

Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk [United States], 1996

United States Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics

ICPSR 2876

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IDENTIFIERS CROSSWALK [UNITED STATES], 1996

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United States Department of Justice Bureau of Justice Statistics

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INTRODUCTION

DATA COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Researchers have long been able to analyze crime data at the individual agency-level (see ICPSR 9028) and the county-level (for most recent data see ICPSR 2764). However, analyzing crime data at the intermediate level, the city or place, has been cumbersome. Data providers and archives are increasingly receiving inquiries about place-level data. To facilitate the creation and analysis of place-level data, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) have created the Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk.

The crosswalk file was designed to provide geographic and other identification information for each record included in either the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) files or in the BJS Directory of Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEA). The main variables each record contains are the UCR originating agency identifier (ORI) number, agency name, mailing address, Census Bureau-s government identification number, UCR state and county codes, and Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) state, county, and place codes. These few variables allow a researcher to take agency-level data, combine it with Bureau of the Census and BJS data, and perform place-level and government-level analyses.

SOURCE DATA

Creating the crosswalk file involved both matching electronic files and manually looking up agency information. Three main electronic source files were used:

- 1) The file supplied by the FBI contained, of most importance, ORI numbers, agency names, and UCR state and county codes. Mailing address information for most agencies was also included.
- 2) The Directory of Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEA), 1996 [United States] (ICPSR 2260), was derived from a complete enumeration of all State and local police agencies in the United States. This file contained ORIs and the Census Bureau's Governments Division identification number for most agencies listed in it. The date of this file 1996 was the date assigned to the crosswalk file.
- 3) The Governments Integrated Directory (GID) was supplied by the Census Bureau. The GID is the master list of governments used in the Census Bureau's government statistical programs. The file listed all local governments as defined by the Census Bureau for general statistical purposes counties, cities, townships, special districts, and independent school districts with name, address, government ID, and FIPS state, county, and place codes (where applicable).

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ELECTRONIC FILE MATCHING

The FBI file was matched to the DLEA file by ORI. This new file, containing government ID, was matched to the Census file using the government ID. The resulting file contained ORI, government ID, and FIPS state, county, and place variables. Although matches were obtained for most of the nearly 20,000 records in both the UCR and DLEA files, a few thousand records from each file remained unmatched. These non-matches resulted primarily from agencies being included in only the FBI file or in only the DLEA file. In a few instances the ORI number in the DLEA differed from the ORI number in the UCR. After verifying that the two records were from the same agency, the ORI from the UCR was used. Other non-matches were more problematic.

MANUAL LOOKUPS

DEALING WITH NON-MATCHES IN GENERAL

The FBI and DLEA source files overlap significantly but not completely. The main difference is that the FBI file contains UCR reporting agencies, both active and inactive, including many that appear to be no longer in existence. The DLEA lists all active police agencies, regardless of UCR participation, with one or more part-time or full-time law enforcement officers with arrest power (sworn law enforcement officers). In addition, the DLEA lists only the main or headquarters offices and not individual branches for multi-branch agencies, such as state police. The FBI lists them all. Non-matches were inevitable since each source file was created for different purposes.

A few thousand records were non-matches following the electronic matching procedures for the reasons listed above. Non-matches were manually looked up in the Census file to determine the appropriate government ID and FIPS codes. Since almost all police agencies have a geographic area listed in their name, this geographic identifier and not the mailing address was used to find the FIPS place code in the Census file. For example, a county sheriff's office may have a mailing address of a city within the county. Typically, the county is a larger geographic area encompassing the city. The true geographic area the agency covers is the larger county. Further complicating the manual lookup process is the fact that many counties have localities with the same city, town, and township names as localities in other counties in the same state. Even within some counties there may be localities that have the same name except that one may be a city, another a township, and another a village. For example, does the XYZ Police Department cover XYZ Township, XYZ City, or both? The police agency name may not specify which locality it serves. If an agency could be definitely linked to a geographic area, that area's FIPS codes were assigned to that agency. Similarly, if the agency could be definitely linked to a government, that government's ID was added to the file for that agency record.

SPECIAL SITUATIONS

State Police

The crosswalk file contains both state police headquarters and branch locations. As long as there is a separate ORI for an agency, that agency is listed separately. The government ID for all state police agencies is that of their state governments. The FIPS codes listed for branches of the state police are based on the area that the branch covers. For example, the Michigan State Police - Washtenaw County (ORI: MI81081) is assigned the State of Michigan's Governments ID and the FIPS place code of Washtenaw County. In other instances a state police branch may be assigned to a city. In these cases the city place code is used. Often the agency's name indicates the geographic area that it covers. Headquarters are given a separate FIPS place code (98000) in order to indicate that they are not a typical branch office. Analysts may, of course, recode these values to meet their own needs.

Massachusetts Counties

Some Massachusetts county governments were recently abolished by the Massachusetts Legislature, and their functions were assigned to the State government. In the crosswalk file ORIs for those county sheriffs are coded as State agencies and carry the State of Massachusetts Governments Division ID. This may have implications in historical crime analysis, and researchers may want to change the government type variable (CGOVTYPE) back to county to suit their specific purposes. The following are the affected county areas:

Berkshire County government, abolished effective 7/1/99 Essex County government, abolished effective 7/1/99 Franklin County government, abolished effective 7/1/97 Hampden County government, abolished effective 7/1/98 Hampshire County government, abolished effective 7/1/99 Middlesex County government, abolished effective 7/1/98 Worcester County government, abolished effective 7/1/98.

Hawaii Municipal Governments

Hawaii has only one municipal government: the consolidated city/county of Honolulu. Other ORIs were classified as county agencies. For practical purposes these appear to be defunct agencies, as they have not been reporting to the FBI for at least the past several years.

Colleges and Universities

Many colleges and universities, both public and private, have their own police departments. Often the names of these agencies do not indicate the real geographic area they serve. In addition, these agencies typically cover a geographic area that is more specific than the FIPS place code represents. For example, the University of Michigan Department of Public Safety covers the

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campus of the University of Michigan located in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The place code for the city of Ann Arbor was assigned to this agency. Often the location of the university can be determined from its mailing address. With multi-branch campuses it is not always possible to determine the location from the address. College and university police provide an example of a general rule used in creating the crosswalk file: agencies were linked to FIPS place codes as specifically as possible without being overly specific (e.g., the U of M DPS is located within Ann Arbor, Michigan, and there is no finer geographic detail available). The government IDs listed for these police agencies are the IDs of the government agencies that created them. This is most often the state government ID for public colleges and universities, or less frequently it is a county, city, or special district ID. More work remains to be done on the colleges and universities in this file. The U.S. Department of Education has a directory of all colleges and universities with their "controlling authority." This directory indicates whether the school is private or public, and if it is public, which government operates the school. Since there is no coding to allow for a computer match, additional work will be done manually. For now, colleges and universities are either coded with a specific government type (variable CGOVTYPE) when apparent from the name, or they are coded with 9 for university/college.

Independent School Districts

Special districts (see below) and Independent School Districts that did not match in the electronic files posed the greatest difficulty. They matched electronically only if they were in the UCR file and their ORI numbers were present in the DLEA file. Several states have independent school districts which are considered to be local governments by the Census Bureau as distinguished from school districts which are dependent agencies of county governments. Some of these independent school districts have police agencies. These agencies were given the government ID of their parent government whenever possible. Furthermore, some colleges are considered to be independent school districts. They were given their parent government's ID. In many instances the parent government could not be identified but the government type was apparent and was coded accordingly.

Special Districts

Special districts include: hospital districts, port authorities, airport authorities, mass transit districts, and rail and tunnel authorities. The prevalence of these special agencies varies greatly by state. The DLEA file included special district police agencies. If they reported an ORI number, they were electronically linked to the UCR in the crosswalk. However, there were many instances when a special police agency was listed in the UCR files without a match to the DLEA. In the crosswalk file there are approximately 250 special districts that could not be manually matched to a parent special district government based on names and addresses (the only information available for matching to Governments Division ID). Therefore, we expanded the Census Bureau's Government Type coding scheme to identify 225 railroad agencies. More work also remains to be done with these records, but very few are reporting any crime to the UCR so they may well be defunct. The FIPS place code listed with that agency is based on the main geographic area that it serves.

Census Designated Places

"Census Designated Places" (CDPs) comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places and hence are not considered to be governments. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions (1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3, Technical Documentation, December 1991).

Given the above definition, CDPs were not listed in the government agency file (GID) received from Census, but some were listed on the UCR file. FIPS place codes for them were found on the Census website.

Indian Tribes

Government IDs have been assigned by the Census Bureau to all tribal police agencies that have law enforcement functions as defined for the DLEA and are included here. Many of the Nation's 567 Federally recognized tribes do not have a tribal police agency. Law enforcement functions are performed for them by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a local sheriff. Consequently, these tribes do not have a law enforcement agency specific to them included in the crosswalk file.

Tribal police records differ from other records in the crosswalk file in several ways.

ORI Numbers. Not all tribal police agencies have ORI numbers, although an effort is underway to assign them ORI numbers. When an actual ORI for a tribal agency does not exist, or when there are multiple ambiguous ORIs, an ORI is assigned to the tribal agency using this hierarchy: UCR files, DLEA files, BJS block grant formula files, and missing data. In some instances an ORI was constructed for a tribal agency by using the two digit UCR State code followed by "TRIB" and "1," "2," and so on for the remaining tribes in the State without an actual ORI number.

FIPS Codes. Tribal police agencies have been arbitrarily assigned a FIPS place code of 97000.

Population and Census Name. Although tribal police departments are in the DLEA, none of the tribes is included in the GID, hence the census name variable (CNAME) for the tribes is usually missing. In the future, this variable and the agency address variables will be added from BIA sources. The values of the variable Census Population 1994 (CPOP94) for tribes are actually 1995 population estimates taken from a publication entitled "Indian Service Population and Labor Force Estimates, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1995." These populations include only tribal members living on or adjacent to reservations. These figures do not include tribal members who live elsewhere. These figures are probably the most comparable numbers to the county, municipal, and town populations included for non-tribal police agencies.

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FILE STRUCTURE

The LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IDENTIFIERS CROSSWALK [UNITED STATES], 1996 is available from the ICPSR in rectangular ASCII file format. There is one data file. The file contains 29 variables, 23,169 records, and each record is 393 characters long. A record contains information relevant to an individual police agency.

SAS and SPSS data definition statements have been prepared to read and define the ASCII data file.

Variables are prefixed according to their source or content. Variables that came from UCR sources are prefixed with "U" and their variable labels are prefixed with "UCR". Variables containing Bureau of the Census information are prefixed with a "C" and their variable labels are prefixed with "BOC". Similarly, variables containing FIPS information are prefixed "F" and have variable labels prefixed with "FIPS".

ICPSR PROCESSING INFORMATION

The data collection was processed according to standard ICPSR processing procedures. The data were checked for illegal or inconsistent code values which, when found, were recoded to missing data values. No consistency checks were performed.

SPECIFIC VARIABLE INFORMATION

AGENCY COVERED BY ANOTHER ORI FLAG

An asterisk in the variable UCORI indicates that the police agency does not report data directly to the FBI. Rather the agency reports through (is covered by) another police agency. For example, a county will often submit a return which includes the crime data for a city within that county. The crime data for such a city is included in the county's totals. Agencies with an asterisk in the UCORI variable may have directly reported to the FBI in the past, or they may report directly in the future.

STATE AND COUNTY CODES

The UCR and FIPS coding schemes for states and counties are not the same. The crosswalk file lists both UCR and FIPS state and county codes for each agency. Thus an analyst is able to use whichever set of codes is more useful. There is no UCR place code that corresponds to the FIPS

place code. Analysts need to be very careful when referring to state and county codes. Consistent codes need to be used when files are merged, or incorrect results will occur.

COUNTY AND PLACE NAMES

County and place names are listed in the data file. To avoid redundancy the county and place names are each listed from only one source. County names are contained in UCTYNAME, and the source was the FBI data files. Place names are contained in CNAME, and the source was the Governments Integrated Directory provided by the Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION DATA

The crosswalk file contains two population variables: the UCR population covered (UPOPCOV) and the Bureau of the Census 1994 population estimate (CPOP94). In many instances these values are not the same. Minor differences are due mostly to the timing of when the population estimates were obtained by UCR and Census. However, there are many records that have substantial differences in the two population figures. Substantial differences are due to the different methods UCR and Census use to assign population estimates to a police agency.

The Bureau of the Census conducted the data collection for the Directory of Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996 under an agreement with the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Census added population estimates for the agencies contained in the directory file. Law enforcement agencies that serve a specific municipal, city, or county government were assigned the population within the geographic area of the government. Agencies not serving a specific government were assigned the population of the county the agency is located in. In very few instances the agency was assigned the population of the state. Census, therefore, may assign the same population to more than one police agency.

Within the UCR, a given population is assigned to only one law enforcement agency. This occurs in spite of the fact that jurisdictions often overlap. Consequently, UCR has several thousand agencies that have zero population assigned to them. For example, the UCR population covered variable has a value of zero for the University of Michigan Department of Public Safety (ORI: MI81903). That is because the U of M DPS, located in Ann Arbor, MI, has its population covered assigned to the city of Ann Arbor (ORI: MI81218). "Zero population" agencies along with county agencies are sources of major differences between UCR and Census population estimates.

County agencies will typically have a UCR population covered, but the figure will not equal the Census's population estimate. This is because the population has been assigned to other agencies. Ann Arbor, Michigan and Washtenaw County serve as an example.

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POPULATION PER SOURCE

	UCR (UPOPCOV)	CENSUS (CPOP94)		
Ann Arbor	109,939	108,817 (1)		
Washtenaw County	116,093	290,546 (2)		

- (1) The population figures for Ann Arbor are very similar. The difference is most likely related to when the estimates were received.
- (2) The figures for Washtenaw county are very different. The Census figure represents the entire county population. The UCR figure represents Washtenaw county minus Ann Arbor's population and minus any other populations assigned to other agencies. Thus the UCR county population figure represents the residual population of the county not specifically assigned to another agency/jurisdiction.

UCR STATE ABBREVIATIONS

The UCR ORI coding scheme was developed so that the first two digits were an alpha abbreviation for the State. That coding scheme was established before the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) introduced standardized two digit State abbreviations for postal purposes. These postal codes have since become international standards for a variety of purposes. Thus, in some instances the first two digits of the ORI code are different from the USPS code. For example, in Nebraska the ORI numbers lead with NE, whereas the USPS abbreviation is NB.

UPDATED VALUES

It is the intention of BJS and NACJD to periodically update the Crosswalk file. However, values may change in the intervening time. Infrequently, county codes change in both the UCR and FIPS systems. The contents of metropolitan statistical areas change with greater frequency. Users of the crosswalk file need to be aware that some records in this file may be out of date because of updated values in the source data.

RELATED PUBLICATION

Linking Uniform Crime Reporting Data to Other Datasets, A BJS Technical Report, outlines the contents and uses of the new Law Enforcement Agency Identifiers Crosswalk file. It includes additional information about the construction of the file and discusses future updates and improvements. The report is available on-line at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/lucrdod.htm

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION LIST

SOURCE SOURCE OF THE RECORD

STATE CHARACTER STATE ABBREVIATION

Uniform Crime Reports Variables

UORI UCR: ORIGINATING AGENCY IDENTIFIER

UAGENCY UCR: AGENCY NAME

UCORI UCR: AGENCY COVERED BY ANOTHER ORI FLAG

UMULTICO UCR: MULTIPLE COUNTY FLAG

USTATENO UCR: STATE CODE UCOUNTY UCR: COUNTY CODE UCTYNAME UCR: COUNTY NAME

UMSA UCR: METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

UPOPGRP UCR: POPULATION GROUP CODE UPOPCOV UCR: POPULATION COVERED

UADD1 UCR: REPORTING AGENCY ADDRESS FIELD #1
UADD2 UCR: REPORTING AGENCY ADDRESS FIELD #2
UADD3 UCR: REPORTING AGENCY ADDRESS FIELD #3
UADD4 UCR: REPORTING AGENCY ADDRESS FIELD #4

UADD5 UCR: REPORTING AGENCY ZIP CODE

Bureau of the Census Variables

CSTATENO BOC: GOVERNMENTS DIVISION STATE NUMBER

CGOVIDNU BOC: GOVERNMENT ID (NUMERIC)
CGOVIDST BOC: GOVERNMENT ID (STRING)

CGOVTYPE BOC: CENSUS GOVT TYPE (OR BJS ASSIGNED)

CNAME BOC: GOVERNMENT NAME CPOP94 BOC: POPULATION 1994

Federal Information Processing Standards Variables

FSTATE FIPS: STATE CODE FCOUNTY FIPS: COUNTY CODE FPLACE FIPS: PLACE CODE

FMSA FIPS: METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA CODE

FMSANAME FIPS: MSA NAME

FCMSA FIPS: CONSOLIDATED METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL

AREA CODE

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CODEBOOK FOR ICPSR 2876

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IDENTIFIERS CROSSWALK [UNITED STATES], 1996

PLEASE NOTE: The "M" between the code and the code label indicates the code has been designated as a missing value.

_____ BEG END NAME VARIABLE LABEL COL COL FMT SOURCE OF THE RECORD 1 1 N1 Other 0 UCR only 1 2 DLEA only UCR and DLEA STATE CHARACTER STATE ABBREVIATION 2 3 A2 UORI UCR: ORIGINATING AGENCY IDENTIFIER 4 11 A8 M Unknown UCR: AGENCY NAME 12 59 A48 UAGENCY UCORI UCR: AGENCY COVERED BY ANOTHER ORI FLAG 60 60 A1 ORI rpts thru other ORI See Specific Variable Information section of the codebook. UMULTICO UCR: MULTIPLE COUNTY FLAG 61 61 A1 * ORI in > 1 county 62 63 N2 USTATENO UCR: STATE CODE 1 Alabama 2 Arizona 3 Arkansas 4 California 5 Colorado Connecticut 6 Delaware 7 District of Columbia 8 Florida 9 10 Georgia Idaho 11 12 Illinois Indiana 13 Iowa 14 Kansas 15

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BEG END VARIABLE LABEL NAME COL COL FMT USTATENO (cont.) Kentucky 16 Louisiana 17 18 Maine 19 Maryland Massachusetts 20 Michigan 21 Minnesota 22 23 Mississippi Missouri 24 Montana 25 Nebraska 26 Nevada 27 New Hampshire 28 New Jersey 29 New Mexico 30 New York 31 North Carolina 32 North Dakota 33 34 Ohio Oklahoma 35 Oregon 36 Pennsylvania 37 Rhode Island 38 South Carolina 39 South Dakota 40 Tennessee 41 42 Texas 43 Utah Vermont 44 Virginia 45 Washington 46 47 West Virginia 48 Wisconsin Wyoming 49 50 Alaska Hawaii 51 Canal Zone 52 Puerto Rico 53 55 Guam UCOUNTY UCR: COUNTY CODE 64 66 N3 0 Inap

999 M Unknown

NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL		FMT
UCTYNAME	UCR: COUNTY NAME	67	97	A31
	See Specific Variable Information section of the codeb	ook.		
UMSA	UCR: METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	98	100	N3
	0 Inap 999 M Unknown/ not an MSA			
UPOPGRP	UCR: POPULATION GROUP CODE	101	102	A2
	M Unknown O Possessions 1 All cities 250,000 or over 1A Cities 1,000,000 or over 1B Cities from 500,000 thru 999,000 1C Cities from 250,000 thru 499,999 2 Cities from 100,000 thru 249,000 3 Cities from 50,000 thru 99,999 4 Cities from 25,000 thru 49,999 5 Cities from 10,000 thru 24,999 6 Cities from 2,500 thru 9,999 7 Cities under 2,500 8 Non-MSA counties 8A Non-MSA counties 8A Non-MSA counties from 25,000 thru 8C Non-MSA counties from 25,000 thru 8D Non-MSA counties from 10,000 thru 8D Non-MSA counties under 10,000 8E Non-MSA counties under 10,000 8E Non-MSA counties from 25,000 thru 9D MSA counties from 25,000 thru 99,9 9C MSA counties from 25,000 thru 99,9 9C MSA counties from 10,000 thru 24,9 9D MSA counties under 10,000 9E MSA counties under 10,000	24,99 99		
UPOPCOV	UCR: POPULATION COVERED	103	111	N9
	9999999 Unknown See Specific Variable Information section of the codeb	ook.		
UADD1	UCR: REPORTING AGENCY ADDRESS FIELD #1	112	141	A30
UADD2	UCR: REPORTING AGENCY ADDRESS FIELD #2	142	171	A30
UADD3	UCR: REPORTING AGENCY ADDRESS FIELD #3	172	201	A30
UADD4	UCR: REPORTING AGENCY ADDRESS FIELD #4	202	231	A30

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NAME	VARIABLE LABEL	BEG COL		FMT
UADD5	UCR: REPORTING AGENCY ZIP CODE	232	236	N5
	99999 M Unknown			
CSTATENO	BOC: GOVERNMENTS DIVISION STATE NUMBER	237	238	N2
	1 Alabama 2 Alaska 3 Arizona 4 Arkansas 5 California 6 Colorado 7 Connecticut 8 Delaware 9 District of Columbia 10 Florida 11 Georgia 12 Hawaii 13 Idaho 14 Illinois 15 Indiana 16 Iowa 17 Kansas 18 Kentucky 19 Louisiana 20 Maine 21 Maryland 22 Massachusetts 23 Michigan 24 Minnesota 25 Mississippi 26 Missouri 27 Montana 28 Nebraska 29 Nevada 30 New Hampshire 31 New Jersey 32 New Mexico 33 New York 34 North Carolina 35 North Dakota 36 Ohio 37 Oklahoma 38 Oregon			

NAME	VARIABLE	LABEL	BEG COL		FMT
CSTATENO	(cont.)				
	39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55	Pennsylvania Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming American Samoa Guam Northern Mariana Islands Puerto Rico Virgin Islands Canal Zone			
CGOVIDNU	BOC: GOVE	RNMENT ID (NUMERIC)	239	247	N9
99	9999999 м	Unknown			
CGOVIDST	BOC: GOVE	RNMENT ID (STRING)	248	256	A9
CGOVTYPE	BOC: CENS	US GOVT TYPE (OR BJS ASSIGNED)	257	258	N2
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	State County Municipal Township Special district Independent school district Federal agency Tribal Railroad police College/university Unknown			
CNAME	BOC: GOVE	RNMENT NAME	259	322	A64
	See Specifi	c Variable Information section of the codeb	ook.		
CPOP94	BOC: POPU	LATION 1994	323	330	N8
	99999999 See Specifi	Unknown c Variable Information section of the codeb	ook.		

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NAME	VARIABLE	T.ABET.	BEG COL		FMT
	EIDG: CEN	THE CODE	221	222	NT O
LOIAIE	FIPS: STA	IE CODE	331	332	N2
	1	Alabama			
	2	Alaska			
	4	Arizona			
	5	Arkansas			
	6	California			
	8	Colorado			
	9	Connecticut			
	10	Delaware			
	11	District of Columbia			
	12	Florida			
	13	Georgia			
	15	Hawaii			
	16	Idaho			
	17	Illinois			
	18	Indiana			
	19	Iowa			
	20	Kansas			
	21	Kentucky			
	22	Louisiana			
	23	Maine			
	24	Maryland			
	25	Massachusetts			
	26	Michigan			
	27	Minnesota			
	28	Mississippi			
	29	Missouri			
	30	Montana			
	31	Nebraska			
	32	Nevada			
	33	New Hampshire			
	34	New Jersey			
	35	New Mexico			
	36	New York			
	37	North Carolina			
	38	North Dakota			
		Ohio			
	40	Oklahoma			
	41 42	Oregon Pennsylvania			
	42 44	Rhode Island			
	44 45	South Carolina			
	45 46	South Dakota			
	40	SOUCH DAKOLA			

NAME	VARIABLE	LABEL		COL	FMT
FSTATE (c	FSTATE (cont.)				
	54 55 56 66 72	Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin Wyoming			
FCOUNTY	FIPS: COU	NTY CODE	333	335	N3
	999 M	Unknown			
FPLACE	FIPS: PLA	CE CODE	336	341	N6
	97000 98000 999999 M	State HQ			
FMSA	FIPS: MET	ROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA CODE	342	345	N4
	9999 M	Unknown/ no MSA			
FMSANAME	FIPS: MSA	NAME	346	390	A45
FCMSA	FIPS: CON	SOLIDATED METROPOLITAN STATISTI	391	393	И3
	999 M	Unknown			