOTE 25

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY
UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:

- 1, DETACHED
- 1, ATTACHED
- 2
- 3 AND 4
- 5 OR MORE
- MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.

TOTAL OCCUPIED:

- REPEAT UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6)
- RENTER OCCUPIED:
- REPEAT UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6)

TABLE 103
(TAB103)

9 8329 265 A 6

UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6)

THIS TABLE HAS NO SUPPRESSION

UNIVERSE: VACANT SEASONAL AND
MIGRATORY HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 1

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE BEGIN RELATIVE DATA TYPE NUMBER OF CELLS

- 1, DETACHED
- 1, ATTACHED
- 2
- 3 AND 4
- 5 OR MORE

MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

15 8383 319 A 12

TABLE 104 (TAB104)

TENURE (2) BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6)

SUPFLG01 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 25

THE STRATIFIERS ARE TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:

- 1, DETACHED
- 1, ATTACHED
- 2
- 3 AND 4
- 5 OR MORE

MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER, ETC.

RENTER OCCUPIED: REPEAT UNITS IN STRUCTURE (6)

9 8563 499 A 4

TABLE 105 (TAB105)

STORIES IN STRUCTURE (4)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

- 1 TO 3
- 4 TO 6
- 7 TO 12
- 13 OR MORE

04/29/82

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY

RECORD 01

NUMBER OF
CELLS
2

SIZE/
SCALE BEGIN RELATIVE DATA
TYPE

TABLE 106
(TAB106)

9 8599 535 A

PASSENGER ELEVATOR (2)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS
IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR
MORE STORIES

WITH ELEVATOR
NO ELEVATOR

TABLE 107
(TAB107)

9 8617 553 A

SOURCE OF WATER (4)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

PUBLIC SYSTEM OR PRIVATE COMPANY
INDIVIDUAL WELL:
DRILLED
DUG
SOME OTHER SOURCE

TABLE 108
(TAB108)

9 8653 589 A

SEWAGE DISPOSAL (3)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

PUBLIC SEWER
SEPTIC TANK OR CESSPOOL
OTHER MEANS

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	8680	616	A	21

NAME
TABLE 109
(TAB109)

TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3) BY
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (7)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-7
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 8-14
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 15-21

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:

1979 TO MARCH 1980
1975 TO 1978
1970 TO 1974
1960 TO 1969
1950 TO 1959
1940 TO 1949
1939 OR EARLIER

TOTAL OCCUPIED:

REPEAT YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (7)

RENTER OCCUPIED:

REPEAT YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT (7)

TABLE 110
(TAB110)

9	8869	805	A	12
---	------	-----	---	----

TENURE (2) BY YEAR HOUSEHOLDER
MOVED INTO UNIT (6)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-6
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 7-12

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE BY
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

TOTAL:

1979 TO MARCH 1980
1975 TO 1978
1970 TO 1974

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		1960 TO 1969		
		1950 TO 1959		
		1949 OR EARLIER		

RENTER OCCUPIED:
REPEAT YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (6)

TABLE 111 (TAB111) 9 8977 913 A 9

HEATING EQUIPMENT (9)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM
CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE
ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP
OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS
FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE
ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE
ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE
FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM
HEATERS
NONE

TABLE 112 (TAB112) 9 9058 994 A 8

HOUSE HEATING FUEL (8)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 26

UTILITY GAS
BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS
ELECTRICITY
FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.
COAL OR COKE
WOOD
OTHER FUEL
NO FUEL USED

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 113 (TAB113)	9	9130 1066	A	5

COOKING FUEL (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 26 27

UTILITY GAS
 BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS
 ELECTRICITY
 OTHER
 NO FUEL USED

TABLE 114 (TAB114)

9	9175 1111	A	6
---	-----------	---	---

WATER HEATING FUEL (6)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 26 27

UTILITY GAS
 BOTTLED, TANK, OR LP GAS
 ELECTRICITY
 FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.
 OTHER
 NO FUEL USED

TABLE 115 (TAB115)

9	9229 1165	A	2
---	-----------	---	---

KITCHEN FACILITIES (2)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES
 NO COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 116 (TAB116)	9	9247	1183 A	18

TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3)
BY BEDROOMS (6)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-6
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 7-12
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 13-18

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY
BEDROOMS

TOTAL:
NONE
1
2
3
4
5 OR MORE

TOTAL OCCUPIED:
REPEAT BEDROOMS (6)
RENTER OCCUPIED:
REPEAT BEDROOMS (6)

TABLE 117 (TAB117) 9 9409 1345 A 12

TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS (3)
BY BATHROOMS (4)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-4
SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 5-8
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 9-12

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY
BATHROOMS

TOTAL:
NO BATHROOM OR ONLY A HALF BATH
1 COMPLETE BATHROOM

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
				1 COMPLETE BATHROOM PLUS HALF BATH(S)	
				2 OR MORE COMPLETE BATHROOMS	
				TOTAL OCCUPIED:	
				REPEAT BATHROOMS (4)	
				RENTER OCCUPIED:	
				REPEAT BATHROOMS (4)	

TABLE 118
(TAB118)

9 9517 1453 A 4

TENURE (2) BY TELEPHONE IN HOUSING
UNIT (2)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-2
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELLS 3-4

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
THE STRATIFIERS ARE
TENURE BY
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

TOTAL:
WITH TELEPHONE
NO TELEPHONE

RENTER OCCUPIED:
REPEAT TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2)

TABLE 119
(TAB119)

9 9553 1489 A 4

AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER (2) BY
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH HOUSEHOLDERS OF SELECTED
AGE GROUPS

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

RECORD 01

SIZE/ RELATIVE DATA NUMBER OF
SCALE BEGIN BEGIN TYPE CELLS

NAME

HOUSEHOLDER 60 TO 64 YEARS:
WITH TELEPHONE
NO TELEPHONE

HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER:
REPEAT TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT (2)

TABLE 120
(TAB120)

9 9589 1525 A 4

AIR CONDITIONING (4)

SUPFLG07 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

NONE
CENTRAL SYSTEM
1 INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNIT
2 OR MORE INDIVIDUAL ROOM UNITS

TABLE 121
(TAB121)

9 9625 1561 A 5

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1
SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2
SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3
SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4
SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 28

TOTAL
WHITE
BLACK
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 122 (TAB122)	9	9670	1606	A	1

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE (1)

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING
UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER
OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH NO
VEHICLE AVAILABLE

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 28

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH NO VEHICLE AVAILABLE

TABLE 123
(TAB123)

9	9679	1615	A	3
---	------	------	---	---

VEHICLES AVAILABLE (3)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH VEHICLE AVAILABLE

SEE FOOTNOTE 28

1
2
3 OR MORE

TABLE 124
(TAB124)

9	9706	1642	A	14
---	------	------	---	----

GROSS RENT (14)

SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 29

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		LESS THAN \$60		
		\$60 TO \$79		
		\$80 TO \$99		
		\$100 TO \$119		
		\$120 TO \$149		
		\$150 TO \$169		
		\$170 TO \$199		
		\$200 TO \$249		
		\$250 TO \$299		
		\$300 TO \$349		
		\$350 TO \$399		
		\$400 TO \$499		
		\$500 OR MORE		
		NO CASH RENT		

TABLE 125
(TAB125)

9 9832 1768 A 20

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

SUPFLG22 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-5
SUPFLG23 APPLIES TO CELLS 6-10
SUPFLG24 APPLIES TO CELLS 11-15
SUPFLG25 APPLIES TO CELLS 16-20

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 29

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY
GROSS RENT

WHITE:
LESS THAN \$100
\$100 TO \$199
\$200 TO \$299
\$300 OR MORE
NO CASH RENT

BLACK:
REPEAT GROSS RENT (5)

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT: REPEAT GROSS RENT (5) ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER: REPEAT GROSS RENT (5)	9	10012	A	5

TABLE 126
(TAB126)

GROSS RENT (5)

SUPFLG26 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 29

LESS THAN \$100
\$100 TO \$199
\$200 TO \$299
\$300 OR MORE
NO CASH RENT

TABLE 127
(TAB127)

9	10057	1993	A	1
---	-------	------	---	---

MEDIAN GROSS RENT (1)

SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
PAYING CASH RENT

SEE FOOTNOTE 29

MEDIAN GROSS RENT

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
15	10066	A	1

NAME
TABLE 128
(TAB128)

AGGREGATE GROSS RENT (1)

SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS PAYING
CASH RENT

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 29

AGGREGATE GROSS RENT

STFS DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
UI55	102	10081	1 A	

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

TABLE 129 (TAB129)	15	10183	103	A	2
-----------------------	----	-------	-----	---	---

AGGREGATE CONTRACT RENT AND RENT
ASKED BY OCCUPANCY STATUS (2)

SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED
PAYING CASH RENT AND VACANT-
FOR-RENT HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 29

RENTER OCCUPIED
VACANT FOR RENT

TABLE 130 (TAB130)	9	10213	133	A	2
-----------------------	---	-------	-----	---	---

OCCUPANCY STATUS (2)

SUPFLG21 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-
OCCUPIED PAYING CASH RENT
AND VACANT-FOR-RENT
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 29

RENTER OCCUPIED
VACANT FOR RENT

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	10231 151	A	2

NAME

TABLE 131
(TAB131)

INCLUSION OF UTILITIES IN RENT (2)

SUPFL621 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 29 30

PAY EXTRA FOR 1 OR MORE UTILITIES
NO EXTRA PAYMENT FOR ANY UTILITIES

TABLE 132
(TAB132)

9	10249 169	A	25
---	-----------	---	----

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (5)
BY GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF
INCOME (5)

SUPFL621 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED RENTER-OCCUPIED
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 29 31

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 BY
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF
INCOME

LESS THAN \$5,000:
LESS THAN 20 PERCENT
20 TO 24 PERCENT
25 TO 34 PERCENT
35 PERCENT OR MORE
NOT COMPUTED

\$5,000 TO \$9,999:
REPEAT GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)
\$10,000 TO \$14,999:
REPEAT GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)
\$15,000 TO \$19,999:
REPEAT GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)
\$20,000 OR MORE:
REPEAT GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	10474 394	A	20

NAME

TABLE 133
(TAB133)

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (20)

SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED
NONCONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 32 33

WITH A MORTGAGE:

LESS THAN \$100
 \$100 TO \$149
 \$150 TO \$199
 \$200 TO \$249
 \$250 TO \$299
 \$300 TO \$349
 \$350 TO \$399
 \$400 TO \$449
 \$450 TO \$499
 \$500 TO \$599
 \$600 TO \$749
 \$750 OR MORE

NOT MORTGAGED:

LESS THAN \$50
 \$50 TO \$74
 \$75 TO \$99
 \$100 TO \$124
 \$125 TO \$149
 \$150 TO \$199
 \$200 TO \$249
 \$250 OR MORE

TABLE 134
(TAB134)

9	10654 574	A	2
---	-----------	---	---

MEDIAN SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER
COSTS BY MORTGAGE STATUS (2)

SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 32 33

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

WITH A MORTGAGE
NOT MORTGAGED

TABLE 135 (TAB135)	9	10672	592	A	24
-----------------------	---	-------	-----	---	----

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (4) BY
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6)

SUPFLG16 APPLIES TO CELLS 1-6
SUPFLG17 APPLIES TO CELLS 7-12
SUPFLG18 APPLIES TO CELLS 13-18
SUPFLG19 APPLIES TO CELLS 19-24

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSE-
HOLDER OF SPECIFIED RACES

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 32 33

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER BY
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED
MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

WHITE:
WITH A MORTGAGE:
LESS THAN \$200
\$200 TO \$299
\$300 TO \$399
\$400 TO \$499
\$500 OR MORE
NOT MORTGAGED

BLACK:
REPEAT MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6)
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT:
REPEAT MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6)
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:
REPEAT MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6)

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE BEGIN RELATIVE BEGIN DATA TYPE NUMBER OF CELLS

9 10888 808 A 6

NAME

TABLE 136 (TAB136)

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (6)

SUPPLG20 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER- OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 32 33

WITH A MORTGAGE:
LESS THAN \$200
\$200 TO \$299
\$300 TO \$399
\$400 TO \$499
\$500 OR MORE
NOT MORTGAGED

TABLE 137 (TAB137)

15 10942 862 A 5

AGGREGATE SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS BY MORTGAGE STATUS AND YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (5)

SUPPLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER- OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 32 33

WITH A MORTGAGE:
1975 TO MARCH 1980
1970 TO 1974
1960 TO 1969
1959 OR EARLIER
NOT MORTGAGED

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	11017 937	A	5

NAME

TABLE 138
(TAB138)

MORTGAGE STATUS AND YEAR
HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT (5)

SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 33

WITH A MORTGAGE:
1975 TO MARCH 1980
1970 TO 1974
1960 TO 1969
1959 OR EARLIER
NOT MORTGAGED

TABLE 139
(TAB139)

9	11062 982	A	25
---	-----------	---	----

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 (5)
BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS
AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)

SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 32 33 34

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 BY
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS
AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME

LESS THAN \$5,000:
 LESS THAN 20 PERCENT
 20 TO 24 PERCENT
 25 TO 34 PERCENT
 35 PERCENT OR MORE
 NOT COMPUTED

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		\$5,000 TO \$9,999:		
		REPEAT SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)		
		\$10,000 TO \$14,999:		
		REPEAT SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)		
		\$15,000 TO \$19,999:		
		REPEAT SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)		
		\$20,000 OR MORE:		
		REPEAT SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME (5)		

TABLE 140 (TAB140) 15 11287 1207 A 1

AGGREGATE VALUE

SUPFLG15 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: SPECIFIED OWNER-
OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12 33 35

AGGREGATE VALUE

TABLE 141 (TAB141) 15 11302 1222 A 2

AGGREGATE HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN
1979 BY TENURE (2)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1
SUPFLG27 APPLIES TO CELL 2

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

SEE FOOTNOTE 12

TOTAL
RENTER-OCCUPIED

RECORD 01

SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
9	11332 1252	A	8

TABLE 142
(TAB142)

HEATING EQUIPMENT (2) BY YEAR
STRUCTURE BUILT (2) BY PERSONS
PER ROOM (2)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE
USE

SEE FOOTNOTE 36 37

THE STRATIFIERS ARE
HEATING EQUIPMENT BY
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT BY
PERSONS PER ROOM

WITH CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM:
1939 OR EARLIER:
LESS THAN 1.01 PERSONS PER ROOM
1.01 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM

1940 TO MARCH 1980:
REPEAT PERSONS PER ROOM (2)

LACKING CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM:
REPEAT YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT BY PERSONS PER ROOM (4)

TABLE 143
(TAB143)

9	11404 1324	A	5
---	------------	---	---

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1
SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2
SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3
SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4
SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING
UNITS WITH COMPLETE
PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR
EXCLUSIVE USE

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 37

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TOTAL					1
WHITE					
BLACK					
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND ALEUT					
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER					

TABLE 144
(TAB144)

9 11449 1369 A 1

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH
COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR
EXCLUSIVE USE

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE
USE

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 37

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
FOR EXCLUSIVE USE

TABLE 145
(TAB145)

9 11458 1378 A 5

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1
SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2
SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3
SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4
SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE
USE AND YEAR STRUCTURE
BUILT 1939 OR EARLIER

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
		4	11	37

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 37

TOTAL
 WHITE
 BLACK
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND
 ALEUT
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

TABLE 146
(TAB146)

9	11503	1423	A	1
---	-------	------	---	---

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
 HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
 WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
 FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND YEAR
 STRUCTURE BUILT 1939 OR EARLIER

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
 WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF
 SPANISH ORIGIN WITH
 COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
 FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND YEAR
 STRUCTURE BUILT 1939 OR
 EARLIER

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 37

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH HOUSE-
 HOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH COMPLETE
 PLUMBING FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE
 USE AND YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT 1939
 OR EARLIER

TABLE 147
(TAB147)

9	11512	1432	A	5
---	-------	------	---	---

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

SUPFLG08 APPLIES TO CELL 1
 SUPFLG09 APPLIES TO CELL 2
 SUPFLG10 APPLIES TO CELL 3
 SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4
 SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 37

TOTAL
WHITE
BLACK
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND
ALEUT
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

TABLE 148
(TAB148)

9 11557 1477 A 1

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND WITH 1.01
PERSONS PER ROOM OR MORE

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
WITH HOUSEHOLDER OF
SPANISH ORIGIN WITH
COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND WITH
1.01 PERSONS PER ROOM OR MORE

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 37

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND WITH 1.01
PERSONS PER ROOM OR MORE

RECORD 01

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 149 (TAB149)	9	11566	1486	A	5

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER (5)

SUPFL008 APPLIES TO CELL 1
 SUPFL009 APPLIES TO CELL 2
 SUPFL010 APPLIES TO CELL 3
 SUPFLG11 APPLIES TO CELL 4
 SUPFLG12 APPLIES TO CELL 5

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS
 WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING
 FACILITIES FOR EXCLUSIVE
 USE AND LACKING
 CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT

SEE FOOTNOTE 4 11 36 37

TOTAL
 WHITE
 BLACK
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, AND
 ALEUT
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN	RELATIVE BEGIN	DATA TYPE	NUMBER OF CELLS
TABLE 150 (TAB150)	9	11611	1531	A	1

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
 HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN
 WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
 FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND LACKING
 CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT

SUPFLG14 APPLIES TO ALL CELLS

UNIVERSE: OCCUPIED HOUSING
 UNITS WITH HOUSEHOLDER
 OF SPANISH ORIGIN WITH
 COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
 FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND
 LACKING CENTRAL HEATING
 EQUIPMENT

SEE FOOTNOTE 11 36 37

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH
 HOUSEHOLDER OF SPANISH ORIGIN

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

RECORD 01

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

WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES
FOR EXCLUSIVE USE AND LACKING
CENTRAL HEATING EQUIPMENT

FILL9	477	11620	1540	A	FILLER
-------	-----	-------	------	---	--------

FOOTNOTE SECTION

- 01 VACANT SEASONAL/MIGRATORY UNITS ARE EXCLUDED FROM ALL MATRICES EXCEPT AS NOTED SPECIFICALLY IN THE DOCUMENTATION.
- 02 THE FARM POPULATION IS DEFINED AS PERSONS LIVING IN RURAL TERRITORY ON PLACES FROM WHICH \$1,000 OR MORE OF FARM PRODUCTS WERE SOLD IN 1979. IN 1970, THE DEFINITION INCLUDED ALL RURAL PLACES WITH SALES OF \$250 OR MORE, PLUS RURAL PLACES OF 10 OR MORE ACRES WITH SALES OF \$50 TO \$249.
- 03 THE COUNT OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SAMPLE TABULATIONS MAY DIFFER FROM THE NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. THIS IS A RESULT OF THE WEIGHTING PROCESS USED TO MINIMIZE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COMPLETE COUNTS AND SAMPLE ESTIMATES. AN INDICATION OF THE TYPE OF WEIGHT (POPULATION OR HOUSING) FOR EACH MATRIX IS LISTED IN FOOTNOTE 50.
- 04 "ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER," IN THE 100-PERCENT TABULATIONS, INCLUDES "JAPANESE," "CHINESE," "FILIPINO," "KOREAN," "ASIAN INDIAN," "VIETNAMESE," "HAWAIIAN," "GUAMANIAN," AND "SAMOAN." "ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER," IN SAMPLE TABULATIONS, INCLUDES THE GROUPS LISTED ABOVE AND THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE A WRITE-IN ENTRY OF AN ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER GROUP IN THE "OTHER" CATEGORY.
- 05 FOR DATA TABULATED ON A 100-PERCENT BASIS, INCLUDES ALL PERSONS IN THE CATEGORY "OTHER." FOR DATA TABULATED FROM THE SAMPLE, EXCLUDES THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE A WRITE-IN ENTRY OF AN ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER GROUP IN THE "OTHER" CATEGORY.
- 06 THIS CATEGORY REFERS TO WRITE-IN ENTRIES OF SPANISH GROUPS IN THE RACE QUESTION. SUCH ENTRIES ARE NOT NECESSARILY CONSISTENT WITH RESPONSES IN THE SPANISH ORIGIN QUESTION.

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
TABULATIONS OF "PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD"
BASED ON 100-PERCENT DATA BY DEFINITION
ARE THE SAME AS TABULATIONS OF "PERSONS
IN UNIT." THE PHRASE "PERSONS IN
HOUSEHOLD" IS USED UNLESS THE MATRIX
IS STRATIFIED BY A HOUSING ITEM SUCH
AS TENURE, PLUMBING FACILITIES, ETC.,
IN WHICH CASE, THE PHRASE "PERSONS IN
UNIT" IS USED. TABULATIONS OF "PERSONS
IN HOUSEHOLD" AND "PERSONS IN UNIT"
BASED ON SAMPLE DATA ARE NOT
NECESSARILY THE SAME BECAUSE OF
DIFFERENCES IN THE PROCEDURES USED
TO INFLATE SAMPLE POPULATION AND
HOUSING DATA.

07

RELATIVES INCLUDE HOUSEHOLDER, SPOUSE,
AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE CATEGORIES:
"SON/DAUGHTER," "BROTHER/SISTER,"
"FATHER/MOTHER," AND "OTHER RELATIVE."
TABULATIONS OF "OTHER RELATIVES" IN-
CLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN
SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.

08

"NONRELATIVES" INCLUDE THE QUESTIONNAIRE
CATEGORIES: "ROOMER, BOARDER," "PARTNER,
ROOMMATE," "PAID EMPLOYEE," AND "OTHER
NONRELATIVE." TABULATIONS OF "NON-
RELATIVES" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES
NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.

09

A. "CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER" INCLUDES ANY
SON, DAUGHTER, STEPCHILD, OR ADOPTED
CHILD OF THE HOUSEHOLDER. AN "OWN
CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER" IS A NEVER-
MARRIED CHILD UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE
WHO IS A SON, DAUGHTER, STEPCHILD, OR
ADOPTED CHILD OF THE HOUSEHOLDER.
"RELATED CHILDREN" INCLUDE NOT ONLY
OWN CHILDREN BUT ALSO ALL OTHER
FAMILY MEMBERS, REGARDLESS OF MARITAL
STATUS, WHO ARE UNDER 18 YEARS OLD,
EXCEPT THE HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE.
FOSTER CHILDREN ARE INCLUDED IN THE
"NONRELATIVE" CATEGORY.

10

IN SUBFAMILIES AN "OWN CHILD" IS
A NEVER-MARRIED CHILD UNDER 18 YEARS OF
AGE WHO IS A SON, DAUGHTER, STEPCHILD,
OR ADOPTED CHILD OF A MOTHER IN A
MOTHER-CHILD SUBFAMILY, A FATHER IN A
FATHER-CHILD SUBFAMILY, OR EITHER
SPOUSE IN A MARRIED-COUPLE
SUBFAMILY.

11 SF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
TABULATIONS FOR HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
ARE CLASSIFIED BY THE RACE AND SPANISH
ORIGIN OF THE HOUSEHOLDER.

12 THIS AGGREGATE, ALONG WITH THE RELEVANT
COUNT, WILL PERMIT THE COMPUTATION
OF A MEAN. FOR EXAMPLE, THE AGGREGATE
VALUE FOR SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED
NONCONDOMINIUM UNITS WILL YIELD THE
MEAN VALUE WHEN DIVIDED BY THE COUNT
OF SPECIFIED OWNER-OCCUPIED NONCONDOMINIUM
UNITS, AND THE AGGREGATE ROOMS FOR
OCCUPIED AND VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS
DIVIDED BY THE COUNT OF OCCUPIED AND
VACANT YEAR-ROUND UNITS YIELDS MEAN
ROOMS. (SEE FOOTNOTE 35 PRIOR TO
COMPUTING MEAN VALUE OR PRICE ASKED.)

13 INCLUDES RESPONSES INDICATING RELIGIOUS
GROUPS AND UNCLASSIFIABLE RESPONSES.

14 PERSONS MAY BE COUNTED MORE THAN ONCE
IN THIS TABULATION.

15 "NEVER MARRIED" INCLUDES THE QUESTIONNAIRE
CATEGORIES: "NOW MARRIED," "SEPARATED,"
"WIDOWED," AND "DIVORCED."

16 "NOT REPORTED" MEANS PLACE OF WORK WAS
NOT REPORTED AT ALL OR WAS NOT REPORTED
AT LEAST TO THE COUNTY LEVEL. ONE
EXCEPTION TO THIS IS IN THE TREATMENT
OF "NEW YORK CITY, WHERE A RESPONSE OF
"NEW YORK CITY" WITHOUT REPORTING COUNTY
(BOROUGH) IS TREATED AS REPORTED.
IN TABULATIONS, "REPORTED" CASES THAT
ARE NOT REPORTED TO THE AREA REQUIRED
FOR A SPECIFIC TABULATION ARE TREATED
AS REPORTED BUT AS WORKING OUTSIDE
OF THAT AREA. FOR EXAMPLE, FOR
PLACE-OF-WORK TABULATIONS AT THE
PLACE LEVEL, IN A CASE WHERE THE
PLACE OF WORK WAS REPORTED ONLY TO
THE STATE AND COUNTY LEVELS, THE
RESPONSE IS TALLIED AS WORKING
OUTSIDE OF THE PLACE.

17 AN IDENTIFIED PLACE IS A PLACE, WITH A
POPULATION OF 2,500 OR MORE (1,000 OR
MORE IN ALASKA AND HAWAII) GENERALLY
BASED ON 1977 POPULATION ESTIMATES,
THAT WAS RECOGNIZED IN PRECENSUS
GEOGRAPHY. IN MAIL ENUMERATION

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
 AREAS, IDENTIFIED PLACES WERE THOSE
 RECOGNIZED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1978;
 IN CONVENTIONAL ENUMERATION AREAS,
 IDENTIFIED PLACES WERE THOSE
 RECOGNIZED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1979.
 POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR IDENTIFIED
 PLACES WHICH INCORPORATED AFTER 1977
 ARE BASED ON THE BEST AVAILABLE INFOR-
 MATION.

- 18 "PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION" INCLUDES
 "BUS OR STREETCAR," "RAILROAD,"
 "SUBWAY OR ELEVATED," AND "TAXICAB."
- 19 "MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK"
 INCLUDE "CAR," "TRUCK," "VAN,"
 "BUS OR STREETCAR," "RAILROAD,"
 "SUBWAY OR ELEVATED," "TAXICAB,"
 "MOTORCYCLE," "BICYCLE," "WALKED ONLY,"
 "WORKED AT HOME," AND "OTHER."
 TABULATIONS OF "OTHER MEANS"
 INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN
 SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX OR NOT
 SPECIFIED AS "PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION."
 (SEE FOOTNOTE 18.)
- 20 VETERANS ARE CLASSIFIED BY THE MOST
 RECENT PERIOD OF SERVICE, EXCLUDING
 PEACE TIME SERVICE.
- 21 HOUSEHOLDS MAY BE COUNTED MORE THAN
 ONCE IN THIS TABULATION.
- 22 IN THIS MATRIX, THE AGGREGATE INCOME
 FIGURES REFER TO THE AMOUNT OF
 INCOME FOR EACH SPECIFIC TYPE
 SEPARATELY (E.G., THE FIRST AGGRE-
 GATE SHOWS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF
 WAGE OR SALARY INCOME RECEIVED BY
 HOUSEHOLDS IN 1979).
23. Tabulations of poverty status
 exclude inmates of institutions,
 persons in military group quarters
 and in college dormitories and
 unrelated individuals under
 15 years. (See footnote 54.)
- 24 VACANT HOUSING UNITS INCLUDE
 THE QUESTIONNAIRE CATEGORIES:
 "FOR RENT," "FOR SALE ONLY,"
 "RENTED OR SOLD, NOT OCCUPIED,"
 "HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE," AND

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
"OTHER VACANT." TABULATIONS OF
"OTHER VACANTS" INCLUDE ALL CATE-
GORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE
MATRIX.

25 "Units in structure" includes "A mobile home or trailer," "A one-family house detached from any other house," "A one-family house attached to one or more houses," "A building for 2 families," "A building for 3 or 4 families," "A building for 5 to 9 families," "A building for 10 to 19 families," "A building for 20 to 49 families," "A building for 50 or more families," "A boat, tent, van, etc." Tabulations of "Mobile home or trailer, etc." include "A mobile home or trailer," and "A boat, tent, van, etc."

26 "UTILITY GAS" INCLUDES "GAS: FROM UNDERGROUND PIPES SERVING THE NEIGHBORHOOD."

27 FUELS INCLUDE "UTILITY GAS" (SEE FOOTNOTE 26), "BOTTLED, TANK OR LP GAS," "ELECTRICITY," "FUEL OIL, KEROSENE, ETC.," "COAL OR COKE," "WOOD," "OTHER FUEL," AND "NO FUEL USED." TABULATIONS OF "OTHER" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.

28 "Vehicles" includes automobiles, trucks, and vans.

29 GROSS RENT AND CONTRACT RENT ARE TABULATED FOR ALL "RENTER-OCCUPIED" UNITS EXCEPT ONE-FAMILY HOMES ON A PROPERTY OF 10 OR MORE ACRES. UNITS TABULATED IN THE "NO CASH RENT" CATEGORY ALSO EXCLUDE ONE-FAMILY HOMES ON 10 OR MORE ACRES. A UNIT CLASSIFIED AS "NO CASH RENT" IN CONTRACT RENT WILL REMAIN NO CASH RENT IN THE GROSS RENT DISTRIBUTION EVEN IF THE UNIT'S OCCUPANTS PAY FOR UTILITIES THEMSELVES. GROSS RENT IS THE SUM OF CONTRACT RENT AND UTILITY COSTS. RENT ASKED IS TABULATED FOR "VACANT-RENT" UNITS EXCEPT ONE-FAMILY HOMES ON 10 OR MORE ACRES.

SIF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82

- 30 "UTILITIES" INCLUDE "ELECTRICITY," "GAS," "WATER," AND "OIL COAL, KEROSENE, WOOD, ETC."
- 31 INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS WITH ZERO OR NEGATIVE INCOME AND UNITS TABULATED IN THE "NO CASH RENT" CATEGORY.
- 32 "SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS" IS THE SUM OF PAYMENTS FOR REAL ESTATE TAXES, PROPERTY INSURANCE, UTILITIES (SEE FOOTNOTE 30), AND REGULAR MORTGAGE PAYMENTS.
- 33 THE NONCONDOMINIUM VALUE AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS DISTRIBUTIONS ARE RESTRICTED TO CERTAIN KINDS OF "OWNER-OCCUPIED" OR "VACANT-FOR-SALE ONLY" UNITS. THE FOLLOWING ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE TABULATIONS ON VALUE FOR NONCONDOMINIUM UNITS:
- A. UNITS AT AN ADDRESS WITH TWO OR MORE UNITS.
 - B. UNITS ON 10 OR MORE ACRES.
 - C. UNITS WITH A COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OR MEDICAL OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY.
 - D. MOBILE HOMES OR TRAILERS.
- 34 INCLUDES HOUSEHOLDS WITH ZERO OR NEGATIVE INCOME.
- 35 MULTIPLY THE AGGREGATE VALUE BY \$250 TO OBTAIN THE TRUE VALUE. THE TABULATION WAS SCALED BY A FACTOR OF 250 FOR TALLY PURPOSES.
- 36 "WITH CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM" INCLUDES "STEAM OR HOT WATER SYSTEM," "CENTRAL WARM-AIR FURNACE," "ELECTRIC HEAT PUMP," "OTHER BUILT-IN ELECTRIC UNITS," AND "FLOOR, WALL, OR PIPELESS FURNACE." "LACKING CENTRAL HEATING SYSTEM" INCLUDES "ROOM HEATERS WITH FLUE," "ROOM HEATERS WITHOUT FLUE," "FIREPLACES, STOVES, OR PORTABLE ROOM HEATERS," AND "NONE."
- 37 LACKING COMPLETE PLUMBING (FACILITIES) FOR EXCLUSIVE USE INCLUDES: COMPLETE PLUMBING (FACILITIES) BUT ALSO USED BY ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD.

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
SOME BUT NOT ALL PLUMBING FACILITIES,
OR NO PLUMBING FACILITIES.

- 38 THESE COUNTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE FOR SUMMARY LEVELS ON STF 3, FILE B. ZERO (0) WILL BE SHOWN.
- 39 SEE APPENDIX B2 FOR LANGUAGE CODES.
- 40 SEE APPENDIX B3 FOR ANCESTRY CODES AND FOR DEFINITION OF SINGLE AND MULTIPLE ANCESTRY.
- 41 SEE APPENDIX B4 FOR DEFINITION OF INMATE STATUS (NONINSTITUTIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL) AND FOR TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS CODES.
- 42 SEE APPENDIX B5 FOR INDUSTRY CODES.
- 43 SEE APPENDIX B6 FOR OCCUPATION CODES.
- 44 PER CAPITA INCOME IS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AGGREGATE INCOME FOR PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE GROUP.
- 45 SEE APPENDIX B7 FOR DEFINITIONS OF LABOR FORCE STATUS CATEGORIES.
- 46 PERIOD OF SERVICE INCLUDES "MAY 1975 OR LATER," "VIETNAM ERA," "FEBRUARY 1955 TO JULY 1964," "KOREAN CONFLICT," "WORLD WAR II," "WORLD WAR I," AND "OTHER SERVICE." TABULATIONS OF "OTHER" INCLUDE ALL CATEGORIES NOT SHOWN SEPARATELY IN THE MATRIX.
- 47 SEE APPENDIX B5 FOR RACE CODES.
- 48 INCLUDES CASES CLASSIFIED AS "REPORTED" AND AS "NOT REPORTED" FOR PLACE OF WORK.
- 49 EXCLUDES ARMENIAN, GEORGIAN, RUTHENIAN, UKRAINIAN, AND BELORUSSIAN.
- 50 EACH SAMPLE PERSON AND HOUSING UNIT WAS ASSIGNED A WEIGHT AS THE RESULT OF A COMPLEX RATIO ESTIMATION PROCEDURE.

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
SAMPLE HOUSING UNITS WERE ASSIGNED ONE WEIGHT EACH AND SAMPLE PERSONS WERE ASSIGNED TWO TYPES OF WEIGHTS. THE FIRST WEIGHT FOR PERSONS APPLIES TO SAMPLE DATA EXCEPT PLACE OF WORK, TRAVEL TIME TO WORK, AND MIGRATION (I.E., RESIDENCE IN 1975) TABULATIONS; THIS WEIGHT WAS ASSIGNED TO ALL SAMPLE PERSONS. THE SECOND WEIGHT FOR PERSONS, WHICH APPLIES TO PLACE OF WORK, TRAVEL TIME TO WORK, AND MIGRATION DATA, WAS ASSIGNED TO THOSE SAMPLE PERSONS WHO WERE INCLUDED IN THE PLACE OF WORK AND MIGRATION CODING OPERATION. THESE WEIGHTS VARY FROM PERSON TO PERSON AND FROM HOUSING UNIT TO HOUSING UNIT, BUT ON THE AVERAGE THEY ARE APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO THE INVERSE OF EACH RECORDS SAMPLE SELECTION PROBABILITY. THE TABULATIONS IN THIS FILE ARE BASED ON SUMMING THE WEIGHTS OF THE APPROPRIATE PERSONS OR HOUSING UNITS RELATING TO THE TABULATION. FOR SPECIFIED AGGREGATES, INDICATED BELOW, THE CHARACTERISTIC DATA ARE MULTIPLIED BY THE WEIGHT; FOR EXAMPLE, IN AGGREGATE INCOME FOR PERSONS THE AMOUNT OF INCOME IS MULTIPLIED BY THE WEIGHT. IN MEDIANS, THE WEIGHTS ARE BROUGHT TO BEAR INDIRECTLY THROUGH THE DISTRIBUTION USED TO CALCULATE THE MEASURE. FOR FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD TABULATIONS (POPULATION TYPE), ONLY THE WEIGHTS OF THE HOUSEHOLDER ARE USED. FOR SUBFAMILY TABULATIONS, THE WEIGHTS USED ARE THOSE ASSIGNED TO THE SUBFAMILY REFERENCE PERSON (I.E., THE PERSON WHO IS THE EQUIVALENT OF A HOUSEHOLDER FOR THE SUBFAMILY). THE FOLLOWING IS A LISTING OF THE WEIGHTS USED IN PRODUCING EACH TABULATION:

PERSONS WEIGHTS -- TABULATIONS 1, 7, 8, 12-17, 19, 22, 24-67, 81-85, AND 90-95.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 31, 60, 64, 83, AND 84 ARE AGGREGATES
TABULATIONS 34-39, 41, AND 42 USE THE PLACE

STF3 DATA DICTIONARY 04/29/82
OF WORK, TRAVEL TIME
TO WORK, AND MIGRATION
WEIGHT EXCLUSIVELY.
TABULATION 42 IS AN
AGGREGATE.
TABULATIONS 82 AND 85
ARE DERIVED MEASURES.

HOUSEHOLDER (PERSON) WEIGHTS --
TABULATIONS 9, 10, 18, 20, 21,
68-80, AND 86-89.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 70, 72, 77, 78,
AND 80 ARE AGGREGATES.
TABULATIONS 69 AND 74
ARE DERIVED MEASURES.

SUBFAMILY REFERENCE PERSON
WEIGHT -- TABULATION 23.

HOUSING UNIT WEIGHTS -- 4, 11,
AND 96-150.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 100, 101,
104, 128, 129, 137,
140, AND 141 ARE
AGGREGATES.
TABULATIONS 127 AND 134
ARE DERIVED MEASURES.

UNWEIGHTED COUNTS -- TABULATIONS
2, 3, 5, AND 6.

NOTE: TABULATIONS 2 AND 5 ARE
ACTUAL (UNIT) COUNTS
OF PERSONS AND HOUSING
UNITS IN THE SAMPLE.
TABULATIONS 3 AND 6 ARE
100-PERCENT COUNTS OF
PERSONS AND HOUSING
UNITS.

51 INCLUDES FEMALES WHO ARE A HOUSE-
HOLDER, A SPOUSE OF HOUSEHOLDER,
A MOTHER IN A MOTHER-CHILD SUB-
FAMILY, OR A FEMALE SPOUSE IN A
MARRIED-COUPLE SUBFAMILY.

52 NOT USED.

53 CODE RANGES MAY INCLUDE CODES
WHICH ARE NOT USED.

54 "UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS" INCLUDE
NONRELATIVES IN FAMILY HOUSE-
HOLDS, PERSONS IN NONFAMILY
HOUSEHOLDS, AND NONHIRMATES IN GROUP
QUARTERS.

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

56 Not used.

PART II

Information applicable to Summary Tape Files 1-5.

OVERVIEW

1980 Census Summary Tape Program

Computer-readable data from the 1980 census include both summary data and microdata. Summary data include Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 to 5, which are generally comparable to the First Count through Sixth Count files from the 1970 census. In addition to the files in the STF series, other summary data released by the Bureau include a P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file for use in reapportionment/redistricting (released in February/March, 1981) and the Master Area Reference File which provides geographic items from STF 1 and selected population and housing items (all individual State files released beginning September 1981). All of these files contain data summarized to various levels of geography. Microdata files, on the other hand, contain disclosure-free household and person records from the census. These files are similar to the 1970 Public Use Sample files and will be available in mid to late 1982.

Content and Geographic Coverage of Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape Files vary by summary level of geography, detail of information, and whether they include 100-percent or sample data. STF's 1 and 2 provide data based on the set of census questions asked of all persons and housing units. These data are 100-percent data. STF's 3, 4, and 5 are based on sample data. These data are estimates based on the responses of a sample of the population and housing units and contain more extensive housing and population information. In 1980, the sampling rate was 1 in 2 in governmental units estimated to have less than 2,500 inhabitants and 1 in 6 elsewhere. Overall the sampling rate was approximately 1 in 5. The Bureau's 1977 population estimates were used to determine the sampling rate for a given area.

The geographic detail of STF 1 is the maximum possible detail available from the census: data for individual blocks in block-numbered areas and for enumeration districts outside block-numbered areas. The lowest level of geography provided by STF 2 is census tract, or minor civil division/census county division (MCD/CCD) and places of 1,000 or more inhabitants in noncontracted areas. The lowest level for STF 3 is the block group or enumeration district, while the smallest geographic unit for STF 4 is census tract, or MCD/CCD and places of 2,500 or more inhabitants in noncontracted areas. STF 5's lowest geographic level is the standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), central city(ies), other places of 50,000 or more inhabitants, and counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

STF's 1 to 4 each consist of multiple files. Each file features specific levels of geography which are shown in Figure 8.

FIGURE 8
 OVERVIEW OF PLANNED SUMMARY LEVELS
 FOR 1980 CENSUS SUMMARY TAPE FILES

SUMMARY AREA 1/ 2/ Summary Level Codes In Parentheses 3/	STF 1 100 percent				STF 2 100 percent			STF 3 sample				STF 4 sample			STF 5 sample
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	
United States (01).....			*				*			*				*	*
Region (02).....			*				*			*				*	*
Division (03).....			*				*			*				*	*
State (04).....	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
SCSA (05).....			*				*			*				*	*
SCSA within State (06).....			*			*	*			*			*	*	*
SMSA (07).....			*			*	*			*			*	*	*
SMSA within State (08).....		*	*		*	*	*			*		*	*	*	*
Urbanized Area (09).....			*				*			*				*	*
Urbanized Area within State (10).....			*			*	*			*			*	*	*
County within State (11).....	*		*			*	*	*	*	*			*	*	*
MCD (CCD) within County within State (12).....	*					*		*					*		
ED or BG within Tract (BNA) within Place within MCD (CCD) within County within State (13, 14, 15, and 16).....	*							*							
County within SMSA within State (17).....		*			*							*			
ED or Block within Tract (BNA) within Place within MCD (CCD) within County within SMSA within State (18, 19, 20, 21, and 22)....		*													
Tract (BNA) within Place within County within SMSA within State (23 and 24)....		*													
ED or Block within Tract (BNA) within Place within County within SMSA within State (25 and 26).....		*													
Place within State (27).....	*		*			*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*
MCD (CCD) within State (28)...			*					*	*	*				*	*
Indian Reservation and Alaska Native Village (29).....							*							*	*
Indian Reservation and Alaska Native Village within County within State (30 and 31).....						*	*					*	*	*	*
Tract within County within SMSA within State (32)....					*							*			
Congressional Districts within State of the 97th Congress (33).....	*		*					*	*	*					
Congressional Districts within State of the 98th Congress (33).....				*							*				
ZIP Code (5 digit) within State (35).....										*					
ZIP Code (5 digit) within County within SMSA within State (36).....										*					
County or Place or MCD within Congressional District within State (37, 38, and 39).....				*							*				

FOOTNOTES TO FIGURE 8

1/ In addition to summary areas presented on the Summary Tape Files, geographic area codes are included for areas such as Ward, State Economic Area, District Office, Indian Subreservation, and Standard Federal Administrative Region.

2/ Population size cutoffs for the presentation of Place level data in the STF's are as follows:

STF 1A	all places	STF 3A	all places
STF 1B	all places	STF 3B	All 5-digit zip code areas
STF 1C	10,000 or more	STF 3C	10,000 or more
STF 1D	10,000 or more	STF 3D	10,000 or more
STF 2A	10,000 or more	STF 4A	10,000 or more
STF 2B	1,000 or more	STF 4B	2,500 or more
STF 2C	10,000 or more	STF 4C	10,000 or more

STF 5 50,000 or more

3/ Multiple summary level codes for a Summary Area indicate a series of very similar summary levels which are presented in identical STF files. A specific listing is shown below of summary levels which are grouped together from the chart. (A slash mark "/" is used to indicate "within.")

Grouping 13, 14, 15, and 16:

- 13. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 14. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 15. BG/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State
- 16. ED/Tract/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/State

Grouping 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22:

- 18. MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 19. Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 20. Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 21. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State
- 22. ED/Tract/Place/MCD (CCD)/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 23 and 24:

- 23. Place/County/SMSA/State
- 24. Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 25 and 26:

- 25. Block/Tract (BNA)/Place/County/SMSA/State
- 26. ED/Tract/Place/County/SMSA/State

Grouping 30 and 31:

- 30. Indian Reservations and Alaska Native villages by State
- 31. Indian Reservations and Alaska Native villages by County within State

Grouping 37, 38, and 39:

- 37. County/Congressional District/State
- 38. Place/Congressional District/State
- 39. MCD/Congressional District/State

For comparison purposes, STF 1 is similar in subject matter and geographic detail to the First and Third Count files for 1970. STF's 2 and 4 are roughly comparable to the 1970 Second and Fourth Counts, respectively. STF 3 is comparable to the 1970 Fifth Count, while STF 5 corresponds to the 1970 Sixth Count. To summarize, STF 1 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 2. Similarly, STF 3 contains more detailed geography but less subject matter detail than STF 4. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete count data, while STF's 3 and 4 contain sample estimates. Finally, STF 5 contains sample estimates aggregated to a higher level of geography than the other files, but which are presented in the most subject matter detail.

1980 Census Maps

Users may need certain types of maps for the geographic area(s) they are extracting from the file(s). To determine which maps best define the geographic area(s), compare the geographic coverage of each file (see Appendix A) with the description of each type of 1980 census map (see below).

The maps used in conjunction with the above summary tape files consist of five basic types: county maps, place maps, place-and-viceinity maps, Indian Reservation maps, and Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) or Vicinity Map Series (VMS). Ordering information for these maps may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Maps), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

All five map types have several characteristics in common:

- To improve legibility, most 1980 maps are at a larger scale than were the comparable 1970 maps.
- Symbols used for the various boundaries are consistent for all five types of maps.
- Names, identifying numbers, and boundaries are shown where appropriate on all maps for counties and equivalent entities, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations and Alaska Native villages, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's) where present, enumeration districts (ED's) (in those areas which are not block numbered), and blocks.
- All maps show metric, feet, and mile scales.
- All maps containing block-numbered areas will be available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The following paragraphs present a brief description of each type of map.

County Maps. County maps are the backbone of the Bureau's map coverage. Theoretically, with a complete set of these maps the overall picture of the census geographic framework for the entire United States and its possessions is shown. Most maps in the county series are at a scale of 1 inch:1 mile. Most county maps are created by superimposing boundaries for most areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by State transportation or highway departments. There are approximately 5,500 county map sheets for 1980. The following geographic area boundaries are defined on county maps where appropriate: State, county, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, American Indian reservations, census tracts or block numbering areas (BNA's), and enumeration districts (ED's) or numbered blocks. In addition, the locations of Alaska Native villages are indicated. Counties which are totally covered by Metropolitan Map Sheets (MMS) do not have separate county maps.

Place Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets where most of the development is contained within the corporate limits of a municipality or within the boundaries established for a census designated place (CDP), the Bureau uses place maps. The scale of the place maps varies from place to place. As with the county maps, most are created by superimposing boundaries for most areas for which data are tabulated on base maps supplied by local or State governments. On the county map, shading is added to indicate the area covered by the place map; i.e., the place map is regarded as an inset to the county map. There are about 12,300 place map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place maps are the same as for county maps.

Place-and-Vicinity Maps. For places not covered on MMS or VMS sheets which have areas of development outside the corporate limits of a municipality or outside the boundaries established for a CDP, the Bureau uses place-and-vicinity maps. Also included in this category are maps of places which have parcels of land that are not part of the city but are completely surrounded by the city and where two or more places appear on the same map sheet. In all other respects, place-and-vicinity maps have the same characteristics as place maps. As with the place maps, all area covered by the place-and-vicinity map is shaded on the county map and the place-and-vicinity map is considered to be an inset to the county map. There are about 3,300 place-and-vicinity map sheets for 1980. The geographic area boundaries defined on place-and-vicinity maps are the same as those specified for county maps.

Indian Reservation Maps. The Census Bureau developed separate maps for 18 American Indian reservations which could not be depicted adequately on county maps; these maps are very similar in format to county maps. There are approximately 75 American Indian reservation maps and these maps are special insets to the county maps. The geographic area boundaries defined on these maps are the same as those specified for the county maps.

Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS). For the Nation's major built-up areas, the Bureau has developed its own maps to provide uniform coverage of the densely settled portions of the counties involved. These maps are referred to as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS) when the maps cover SMSA counties and as the Vicinity Map Series (VMS) when the maps cover areas which are not in an SMSA. The predominant scale for the MMS and VMS is 1 inch:1,600 feet. In selected areas with very dense development, some sheets are at 1 inch:800 feet; conversely, some sparsely settled areas are mapped at 1 inch:3,200 feet. The MMS and VMS are considered to be insets to the county maps and the areas covered by MMS and VMS are shaded on county maps. There are about 10,400 MMS and VMS sheets for 1980. (In a few instances, these map sheets entirely cover a county, in which case no separate county map exists.) The geographic area boundaries defined on the MMS are the same as those specified for county maps, but also include urbanized areas.

In addition to the five types of maps described above, there are a number of "outline" maps (maps that do not show any data, only the areas to which data can be related) that are prepared and published as part of the various report series. As was the case with the maps previously described, the maps included in the printed reports share common characteristics. Both metric and mile scales are shown. Map scale and content are similar to 1970 except where noted below; however, presentation has been improved to make the maps more readable and consistent from series to series.

The County Subdivision Map Series consists of at least one map page for each State showing the names and boundaries for the State, each component county or equivalent entity, minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), and all places, both incorporated and census designated. For most States, the scale of the maps requires that they be presented in sections. For 1980, the boundaries (not just the locations) of places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants are shown for the first time. In addition, the name(s) of adjoining State(s) are shown along with a mark to indicate where the State boundaries intersect. These maps, which are based on the State base maps of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Mapping Program appear in PC80-1-A. Single-sheet versions of the county subdivision map series will be published at the USGS scale of 1:500,000 (1 inch equals about 8 miles) for all States except Alaska and the outlying areas, and may be fitted together to form multi-State maps. For those States in which American Indian reservations or Alaska Native villages are located, a special version of the county subdivision map showing these entities appears in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A.

The Urbanized Area Outline Map Series consists of one or more map sheets for each urbanized area (UA) defined on the basis of the 1980 census results. The names and boundaries of all States, counties, MCD's/CCD's, and places on each map are shown, plus the extent of territory defined as "urbanized." These maps appear in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A. In 1980, the report for each State containing part of a multi-State UA will include the map for the entire UA.

The State SCSA/SMSA Map Series shows county names and boundaries, names and locations of all places with a population of 25,000 or more or designated as the central city of an SMSA, and names and boundaries of standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) and standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the State. For 1980, the name of the capital of the State is underlined. These maps appear in PC80-1-A, B, C, D; HC80-1-A, B; and HC80-2.

The Census Tract Outline Map Series covers each of the areas for which tracts have been defined in 1980. These maps show the boundaries and code identification numbers for each tract; the names of streets or other features used as census tract boundaries; and the names and boundaries for counties, MCD/CCD's, and all places (not just those over 25,000 as in 1970). Street detail within the tracts is not shown. Separate insets of larger scale than the base maps are included for densely developed areas; however, fewer insets are used than in 1970. Scale varies from map to map. For 1980, tract outline maps will be prepared for tracted counties outside SMSA's. These maps appear in PHC80-2 and also are available separately.

Map sets will be printed for all block-numbered areas, grouped by SMSA and the nonSMSA remainder of each State. In addition to printed copies of the county, place, place-and-vicinity, and Metropolitan Map Series/Vicinity Map Series (MMS/VMS) sheets having block-numbered areas, there will be an index map depicting the extent of the block-numbered area for the SMSA and State. The SMSA Index to Block Numbered Areas Maps will show the extent of the SMSA; county, MCD/CCD, and place names and boundaries; and the extent of block-numbered area within the SMSA shown by means of shading. The State Index to Block-Numbered Areas Maps were prepared by superimposing the extent of all block-numbered areas in the State over the county subdivision map. This index map will also show the boundaries of the SMSA(s) in the State so that the reader can determine whether the data for any block-numbered area in the State are available with the SMSA tabulations or the remainder-of-State tabulations.

Relevant Articles and Publications

The following is a list of reference materials which provide additional information concerning the 1980 census.

PHC80-R1-A. Part A, Text. Users' Guide. This comprehensive guide to the 1980 census data is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. S/N 003-024-03625-8. Price is \$5.50. Other parts to the guide will be issued as they are prepared.

Data User News. This monthly newsletter provides continuous reporting on Census Bureau programs and products. A subscription is available from the Government Printing Office for \$20 a year.

Monthly Product Announcement. This free announcement lists new products released each month from the Census Bureau. These products include publications, technical documentation, data files, published maps, and microfiche. To be added to the mailing list, contact Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

STF 3 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Introduction

The data available on STF 3 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error---sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are provided below.

Sample Design

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

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

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

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

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

Errors in the Data

Since the data in this file are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data on STF 3 is given below. In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on Control of Nonsampling Errors.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data, and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be below the actual figures. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

1. Totals and Percentages. Tables A through C, pages 204-208, contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this file. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, illustrated in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these units in sample, derivable from each STF 3 record. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below.

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. For the geographic tabulation area with which you are working, compute the "percent in sample" by dividing the appropriate unweighted sample count by the corresponding 100-percent count. For person and family characteristics these figures are found in STF 3 tables 2 and 3; for household and housing unit characteristics these figures are found in STF 3 tables 5 and 6.
- c. Use table C, illustrated on page 208 but distributed in a separate printout for each State, to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g. work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a crosstabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the unadjusted standard errors in table B that appear in the 2 or 98 row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an unadjusted standard error of 16.

An illustration using the tables to compute standard errors begins on page 194.

2. Differences. The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations.

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this documentation.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.
3. Means. The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

4. **Medians.** For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, B, and C. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

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

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

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the differences (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given on STF 3 do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data on STF 3 based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

1. The table shows that for [Anytown] out of all [329,571] persons aged 18 years and over, [12,524] speak a language other than English at home. The procedure for obtaining the standard error of [12,524] will be demonstrated.

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

$$Se = \left[\sqrt{5 (12,524) \left(1 - \frac{12,524}{470,816}\right)} \right] = 247 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for [Anytown] is [470,816].

The standard error of the estimated [12,524] persons aged 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error, [247], by the

appropriate adjustment factor. Table 2 of the STF 3 record for [Anytown] shows [89,452] as the unweighted sample count of persons. This figure is found to be roughly [19] percent of the 100-percent count of [470,816] persons shown in STF 3 table 3. Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Language Usage and Ability to Speak English." The column that gives the range which includes [19] percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be [1.3] for "Language Usage and Ability to Speak English." Thus, the estimated standard error is [247] x [1.3] or [321].

The estimated percent of persons 18 or older who speak a language other than English at home is [3.8]. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be [0.1]. Thus, the standard error for the estimated percent of persons 18 or older who speak a language other than English at home is seen to be [1.3] x [0.1] = [0.13].

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

2. In the previous example, the standard error of the [12,524] persons, 18 and older in [Anytown] who speak a language other than English at home is found to be [321]. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be

$$[12,524] - 2 ([321]) \text{ to } [12,524] + 2 ([321])$$

or

$$[11,882] \text{ to } [13,166].$$

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

3. The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in [Anyplace] aged 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home is [12,500] and the total number of persons aged 18 years and over is [250,000]. Thus, the percentage of persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home is [5] percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is [0.1] percent. The STF 3 record for [Anyplace] contains [49,000] as the unweighted sample count of persons in table 2 and [350,000] as the 100-percent count of persons yielding a percent-in-sample of [14] percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes [14] percent in sample, shows the adjustment fac-

tor to be [1.5] for "Language Usage and Ability to Speak English." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (5 percent) is $[0.1] \times [1.5] = [0.15]$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between [Anytown] and [Anyplace] of the percentages of persons who were 18 years and over and who speak a language other than English at home.

The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is

$$[5.0] - [3.8] = [1.2] \text{ percent}$$

Using the results of the previous example

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se}([1.2]) &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}[5.0])^2 + (\text{Se}[3.8])^2} \\ &= \sqrt{([0.15])^2 + ([0.13])^2} \\ &= [0.20] \text{ percent} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$[1.2] - 2 [0.20] \quad \text{to} \quad [1.2] + 2 [0.20]$$

or

$$[0.8] \text{ to } [1.6]$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the actual difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

Estimation Procedure

The estimates which appear on STF 3 were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were

generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

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

Persons

Stage I - Type of Household

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit
- 4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit
- 5 8-or-more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

- 6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8-or-more persons in housing unit

Persons in All Other Housing Units

- 11 1 person in housing unit
- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8-or-more persons in housing unit
- 17 Persons in group quarters

Stage II - Householder/Non-householder

Group

- 1 Householder
- 2 Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III - Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupied Housing Units

Stage I - Type of Household

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

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

	Owner
	White race (Householder)
Group	Persons of Spanish Origin (Householder)
	Value of House
1	\$ 0 - \$ 9,999
2	\$ 10,000 - \$ 19,999
3	\$ 20,000 - \$ 24,999
4	\$ 25,000 - \$ 49,999
5	\$ 50,000 - \$ 99,999
6	\$100,000 - \$149,999
7	\$150,000 or more
8	Other Owners
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

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

Asian and Pacific Islander Race
 33-48 Same value - Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
 49-64 Same value - Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
 65-80 Same value - Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

White Race

Persons of Spanish origin

Rent Categories

81 \$ 1 - \$ 59

82 \$ 60 - \$ 99

83 \$100 - \$149

84 \$150 - \$199

85 \$200 - \$249

86 \$250 - \$299

87 \$300 - \$399

88 \$400 - \$499

89 \$500 or more

90 Other Renter

91 No Cash Rent

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

92-102 Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

Black Race

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

Asian and Pacific Islander Race

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

American Indian or Eskimo or Aleut Race

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

169-190

Other Race (includes those not listed above)
Same rent - Spanish origin categories as
groups 81 to 102

Vacant housing units

- 1 Vacant for Rent
- 2 Vacant for Sale
- 3 Other Vacant

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

Control of Nonsampling Error

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

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

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.

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

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

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

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

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

Nonresponse. Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data,

since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) nor on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing non-response. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

Editing of Unacceptable Data.

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

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain necessary information. In addition, a similar review was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

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

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

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

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

Table A -- Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals
(Based on a 1-in-6 Simple Random Sample)

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of Publication Area ^{2/}														
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000	
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
100	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
250	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
500	35	45	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	
1000	-	53	53	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
2500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	
5000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160	
10000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220	
15000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270	
25000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350	
75000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610	
100000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	710	710	
250000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1050	1100	1100	
500000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1120	1540	1540	1570	
1000000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2000	2120	2190	
5000000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3540	4470	
10000000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5400	

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

2/ Total count of persons in area if the estimated total is a person characteristic or the total count of housing units in area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{\frac{5Y}{N} \left(1 - \frac{Y}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of Area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total.

Table B -- Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages
(Based on a 1-in-6 Simple Random Sample)

Estimated Percent	Base of Percentage*												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.6	.4	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	.9	.8	.7	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	.9	.8	.5	.4	.3	.2	.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	.6	.4	.3	.2	.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	.6	.5	.3	.2	.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2
50	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	.7	.5	.4	.2	.2

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

$$se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of Estimated Percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated Percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

Percent of Units in Sample ^{1/}

Characteristics

Place of Birth

Language Usage
and Ability
to Speak
English

Means of Trans-
portation to
Work

School Enroll-
ment

Years of School
Completed

Residence in
1975 ^{2/}

Veteran Status
and Period of
Service

Work Disability
Status

Transportation
Disability
Status

In a separate mailing, tape purchasers will receive a computer printout of Table C data for each State purchased.

^{1/} For person and family characteristics, derive this figure from the appropriate STF 3 data by dividing the unweighted sample count of persons (table 2) by the 100-percent count of persons (table 3). For household and housing unit characteristics, derive this figure by dividing the unweighted sample count of housing units (table 5) by the 100-percent count of housing units (table 6).

^{2/} The adjustment factor for this characteristic was calculated as if about one half of the questionnaires had been coded. Thus, the factor will provide a conservative estimate of the standard error in areas where more than one half of the questionnaires were, in fact, coded.

GLOSSARY

The following definitions pertain to data items included in STF 3 and were taken from the 1980 Census Users' Guide.

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

ACCESS. See HOUSING UNIT

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY. See FARM RESIDENCE; RENT, CONTRACT; VALUE

AGE. Age at last birthday, i.e., number of completed years from birth to April 1, 1980, based on replies to a question on month and year of birth. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

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

Age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups. Basic records identify single years (and quarter years on sample basic records) to 112. Public-use microdata samples show single years and quarters to 99, and 100 years or more.

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

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

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

See also: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

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

Age at first marriage is computed as the difference between the date of first marriage and the date of birth. However, since both dates are recorded on census basic records only in terms of quarters, there is some imprecision in the result. For instance, a person born in September 1950 and married in July 1970 would have been recorded as born and married in the third quarter and aged 20 at first marriage, even though the person was actually only 19 at the time.

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

Historical comparability: Obtained in each census since 1940.

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

The most frequent applications of age of householder in 1980 tabulations involve only two categories: under 65 years old and 65 years and over. More detailed categories appear among the housing tabulations, for example: less than 25 years, 25 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 59, 60 to 64, and 65 years and over. Age of householder is also derivable from age tabulations cross-classified by household relationship (STF 2). Age of householder is derivable from basic records in single years, 15 to 112. Public-use microdata samples also show single years to 99, but group together householders 100 years and over.

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

AGE OF STRUCTURE. See YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

AGED, HOMES FOR. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

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

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

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

None. No air conditioning present.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

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

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

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

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

ALEUT POPULATION. See RACE

ALIENS. See CITIZENSHIP

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE USAGE. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION. See RACE

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

Preliminary evaluation of the 1980 census data suggest that counts for a few reservations may be subject to certain limitations or nonsampling errors. Although the various field and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to ensure accuracy of the data, available evidence indicates that nonsampling errors are substantial for a small number of reservations. For example, a few reservations have a relatively high substitution rate. A listing of reservations where characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units in the 1980 Census were substituted are shown in PC80-1-B reports, Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data." (For a fuller discussion of nonsampling errors, see the Users' Guide, chapter 6, "Data Limitations," report appendixes on "Accuracy of the Data," or the "Technical Information" section in tape technical documentation.) Additional evaluation of the counts for reservations will be done when more information is available and a fuller explanation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Each American Indian reservation was assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau. Enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's) which are inside boundaries of reservations are designated with an "N" in the ED prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for reservations are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Also, a population subject report (PC80-2 series) presenting additional data on American Indian reservations is also planned. Summaries on tape

and in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A show data not only for the reservation totals, but also for parts of reservations that cross State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries are included in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on detailed Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps.

Historical comparability: Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 information because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, new enumeration techniques, and other procedural changes made for the 1980 census.

AMERICAN INDIAN SUBRESERVATION AREAS. Entities known as "areas," "chapters," "districts," "segments," or "communities," are associated with some American Indian reservations and were identified for the Census Bureau for the 1980 census by tribal governments or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a few cases, such subreservation areas extend beyond reservation boundaries or are located entirely outside the reservation (off-reservation). American Indian subreservations recognized for the 1980 census are identified by a unique 3-digit code.

Data for subreservations are not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, subreservation data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from special tabulations. (For further information regarding subreservation areas, please write Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservation areas were not identified separately in previous censuses.

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL TRUST LANDS. Some American Indian reservations have tribal trust lands in the vicinity of the reservation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs identified these areas for the 1980 census. Tribal trust lands are located outside the reservation boundary (off-reservation) and are associated with a specific reservation.

Population and housing counts for tribal trust lands are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Additional information for these areas may be included in special reports or unpublished tabulations. Also, such data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from special tabulations. (For further information regarding the geography for tribal trust lands, please write to Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: Tribal trust lands (off-reservation) were not identified in previous censuses.

ANCESTRY. A person's self-identified origin, descent, lineage, nationality group, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. This item was asked on a sample basis.

This question was asked of persons regardless of how many generations their ancestors had been in this country. Persons were asked to write in the name of the group with which they most closely identify. Those who thought of themselves as having more than one origin were asked to write in their multiple ancestry, e.g., German-Irish. Instructions specified that religious groups were not to be reported as ancestry groups.

The open-ended write-in item on ancestry was coded in census processing offices into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 400 categories. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, e.g., Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and one for English. Census basic record and public-use microdata files represent over 400 x 400 possible combinations. Selected three-ancestry combinations expected to be frequently reported were also coded, but, otherwise, whenever three or more ancestries are entered in a single response, only the first two were coded. Persons indicating two or more ancestries are shown in tabulations under "multiple ancestry" and may be counted more than once in tabulations of selected multiple-ancestry groups.

Most tabulations presenting counts of persons by ancestry show (a) the following single-ancestry groups: Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, (selected categories), Scottish, Swedish, Ukrainian, and other; (b) the number of persons reporting multiple ancestry, and the following selected multiple-ancestry groups: English and other group(s), French and other group(s), German and other group(s), Irish and other group(s), Italian and other group(s), and Polish and other group(s); and (c) ancestry not specified. Ancestry not specified includes nonresponses, also shown separately, as well as responses indicating religious groups, and unclassifiable responses. Only STF 4 presents more categories of ancestry than this at the State level or below.

Tabulations in STF 4 which present characteristics of specific ancestry groups at the State level or below present data for six single-ancestry groups--English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish--and for four additional groups which vary from State to State. These four variable groups are the largest single- and/or multiple-ancestry groups in that State exclusive of (a) the six groups cited above, (b) all groups listed separately in the race and Spanish-origin questions, and (c) the category "American."

Historical comparability: The ancestry question, asked for the first time in 1980, in large part replaces a 1970 question on country of birth of parents, which together with the question on place of birth of the individual, identified the two generations comprising persons of foreign stock. There is no direct comparability between 1980

ancestry data (which refers to ancestry for an unlimited number of generations) and 1970 data on country of origin of persons of foreign stock.

See also: CITIZENSHIP; IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF; LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

APARTMENTS. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ARMED FORCES, PERSONS IN. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

ARMED FORCES STATUS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

ASKING PRICE. See VALUE

ASKING RENT. See RENT, CONTRACT

AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE. The number of passenger cars available at home for the use of the members of the household, ascertained for occupied housing units. The term automobile includes station wagons, but excludes vans, pickups, or larger trucks. Cars rented or leased for one month or more, company cars, and police and government cars are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. (Household members includes lodgers or other nonrelatives living in the unit.) Dismantled or dilapidated cars or immobile cars used only as a source of power for some piece of machinery are excluded from this category. The statistics do not measure the number of automobiles privately owned or the number of households owning automobiles. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed that the percent of households with three or more cars was understated.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960. Earlier counts, however, excluded taxicabs.

See also: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE; VEHICLES AVAILABLE; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

BARRIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

BATHROOMS. The presence of bathroom facilities, ascertained for all occupied and vacant housing units. This question was asked on a sample basis.

Complete bathroom. A room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in the edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities

for the exclusive use of the household.) The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated.

No bathroom or only a half-bathroom. A unit with no bathroom facilities, only a half bathroom, or bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units. A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use but not all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

Historical comparability: Data on number of bathrooms have been collected since 1960. The category "2 1/2 or 3 bathrooms" was included in 1970 but dropped for 1980.

See also: PLUMBING FACILITIES

BEDROOMS. The number of bedrooms, ascertained for occupied and vacant units. Bedrooms are rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

BIRTH, PLACE OF. See NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

BLACK POPULATION. See RACE

BLOCK. Normally a rectangular piece of land, bounded by four streets. However, a block may also be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. Blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, census tracts, or block numbering areas (BNA's). They may cross place boundaries and the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's). When blocks cross place boundaries and, in 20 States (see figure 5, column 3), when they cross MCD boundaries, separate statistical summaries are presented for each part of the block.

Census blocks are normally compact units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburbs, houses cluster around cul-de-sacs. In these areas a census block may be fairly large since only those features that serve as the perimeter of an enclosed area are treated as block boundaries. Also, in those rural areas where they are numbered, blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

FIGURE 5

UNITED STATES	(1) CCD STATE	(2) PRINCIPAL TYPE OF MCD	(3) MCD'S MAY SPLIT BLOCKS 1/	(4) DATA PUBLISHED FOR MCD'S. AS FOR PLACES 2/	(5) MOCK STATISTICS STATEWIDE	(6) CENSUS TRACTS STATEWIDE
ALABAMA	X					
ALASKA 3/		Census subarea				
ARIZONA	X					
ARKANSAS		Township				
CALIFORNIA	X					
COLORADO	X					
CONNECTICUT		Town	X	X		X
DELAWARE	X					X
DIST. OF COLUMBIA		Quadrant			X	X
FLORIDA	X					
GEORGIA	X				X	
HAWAII	X					X
IDAHO	X					
ILLINOIS		Township	X			
INDIANA		Township	X			
IOWA		Township				
KANSAS		Township	X			
KENTUCKY	X					
LOUISIANA		Police Jury ward				
MAINE		Town	X	X		
MARYLAND		Election district				
MASSACHUSETTS		Town	X	X		
MICHIGAN		Township	X	X		
MINNESOTA		Township	X			
MISSISSIPPI		Superv. district			X	
MISSOURI		Township	X			
MONTANA	X					
NEBRASKA		Township	X			
NEVADA		Township				
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Town	X	X		
NEW JERSEY		Township	X	X		X
NEW MEXICO	X					
NEW YORK		Town	X	X	X	
NORTH CAROLINA		Township				
NORTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
OHIO		Township	X			
OKLAHOMA	X					
OREGON	X					
PENNSYLVANIA		Township	X	X		
RHODE ISLAND		Town	X	X	X	X
SOUTH CAROLINA	X					
SOUTH DAKOTA		Township	X			
TENNESSEE	X					
TEXAS	X					
UTAH	X					
VERMONT		Town	X	X		
VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.			X	
WASHINGTON	X					
WEST VIRGINIA		Magisterial dist.				
WISCONSIN		Town	X	X		
WYOMING	X					
PUERTO RICO		Barrio	X			

1/See definitions for MCD's and blocks.

2/The amount of data for MCD's and places is the same, for the States noted, in these reports: PC(1)-B and -C and EC(1)-A and -B.

3/Subdivisions of Alaska's "census areas" and boroughs (county equivalents) are called "census subareas." They take the place of MCD's or CCD's.

Census data are tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. Data also are tabulated by block in incorporated places with 10,000 or more inhabitants outside UA's, and in other areas which contracted with the Census Bureau for the preparation of block statistics. Places outside of UA's are included in the block statistics program if they met the 10,000 population criterion in the 1970 census, in official Bureau estimates through 1976, or in a special census taken on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics for all of their territory, both urban and rural, not already in the block statistics program. These States are Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place boundary or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, tape users often will need to specify the place or MCD code, along with other codes, to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series (MMS), Vicinity Map Series (VMS), place and county maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence of the 3-digit block number and the absence of ED boundaries and numbers.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as a railroad track, a "fishhook" (↔) across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block may have identical block numbers, each followed by an asterisk.

The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained several years prior to the census and therefore do not reflect recently constructed streets. Only those features shown on the maps can serve as block boundaries.

Statistics were collected for approximately 2.6 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970, block statistics were prepared for UA's (and some territory beyond) located in SMSA's existing at the time of the census, as well as for contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for places of 10,000 population or more outside UA's unless done under contract, nor for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of UA's and other areas of new development where the street patterns have changed. To help the user notice a change wherever a block has been redefined by splitting or other adjustment, the 1970 block number will generally not be

reused. Where blocks were recognized for the 1970 census, their boundaries and numbers generally will be the same in 1980, except for a few areas where blocks were renumbered by local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agencies in order to define more desirable block groups.

BLOCK GROUP (BG). A combination of numbered census blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or block numbering area (BNA) and is defined in all areas for which block statistics are prepared. (In areas where blocks are not numbered, ED's are used instead of BG's.)

BG's are not outlined on census maps, but are defined as that set of numbered blocks sharing the same first digit within a census tract or BNA. For example, Block Group "3" within a particular census tract would include any blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In most cases, the numbering would involve substantially fewer than 50 blocks, since gaps are occasionally left in the numbering; e.g., Block 312 might be followed by Block 316.

BG's are defined within census tract or BNA. They may cross, and be split by, the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part. To avoid mistaking a component summary for a complete BG summary, users should carefully study census maps to note any BG's split by place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, or Indian reservation boundaries. Congressional district (CD) boundaries are not shown on census maps, so the maps will not be of use in detecting BG's split by CD boundaries.

BG summaries observe boundaries of some areas (specifically, CCD's and, in 10 States, MCD's) which are ignored in summarizing data for the block statistics presentations in reports and on tape. As a result, it occasionally will be necessary to add BG components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

Statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in any corresponding microfiche. There are no printed data for BG's.

Historical comparability: In areas where BG's were tabulated in 1970, many 1980 BG's will be the same as their 1970 counterparts, with exceptions occurring primarily in areas where tract boundaries have changed or where substantial development has taken place. Also, BG parts, created when BG's are split by the boundaries of higher level areas, will change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with BG's in 1980 had data reported by ED's in 1970, a change occasioned in part by the expansion of the block statistics program, and in part because ED's were used for tabulation purposes in 1970 instead of BG's in some block-numbered areas. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in block-numbered areas where census tracts have not been defined--typically, in nonSMSA places of 10,000 or more population and in contract block areas. BNA's do not cross county boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9989.99 which are unique within a county. While BNA numbers are similar to census tract numbers, BNA's are not census tracts and are not included in STF's 2 or 4.

BNA's may be split by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and, in 20 States, MCD's. (See figure 5, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of CCD's in 20 States (see figure 5, column 1), and MCD's in 10 other States and Puerto Rico.

Historical comparability: While BNA's were also used in previous censuses, any historical comparability is generally coincidental.

BOARDED-UP STATUS. Determined for vacant units intended for year-round use. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or similar materials to protect the interior and prevent entry. A single-unit structure or a unit(s) in a multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. This item was ascertained on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

BOARDER. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

BOROUGH (in Alaska). See COUNTY

BUSINESS, TYPE OF. See INDUSTRY

CAR COMMUTING. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

CARPOOLING. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

CARS AVAILABLE. See AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE

CENSUS AREA (in Alaska). See COUNTY

CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (CCD). A statistical subdivision of a county, roughly comparable to a minor civil division (MCD). CCD's are defined in 20 States (see figure 5, column 1) which do not have MCD's suitable for reporting census statistics (i.e., the MCD's have lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes, and/or have indefinite boundaries). CCD's are established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and both State and local government authorities. They are generally defined by boundary features that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, and powerlines.

CCD boundaries are represented on detailed census maps, such as MMS/VMS sheets and county maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in several 1980 reports. CCD's, in alphabetic sequence, are assigned unique, incremental 3-digit numeric codes within counties.

Statistics for about 5,500 CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and (under tentative plans) 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: In 1980, CCD's are defined in one fewer State than in 1970--North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships). In the past, cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally were defined as separate CCD's. When these cities annexed territory, CCD boundaries also had to be adjusted. For 1980, many of these CCD boundaries were revised to conform with census tract boundaries where tracts exist, and permanent physical features elsewhere, in an attempt to minimize future CCD boundary adjustments. CCD's which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of the PC80-1-A reports for States with CCD's.

CENSUS SUBAREA. A statistical subdivision of a "census area" or borough (county equivalent) in Alaska. Census subareas take the place of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's).

Historical comparability: In 1970, Alaska county equivalents were called "divisions," and some were subdivided further. Some of the census subareas used in the 1980 census approximate the 1970 divisions or their subdivisions.

CENSUS TRACT. A small statistical subdivision of a county. Tracts generally have stable boundaries. When census tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents. All standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized for the 1980 census have census tracts. Most of these SMSA's are completely tracted, but seven SMSA's newly created as a result of the 1980 census include outlying counties which are not tracted. In addition, an estimated 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside SMSA's. Five States and the District of Columbia are entirely tracted: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including 465 in Puerto Rico).

Census tract boundaries are established cooperatively by local Census Statistical Areas Committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and area size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts observe county lines and cover all of the territory

within each tracted county. Within a county, tract boundaries may be split by other geographic boundaries.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix, e.g., 6059.02. On tape, the decimal is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix. In such cases, tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks. Leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps (e.g., 25.02).

Tract numbers are always unique within a county and, except for the New York SMSA, are also unique within an SMSA. All valid census tract numbers are in the range 0001 to 9899.99; a number between 9901 and 9989.99 denotes a block numbering area (BNA).

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps, such as place and county maps. In addition, census tract outline maps are being created for each SMSA and each tracted county outside SMSA's. Tract outline maps show only those streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, the boundaries of places, MCD's, CCD's, counties, and States appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. In STF 1A and 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, MCD, or CCD boundaries, the tape files will have summaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF 1B the situation is similar except that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States and Puerto Rico. (See figure 5, column 3.) MCD boundaries in the other 10 States with MCD's and CCD boundaries in the remaining 20 States are ignored. In the major summaries for census tracts--those in STF 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports--tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more population. Separate summaries provide totals for split tracts.

Historical comparability: Census tracts are defined with an overall goal of census-to-census comparability. Some 1970 tracts have been subdivided due to increased population, but the new tracts can be recombined by the user for comparison with 1970 tracts. This affects about 8 percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than 1 percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or better boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. In a few areas, local Census Statistical Areas Committees undertook extensive redefinition of census tracts.

Census Tracts reports, PHC80-2, include 1970-1980 tract comparability tables. 1980 tracts which were split, combined, or had boundary realignments affecting areas with 100 or more people are listed, along with the 1970 tracts or parts of tracts to which they correspond. The list is presented both ways: 1970 tracts in terms

of 1980 counterparts, and 1980 tracts in terms of 1970 counterparts. Since the affected parts of individual tracts (e.g., individual blocks) are not specified, the comparability list essentially serves to draw attention to areas which should be studied further on 1980 and 1970 maps, preferably those which show detail by block.

Both the number of tracted counties and the number of census tracts increased by over 20 percent between 1970 and 1980. The reporting of data for split tracts has also increased. Whereas 1970 Census Tracts reports gave data for tract parts created when tracts were split by the boundaries of only those places with 25,000 or more population, 1980 reports observe boundaries of places as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 present data for the components of split tracts, as well as for whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for the components of split tracts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD). An area of high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries, i.e., it consists of one or more whole census tracts. CBD's are identified only in central cities of SMSA's and other cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated by local Census Statistical Areas Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. However, some eligible cities have chosen not to participate in the CBD delineation program. CBD's generally do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city.

The CBD's now recognized were delineated for the 1977 economic censuses. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts or smaller areas. Records for such areas in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme report and on machine-readable 1980 files include a CBD code when the area is in a CBD.

Historical comparability: At the time of the 1970 census, CBD's were defined only in cities of 100,000 or more persons.

CENTRAL CITY. See STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA; URBANIZED AREA

CHILDREN. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

CHILDREN EVER BORN. Total live births born to women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Respondents were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, children born to the woman who were still living in the home, as well as children away from home. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Typical presentations include categories for 10-year age groups: 15 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and separately for ever-married women as well as for women regardless of marital status in the age group. Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms

of the rate per 1000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitations: These data are assumed to be less complete for illegitimate than for legitimate births. An evaluation study after the 1970 census found that the census overstated the number of women with no children ever born, relative to the results of reinterviews, that is, more women had had children than 1970 census data indicated.

Historical comparability: A similar question has been asked in each census since 1890 except those in 1920 and 1930; however, prior to 1970 the question was restricted to women who had ever been married. Most tabulations in 1970 were restricted to ever-married women.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

CLASS OF WORKER. Classification of workers according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Class of worker is generally tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, but it is also obtained for 15-year-olds and persons not currently employed who have worked since 1975, in which case the data refer to the person's most recent employer or business. The determination of class of worker is independent of occupation and industry classifications, but refers to the same job. These data were collected on a sample basis.

Private wage and salary workers. Employees of a private company, business, or individual who work for wages, salary, commissions, tips, or payment in kind. Work for wages or salary from settlement houses, churches, unions, and other nonprofit organizations is also included, as are those self-employed persons whose business is incorporated.

Employee of own corporation. Persons who own all or most of the stock in a privately held corporation and often consider themselves to be self-employed. In fact, they are classified as private wage and salary workers.

Government workers. Persons who work for any governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency. Employees of public schools, government-owned bus lines, government-owned electric power utilities, etc. are included, but employees of private organizations which do contract work for government agencies are not included. Government workers include persons elected to paid offices. Persons on active duty in the Armed Forces are assigned a Federal government class of worker code in the computer editing operation; however, the Bureau's class-of-worker tabulations are limited to civilians. The "government workers" category is subdivided by the level of government: Federal government workers, State government workers, and local government workers.

In some States, teachers in elementary and secondary schools, who are in fact local government workers, tend to report themselves as State government workers. The result is likely to be an overstatement of the number of State government workers.

Self-employed workers. Persons who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operate a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conduct enterprises on their own. Persons whose own business is incorporated are counted as employees of their corporation and are tabulated in the "private wage and salary workers" category.

Unpaid family workers. Persons who work without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the spouse of the owner of a business or farm. About one-half of the unpaid family workers are farm laborers. Unpaid family workers who reported working fewer than 15 hours during the reference week were not considered to be "at work" in the determination of labor force status.

Historical comparability: Class-of-worker data have been collected since 1940. Level of government and "employee of own corporation" were not collected as separate categories before 1970. Since persons who reported being employees of their own corporations were counted in 1970 and 1980 as private wage and salary workers, there is probably an overstatement of the self-employed category in figures for 1940 to 1960. 1970 and 1980 data are comparable.

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE. See SCHOOL LEVEL; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COLLEGE DORMITORIES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

COLLEGE GRADUATE. See SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COLLEGE TEACHERS. See OCCUPATION

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OR MEDICAL OFFICE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; VALUE

COMMUTING. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES. See KITCHEN FACILITIES, COMPLETE

CONDITION OF HOUSING. See PLUMBING FACILITIES

CONDOMINIUM STATUS. A type of ownership of an apartment in a building--or a house in a development--where ownership of common areas is shared. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Condominium. Ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similar units and hold a common or joint-ownership in common areas, hallways, entrances, elevators, etc. The owner has a deed to the individual unit, and, very likely, a mortgage on the unit, and also holds a common or joint ownership in all common areas, such as grounds, lobbies, and elevators. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such.

Noncondominium. All other types of ownership, including cooperative where a share in a corporation with title to a multi-unit property entitles the owner to occupy a specific unit.

Limitations: In a test survey taken before the census, an overstatement of condominiums was noted. Therefore, an edit was introduced in the 1980 census voiding apparently spurious condominium responses in blocks or enumeration districts with a very small number of such responses on the assumption that condominium units can occur only in groups of several condominium units.

Historical comparability: In 1970, owner-occupied cooperative and condominium housing units were identified together. In 1980, only condominium units are identified. The 1980 data also include vacant and renter-occupied condominium housing units, not just owner-occupied condominium housing units as in 1970.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. One of the 435 State or sub-State areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Two sets of congressional districts are recognized in 1980 census products. Districts of the 97th Congress (1981-1982) are summarized on STF 1A and STF 3A. Districts of the 98th Congress (1983-1984) reflecting redistricting based on the 1980 census, are summarized on STF 1D and STF 3D and in series PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress.

The PHC80-4 reports, issued by State, include a map of the State showing congressional district boundaries in relation to county outlines. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the congressional districts with sufficient clarity. These maps will be republished later in the Congressional District Atlas for the 98th Congress. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on detailed 1980 census maps.

Historical comparability: Districts of the 97th Congress were the same as districts for the 93rd Congress for all but 4 States: New York, California, and Texas, which were redistricted for the 94th Congress; and Tennessee, in which one boundary change took effect for the 95th Congress. 1970 data for these congressional districts were published in Congressional District Data (CDD) report series for the 93rd and 94th Congresses, but not including the later change for Tennessee. The Congressional District Data Book republished CDD reports for the 93rd Congress.

CONTRACT RENT. See RENT, CONTRACT

COOKING FACILITIES. See KITCHEN FACILITIES, COMPLETE

COOKING FUEL. See FUEL

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

COSTS. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH. Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth. Persons born in Puerto Rico, in an outlying area of the United States (e.g., Guam), or abroad of American parents (determined in the question on citizenship) are native and therefore are excluded from country-of-birth tabulations. These data come from the place-of-birth question, which also collected information on State of birth for natives, and was asked on a sample basis.

Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the U.S. government as of April 1, 1980. The respondent's entry was manually coded in census processing offices into a classification system consisting of over 250 foreign countries or groups of countries, as well as 22 categories for outlying areas of the United States. Most data presentations include 20 to 60 foreign-country categories. Census basic records and public-use microdata files separately identify 300 countries of birth.

Historical comparability: A similar question on country of birth was asked in 1970.

See also: NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE IN 1975. See RESIDENCE IN 1975

COUNTY. The primary political and administrative subdivision of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes. In Alaska 23 boroughs and "census areas" are treated as county equivalents for census purposes. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and 41 Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States and are treated the same as counties in census tabulations.

County boundaries are shown on most census maps. A 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code identifies each county uniquely within State. Counties are numbered in alphabetic sequence, with independent cities numbered separately at the end of the list.

There are 3,215 counties and county equivalents (including 78 in Puerto Rico) recognized for the 1980 census. Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and -C,

HC80-1-A and -B, and PHC80-3 reports. Tabulations for counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants appear in STF 5.

Historical comparability: A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska, and in some cases these county equivalents differ considerably from the census divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. In Virginia, county boundaries have changed as a result of the creation of new independent cities and annexations by independent cities. Most other changes represent minor adjustments of the boundaries between counties. Those counties which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes at the end of table 4 of the PC80-1-A report for each State.

COUNTY EQUIVALENT. See COUNTY

COUNTY SUBDIVISION. See CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION; CENSUS SUBAREA; MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

CROP SALES. See FARM RESIDENCE

CROWDING. See PERSONS PER ROOM

DIRECT ACCESS. See HOUSING UNIT

DISABILITY. Presence of a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted 6 or more months and which limits or prevents a particular type of activity. Two types of disability were cited on the questionnaire--work disability, which is tabulated for noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years old; and public transportation disability, which is tabulated for noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years old and for noninstitutional persons 65 years old and over. This item was asked on a sample basis.

The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 months or more. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech would be considered a health condition, whereas pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally would not be considered a health condition.

Categories of work disability status are as follows:

With a work disability. Persons who have a health condition which limits the kind or amount of work or prevents working at a job or business. A person is limited in the kind of work he or she can do if the person has a health condition which restricts his or her choice of jobs. A person is limited in amount of work if he or she is not able to work at a full time (35 or more hours per week) job or business. Within this category, tabulations are frequently provided on the number of persons with a work disability who are not in the labor force.

Prevented from working. Persons not in the labor force who have a health condition which prevents working at any job or business.

Public transportation disability category is as follows:

With a public transportation disability. Persons who have a health condition which makes it difficult or impossible to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Limitations: The disability item was included in the 1980 census because of the need for local area data on the relative prevalence of work and public transportation disabled persons. The decision to include the item was made even though there was test evidence that there was likely to be a problem with data reliability. Specifically, an analysis of the 1976 National Content Test, which collected disability information in both an original interview and a subsequent reinterview, showed that the indexes of inconsistency for responses to the work and public transportation disability questions were in the moderate to high range.

Historical comparability: The 1970 disability item was concerned only with work disability and did not attempt to identify persons with a public transportation disability. The 1970 item did not contain a clause restricting disability to those resulting from a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

DIVISION (Census Geographic). A census geographic division is one of the nine groups of States which are subdivisions of the four census geographic regions of the United States. (See figure 6.) Census geographic divisions are identified by a 1-digit code which is also the first digit of the 2-digit census geographic code for each State in the division.

Historical comparability: Census divisions have remained unchanged since the 1910 census, except for the expansion of the Pacific Division to include Alaska and Hawaii.

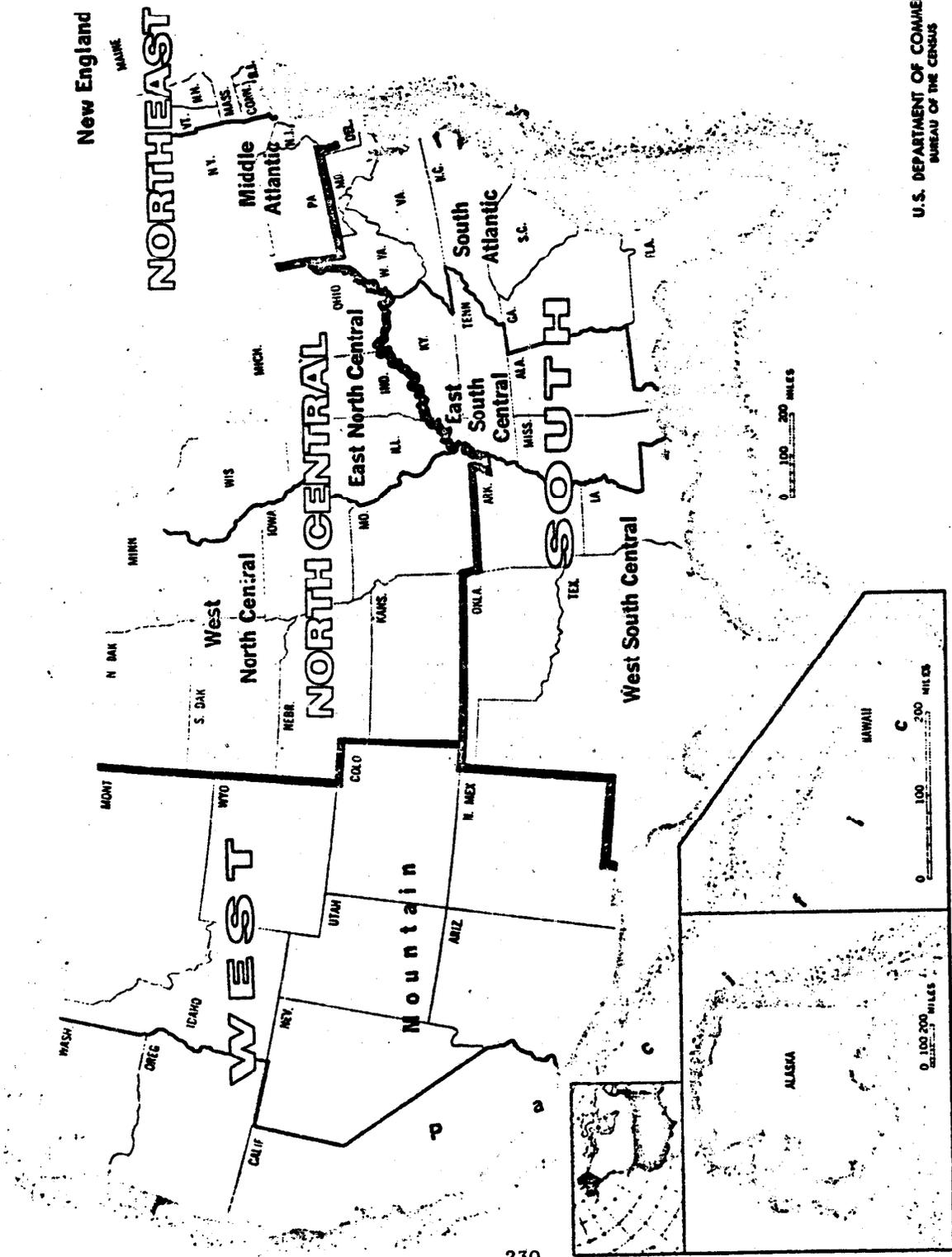
DIVORCE. See MARITAL STATUS

DURATION OF VACANCY. See VACANCY, DURATION OF

EARNINGS. See INCOME TYPE

ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR). A grouping of State economic areas (SEA's) which brings together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. The areas were first defined following the 1950 census and updated after the 1960 census. In order to achieve such homogeneity, State boundaries are frequently crossed. The 510 SEA's are grouped into 121 ESR's. A 3-digit numeric code is assigned to each ESR. No data summaries will be prepared for ESR's, although the ESR code appears on the geographic records of the summary tape files.

Figure 6. Geographic Regions and Divisions of the United States



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Historical comparability: ESR boundaries have remained the same since 1960.

ELDERLY, HOMES FOR. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

ELECTION PRECINCT. In census usage, any of a variety of types of areas (e.g., election districts, precincts, legislative districts, wards) defined by States and local governments for purposes of elections. Under a cooperative Census Bureau/State program, the boundaries of election precincts and ED's or census blocks were drawn so as to be compatible in many States.

The Bureau prepared election precinct data for all or portions of 23 States; in some other States, users may aggregate block data to create election precinct statistics. The election precinct data appear in the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts tape file and on microfiche of that file.

Historical comparability: Election precincts have not been recognized in past censuses, except where they have served as minor civil division boundaries.

ELECTRICITY. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

ELEVATOR, PASSENGER. Presence of a passenger elevator in the structure, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. Elevators are counted even if used largely, though not exclusively, for freight. Also included are stairway elevators and wheelchair lifts installed in structure of four or more stories. This item was asked on a sample basis.

No elevator. The number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, these data were collected only in cities with 50,000 or more persons.

See also: STORIES IN STRUCTURE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

EMPLOYMENT, TYPE OF. See CLASS OF WORKER

ENERGY CONSUMPTION. See AIR CONDITIONING; ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL; HEATING EQUIPMENT

ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL. The average monthly expense for fuels and utilities in occupied housing units. Fuels include oil, coal, wood, kerosene, and other fuels; utilities include

electricity, gas, and water. Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs paid by landlords or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded. Also excluded are payments by occupants for fuel bills other than their own. Water and fuel costs are converted from a yearly basis as reported, to a monthly basis.

Utility and fuel costs are used primarily as components of "Gross Rent" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs." Since utilities included in rent payments are not recorded, residential energy cost data for renter-occupied units are of limited value for direct study. For that reason, separate fuel and utility cost figures are not issued in the more widely circulated census reports, but only on summary tapes. Basic record tapes and microdata show dollar amounts up to \$999 for electricity, gas, and water, and to \$9,999 for fuels. If the respondent used words or symbols such as "more than" or some dollar amount with a "+", a dollar was added to the amount; if "less than" was used a dollar was subtracted. If the entry read "around," "approximately," or "about," the amount reported was used. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Monthly residential energy costs as percentage of income. Monthly residential energy costs divided by one-twelfth of the household income in 1979.

Limitations: A sample taken before the census showed that respondent's estimates were overstated as compared with utility company records.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected for renters only in 1960 and 1970. Directions implied in the 1970 format were made explicit to respondents in 1980: "The amounts to be reported should be for the last 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the last 12 months." The expression "included in rent" was expanded to "included in rent or no charge."

See also: FUEL; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, GROSS

ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL. See SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where blocks are not present. ED's do not cross the boundaries of legal or statistical areas; for example, census tracts, MCD's/CCD's, places, counties, congressional districts, and States. Because of these constraints, they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,600 in areas where the census was taken by mail, or a population of 1,000 in areas where the census was taken by conventional enumerator canvassing. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents a reasonable workload for

one enumerator. About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local definition of ED's. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest unit of census geography for which statistics are prepared.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a 4-digit number (except that leading zeros, when they occur in ED numbers, do not appear on the maps). An ED number may be followed by a 1-letter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and processing activities where the original ED proved to be too populous for an efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made after January 1, 1978 in mail-out/mail-back areas or January 1, 1979 in conventional census areas. An ED number may also have a 1-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an American Indian reservation), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. ED numbers do not repeat within a county. Any ED may be uniquely identified by accompanying its ED code with the 2-digit State code and 3-digit county code.

Statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A and corresponding microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF 1B to complement the summaries for blocks. There are no printed data for ED's.

Historical comparability: Many areas which were covered by ED's in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and BG's for 1980. In some cases it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate the 1970 ED's, based on detailed comparison of 1980 and 1970 maps.

In areas covered by ED's for 1980, enumeration considerations dictated ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

EQUIPMENT. See AIR CONDITIONING; HEATING EQUIPMENT; TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT; VEHICLES AVAILABLE

ESKIMO POPULATION. See RACE

ETHNICITY. See ANCESTRY; LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; RACE; SPANISH ORIGIN

EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

EXTENDED CITY. See URBANIZED AREA

FAMILY. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family. (Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.) Families are defined using responses to the complete-count household relationship question.

If the son/daughter of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's or daughter's spouse and/or children are members of the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. A roomer/boarder and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in are not counted as a family, but as individuals unrelated to the householder. Thus, a household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations.

A person maintaining a household alone, or two or more unrelated persons are regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

Subfamily. A married couple with or without own children, or one parent with one or more own children (parent-child group), living in a housing unit and related to the householder, but excluding the householder (for example, a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents). Since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family, the number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families per se. Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; father-child subfamilies; and mother-child subfamilies.

(In certain Census Bureau surveys (e.g., CPS) before 1980, families as defined here are referred to as "primary families." The term "secondary family" refers to a resident family unrelated to the householder, such as a roomer and his or her spouse. Tabulations of families from such surveys include secondary families.)

Historical comparability: A similar definition for family was used in 1970. In 1960, secondary families were also identified.

See also: HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

FAMILY INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all families. Family income differs from household income by excluding income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in nonfamily households. (Income of these unrelated persons along with income of persons living in noninstitutional group quarters is tabulated as income of unrelated individuals 15 years old and over.) See the definitions of Income in 1979 and Income Type for a discussion of the sources of income recorded, means, medians, limitations, and comparability.

In income tables for families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes families that were classified as having no 1979 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created families; or were

families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Family income is recorded on public-use microdata in \$10 intervals up to \$75,000 or down to a net loss of \$9,990 or more.

Median and mean family income figures are based on all families, unlike mean or median income figures for persons 15 years old and over, which exclude persons with no income. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Family income distributions have been tabulated in each census since 1950. Family income has been replaced by household income distributions in certain tabulations for 1980.

See also: INCOME IN 1979

FAMILY MEMBERS. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

FAMILY TYPE. Families are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions on sex and household relationship asked on a complete-count basis.

Married-couple family. A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other family.

Male householder, no wife present. A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female householder, no husband present. Family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Historical comparability: The terminology for the family-type categories is new for 1980. The categories are reasonably compatible with the 1970 categories, "husband-wife families," "families with other male head," and "families with female head."

See also: FAMILY; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

FARM RESIDENCE. Presence of persons or housing units on farms. A farm is a place with \$1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year. Farm residence is determined for both occupied and vacant housing units in rural areas. The question was structured to exclude units on city or suburban lots or on places of less than one acre. Urban areas are excluded through editing. Data are summarized in terms of housing units on farms or persons living on farms--not the number of farms. This item was determined on a sample basis.

Rural Farm. In a rural area and on a place with \$1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year.

Rural Nonfarm. In a rural area but not on a farm as defined above. This need not imply location in a sparsely settled area, since "rural" includes incorporated and unincorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants outside urbanized areas.

Historical comparability: Farms have been counted since 1890; farm and nonfarm residence, since 1930. Before 1960, farm residence was determined essentially by self-identification; i.e., respondents answered whether they lived on a farm. Determination of farm residence based on acreage and sales of farm products began in 1960. In 1970, a farm was defined as a place in rural territory with at least \$250 in sales of farm products, plus additional places with 10 or more acres and \$50 or more in sales of farm products. The information on acreage in item H15 is included to allow comparable tabulations to be developed for both old and new farm definitions.

FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

FARM WORKERS. See INDUSTRY; OCCUPATION

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See CLASS OF WORKER

FEMALES. See FAMILY TYPE; SEX

FERTILITY. See CHILDREN EVER BORN

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS; VALUE

FIRE AND HAZARD INSURANCE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS. See NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

FUEL. The types of combustible matter most often used for house heating, water heating, and cooking in occupied housing units, tabulated separately. The term "house heating" applies to all types of structures, including apartment buildings. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Utility gas. Gas piped underground from a central system (public utility company, municipal government, or the like) that serves the neighborhood.

Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Bottled, tank, or liquefied petroleum gas stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Electricity.

Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Fuel oil, distillate, residual oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids and semi-fluids.

Coal or coke.

Wood. Purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Other fuel. All other fuels not specified elsewhere, including purchased steam, fuel briquettes, coal dust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. Households that use solar energy as the prime source of fuel are also included in this category. In certain tabulations of limited detail, coal or coke, wood and sometimes fuel oil and kerosene are combined and shown as either "other fuel" or "other."

No fuel used. Includes the three definitions below.

- In house heating fuel data--the number of housing units that are not heated;
- in water heating fuel data--the number of housing units without piped hot water; and
- in cooking fuel data--the number of housing units with no cooking equipment in the unit.

Exclusive Fuel Used. Use of only one type of fuel for house heating, water heating and cooking, ascertained for occupied housing units. The types of exclusive fuel used shown separately are utility gas and electricity. The residual category "other" includes all occupied housing units where utility gas or electricity were not the fuel used exclusively for the three purposes--house heating, water heating, and cooking.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed moderate to large biases in the question on fuels used. A 1970 census evaluation study found that electricity was overreported as a house heating fuel and that fuel oil and kerosene were underreported in the 1970 census.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected on cooking and house heating since 1940 and on water heating since 1960.

See also: ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; HEATING EQUIPMENT

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME WORK. See HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979

GARDEN APARTMENTS. See STORIES IN STRUCTURE

GAS. See FUEL

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See CLASS OF WORKER

GRADE IN SCHOOL. See SCHOOL LEVEL

GROSS RENT. See RENT, GROSS

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME. See RENT, GROSS

GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN. Persons in living arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households. Group quarters status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized.

Inmate of institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration. Inmates are persons in such facilities as homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; persons in hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic diseases; persons in homes for unmarried mothers; persons in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; persons in orphanages; and persons in correctional institutions. These persons are enumerated as residents of an institution--regardless of their length of stay in the particular place and regardless of the number of people in the places. Some tabulations include data by major types of institutions (home for the aged, mental hospital, correctional institution and other institutions).

Other persons in group quarters. Persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Historical comparability: In 1970, 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: GROUP QUARTERS TYPE; HOUSEHOLD

GROUP QUARTERS TYPE. Classification of institutions and noninstitutional quarters by the type of service provided, recorded on a sample basis for persons in group quarters. Note that statistics are provided primarily in terms of the number of persons residing in group quarters, not the number of group quarters (reported only in a subject report). See the definition for group quarters under Group Quarters, Persons In.

For those institutions which have multiple types of major service, usually general hospitals and Veterans Administration hospitals, inmates were classified by the type of care provided on their ward.

Inmate of institution:

Inmate of mental hospital. Patients receiving care in mental hospitals, or psychiatric wards, or receiving mental health services in general hospitals or veteran's hospitals, or receiving care in alcoholic treatment and drug addiction centers. Basic records further discriminate among Federal, State, or local government and private mental hospitals.

Inmate of home for the aged. Persons under care in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent (including county homes, almshouses, poor farms, and fraternal or religious homes for the aged). While the great majority of these inmates are older persons, persons who are economically dependent or who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes, regardless of age. Basic records differentiate homes known to have nursing care from homes not known to have nursing care, and further classify these homes into Federal and State, county and city, private nonprofit, and private proprietary.

Inmate of correctional institution. Inmates of prisons, reformatories, local jails, and work houses. Basic records differentiate Federal, State, and local institutions. Correctional institutions are included with "Other institutions" in many tabulations.

Inmate of other institution. Inmates of hospitals or wards for tuberculosis or other chronic disease (except mental); homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally or physically handicapped, including places for the blind and deaf; orphanages and other homes for dependent and neglected children; residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children; training schools for juvenile delinquents; and homes for unwed mothers. Basic records classify each type separately and in many cases differentiate public from private institutions.

Other person in group quarters:

In military barracks. Military personnel living in barracks or on ships. Residents of housing units on military bases are not counted here, but are included with the population in households.

In college dormitories. College students in dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and rooming houses exclusively for college students (provided there are 10 or more unrelated students or 9 or more unrelated to the resident who operates the place).

In rooming houses. Residents of rooming houses or other living quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons or nine or more persons not related to the person in charge, and the small number of persons temporarily residing in hotels, motels, Y's, and residential clubs who had no permanent residence elsewhere.

In other group quarters. Persons in religious group quarters (e.g., convents, monasteries, and rectories); halfway houses; communes, low-cost transient quarters, including flophouses and missions; general hospital or nurses' dormitories. Also included are crews of commercial ships, institutional staff residing in group quarters, and persons enumerated in the casual count (nonhousehold living situations such as parks, campsites, transient sites, etc.). Basic records code each type separately. Public-use microdata samples identify the eight broad categories shown above, while internal basic records show over 70 detailed types.

Historical comparability: In 1960 data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In 1970 and 1980 they include both men and women.

HEATING EQUIPMENT. Type of heating equipment most often used, ascertained for occupied units and vacant units. Vacant units are classified by the type of heating equipment available for use by the intended occupants or that used by the previous occupants if the unit is without heating equipment. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Central heating system.

Steam or hot water system. A central heating system which supplies steam or hot water to conventional radiators, baseboard radiators, heating pipes embedded in walls or ceilings, heating coils or equipment which are part of a combined heating-ventilating or heating-air conditioning system.

Central warm-air furnace. A furnace which provides warm air through ducts (passageways for air movement) leading to the various rooms. Electric heat pumps are excluded.

Electric heat pump. A combination heating-cooling system with indoor and outdoor coils, a compressor, and a refrigerant to pump hot air in during the winter and cooled air in during the summer. The heat pump may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms, or there may be individual heat pumps in the rooms. It may also be known as a reverse cycle system.

Other built-in electric units. Electric heating units permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceiling, or baseboards which are a part of the electrical installation

of the building. (Electric heating devices that are plugged into an electric socket or outlet are not built in.)

Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace. Three kinds of heating methods. The question does not distinguish between them. Floor furnaces are below the floor and deliver heated air to the room immediately above or (if under a partition) to the room on each side. Wall furnaces are installed in a partition or in an outside wall and deliver heated air to the rooms on one or both sides. Pipeless furnaces are installed in basements and deliver heated air through a large register in the floor of the room or hallway immediately above.

Lacking central heating system.

Room heaters with flue. Circulating heaters, convectors, radiant gas heaters, other nonportable room heaters that burn gas, oil, kerosene, or other liquid fuel, and which are connected to a flue, vent, or chimney to remove smoke and fumes.

Room heaters without flue. Any room heater (not portable) that burns gas, oil, or kerosene, which is not connected to a flue, vent, or chimney.

Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters. Three kinds of heating methods. The question does not distinguish between them. Fireplaces used as the principal source of heat are counted here, as are ranges and stoves, including parlor stoves, circulating heaters, cookstoves also used for heating, etc. Portable room heaters can be picked up and moved around at will, either without limitation (kerosene, oil, gasoline heaters) or within the radius allowed by a flexible gas hose or an electric cord (gas, electric heaters). This classification includes all electric heaters that get current through a cord plugged into an electric wall outlet.

None. Units with no heating equipment. Most common in the warmest part of the country (Hawaii, Florida, etc.) and seasonal units not intended for winter occupancy.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed relatively large biases for certain types of heating equipment, particularly in multi-unit structures, when compared to reinterviews. A 1970 census evaluation study found that "steam or hot water system," "central warm air furnaces," and "floor, wall, or pipeless furnace" were under reported, and that "built in electric units" and "room heaters with flue" were over-reported.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. The electric heat pump category includes the central heat pumps which were part of the "central warm air furnace" category in

1970, as well as the individual room heat pumps which were included in the "built-in electric units" category in 1970. A 1970 write-in category for "other means of heating" was deleted.

See also: AIR CONDITIONING; ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL

HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (EXCLUDING URBANIZED AREAS). The historic areas of Oklahoma consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the period 1900-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The former reservation boundaries are used for planning purposes by tribes and the Federal government. In the census, the entire area encompassing the former reservations was identified (except for parts inside urbanized areas as approximated in preparation for the 1980 census). Individual former reservations were not identified separately.

The historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field. Enumeration districts (ED's), block groups (BG's), and/or portions of BG's which comprise the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) are designated with an "A" in the ED prefix in tape files for Oklahoma.

Historical comparability: Historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were not identified in previous censuses.

HOME OWNERSHIP. See TENURE

HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant year-round units "for sale only" as a percent of the total homeowner inventory, i.e., all owner-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for sale only. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded. This item was derived on a complete-count basis.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK. The number of hours actually worked at all jobs during the reference week, ascertained for all persons who reported that they worked during that week. Lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave are excluded, but overtime or extra hours worked in the reference week are included. Therefore, the statistics do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. This item was asked on a sample basis.

At work, full time. Persons who worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

At work, part time. Persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week.

Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of hours up to 99.

Limitations: The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. The occurrence of Passover and Good Friday in the week of April 1, 1980, should not have affected the number of reported hours worked since the reference week for most persons was the week before April 1. For those persons who completed their forms the following week, 1 or more days of the reference week may have been observed as a holiday, reducing the number of hours worked. The net effect of these holidays on hours worked statistics was probably not major nationwide, but may need to be considered in local areas where these holidays are widely observed.

Historical comparability: In 1970 and 1960, data on hours worked were recorded in intervals: 1 to 14 hours, 15 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 40, 41 to 48, 49 to 59, and 60 or more. Data were also tabulated for 14- and 15-year-olds in selected tables.

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979. The number of hours usually worked during those weeks the person worked in 1979, generally tabulated for persons 16 years old and over who worked in 1979. If the number of hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, an approximate average was reported. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Usually worked full time. Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 or more hours per week worked in 1979.

Usually worked part time. Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week worked in 1979.

Census basic records include the actual number of hours usually worked per week, up to 99. Statistics on usual hours worked in 1979, along with weeks worked in 1979, can be used to put 1979 earnings in perspective.

Limitations: Some users of microdata may attempt to calculate an average wage rate by dividing 1979 earnings by the product of weeks worked and usual hours worked per week. The usual hours worked data are probably not precise enough to yield reliable results in such a calculation.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980.

See also: WEEKS WORKED IN 1979

HOUSE HEATING FUEL. See FUEL

HOUSEHOLD. The person or persons occupying a housing unit. Counts of households, householders, and occupied-housing units are always identical in complete-count tabulations. In sample tables, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

See also: HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP; HOUSEHOLD TYPE; HOUSING UNIT

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all household members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all households. Household income differs from family income by including income received by (a) all household members 15 years old or over, not just those related to the householder, and by (b) persons living alone and in other nonfamily households. See the definitions of Income In 1979 and Income Type for discussions of sources of income recorded, means, medians, limitations, and comparability to other data bases.

In income tables for households, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes households that were classified as having no 1979 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created households; or were households in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Household income is recorded on public-use microdata in \$10 intervals up to \$75,000 or down to a net loss of \$9,990 or more.

Median and mean household income figures are based on all households, unlike mean or median income figures for persons 15 years old and over, which exclude persons with no income. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Household income was tabulated for the first time in the 1970 census, but its use was limited to one detailed table in PC(1)-D and the Sixth Count Summary Tape. Household income is used in 1980 population reports in some places where family income was used in 1970 population reports. In 1980 as compared to 1970 housing tabulations, household income replaces "income of family or primary individual," which excluded the income of anyone unrelated to the household head. Household income is, however, derivable on public-use microdata samples from the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

See also: FAMILY.

HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP. Relationship to the person in column 1 of the census questionnaire, ascertained from replies to a complete-count question.

In household. Persons in the household include:

Householder. The person who was reported in column 1. This reference person was to be the person or one of the persons in whose name the home was owned or rented. If there was no such person, any adult household member at least 15 years old who was not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee was to be reported in column 1. In complete-count tabulations, the number of householders is the same as the number of households or occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

Family householder. A householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Nonfamily householder. A householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her.

Spouse. The husband or wife of the householder, living with the householder. This category may include persons in common-law marriages as well as persons in formal marriages; it does not include a partner or roommate of the opposite sex. In complete-count tabulations, the number of spouses is the same as the number of married-couple families or married-couple family households. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." Sample tabulations of the number of married persons with spouse present include subfamilies (see definition under Family) as well as married-couple families.

Child. A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Own child. A never-married child under 18 years who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

Related child. An "own child" or any other family member (regardless of marital status) who is under 18 years, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other relative. A household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. The scope of this category may differ from table to table, depending on what other relationship categories are included. In detailed tabulations (STF 2, STF 5, or PC80-1-D) the following categories may also be shown:

Parent. In complete-count tabulations, the father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. On sample basic records and microdata files, fathers- and mothers-in-law constitute a

separate category coded from write-in responses under "other relative" on the questionnaire. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes both parents and parents-in-law in the same category.

Brother or sister. In complete-count tabulations, the brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. On sample basic records and microdata files, brothers- and sisters-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes brothers- and sisters-in-law along with brothers and sisters in the same category.

Son- or daughter-in-law. Spouse of a son or daughter of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Grandchild. Grandchild of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Other. The following categories are separately coded in sample basic records and public-use microdata files only: nephew/niece, grandparent, uncle/aunt, cousin, and "other."

Nonrelative. Any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories are presented in certain more detailed tabulations.

Partner or roommate. Nonrelative who lives together and shares expenses with the householder.

Roomer or boarder. Roomer, boarder, lodger, or relative of such; or foster child or ward of the householder.

Paid employee. Nonrelative who is paid to provide household services, such as a maid, housekeeper or gardener.

Other nonrelative. Nonrelative who cannot be described by the above categories, including a person who is related to a partner or roommate or to a paid employee.

Inmate of institution and other person in group quarters. (Treated as categories of household relationship for purposes of tabulation. For definitions, see Group Quarters, Persons In.) Persons in group quarters are

excluded from counts of persons in households or persons in unit.

Responses to the household relationship item were also used in defining families, and subfamilies (see Family; Family Type; Household Type). Tabulations frequently report relationship for persons in family households separately from persons in nonfamily households.

Historical comparability: The question was revised from 1970 to replace the head-of-household category with a format using a reference person, i.e., the "person in column 1." 1980 householders differ from 1970 household heads primarily where the wife in a married-couple family is listed as the "person in column 1." In 1970, the husband was automatically assumed to be the "head" of such a family. In 1980 tabulations, the substitution of one spouse for the other as the reference person may affect certain of the classifications, such as "parent" or "brother or sister," within the "other relative" grouping. The person in whose name the house or apartment is owned or rented may in a few cases differ from the person considered by other household members as the "head," but this is expected to affect the classification of relatively few households.

The 1970 questionnaire category "other relative of head" was replaced on the questionnaire by three categories, "brother/sister," "father/mother," and "other relative." Since the category "patient or inmate" is marked only by census enumerators, it was moved to the bottom of the form in a space reserved for "census use only." New nonrelative categories include "partner, roommate" and "paid employee." The former question asking relationship to head of family or household was asked from 1880 to 1970.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

HOUSEHOLD SIZE. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN; PERSONS IN UNIT

HOUSEHOLD TYPE. Households are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives based on questions asked on sex and household relationship. This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Family household. A household including a family (See Family). A family household may also include nonrelatives living with the family. The following subcategories are frequently provided: married-couple family; family with male householder, no wife present; and family with female householder, no husband present (see Family Type).

Nonfamily household. A household consisting of a person living alone or of a householder living with other unrelated individuals (see Unrelated Individual).

Historical comparability: In 1970, nonfamily households were termed primary individual households, a primary individual being a person living alone or the head of a household in which no relatives were present.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

HOUSING CONDITIONS, SELECTED. Presence of one or more of the conditions described below, determined for occupied housing units on a sample basis.

With selected conditions. With one or more of the following characteristics:

- Lacking complete plumbing facilities for exclusive use.
- 1.01 or more persons per room.
- In specified renter-occupied housing units, gross rent is 30 percent or more of household income.
- In specified owner-occupied housing units, the structure was built in 1939 or earlier and the value of the housing unit is below a specified amount (ranging from \$20,000 to \$35,000) depending on metropolitan status and census geographic division.

Without selected conditions. With none of the conditions described above.

Historical comparability: Not tabulated in any previous census.

HOUSING UNIT. A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied as a separate living quarter or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in definition of Group Quarters, Persons In). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both

occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, caves, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Housing unit status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in each succeeding census, the 1980 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. In 1970, the definition of a housing unit stipulated the occupants to live and eat separately and to have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980 direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. In 1970 vacant mobile homes were not counted. In 1980 vacant mobile homes are included in the housing inventory if they are intended for occupancy where they stand. Also in 1970 units with 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: OCCUPANCY STATUS; TENURE; UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE; YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

INCOME DEFICIT. The arithmetic difference between the total income of a family or unrelated individual and the appropriate poverty threshold, calculated for families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective thresholds at the poverty level. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Income Deficit was first ascertained in 1970.

See also: INCOME IN 1979; POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979, ascertained on a sample basis for all persons 15 years old and over. Total income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from wages and salaries; nonfarm self-employment, farm self-employment; interest, dividends, and net rental; Social Security; public assistance; and all other sources.

The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case, the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-employment); the value of income "in kind" such as free living quarters or food produced and consumed in the home; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts. The seven specific types of income recorded are further defined under Income Type.

Income In 1979 is reported in several different combinations. Household Income In 1979 and Family Income In 1979 are defined separately in this glossary. When entitled "Income In 1979," the data refer to the money income of persons 15 years old and over. (Where family members received income jointly, appropriate amounts were to be apportioned among specific household members.) Income in 1979 is also tabulated for "unrelated individuals 15 years old and over," i.e., persons not accounted for in family income tabulations. Where a measure of income is to be interrelated with occupation or other work force characteristics, income other than earnings is generally excluded. See Income Type -- "Earnings."

Income is tabulated in intervals, for example, less than \$5,000; \$5,000 to \$7,499; \$7,500 to \$9,999...\$35,000 to \$49,999; \$50,000 or more. The highest income interval to be published in reports is \$50,000 or more; on summary tape files the top interval is \$75,000 or more. On census basic records incomes from each source are recorded in \$10 intervals up to \$100,000 and in \$1,000 intervals from \$100,000 to \$999,000. Income amounts of \$1,000,000 or more are recorded as \$999,500. Net losses up to \$10,000 are also recorded in ten dollar intervals. Net losses of \$10,000 or more are recorded as \$-9995. High incomes are grouped together on public-use microdata, with "\$75,000 or more" as a single category, to avoid identification of individuals.

Median income. To avoid inconsistencies in median income figures for the same population as presented in different reports, all medians for family and household income in the 1980 census are based on the same set of 17 categories available on summary tape files, regardless of the number of intervals shown in various printed tables. Thus, the median shown in a report is frequently more precise than one the user could compute from the intervals shown in the report. Pareto interpolation is used rather than linear interpolation when the width of the income interval is more than \$2,500.

For families and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals; whereas for persons, the median income is

based on the distribution of persons 15 years old and over with income.

When the median income falls in the terminal category of a distribution, the method of presentation in reports is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median income falls in the terminal category "\$50,000 or more," it is shown as "\$50,000 +" in reports or as "\$50,001" on STF's.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe (termed "aggregate income" in STF documentation) by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. Mean income for persons is obtained by dividing the total income of persons (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) by the number of persons with income. When the mean income for an area or population subgroup is a net loss, the dollar amount is shown preceded by a minus sign (e.g., -\$123).

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values in the statistics for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median is not affected by extreme values and is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown for most small-area tabulations because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown.

Per capita income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) in that group.

Limitations: Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and, therefore, underreport their income. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross instead of net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income.

Many reporting errors are rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information is improved. For example, if a person reported

that he or she was self-employed on his or her own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount is shifted to net farm self-employment income. Another type of problem involves nonreporting of income. Where income information was not reported, editing and allocation procedures imputed appropriate values (either "none" or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures will be described in more detail in appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," to reports in the PC80-1-C and -D series.

The income data obtained in the 1980 census cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low-income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs (e.g., food stamps).

Finally, in relating income to occupation, family size, housing costs, and most other characteristics, the user must bear in mind that income figures refer to 1979 whereas other characteristics are as of the time of enumeration, generally April 1980. On the other hand, information is collected on work and unemployment in 1979, facilitating comparisons with income in 1979.

Comparability with income tax data. For several reasons, the income data from the census are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept.

Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Comparability with Social Security Administration earnings record data. The earnings from the census are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Comparability with Bureau of Economic Analysis income series. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in the 1980 census would be different from (and generally less than) those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA census income series includes some items not included in the census income data, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employee contributions for Social Security.

Historical comparability: Data on income last year have been collected in each census since 1940. Income questions were asked in essentially the same way in 1970 as in 1980, except that the separation of interest, dividends and net rental income from other sources is new for 1980 (possibly leading to more complete reporting of income from these sources). Another new feature was the instruction that the respondent should add up the income figures from the various sources and report total income on a separate line on the form. This feature was to help respondents avoid counting the same income in more than one category and encourage recall of income from other sources. The 1980 census obtained income for persons 15 years old and over; the 1970 universe also included 14-year-olds.

Income intervals reported in 1980 publications concentrate on higher dollar amounts than did their 1970 counterparts, reflecting inflation. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustment for changes in prices is made. The ratio of the average Consumer Price Index in 1979 to the corresponding figure in 1969 is 1.98, and this is the factor used in converting 1969 median and mean income figures in current dollars to constant 1979 dollars for comparison with 1979 median and mean income figures.

See also: FAMILY INCOME IN 1979; HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979; INCOME TYPE; POVERTY STATUS

INCOME OF FAMILY IN 1979. See FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD IN 1979. See HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979

INCOME TYPE. Classification of income in 1979 by the source from which it was received, ascertained on a sample basis for all persons

15 years old and over with income. See the definition of Income In 1979 for types of receipts which are not counted as income (e.g., tax refunds).

Earnings. The sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income from nonfarm and farm sources. Earnings are those sources of income most appropriately interrelated with labor force characteristics such as hours and weeks worked in 1979 or occupation.

Wage or salary income. Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. Sick leave pay is included. Reimbursement for business expenses and payment "in kind" (for example, food, and lodging received as payment for work performed) are excluded.

Nonfarm self-employment income. Net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from an unincorporated nonfarm business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Business expenses include cost of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. The so-called "salary" that some owners of unincorporated businesses pay themselves is included here. On the other hand, income received for working for an incorporated business, even though the person may own the business, is counted under wage or salary income.

Farm self-employment income. Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of an unincorporated farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, governmental subsidies, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include the cost of fuel, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not Federal, State, and local income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, and other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Income other than earnings. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income. Money received or credited to a person's account as interest from sources such as notes, bonds, deposits in banks and savings and loan associations, credit unions, and

posted savings certificates; payments made by corporations and mutual funds to stockholders (excluding profits or losses from the sale of stocks); net royalties such as income from oil, gas, and other mineral rights; from patents, copyrights on literary works, trademarks, formulas; and net rental income received from the rental of property or real estate or from roomers or boarders.

Social Security income. Cash receipts of Social Security pensions, survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration (under the national old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included nor are payments under the Supplemental Security Income program. Cash receipts of retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included.

Public assistance income. Cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: aid to families with dependent children, old-age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. These payments are generally labeled "Supplementary Security Income" and, while usually received from the Federal government, may also be received from State or local governments. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are excluded from this item.

Income from all other sources. Money income received from sources such as veteran's payments; public or private pensions; periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; receipts for foster child care; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act or Work Incentive Program; and periodic contributions from persons outside the household, e.g., voluntary allotment checks sent by Armed Forces personnel to relatives not living with them.

In most reports, data on income type are limited to (1) the number of households or families with income of a specified type and (2) the mean income of the specified type for the applicable households or families (i.e., aggregate income of the specified type received by persons in households or families divided by the number of households or families with that type of income). In income type tabulations, a household or family may be counted more than once, i.e. for each type

of income received, although the dollar amounts of income are counted only once. In one detailed tabulation in PC80-1-D, frequency counts are provided for income intervals as well as a mean for each type. Further, mean total income is provided in addition to mean income of specified type for households, families, and unrelated individuals with income of the specified type. The ratio of those two means will suggest the degree to which, for instance, families receiving Social Security income may also have other major sources of income.

Census basic records show income in \$10 intervals for each type of income up to \$100,000, except that amounts of \$10,000 or more are coded as \$9,995 for Social Security or public assistance income. Income amounts of \$100,000 to \$999,000 are recorded in \$1,000 intervals. Income amounts of \$1,000,000 or more are recorded as \$999,500. Net losses up to \$10,000 are recorded in \$10 intervals for nonfarm or farm self-employment income and interest, dividend and net rental income but are not allowed for other income types. Losses of \$10,000 or more are coded as \$-9995. High incomes of each type are grouped together on public-use microdata, with "\$75,000 or more" as a single category, to avoid the identification of individuals.

Limitations: See the discussion under Income In 1979.

Historical comparability: See the discussion under Income In 1979.

INDUSTRY. The kind of business or industrial activity in which the person was employed during the reference week or, if not employed, in which the person was most recently employed since 1975. Persons working at more than one job were instructed to describe the one at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. If the employer was engaged in more than one activity, the respondent was instructed to describe only the major activity at the place or facility where the person worked. Industry is most frequently tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, less often for the experienced civilian labor force, which includes both employed and experienced unemployed persons 16 years old and over. Industry data were also collected but are not tabulated for persons not currently in the labor force who have worked since 1975. Industry data are collected on a sample basis.

Responses were coded to one of 231 industry categories by specially trained industry and occupation coders in census processing offices. Most large companies were included on a Company Name List (CNL) developed from the Census Bureau economic censuses. If the company entered in question 28a was found on the CNL, the coder assigned the industry code given by the CNL. If the company could not be found on the CNL, the coder used the industry description on 28b and 28c to determine the industry code. Only the code, i.e., none of the written-in information, is retained on census basic records and public-use microdata. Census industry categories are fully defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3. Persons wishing to use the census system in coding other data bases may use the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R4. Major industry categories and important subdivisions are as follows:

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
Mining
Construction
Manufacturing
 Nondurable goods
 Durable goods
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Finance, insurance, and real estate
Business and repair services
Personal services
Entertainment and recreation services
Professional and related services
 Health services
 Educational services
 Other professional and related services
Public Administration

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was developed under the sponsorship of the Office of Management and Budget, and subsequently under the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, and is designed for the classification of establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they are engaged. One of the major purposes of the SIC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies. Accordingly, in the census of population, the industry categories are defined in these terms. However, population census data, which are collected from households, differ in nature and detail from those obtained from business establishments. Therefore, the 1980 census classification system does not reflect the full SIC detail in all categories. However, the census of population is one of the few sources of industrial data that includes all industries.

In addition to such classification differences, census data may differ from other industrial data for the following reasons: the dates to which the data refer may not be the same; workers who live in one geographic area and work in another would be reported at their place of residence by the census but at their place of work in other surveys; and dual jobholders may be counted in the reports of two establishments but counted in the census for only their major job. Many other sources for industrial data cover private employees but exclude self-employed and government workers.

Relation to certain occupation groups. Although some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries, the industry categories are broad and include occupations other than those concentrated in that industry. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers in addition to farm workers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics and secretaries in addition to transport operatives; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Historical comparability: There was no change in wording of the industry question from 1970. A version of this question was asked in 1820 and 1840, and consistently since 1910.

The 1970 industry categories were based on the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The 1980 classification reflects some significant changes made in the 1972 SIC manual and some minor technical adjustments made in 1977. One important change was in the census classification of public administration which was subdivided by level of government in the 1970 census, but for 1980 is classified by its primary economic activity. For example, as a result of an SIC change, the 1980 detailed tabulations include such categories as executive and legislative offices; justice, public order, and safety; and public finance, taxation and monetary policy. In 1980 most employees of governmental social service agencies are classified under social services rather than under public administration (although they are still classified as employees of a government under Class of Worker).

More information on changes in industrial classification will be shown in later 1980 census reports. In the study of earlier data it may also be useful to refer to Technical Paper No. 26: "1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements."

More detailed changes in industrial classification are highlighted in charts in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Reference materials on the relationship of 1970 and 1980 industry classifications are being prepared. For more information, contact Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

See also: CLASS OF WORKER; LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION

INMATE OF INSTITUTION. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN

INSURANCE FOR PROPERTY, FIRE, AND HAZARD. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

KITCHEN FACILITIES. Presence of kitchen facilities in occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Complete kitchen facilities. Units with all three of the following: an installed sink with piped water, a range or cookstove (excluding portable cooking equipment), and a mechanical refrigerator (excluding ice boxes). All kitchen facilities must be located in the building or structure, but they need not all be in the same room.

No complete kitchen facilities. Units lacking one or more of the equipment items cited above, although they may have some equipment for preparing food.

Historical comparability: The 1940 and 1950 censuses asked about the presence of a refrigerator and, in 1950, a kitchen sink, and the 1960

census added cooking facilities. The separate items were combined into one item on complete kitchen facilities in 1970, which differentiated between kitchen facilities used by this household only and those also used by another household.

LABOR FORCE STATUS. Persons 16 years old and over were classified as to their status in the labor force based on replies to several questions relating to work activity and status during the reference week. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Data on labor force status refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. Since the week of enumeration was not the same for all persons, the reference week for labor force data is not entirely uniform. For many persons, however, the reference week for answering the 1980 census employment questions was the last week in March, 1980.

Labor force. Members of the Armed Forces and the civilian labor force as defined below.

Armed Forces. Persons 16 years old and over on active duty in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, (indicated in responses to the question on industry). Members of the merchant marine and civilian employees of the Department of Defense are not members of the Armed Forces. Service in a National Guard or reserve unit for short periods of active duty for training does not count as active duty in the Armed Forces.

Civilian labor force. Employed and unemployed civilians.

Employed. Civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Employed persons are sometimes further classified as full time or part time based on whether they worked 35 or more hours during the reference week. (See Hours Worked Last Week.)

Unemployed. Civilians 16 years old and over who were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" and who were:

a) looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and b) available to accept a job.

Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) checking with friends or relatives, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

The concept of experienced unemployed is discussed below under Experienced Civilian Labor Force.

Not in labor force. Persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week). Also included are so called "discouraged workers" who do not have a job and have not been actively looking for work during the last four weeks. Inmates of institutions are occasionally presented as a subcategory within "not in labor force." Tasks performed by inmates of institutions are not considered "work" for the purposes of the census.

In addition to the above classification, the concept of Experienced Civilian Labor Force appears in certain detailed tabulations.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force. Employed persons and those unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past, i.e., "experienced unemployed." (See Year Last Worked.) This concept serves as the universe for certain tabulations of occupation and industry where unemployed persons are to be included. (Occupation and industry data were not collected for persons who have never worked, or who have not worked since 1974.)

Comparability with data from other sources. Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

Historical comparability: In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force data were published for persons 14 years old and over. In 1970, most labor force data were for persons 16 years old and over to comply with the official Government definition of employed and unemployed instituted in 1967, although data on 14- and 15-year olds were furnished in 1970 to provide a comparability bridge with earlier censuses.

See also: HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; INDUSTRY; OCCUPATION; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979, YEAR LAST WORKED

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979. A series of items identified persons who worked in 1979 by the number of weeks worked and the number of hours usually worked per week, and persons who were unemployed in 1979 by the number of weeks unemployed. These data, collected on a sample basis, are tabulated for persons 16 years old and over regardless of current labor force status.

In labor force in 1979. Persons 16 years old and over who, at any time in 1979, worked (even for a few days), were looking for work, or were on layoff from a job.

Worked in 1979. Persons who, at any time in 1979, did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or who were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

With unemployment in 1979. Persons who looked for work or were on layoff from a job during at least one week in 1979 in which they did not work. (Note that the question on unemployment in 1979 did not inquire whether the person was available to accept a job.)

Note that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number with unemployment in 1979 adds to more than the number of persons in the labor force in 1979, since many of the persons with unemployment also worked at one time or another in 1979.

Historical comparability: The information on unemployment last year is new for 1980. Data on weeks of unemployment were last collected in the 1950 census.

See also: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979; WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1979; WEEKS WORKED IN 1979

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME. Persons who speak a language other than English at home were asked to report the language spoken, as well as their proficiency in English (see Language Usage And Ability To Speak English). This item was asked on a sample basis.

Respondents were instructed to report the language spoken most often, for persons speaking two or more non-English languages at home, or the first language learned, where the language spoken most often could not be determined.

The write-in entries of the language spoken were coded in census processing offices into 387 categories which are recorded on basic records and public-use microdata files. Tables in PC80-1-C reports include the following categories: English only, Chinese, French, German, Greek, Italian, Philippine languages, Polish, Spanish, other specified language, and unspecified language.

Data on languages spoken in the home are typically presented separately for persons 5 to 17 and 18 years old and over. These data should not be interpreted as the number of people who are able to speak specified languages, since this question counts only persons who speak a language other than English at home.

Historical comparability: These data on current language are not comparable to questions asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue, i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1970, Spanish mother tongue was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

See also: LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH. Persons 5 years old and over are classified by whether they speak a language other than English at home, and, if so, by how well they speak English. Responses for persons under 5 are not tabulated. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Speak only English at home. Persons who always speak English at home. Includes persons who may speak a language other than English at school or elsewhere, but not at home, and persons whose usage of another language at home is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Speak a language other than English at home. Persons who speak a language other than English at home, even if English is spoken more frequently than the other language. They are further classified by level of English language ability:

Speak English very well. Persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

Speak English well. Persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

Speak English not well. Persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

Speak English not at all.

These data typically are presented separately for persons 5 to 17 years old (school-age population) and for persons 18 years old and over, to aid the assessment of needs for bilingual education and other services.

Historical comparability: The question on current language spoken at home replaces a question asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue, i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1960, mother tongue was asked only of foreign-born persons. In 1970, mother tongue was asked of all persons and was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

The focus on current language rather than mother tongue is a significant departure from previous censuses. The question on ability to speak English is being asked for the first time in 1980.

See also: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

LIVING QUARTERS. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; HOUSING UNITS

MALES. See FAMILY TYPE; SEX

MARITAL HISTORY. Persons 15 years old and over who had ever been married were asked whether they had been married more than once and, whether the first marriage ended because of the death of the person's spouse. Marital history is a construct which combines responses to these items with responses to the complete-count question on current marital status. The following items were derived on a sample basis.

Persons known to have been widowed. Widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage was terminated by the death of a spouse.

Persons known to have been divorced. Divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

Persons known to have been widowed and divorced. Widowed persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end in widowhood and divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood.

Persons married only once and persons married more than once are also summarized in selected tabulations.

Historical comparability: A similar question was asked in 1970. Various questions on marital history have been asked since the 1850 census.

See also: AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE; MARITAL STATUS

MARITAL STATUS. All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Marital status data are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and older. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages, etc.) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Single. All persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Ever married. Persons married at the time of enumeration, including those separated, plus widowed or divorced persons.

Now married, except separated. Persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations based on sample data, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent." See below.

Separated. Persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce. Separated includes persons with a limited divorce.

Widowed. Widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced. Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household:

Now married. All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. Includes persons categorized as separated above.

Spouse present. Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse absent. Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, and all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated. Defined above.

Spouse absent, other. Married persons whose spouse was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included are those whose spouse

was employed and living away from home, absent in the Armed Forces, or an inmate of an institution.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females arise from the fact that some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas, and, in sample tabulations, from different weights applied to the data. Any differences between "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting; by definition the numbers should be the same.

Historical comparability: The 1980 definition of "now married" is comparable to the definition of the term "married" as used in publications of data from prior censuses. For 1980, marital status is tabulated for persons 15 years old and older, a change from the period 1950-1970 when marital status was tabulated for persons 14 years old and over. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

See also: MARITAL HISTORY; UNMARRIED COUPLES

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK. SEE TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

MEDICAL OFFICE OR COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; VALUE

MIGRATION. SEE RESIDENCE IN 1975

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD). A primary political and administrative subdivision of a county. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. A few counties have some territory not organized into MCD's; such "unorganized territory" is treated as one or more MCD's for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (see figure 5, column 2). In 20 of the remaining States, CCD's are used in lieu of MCD's; in Alaska, census subareas are used. In the District of Columbia, quadrants are used. In Puerto Rico, ciudades, pueblos, and barrios are used.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental, unique 3-digit numeric code. In addition, MCD's in 11 States (those noted in column 4 of figure 5) have a 4-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State.

MCD boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear on small-scale maps published in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports and in conjunction with the PHC80-2 series. There are about 26,000 MCD's recognized for the 1980 census.

Statistics for all MCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports. In 20 States (specified in column 3 of figure 5), many MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. All MCD's in block-numbered areas of these States are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and STF 1B. Finally, in 11 States (all 9 States in the Northeast region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin), MCD data are published in a manner parallel to that of places of the same population size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. (See figure 5, column 4.)

Historical comparability: CCD's were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships. A number of MCD's in other States have changed boundaries. Changes have resulted from municipal annexations, mergers or dissolutions of MCD's, and other causes. There are seven States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Virginia, and West Virginia. MCD's which have changed boundaries during 1970 to 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with MCD's.

MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER. See UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE

MORTGAGE STATUS. The existence of a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on the property. Land contracts, contracts for deed, and assumption agreements are included. This item was ascertained for owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres, without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes or trailers and condominium units were also excluded. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Selected monthly owner costs are usually reported separately for units with a mortgage and for units not mortgaged (i.e., owned free and clear) since housing costs are quite different for the two groups.

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

See also: OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

MUNICIPIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH. The population is classified into "native" and "foreign born" based on the State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, or outlying area of the United States where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born (not the location of the hospital if in a different State in the United States). This item was asked on a sample basis.

Native population. Persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, or other outlying area of the United States; or at sea or in a foreign country if they have at

least one American parent (determined from the citizenship question). In certain presentations, this population is further classified as born in State of residence; born in different State (this category may be further broken down by region of birth); and born abroad, at sea, etc., of American parents.

Foreign-born population. All persons not classified as native.

Historical comparability: The format of the place-of-birth question was changed from 1970 so that the instruction to print the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born is highlighted so that respondents would not report the location of the hospital if in a different State from the mother's usual residence.

See also: COUNTRY OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

NEIGHBORHOOD. For purposes of the Census Bureau's Neighborhood Statistics Program, a neighborhood is a locally defined subarea of a locality. Neighborhoods must have official recognition, nonoverlapping boundaries, and a mechanism through which neighborhood residents may present their views on municipal matters.

Historical comparability: Such neighborhoods have not been recognized in past censuses.

NONFARM, RURAL. See FARM RESIDENCE

NONRELATIVE. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

OCCUPANCY STATUS. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant. This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Occupied. A housing unit occupied as the usual place of residence of a person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or by occupants only temporarily absent such as on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of enumeration have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. Complete count figures on households and occupied housing units should match--although sample estimates of households and occupied housing units may differ because of weighting.

Vacant. A housing unit with no one living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. If, at the time of enumeration, the unit is temporarily occupied solely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere, it is also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place.

Vacant units are excluded if open to the elements; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

OCCUPATION. The kind of work the person was doing at a job or business during the reference week or, if not at work, at the most recent job or business if employed since 1975. Persons working at more than one job were instructed to describe the one at which the person worked the most hours during the reference week. Occupation is most frequently tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, and less often for the experienced civilian labor force, which includes both employed and experienced unemployed 16 years old and over. Occupation data were also collected but are not tabulated for persons not currently in the labor force who have worked since 1975. Occupation is not determined for persons in the Armed Forces. These data were collected on a sample basis.

The write-in responses to questions 29a and 29b were taken together to assign the respondent to one of 503 occupation categories, coded by specially trained industry and occupation coders in census processing offices. Only the code, i.e., none of the written-in information, is retained on census basic records and public-use microdata. Census occupation categories are fully defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3. (Persons wishing to use the census system in coding other data bases may use the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R4.)

Relation to Standard Occupational Classification. The 503 occupation categories generally are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, originally issued in 1977 by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards and revised in 1980. One of the major purposes of the SOC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of occupational data collected by various agencies. Public-use microdata documentation and other references will define the relationship between the 3-digit census codes and the revised 4-digit SOC codes.

Summary and major occupation categories are as follows:

Managerial and professional specialty occupations:
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations
Professional specialty occupations

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations:

Technicians and related support occupations
Sales occupations
Administrative support occupations, including clerical

Service occupations:

Private household occupations
Protective service occupations
Service occupations, except protective and household

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations

Operators, fabricators, and laborers:

Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors
Transportation and material moving occupations
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers

These are the categories included in STF 3 and Census Tracts reports. More detailed tabulations present subcategories within these basic groups. In the most detailed tabulations, some categories represent subdivisions of an occupation on the basis of industry or class of worker.

Historical comparability: Occupation has been asked in each census since 1850. The 1980 occupation question differs from its 1970 counterpart primarily by omitting a request for the respondent's job title. Because this information sometimes proved misleading, it was dropped for 1980.

The major difference in occupation data for 1970 and 1980 stems from the adaptation of census occupation coding to the new Standard Occupational Classification system, first issued in 1977. While many of the broad categories observed in the 1980 scheme have been designed to offer a general measure of compatibility with many 1970 categories, the principles governing the classification and many of the detailed categories have been altered substantially. Reference materials on the relationships of 1970 and 1980 occupation classifications are being prepared. For more information, contact Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

See also: CLASS OF WORKER; INDUSTRY; LABOR FORCE STATUS

ONE-FAMILY HOMES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

ONE-UNIT STRUCTURES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

OTHER RACES. See RACE

OUTLYING AREAS. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

OVERCROWDING. See PERSONS PER ROOM

OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY. The sum of payments for real estate taxes, fire and hazard insurance, utilities, fuels, and mortgage. These data are tabulated for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers.

Only selected monthly owner costs are included, since payments for maintenance and repair are excluded. Selected monthly owner costs are presented in tabulations comparable to those for gross rent since they are both measures of shelter costs, albeit for different universes.

The components of selected monthly owner costs are payments for the following items, all asked on a sample basis:

Real estate taxes. The total amount of all real estate taxes payable on the entire property (land and buildings) last year. It includes State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone outside the household. Taxes are reported even if included in the mortgage payment. Not covered are payments on delinquent taxes due from earlier years.

Fire and hazard insurance. The annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on the property; that is, policies which protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, explosion, etc. Liability policies are included only if they are paid with fire and hazard premiums and the amounts for fire and hazard cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

Mortgages. The regular monthly amount (both principal and interest) required by the lender on mortgages (including second or junior mortgages), deed of trust, or similar debt on the property; or payments on a contract to purchase the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amount includes everything paid to the lender or lenders, regardless of what is included. Separate parts of the question determine whether taxes and insurance are included in the payment to the lender so that it is possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of monthly owner costs.

Utilities and fuel. See the discussion under Energy Costs, Monthly Residential.

In the computation of selected monthly owner costs, annual figures for taxes, insurance, water and fuels (items where annual figures are usually more readily available than monthly figures) are divided by 12 to yield monthly figures.

Selected monthly owner costs are tabulated in a varying number of categories. Data are generally presented separately for units with a mortgage and units not mortgaged (i.e., owned free and clear) since the distribution of housing costs is quite different for the two groups. Basic record tapes preserve the dollar amounts for each of the component figures collected (e.g., mortgage payments, water payments). Public-use microdata samples also show dollar amounts, for components as well as total selected monthly owner costs, although the amounts for real estate taxes and insurance premiums are combined into a single figure.

Selected Monthly Owner Costs As Percentage of Income. The ratio of selected monthly owner costs to household income in 1979, converted to percentage form. The data are tabulated for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers.

Data are shown in terms of the number of housing units in categories such as "less than 20 percent," "20 to 24 percent," "25 to 34 percent," and "35 percent or more;" the data are generally cross-classified by household income. Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss are included in the "not computed" category. This item was computed on a sample basis.

Limitations: Utility and fuel costs are frequently overestimated by respondents.

Historical comparability: None of the components of selected monthly owner costs have been collected in previous censuses. (Utility and fuel costs were collected in 1970, but only for renters.)

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. See TENURE

OWNER/RENTER STATUS. See TENURE

PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

PARISH (in Louisiana). See COUNTY

PASSENGER ELEVATOR. See ELEVATOR IN STRUCTURE

PERSON IN COLUMN 1. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted--not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters.

Figures for "persons in household" match those for "persons in unit" in tabulations based on complete-count data. In sample tabulations,

they may differ because of the weighting process. The phrase "persons in household" is used for population tabulations, "persons in unit" for housing items. "One-person households" and "persons living alone" are synonymous.

PERSONS IN UNIT. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

PERSONS PER ROOM. A derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room. For example, the number of units with 1.01 or more persons per room is the number of units occupied by more persons than there are separate rooms. This item was derived on a complete-count basis.

See also: ROOMS

PLACE. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1980 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, census designated places (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980 census tabulations. There are about 23,000 places recorded in the 1980 census. Places do not cross State boundaries.

Incorporated place. A political unit incorporated as a city, borough (excluding Alaska and New York), village, or town (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). In most States, incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. In some States, incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. In a few States, the pattern is mixed. Almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD/CCD and/or county boundaries.

There are about 20,000 incorporated places recognized in the 1980 census.

Census designated place (CDP). A densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or corporate powers or functions. Each CDP has a definite residential nucleus with a dense, city-type street pattern, and ideally should have an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. In addition, a CDP is a community that can be identified locally by place name. Boundaries of CDP's are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to include, insofar as possible, all the closely settled area. In the 1980 census, statistics are tabulated for each CDP with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located in an urbanized area (UA) with a central city of 50,000 or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in a UA with no central city of 50,000 or more. Some CDP's--notably in the Northeast--coincide with MCD's. In STF's, these are treated as both places

and MCD's, but in printed reports they are shown only in MCD tables to avoid duplication. Outside of UA's, statistics are tabulated in 48 States and Puerto Rico for CDP's of 1,000 or more, in Hawaii for CDP's of 300 or more, and in Alaska for CDP's of 25 or more.

There are approximately 3,400 CDP's recognized in the 1980 census.

Incorporated place and CDP boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on census tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at a still smaller scale, also show boundaries for places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. "Place description" codes will also generally accompany place records. These codes indicate whether a place is incorporated, as well as represent certain other information about the place.

Data are summarized for all places in STF's 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A reports. For places with 1,000 or more inhabitants, data are summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. For places with 2,500 or more, data are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. In PHC80-3 reports, data are given for all incorporated places. In PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports and STF's 2A and 4A, summaries are presented only for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in tracted areas. Very detailed data are presented for all places which are central cities of SMSA's in PC80-1-D reports, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants in HC80-2 reports. STF 5 also provides detailed data for places of 50,000 or more.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, MCD's, and CCD's. Such reports and tapes, therefore, provide summaries for the various parts of places created when places are split by the boundaries of higher level areas recognized in the hierarchy. Specifically, place parts within county and MCD or CCD are presented in STF 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A reports. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 specified States and Puerto Rico in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche reports, but the PHC80-1 reports include only places which have data collected for blocks. In the remaining 30 States, STF 1B and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries, but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

Historical comparability: Sixty-eight percent of all incorporated places of 2,500 or more made changes in their boundaries between 1970 and January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, ED boundaries were drawn so as to allow a user to aggregate 1970 data for each city of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to 1960 boundaries. There will not be a corresponding capability in the 1980 census.

In the 1970 and earlier censuses, CDP's were referred to as "unincorporated places." The name was changed to make it more explicit that such places are defined for census purposes, and to avoid confusion in States where many "unincorporated places" are parts of incorporated towns or townships. Many CDP's have been redefined since 1970. Incorporated places which were newly incorporated or which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports.

PLACE OF WORK. The geographic location of the plant, office, store, or other establishment where the person worked most last week (see the discussion of reference week under Labor Force Status), ascertained for persons at work last week, including both civilian employed and Armed Forces at work, and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. These data were obtained on a sample basis.

If the person worked at more than one location for the same employer (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked most last week was requested. Persons working at more than one job were asked to report the location of the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Salespersons, delivery persons, and others who worked in several places each week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day, if they reported to a central headquarters. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to report the exact address of the place where he or she worked the most hours last week.

Responses were coded in census processing offices but only for a sample of approximately one-half of the long-form questionnaires (a cost-saving measure). All entries were assigned codes which define the work location in terms of State, county, place of 2,500 or more (1,000 or more in Alaska and Hawaii) as estimated prior to the census, or in the Northeast region, minor civil division. For residents of SMSA's, place of work was coded further to tract and block (if in a blocked area) if the place of work was within the same SMSA or multi-SMSA commutershed.

Place-of-work tabulations vary considerably from one publication series to another. PC80-1-C reports furnish data for each of the following categories:

All workers

Place of work reported

Worked in area of residence

Worked outside area of residence

Percent of those reporting place of work

Place of work not reported

In these tabulations, the place of work is shown in terms of whether or not it is within the "area of residence," the definition of which varies with the geographic summary level. For instance, if a given column in a table presents data for a county, the place of work lines

indicate the number of county residents who work inside and outside that county.

Census Tracts (PHC80-2) reports present up to 20 place-of-work categories for SMSA's, SMSA counties, places of 10,000 or more in SMSA's, and census tracts as illustrated in the following list:

Inside SMSA

- Omaha, Nebr. central business district
- Remainder of Omaha city, Nebr.
- Remainder of Douglas County, Nebr.
- Bellevue city, Nebr.
- Remainder of Sarpy County, Nebr.
- Council Bluffs city, Iowa
- Carter Lake city, Iowa
- Remainder of Pottawattamie County, Iowa

Outside SMSA

- Lincoln city, Nebr.
- Remainder of Lancaster County, Nebr.
- Cass County, Nebr.
- Fremont city, Nebr.
- Remainder of Dodge County, Nebr.
- Washington County, Nebr.
- Mills County, Iowa
- Elsewhere

Place of work not reported

Up to 20 separate work locations are recognized in these PHC80-2 tabulations and on STF 4. The same 20 locations are used throughout each SMSA, but they vary from SMSA to SMSA and from county to county in nonmetropolitan areas.

Special tabulations can be prepared at user expense which make use of the additional detail available on census basic records. For instance, tabulations can be generated which show commuter flows by origin and destination in terms of census tracts within a given SMSA or multi-SMSA commutershed. Characteristics of workers by place of work can also be tabulated.

Public-use microdata "A" and "B" samples report place of work in the same terms as place of residence, i.e., States and "county groups" with 100,000 or more inhabitants. Within large SMSA's, individual counties and places over 100,000 are frequently identified as county groups making possible some analysis of commuting patterns by commuter characteristics. The "C" sample identifies place of work in central cities and in places in four size categories.

Limitations: It should be noted that place-of-work tabulations do not necessarily give the total number of persons who work in the specified area, only those who also reside within the area summarized. In the above example, the number reported as working in the central business district would not include workers who commute from outside the SMSA being summarized.

Since Place of Work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with Residence in 1975 and Travel Time to Work, it required an estimation scheme which differed from that used for full-sample items. As a consequence, the estimated number of workers 16 and over as derived from place-of-work tabulations will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from tabulations of Means of Transportation to Work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of place of work by other items is necessarily based only on the half-sample.

Historical comparability: Place of work was asked first in 1960, when the inquiry was limited to the State, county, and city of work. In 1970, the question took on its current form, requesting the specific street address and ZIP code. A higher percentage of cases was successfully coded to tract and block of work in 1980 than in 1970, due to improvements in coding materials.

Data on place of work tabulated for inside and outside the area of residence, as discussed above, are new for 1980.

See also: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

PLUMBING FACILITIES. Presence of toilet facilities, bathing facilities, and piped water, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Complete plumbing for exclusive use. Piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower for exclusive use by household members. All facilities must be in the living quarters, but need not be in the same room. Hot water need not be available continuously. A privy or chemical toilet is not counted as a flush toilet. A bathtub or shower is counted only if it is connected to piped running water.

Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use:

Complete plumbing facilities, but also used by another household. All facilities present, but with some or all of the plumbing facilities also regularly used by someone who is not a member of the household. This category also applies if the future occupants of living quarters now vacant would be expected to share the facilities.

Some but not all plumbing facilities. Units with one or two but not all three of these: hot and cold piped water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower.

No plumbing facilities.

Historical comparability: Data on plumbing facilities have been collected since 1940. In 1970, there were separate questions on presence of hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. The questions were combined in 1980. In 1980 complete

facilities must not only be in the building, as in 1970, but also inside the housing unit.

See also: BATHROOMS; WATER, SOURCE OF

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

The 1980 census definition of poverty reflects revisions recommended by a Federal interagency committee in 1979 to a definition adopted in 1969. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households. The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Cutoffs for 1979 income used in poverty statistics in the 1980 census are presented below. As an example, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two related children under 18 can be found in the chart below to be \$7,356 in 1979.

Table A. THRESHOLDS AT THE POVERTY LEVEL IN 1979 BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND NUMBER OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual) ..	\$ 3,686									
Under 65 years	3,774	\$3,774								
65 years and over	3,479	3,479								
2 persons	4,723									
Householder under 65 years	4,876	4,876	\$5,000							
Householder 65 years and over ..	4,399	4,399	4,981							
3 persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	\$5,944						
4 persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	\$7,382					
5 persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	\$8,525				
6 persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	\$9,512			
7 persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	\$10,429		
8 persons	12,464	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	\$11,835	
9 persons or more	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	\$14,024

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variations in the cost of living.

The poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relationship to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold. Thus, two unrelated individuals living together may not have the same poverty status.

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or the householder of a nonfamily household is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or other than the householder in a nonfamily household are not taken into account when determining poverty status of a household.

Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, variations of the poverty definition are available in terms of various multiples of the official poverty levels. The one most frequently tabulated is 125 percent of the poverty level, where a family or person may have up to 25 percent more income than normally allowed under the poverty threshold appropriate for the family size, etc.

Below poverty level ("poor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "below 75 percent of poverty level" and "between 75 and 99 percent of poverty level."

Above poverty level ("nonpoor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was equal to or greater than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, etc. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "between 100 and 124 percent of poverty level," "between 125 and 149 percent of poverty level," "between 150 and 174 percent of poverty level," "between 175 and 199 percent of poverty level," and "200 percent of poverty level and above."

Limitations: The term "poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The standard statistical definition provides only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Excluded from the income concept is a measure of the benefits derived from the receipt of in-kind government transfers, such as food stamps, medicaid, and public housing; private transfers such as health insurance premiums paid by employers; the value of the services obtained from the ownership of assets, such as owner-occupied housing units; and the receipt of money from the sale of property, withdrawal of bank deposits, gifts

and money borrowed. A comprehensive review of the current poverty definition and its limitations can be found in The Measure of Poverty, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 1976. See also the discussion of limitations under Income In 1979.

Historical comparability: Poverty statistics were first included in a decennial census in 1970. Prior to 1980 the poverty thresholds did not distinguish among families with 7, 8, and 9 or more persons; on the other hand, the cutoffs were further differentiated by the sex of the family head or unrelated individual and by farm/nonfarm residence. In the 1970 census, the thresholds for farm residents were set at 85 percent of the thresholds for nonfarm residents. 1979 income thresholds used in the 1980 census represent a weighted average of the nonfarm thresholds used in the past male headed and female headed families. The elimination of the 85-percent threshold for farm families increased the farm population classified as poor by about 174,000 persons or about one-fifth nationwide. The net effect of all three changes on the total number of poor persons is to increase it approximately 380,000 or 1.5 percent.

Since the poverty income cutoffs have been adjusted each year for changes in the CPI, and since the overall impact of the definitional changes is minimal, 1980 census poverty figures for the total and nonfarm population should be reasonably comparable to the 1970 poverty figures. However, because of the definitional changes cited, comparisons involving the farm population should be made with caution.

See also: INCOME DEFICIT

PRECINCT. See ELECTION PRECINCT

PRICE ASKED. See VALUE

PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY. SEE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

PROPERTY INSURANCE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

PUBLIC SEWER FACILITIES. See SEWAGE DISPOSAL

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY. SEE DISABILITY

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY. See WATER, SOURCE OF

PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands which were legally part of the Trust Territory in 1980), the U.S. Virgin Islands, and certain other small islands over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction. Questionnaire design and the questions asked were developed for Puerto Rico and each outlying area to accommodate local conditions. In the case of some small or military-occupied islands, enumerations were not conducted; only

population counts obtained from U.S. Government records are published.

The geographic subareas for which statistics are reported vary. Some of those noted below are defined in this glossary; others will be defined in 1980 census reports for the areas.

American Samoa: villages, district subdivisions, districts, and islands.

Guam: census designated places and election districts.

Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: census designated places, municipal districts, municipalities and islands, and administrative districts.

Puerto Rico: blocks; ED's and BG's; census tracts and block numbering areas; zonas urbanas and aldeas; subbarrios; barrios, ciudades, and pueblos; municipios; and SMSA's and SCSA's.

Virgin Islands: places, census subdistricts, and islands.

Other islands: no subdivisions.

Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisions will appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for States and their subdivisions. Data for outlying areas will appear in 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, and 1980 Census of Housing, Volume 1, reports, and on STF's 1 and 3.

Historical comparability: The Canal Zone was not included in the 1980 census because it was no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

RACE. All persons were asked to identify themselves according to the following race categories on the 1980 questionnaire: White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and Other. The "Other" category includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai, and other groups not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For persons with parents of different races who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

Counts of the population by race in complete-count tabulations are provisional. Final counts for race will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear on tape on STF 3 and in print in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics (PC80-1-C) reports.

Limited edit and review operations were performed during the complete-count operations; write-in responses were reviewed in an attempt to classify entries to specific categories, where appropriate. For instance, if the "Other" circle was marked with a write-in entry "Caucasian," then the response was recoded as White. (Additional examples are noted below.) However, all such cases were not identified in the complete-count processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the processing of sample questionnaires, write-in entries for the "Other" category were assigned specific codes, which is included on the person's basic record in the census sample detailed tape files.

Asian and Pacific Islander write-in entries, such as Indo-Chinese, Cambodian, or Polynesian, included in the "Other" category during 100-percent processing, are collectively tabulated and shown as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in the census sample tabulations; this group, "Other Asian and Pacific Islanders," will be included in the broader Asian and Pacific Islander category in all sample tabulations by race. This shift of "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" entries out of the "Other races" category in sample tabulations and the recoding of write-in entries in the "Other" category to specific categories where appropriate will affect the comparability between complete-count and sample data for some groups.

White. Persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. (Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specified race categories but wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other races" category; in the 1970 census most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black. Persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Black Puerto Rican, Haitian, Jamaican, Nigerian, or West Indian.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

American Indian. Persons who indicated their race as "Indian (American)" or who did not indicate a specific race category but reported the name of an Indian tribe.

Eskimo. Persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo."

Aleut. Persons who indicated their race as "Aleut."

Asian and Pacific Islander . In complete-count tabulations, includes all of the groups listed below except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." In sample tabulations, it includes all of the groups listed below.

Japanese. Persons who indicated their race as Japanese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Chinese. Persons who indicated their race as Chinese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Cantonese, Formosan, Taiwanese, or Tibetan.

Filipino. Persons who indicated their race as Filipino, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Filipino American or Philippine.

Korean. Persons who indicated their race as Korean, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Korean American.

Asian Indian . Persons who indicated their race as Asian Indian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Bengali, Bharati, Dravidian, East Indian, Goanese, Hindu Indic, Kashmiri, or South Asian.

Vietnamese. Persons who indicated their race as Vietnamese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Vietnam.

Hawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "Part-Hawaiian" were included in this category.

Guamanian. Persons who indicated their race as Guamanian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the race categories, but reported an entry such as Chamorro or Guam.

Samoan. Persons who indicated their race as Samoan, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Asian and Pacific Islander. In sample tabulations only, persons who reported Cambodian, Hmong, Indo-Chinese, Laotian, Pakistani, Polynesian, Fiji Islander, Tahitian, Thai, or similar responses. Census basic records include codes for over 50 separate race groups within this category. In complete-count tabulations, this group is part of the "Other races" category below.

Other (Race n.e.c. "not elsewhere classified"). Includes all other races (except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups) which were not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. For example, persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in Race, n.e.c. Other Asian and Pacific Islanders are included in the "Other" category in 100-percent tabulations. Persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in entries such as "Mexican," "Cuban," "South American," "Chicano," or "La Raza" remained in the "Other races" category for complete-count tabulations, and in the "Race, n.e.c." category for sample tabulations. (STF 3, STF 4, and public-use microdata samples separately identify, as a subcategory within "Race, n.e.c.," persons who wrote in an entry implying Spanish origin. Such entries are not necessarily consistent with responses in the Spanish origin question.)

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the "Other" category encompasses all race categories not shown separately.

In some tabulations, the "Other" or "Race, n.e.c." category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

In certain printed tables, where space is limited, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for up to four major race groups. In such situations, users should not be misled by the proximity of these two types of data. Spanish origin is not a race category, and persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Tabulations in a number of sources present data separately for race categories (e.g., White, Black, and "Other") for persons not of Spanish origin. In addition, the number of Spanish-origin persons is given by race.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. The 1970 census missed Blacks at a much higher rate than Whites. The Bureau has not prepared undercoverage rates for races other than White or Black, because vital records and other sources of relevant statistics do not consistently distinguish among other races.

Historical comparability: Questions on "race" or "color" have been asked in each census since 1790. In 1970, when persons with parents of different races were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the father was used. In 1980, the race of the mother was used for persons who could not provide a single response. The 1970 category "Negro or Black" has been retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan have been added. In 1970, the categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. In 1980, all four categories appeared on the questionnaire. As a result of the additions, the 1980 questionnaire had 14 specific race categories instead of 8 as in 1970.

In 1970, persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in Hispanic categories such as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" in the race question were assigned to White; for 1980 these persons remain in the "Other races" category.

See also: ANCESTRY; RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER; SPANISH ORIGIN

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder, i.e., the person in column 1, is used (see Household Relationship for the definition of Householder). This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Since some households include persons of more than one race, there may be minor differences in counts by race between (1) tabulations of "families by family size" or "households by persons in unit" where all persons regardless of their race are tallied according to the race of householder and (2) tabulations of "persons in families" or "persons in households" where all persons are counted according to their own race.

Historical comparability: Prior to 1980, the concept of "race of household head" was used instead of race of householder. (See the historical comparability for Household Relationship.) This change should not substantively affect the comparability of these data.

REAL ESTATE TAXES. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

REGION (Census Geographic). A large group of States which is a first-order subdivision of the United States for census purposes. The four regions--Northeast, North Central, South, and West--are delineated in figure 6. Regions are identified by a 1-digit code. Statistics for them appear in U.S. Summary reports in almost every publication series, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. The census regions have no relationship to the 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions.

RELATED CHILDREN. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

RENTAL VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant units for rent as a percent of the total rental inventory--that is, all renter-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

RENT, CONTRACT. The monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. Rent is shown for occupied units rented for cash and vacant units for rent. For vacant units, rent is the amount asked for the unit at the time of enumeration, and is sometimes labeled "rent asked." Contract rent is tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Respondents were to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises. The rent amount for the unit is to be reported even if paid for by someone outside the household, or for some reason, not paid. Respondents who do not pay rent monthly are asked to convert the sum to a monthly average. In the computation of aggregate and mean rent, \$35 is taken as the average of the interval "less than \$50," and \$550 is taken as the average of the interval "\$500 or more." This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

No cash rent. Rental units occupied without payment of cash rent. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (although the first full housing census did not occur until 1940). Rent intervals reported have gone to higher dollar figures in recent decades. The 1970 question on rent had a top category of \$300 or more; it also listed fewer rent intervals than the 1980 question. Constant dollar comparisons, 1970 to 1980, are not prepared.

See also: RENT, GROSS

RENTERS. See TENURE

RENT, GROSS. Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) to the extent that these are paid for by the renter (or paid for by a relative, welfare agency, or friend) in addition to the rent. Gross rent is calculated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Gross rent is sometimes preferred to contract rent in comparing costs since contract rent may or may not include utilities.

While public-use microdata show gross rent in dollar amounts (up to \$1,000), the data are not that precise. One reason is that the basic component, contract rent, is reported by the respondent in terms of

intervals. To calculate gross rent, the respondent report is converted to a dollar amount by taking the midpoint of the interval; for example, \$55 is used for the interval "\$50 to \$59" (\$35 is taken as the value for "less than \$50"; \$550 is taken as the value for "\$500 or more"). To that figure is added the reported average monthly cost of electricity and gas, and one-twelfth of the reported yearly cost of water and fuels. Gross rent data are typically tabulated in the same intervals as are used for contract rent. A unit classified as "no cash rent" in contract rent is also classified that way in gross rent, even if the unit's occupants pay for utilities themselves. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Gross rent as a percentage of income. The ratio of gross rent to household income in 1979, converted to percentage form, reported for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more. Data are reported as medians and in terms of the number of units in categories such as "less than 20 percent," "20 to 24 percent," "25 to 34 percent," and "35 percent or more"; and these figures are typically cross-classified with household income. No-cash-rent units and units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss are assigned to a "not computed" category. This item was computed on a sample basis.

Limitations: In addition to the effect of using interval midpoints, noted above, gross rent data are affected by the tendency of respondents to overstate utility costs.

Historical comparability: Gross rent data have been derived since 1940. In 1970, gross rent figures were somewhat more precise since exact dollar figures were available for contract rent. Also, in reporting a rent-to-income relationship, gross rent was computed as a percentage of family or primary individual income, not household income.

See also: ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; RENT, CONTRACT

RESIDENCE IN 1975. The usual place of residence 5 years before the census (i.e., on April 1, 1975), was asked on a sample basis of persons 5 years old or over. If residence was not in "this house" in 1975, the location was recorded in terms of State, county, and city, or foreign country. The same rules for usual place of residence apply to 1975 as to 1980. Persons such as college students or military personnel were to report the actual residence rather than the legal residence, if different. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with residence in 1980 to determine the residential mobility of the population.

Same house. All persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years, plus persons who moved, but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence.

Different house in the United States. Persons who lived in the United States on April 1, 1975, in a different house from the one

they occupied on April 1, 1980. This includes persons who lived in the same building, but a different apartment, or in the same mobile home but in a different location.

Same county . Persons who lived in a different house in the same county in 1975.

Different county. Persons who lived in a different county in 1975.

Same State.

Different State. This population is frequently subdivided by region of 1975 residence.

Abroad. Persons with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including Armed Forces stationed overseas.

Certain tabulations (for example, in Census Tracts reports) subdivide the different-house-in-the-United States category in a different way: central city of this SMSA, balance of this SMSA, and outside this SMSA.

Write-in responses were coded in census processing offices for a sample of approximately one-half of all long-form questionnaires (a cost-saving measure). For persons in the United States in 1975, census basic records specify the State, and county, and the city, town, or village (if residence was inside the incorporated limits). In the Northeast region, minor civil division of previous residence is also included on census basic records. For persons abroad in 1975, the basic records specify the country or outlying area. Public-use microdata "A" and "B" samples show residence in 1975 in the same terms as they show 1980 residence, that is, States, SMSA's, selected places and county groups with 100,000 or more inhabitants. This makes possible the tabulation of a full origin-destination matrix of migration flows. The "C" sample shows residence in 1975 in terms of regions, divisions and selected States.

Subject reports are planned to cross-tabulate State of residence in 1975 with State of residence in 1980.

Certain tabulations present data on residence in 1975 separately for persons who were in the Armed Forces or in college in 1975 or 1980 so that their movements can be discounted in assessing migration trends.

The number of persons living in a different house in 1975 is less than the total number of changes in residence during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made two or more intermediate moves.

Limitations: Since Residence In 1975 was coded for only a half-sample of the long-form questionnaires, rather than the full sample, any cross-tabulation involving residence in 1975 (e.g., by age) will yield estimates which differ somewhat from figures derived from the full sample or the complete count. For example, the estimated number of persons 5 years old and over derivable from residence-in-1975 tabulations will not be exactly the same as found in other age tabulations.

Historical comparability: Similar questions on residence 5 years earlier were asked in 1940, 1960, and 1970. The mobility question in 1950 applied to residence one year earlier. Prior to 1980, publications included the category Moved, Residence Not Reported. In 1980, allocations have been made for nonresponse.

See also: NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT

RESIDENTIAL ENERGY COSTS. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

ROOMS. The number of whole rooms intended for living purposes, not only in occupied housing units, but also in vacant units. These rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other space used for storage. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

In the computation of aggregate and mean rooms, 10 is taken as the average of the interval "9 or more rooms."

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: BATHROOMS; BEDROOMS; PERSONS PER ROOM

RURAL. See URBAN AND RURAL (Population)

RURAL FARM See FARM RESIDENCE

RURAL NONFARM. See FARM RESIDENCE

SALE PRICE ASKED. See VALUE

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. Persons 3 years old or over are classified as enrolled in school if they attended regular school or college at any time since February 1, 1980. This question was asked on a sample basis.

Schooling included. As indicated on the questionnaire and in instructions to respondents, "regular school or college" includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Attendance can be either by day or night, full time or part time, to be counted as regular schooling. Enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring was counted if the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

Schooling excluded. Persons were excluded from the enrollment figures if the only schools they had been attending at any time since February 1, 1980, were not "regular" (unless courses taken at such schools could have been counted for credit at a regular school). Schools regarded as not "regular" may include nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; specialized vocational, trade, or business schools outside the "regular" system, such as television repair schools, barber's colleges, or typist's training schools; on-the-job training; and correspondence courses.

Historical comparability: Questions on schooling have been included since 1930, although the time reference varied until 1950 when February 1 to the time of enumeration was adopted as the reference period. Most tabulations of school enrollment in 1970 were restricted to persons 3 to 34 years old, whereas most 1980 tabulations do not have an upper age limit.

See also: SCHOOL LEVEL; SCHOOL TYPE; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

SCHOOL LEVEL. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school (see School Enrollment) are classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled. This information was collected on the sample questionnaire by means of a question which asked for the highest grade or year attended.

Respondents were instructed to report the highest grade attended even if it was not completed. Persons still in school were to mark the grade in which they were currently enrolled. Schooling received in ungraded schools was to be reported as the equivalent grade in the regular American school system.

Nursery school. A school organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were to be reported in nursery or kindergarten as appropriate; if the respondent was uncertain as to the level of the Head Start Program, nursery school was to be marked.

Kindergarten. An organized educational program the year before first grade.

Elementary school. Includes grades 1 through 8, identified separately in some tabulations. (Persons enrolled in a junior

high school or middle school are classified as enrolled in elementary school or high school according to year in which enrolled.)

High school. Includes grades 9 through 12, identified separately in some tabulations.

College. Junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools. Includes 1 through 7 academic years and 8 years or more, identified separately in some tabulations.

Entries on highest grade attended were edited for consistency with age. For instance, entries indicating college attendance for persons under 15 years old were edited out.

Historical comparability: Nursery school first appeared as a category in 1970. An item on vocational training which was included in the 1970 census, was deleted in 1980. For 1980 as compared to 1970, there was an increase in the number-of-years-of-college categories, from "6 or more" to "8 or more."

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL TYPE; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

SCHOOL TYPE. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school (see School Enrollment) are classified according to whether they are attending public, private church-related, or other private schools. This information is collected on a sample basis. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised since there is evidence that in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Public. Any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal government.

Church related. A nonpublic school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a religious organization, e.g., a parochial school. (Respondents were not instructed how to distinguish private church-related from private, not church-related schools.)

Other private. A nonpublic school or college controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations, such as private nursery schools and nonreligious elementary schools.

Historical comparability: Similar to a question asked in 1970, but with the following wording modifications: the 1970 questionnaire category "Yes, public" was changed to "yes, public school, public college"; "yes, parochial" was changed to "yes, private, church-related"; and "yes, other private" was changed to "yes, private, not church-related."

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL LEVEL

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED. Data on years of school completed are derived from two questions, one identifying the highest grade

attended in regular school (see School Enrollment); the second determining whether the respondent finished the grade specified. These data were collected on a sample basis.

Those persons who passed a high school equivalency examination (such as GED) were marked "12" under the highest grade attended (if they had not completed or were not enrolled in a higher grade). Schooling received in foreign schools was to be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system.

The number tabulated in each category of years of school completed includes (a) persons who reported that they had attended the indicated grade and had finished it, (b) those who had attended but did not complete the next higher grade and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Most tabulations of years of school completed are restricted to persons 25 years old and over, although some include persons 18 to 24 years old. Tabulations include persons in school as well as those who have completed their schooling. A typical way of reporting years of school completed is as follows:

Elementary:	0 to 4 years
	5 to 7 years
	8 years
High School:	1 to 3 years
	4 years
College:	1 to 3 years
	4 or more years

High school graduates. Persons who have completed 4 years of high school (grade 12) or any higher level of education. Therefore, to obtain a count of high school graduates from the breakdown illustrated above, the categories "High school: 4 years," "College: 1 to 3 years," and "College: 4 or more years" are to be added together.

Median school years completed. Calculated as the value which divides the population in half. Years-of-school-completed statistics are converted into a continuous series: the first year of high school becomes grade 9, the first year of college, grade 13, etc. Persons who have completed a given year are assumed to be evenly distributed from .0 to .9 of the year. For example, persons who have completed the 12th grade are assumed to be evenly distributed between 12.0 and 12.9. Note that this assumption is different than that applicable to other discrete variables. Actually, at the time of enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had attended at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons, slightly above, the true median.

Historical comparability: Questions on years of school completed have been asked in censuses since 1940, as a replacement for the literacy question which had been asked from 1840 to 1930.

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL LEVEL

SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY VACANT UNITS. See VACANCY STATUS

SEWAGE DISPOSAL. The type of sewage disposal system for the structure in which the unit is located, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Public sewer. Connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, called "neighborhood septic tanks" in some localities, are classified as public sewers. All units in structures with five or more units are assumed to be connected to a public sewer if the unit has running water.

Septic tank or cesspool. An underground tank or pit into which sewage flows from the plumbing fixtures in the building.

Other means. Includes an individual sewer line running to a creek, lake, swamp, etc.; units with a privy; and other arrangements.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, data were collected only outside cities with 50,000 or more persons.

See also: BATHROOM: COMPLETE BATHROOM; PLUMBING FACILITIES; WATER, SOURCE OF

SEX. Ascertained on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

SIZE OF HOUSING UNIT. See ROOMS

SIZE OF STRUCTURE. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

SOURCE OF WATER. See WATER, SOURCE OF

SPANISH ORIGIN. Determined by a complete-count question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent. If, when interviewed, the person reported a multiple origin and could not provide a single origin, the origin of the person's

mother was used. If a single response was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Counts of the population by Spanish origin in complete-count tabulations are provisional. Final counts for Spanish origin will be determined after the sample data have been processed. The sample counts will first appear on tape in STF 3 and in print in Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C reports.

Persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish, are collectively referred to as "persons of Spanish origin."

In certain tabulations, persons of Spanish origin are further classified by type:

Mexican. Persons who indicated "Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano," or wrote in an entry such as "La Raza."

Puerto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or wrote in an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Hispanic"; or persons who wrote in an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil or a nonspecific Spanish group such as "Spanish surnamed" or "Spanish speaking."

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish-origin populations, such as in some Southern States, but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish-origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish-origin item, see the forthcoming 1980 census Supplementary Report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980" (PC80-S1).

Historical comparability: The Spanish-origin question was asked on a 100-percent basis for the first time in 1980. A similar question was asked on the 1970 5-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" appeared first (the corresponding category appeared last in 1970). Also, the terms "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" are added to the term "Mexican." The category "Central or South American," included in 1970, was dropped.

Although a question on Spanish origin was included in 1970, it was not the major identifier used to classify the Hispanic population in the 1970 census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "Persons of Spanish Heritage" were variously defined as "Persons of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage" (in

New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), as "Persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname" (in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), and as "Persons of Spanish Language" (in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia). "Spanish language" referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the household head or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

SPOUSE. See HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA). A large concentration of metropolitan population composed of two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) which together meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must have a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's were in existence at the time of the 1980 census. They were defined by the Office of Management and Budget according to criteria published by that office in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional SCSA's have been defined based on 1980 census results.

SCSA's are identified by a 2-digit numeric code. Summaries for SCSA's appear in many reports, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. Summaries are generally provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

Historical comparability: The original 13 SCSA's were designated in 1975. For the 1960 and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau recognized two "Standard Consolidated Areas" (SCA's), which encompassed metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago.

In 1982 or 1983, the SCSA concept will be replaced by the new Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) concept, with somewhat more flexible criteria, as spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980. These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SCSA's.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A large population nucleus and nearby communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic units and should be substituted for "counties" where counties are cited below. SMSA's are designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data products from the 1980 census will report on 323 SMSA's: (1) 287 defined before January 1, 1980 (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) an additional 36 (including one in Puerto Rico) established as a result of 1980 census population counts. The 36 new SMSA's were

designated when 1980 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

1. Included a city with a population of at least 50,000 within its corporate limits, or
2. Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000) and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000 (or, in New England, 75,000).

An SMSA includes a city and, generally, its entire UA and the remainder of the county or counties in which the UA is located. An SMSA also includes such additional outlying counties which meet specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are published in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

With two exceptions, each SMSA has one or more central cities, up to a maximum of three, and the names of these cities form the title of the SMSA. The Nassau-Suffolk, NY, SMSA has no central city, and the title of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA does not contain the names of its three central cities: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of SMSA names. SMSA's are outlined on small-scale maps in several 1980 report series. SMSA data appear in most 1980 census publications and summary tape files. Many SMSA's cross State boundaries, and reports in several series provide summaries for the State parts of multi-State SMSA's, as well as SMSA totals. Summary tape files present data only for State parts of SMSA's, except for the "national" files: STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C.

Historical comparability: A comparison of 1970 and 1980 census products reveals two types of changes in metropolitan territory. First, 69 new SMSA's were created from previously nonmetropolitan territory: 36 were defined in 1981 based on 1980 population counts and 33 were defined between 1973 and 1979 based on current population estimates. (An additional SMSA--Rapid City, SD--was provisionally recognized based on population estimates, but it did not qualify according to 1980 census data.)

The second component of change to metropolitan territory between 1970 and 1980 was the redefinition of many of the SMSA's which were recognized in 1970 census tabulations. Of the 247 1970 SMSA's, 101 were redefined in 1973 based on 1970 census commuting data, most by the addition of 1 or more counties (or towns and cities in New England). In addition, one SMSA was redefined by the addition of one area and the deletion of another (Wichita Falls, Texas), one was subdivided (Nassau-Suffolk SMSA was created from a part of the New York SMSA), four pairs of SMSA's were combined into single SMSA's (for example, Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas), and four SMSA's lost area that was added to other SMSA's. In addition, the names of several

SMSA's were changed in 1973, one in such a way that the SMSA code also changed (San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario to Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, California).

Since SMSA's are always defined in terms of whole counties (towns or cities in New England) for which extensive data are available, users can usually compile figures for comparisons over time.

In 1982 or 1983, SMSA boundaries will be reevaluated using 1980 census data on commuting, labor force, population density, type of residence, and population growth, according to new criteria spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980 (vol. 45, no. 2, pt. VI). At that time, new outlying counties may be added or existing ones deleted, some area titles will be changed and new central cities designated, some areas may be consolidated, and a few new SMSA's may be created. Further, the term "standard metropolitan statistical area" will be shortened to "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA). These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SMSA's.

STATE. A major political unit of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a State-equivalent in all 1980 census data series. Puerto Rico is also, except that it does not appear in P.L. 94-171 Population Counts file. American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are treated as State equivalents for the presentation of data in 1980 population and housing volume 1 reports, but data for these areas will be available on computer tape only on STF's 1 and 3.

States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code which follows the alphabetic sequence of State names (including the District of Columbia), and by a 2-digit census geographic State code, the first digit of which identifies the census division of which the State is a part. Puerto Rico and the outlying areas have FIPS codes numerically following the State codes.

Historical comparability: There have been no significant changes to State boundaries in the last decade. Data for the Northern Mariana Islands are reported separate from remainder of the Trust Territory for the 1980 census.

See also: PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

STATE ECONOMIC AREA (SEA). A single county or group of counties within a State which is relatively homogeneous with respect to economic and social characteristics. The grouping of the 3,103 counties and county equivalents in 1950 into SEA's was the product of a special study prepared by the Bureau of the Census in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and several State and private agencies. Boundaries were drawn in such a manner that each

economic area had certain significant characteristics which distinguished it from adjoining areas. There are 510 SEA's.

SEA's are identified in census tabulations on computer tape by a 2-digit numeric code or a 1-digit alphabetic code, assigned sequentially within the State; however, no 1980 data are summarized for SEA's.

Historical comparability: SEA boundaries have remained largely unchanged since they were defined in 1950. In 1950, 501 areas were defined; in 1960, 509; and in 1970, 510.

See also: ECONOMIC SUBREGION

STATE OF BIRTH. Persons born in the United States were asked to report their State of birth as the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born (not the location of the hospital if in a different State). This item was asked on a sample basis.

Specific States were coded from the write-in entries in census processing offices. Specific codes are assigned for each State and for Puerto Rico and outlying areas of the United States, including Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam. Most presentations are limited to the following:

- Born in State of residence
- Born in different State:
 - Northeast
 - North Central
 - South
 - West
- Born abroad, at sea, etc.

Specific States of birth will be published only in a subject report, but will be available on basic records and public-use microdata.

Historical comparability: The format of the place-of-birth question was changed from 1970 so that the instruction to enter the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born is highlighted so that respondents would not report the location of the hospital if in a different state from the mother's usual residence.

See also: COUNTRY OF BIRTH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

STORIES IN STRUCTURE. The number of stories or floors in the building in which the unit is located, ascertained for occupied and vacant units. Stories (or floors) include basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes. (A basement is an enclosed space in which a person can walk upright under all or part of the building.) This item was asked on a sample basis.

Responses for stories in structure were edited for consistency with information on units in structure. The responses given for units in structures with fewer than 5 units were edited to "1 to 3" stories.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960; in 1960, however, data were collected only in cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants. In 1980, basements finished for living purposes were counted as stories for the first time.

See also: ELEVATOR IN STRUCTURE

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS. See ELEVATOR IN STRUCTURE; STORIES IN STRUCTURE; UNITS IN STRUCTURE; YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

SUBFAMILY TYPE. See FAMILY

TAXES ON REAL ESTATE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

TELEPHONE IN UNIT. Presence of a telephone in the housing unit, ascertained for occupied units. A telephone in the building but not in the respondent's living quarters is not counted. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960. The 1980 question differs from its 1970 and 1960 counterpart which, designed more as an aid to enumeration, asked whether the household could be reached by phone. The 1980 question refers only to a telephone inside the housing unit. (As an aid to followup enumeration, respondents were also asked to write their telephone numbers on the back of the questionnaire.)

TENURE. The classification of all occupied housing units as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Owner-occupied. A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit but need not be the person listed in column 1 of the 1980 census questionnaire.

Renter-occupied. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, regardless of whether cash rent is paid by a member of the household. ("No cash rent" units, a subcategory of renter-occupied, are separately identified in rent tabulations. Such units are generally one provided free by friends or relatives, or in exchange for the services of, for example, a caretaker, minister, tenant farmer, or sharecropper.)

Historical comparability: Tenure has been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

See also: CONDOMINIUM STATUS; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS; VALUE

TOWN/TOWNSHIP. See MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

TRACT. See CENSUS TRACT

TRAILERS See UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF. The principal means of travel or type of conveyance usually used during the reference week in traveling from home to work at the address given in the place-of-work question. (The reference week was the calendar week prior to the date on which the respondent or enumerator completed the questionnaire, further discussed under Labor Force Status.) If more than one means of transportation was used, the respondent was instructed to report the one usually used for most of the distance. These data were obtained from the full sample for persons at work last week (i.e., including both civilian employed and Armed Forces at work) and are tabulated for persons 16 years old and over.

Major categories which appear in abbreviated tabulations include:

Private vehicle. Cars (including station wagons and company cars), trucks (including pickup trucks and small panel trucks); and vans with passenger seats and side and/or rear windows.

Drive alone. Includes persons who usually drove alone as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination.

Carpool. Persons who share driving (e.g., persons in carpools who took turns driving on different days), drive others only, or ride as a passenger only (includes persons who were usually driven to work by another worker, not necessarily someone who worked at the same place as the respondent). Persons in a carpool were also asked how many people usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van (see Vehicle Occupancy).

Public transportation. Buses or streetcars, railroads (including commuter trains), subway or elevated (rapid transit operating on its own right-of-way underground, on the surface, or elevated), and taxicab.

Other means. Motorcycles, bicycles, write-in responses (e.g., ferryboat, airplane), and persons who "walked only," i.e., who walked to work and used no other means of transportation.

Worked at home. Persons working on a farm where he or she lived, or in an office or shop in the person's house.

Note that a respondent who was on a business trip during the reference week may report a means of transportation to work that does

not seem reasonable for the place of residence, e.g., a resident of Montana reporting going to work last week by subway. There was no coding of write-in responses within the "other means" category.

Historical comparability: Data on means of transportation to work have been collected since 1960. In 1970, the question referred to the means of transportation to work on the last day of the previous week rather than the usual means during the week. The categories for trucks, vans, motorcycles, and bicycles are new for 1980. Rather than using a separate question on carpooling, the 1970 means-of-transportation-to-work question specified "driver, private auto" and "passenger, private auto."

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY TO WORK

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK. The usual number of minutes spent in traveling from home to work (one way) during the reference week, ascertained for persons at work last week and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. (See the discussion of the reference week under Labor Force Status.) Travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc. Time taken occasionally to stop for meals, shopping, appointments, taking children to school, etc. was not included. This item was asked on a sample basis.

This item was coded in census processing offices from the respondent's write-in entry and is recorded on census basic records and public-use microdata in minutes. In some reports, travel time to work is reported in terms of categories: less than 10 minutes, 10 to 19 minutes, 20 to 29 minutes, 30 to 44 minutes, and 45 or more minutes. More frequently the data are presented as an average: mean travel time to work, reported in minutes.

Limitations: Since travel time to work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with place of work and residence in 1975. The estimated number of workers 16 years and over who did not work at home as derived from travel time figures will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from a tabulation of means of transportation to work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of travel time to work with other items is necessarily based only on the half sample.

Historical comparability: Travel time to work is a new item for 1980.

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE. The number of vans, pickups, and small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less which are owned or regularly used by any member of the household and which are ordinarily kept at home. Company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home by a household member and used for

nonbusiness purposes. Vans and trucks kept at home are not included if used only for business purposes. The statistics, therefore, do not reflect the number of privately owned trucks or vans or the number of households owning such vehicles. The statistics are ascertained for occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed that the percent of households with several vans or trucks was understated, and the percent of households with "no vans or trucks" was overstated, when compared to the results of reinterviews.

Historical comparability: This question has not been asked in a census before.

See also: AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE

TYPE OF STRUCTURE. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

UNITED STATES. This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 1980 STF's and most report series (usually in a separate U.S. Summary report) provide data summarized for the United States.

UNIT, PERSONS IN. See HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN

UNITS AT ADDRESS. Number of housing units with a particular house or building address number. This question is asked principally to improve census coverage. If the respondent indicated from 2 to 9 units at the address, census workers checked the number against the number of units for that address on the Bureau's address register. If the respondent's answer was higher than what was shown in the address register, the building was visited to ascertain the correct number of units, thereby assuring enumeration of every unit. This item was asked on a complete-count basis.

Mobile home or trailer. Included if intended for occupancy where located. Mobile homes or trailers were counted whether mounted or on wheels.

Limitations: Data users sometimes use "units at address" as a proxy for "units in structure," which is published later because it is based on a sample question. The concepts are not interchangeable, though, since some multi-unit buildings have more than one address and there is some variation in respondent interpretation of "units at address."

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1970.

See also: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

UNITS IN STRUCTURE. The number of housing units in the structure in which the unit is located. The number of units in structure includes all housing units whether occupied or vacant, but excludes group

quarters or businesses. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures of specified types and sizes, not in terms of the number of structures.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. This was determined on a sample basis.

One-family house. Synonymous with 1-unit structure (i.e., the term does not imply occupancy by a family as defined for census purposes). This category excludes mobile homes or trailers as defined below.

1-unit, detached. 1-unit structure detached from any other house, i.e., with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built on are also included.

1-unit, attached. 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2-or-more units. Units in structures containing 2 or more housing units; further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile home or trailer, etc. Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added. If only a porch or shed has been added, the unit is counted in this category. Note that mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space, and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory. In the printed reports, this category includes occupied housing units indicated as "boat, tent, van, etc.," i.e., any occupied units which do not fit the other listed categories. Houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and caves used as a usual place of residence provide additional examples.

Limitations: Users of small-area data occasionally are troubled by certain anomalies in units-in-structure data. For example, a user may encounter a table in which only 5 units in a census tract are listed as being in a structure of 10 or more units. Sometimes respondents do not know the exact number of units in a structure and give an incorrect response.

Historical comparability: Data have been collected on units in structure since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950.

The residual category "boat, tent, van, etc." replaces the 1970 category "other--describe." The instruction to respondents that a mobile home or trailer counts as a detached house if a room (though not a porch or shed) has been built on to it was added in 1970 and retained for 1980.

See also: UNITS AT ADDRESS

UNMARRIED COUPLES. Households consisting of two unrelated persons 15 years old and over of opposite sex, regardless of their marital status, and regardless of the presence or absence of persons under 15; derived from responses to household relationship, sex, and age questions. Data are presented only in limited tabulations in PC80-1-D and STF 5. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: This is a new concept for census publications. It could, however, also be applied to microdata from earlier censuses.

UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL. An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her, (2) a roomer, boarder, partner, roommate, or resident employee unrelated to the householder, or (3) a group quarters member who is not an inmate of an institution. Classification as an unrelated individual derives from the complete-count question on household relationship. Examples of unrelated individuals include a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to the householder, a maid living as a member of her employer's household, and a resident staff member in a hospital dormitory. Persons living with one or more relatives in a household where the householder is not related to any of them are classified in the census as unrelated individuals; for example, a husband and wife who rent a room from a householder to whom they are not related.

Presentations are shown for the universe of "unrelated individuals 15 years and over" for income and poverty.

Historical comparability: A similar concept was used in 1970.

See also: FAMILY; HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP

URBAN AND RURAL (Population). Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas outlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas (UA's) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore, a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a sparsely settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terms urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

Historical comparability: Except for the minor relaxation of UA criteria discussed below, urban and rural definitions have been consistent since 1950. Within small counties, measurements of urban and rural populations over time may be significantly affected by the increase or decrease of a place's population across the 2,500 population threshold, e.g., the increase of 1 person to a place of 2,499 results in an increase of 2,500 to the county's urban population.

URBAN FRINGE. See URBANIZED AREA

URBANIZED AREA (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs).

The UA criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, but also include some less densely settled areas, and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, if they are within areas of dense urban development. The density level of 1,000 persons per square mile corresponds approximately to the continuously built-up area around a city(ies). The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city(ies).

Typically, an entire UA is included within an SMSA. The SMSA is usually much larger in terms of territory covered and includes territory where the population density is less than 1,000. Occasionally, more than one UA is located within an SMSA. In some cases a small part of a UA may extend beyond an SMSA boundary or possibly into an adjacent SMSA. A few 1980 UA's have been defined in areas which do not meet the criteria for SMSA designation. UA's may cross State boundaries. In a few cases, a UA does not include all of an "extended city," that is, a place which is determined to have a significant amount of rural territory.

UA's are identified by 4-digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of all UA names. When a UA has the same name as an SMSA, the UA code is usually the same as the SMSA code. UA boundaries are shown on final MMS/VMS maps, and at a much smaller scale on UA outline maps in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: Because UA's are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change following each census to include expanding urban development.

The criteria have been fairly constant since 1950, although in each decade some new refinements have been added. For the 1970 census, in which 252 UA's were recognized, it was necessary for the central city to have a population of 50,000 or more, or for there to be "twin

cities" with a combined population of 50,000 and with the smaller city having at least 15,000. In 1974 the criteria were liberalized to allow UA recognition to certain cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and this resulted in 27 new urbanized areas. For 1980, no minimum population size is required for a central city.

UTILITIES. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

VACANCY, DURATION OF. The length of time (in months) from the date the last occupants moved from the unit to the date of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant. For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Duration of vacancy was determined for vacant year-round units on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

VACANCY STATUS. Determined for housing units at the time of enumeration. Vacancy status pertains to year-round vacant units. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units are determined by enumerators questioning landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others.

The housing inventory includes vacant mobile homes or trailers intended to be occupied on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer sales lots or in storage yards are not counted as housing units.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if open to the elements; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacant year-round units. Vacant units intended for use, even if only occasionally, throughout the year.

For sale only. Vacant year-round units offered for sale only. The category includes mainly one-family houses, but also two types of vacant units in multi-unit buildings: (1) vacant units (which are for sale only) in a cooperative or condominium and (2) vacant units intended to be occupied by