

**Census of Population and Housing, 1980
(United States): Public Use Microdata Samples**

Codebook Appendices

**U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Bureau of the Census**

ICPSR 8101,8170,8114,8210,8211,8212

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ICPSR
Inter-university Consortium for
Political and Social Research

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**U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Bureau of the Census**

ICPSR 8101, 8170, 8114, 8210, 8211, 8212

Census of Population and Housing, 1980 [United States]:

Public Use Microdata Sample (A Sample): 5-Percent Sample
(ICPSR 8101)
Public Use Microdata Sample (B Sample): 1-Percent Sample
(ICPSR 8170)
Public Use Microdata Sample (C Sample): 1-Percent Sample
(ICPSR 8114)
Public Use Microdata Sample (A Sample): 1/1000 Sample
(ICPSR 8210)
Public Use Microdata Sample (B Sample): 1/1000 Sample
(ICPSR 8211)
Public Use Microdata Sample (C Sample): 1/1000 Sample
(ICPSR 8212)

Principal Investigator

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First ICPSR Editions, 1983 and 1984

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U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Bureau of the Census;
CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 [UNITED STATES]:

PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (A SAMPLE): 5-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8101)

PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (B SAMPLE): 1-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8170)

PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (C SAMPLE): 1-PERCENT SAMPLE (ICPSR 8114)

PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (A SAMPLE): 1/1000 SAMPLE (ICPSR 8210)

PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (B SAMPLE): 1/1000 SAMPLE (ICPSR 8211)

PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLE (C SAMPLE): 1/1000 SAMPLE (ICPSR 8212)

The Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) from the 1980 Census contain individual and household-level information from the "long-form" questionnaires distributed to a sample of the population enumerated in the Census. Three different PUMS series have already been prepared, each containing a number of discrete physical files.

Each of the discrete PUMS files contains two types of records: "household" records and "person" records. Although the length of each of these record types is identical (193 characters), the files are hierarchical in structure; each person record has a logical and physical relationship to the household record which precedes it. Thus, software packages capable of managing hierarchical files are necessary for use with the Public Use Microdata Samples.

The A 5-Percent Sample identifies all states and various subdivisions within them, including most counties with 100,000 or more inhabitants; the B 1-Percent Sample identifies all metropolitan areas and most SMSAs individually or else groups of counties; the C 1-Percent Sample identifies regions, divisions, and most states by type of area (urban/rural). Either five or one of each one hundred long form questionnaires are included in the files. The A, B, and C 1/1000 Samples are single files extracted from the larger A, B, and C Sample files and each has one file for the entire nation.

Each file contains two types of records, each with a logical record length of 193 characters, for housing units and persons. The number of records varies with each file and unit of analysis. Class IV

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980:

PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLES

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Washington, D.C.

1983

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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Bruce Chapman, Director

March 1983

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* * * * *

The files should be cited as follows:

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* * * * *

This technical documentation should be cited as follows:

Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public-Use Microdata Samples Technical Documentation / prepared by the Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census. --Washington: The Bureau, 1983

* * * * *

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

For additional information concerning the technical documentation, geographic contents, or use of the files, contact Data User Services Division, Systems and Programming Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Telephone: (301) 763-5242.

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

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APPENDIX A: State and State Group Codes

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

STATE GROUP CODES APPLICABLE TO THE C SAMPLE ONLY

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

+State identified only in part on the B sample. For areas with suppressed State code, see Appendix C.

*Not separately identified on the C Sample.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Footnotes

- ¹Bangor, Maine SMSA is combined with Lewiston-Auburn, Maine SMSA on the B Sample.
- ²The Tioga County part of Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa. SMSA is combined with Elmira, N.Y. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ³Bismarck, N. Dak. SMSA is combined with Grand Forks, N.Dak.-Minn. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ⁴Bloomington, Ind. SMSA is combined with Owensboro, Ky. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ⁵Bristol, Conn. SMSA is combined with Meriden, Conn. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ⁶Bryan-College Station, Tex. SMSA is combined with Sherman-Dennison, Tex. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ⁷Guildford County in Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, N.C. SMSA, excluding Greensboro City and High Point City, is combined with Burlington, N.C. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ⁸Casper, Wyo. SMSA is combined with Great Falls, Mont. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ⁹Dubuque, Iowa SMSA is combined with Iowa City, Iowa SMSA on the B Sample.
- ¹⁰El Paso, Tex. SMSA is identified on the A sample; El Paso, Tex., excluding El Paso City, is combined with Las Cruces, N.M. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ¹¹Lawton, Okla. SMSA is identified on the A Sample; Lawton, Okla. is combined with Enid, Okla. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ¹²Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass. SMSA is combined with Pittsfield, Mass. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ¹³Ft. Walton Beach, Fla. SMSA is identified o the A Sample; Ft. Walton Beach, Fla. SMSA is combined with Panama City, Fla. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ¹⁴LaCrosse, Wis. SMSA is combined with Rochester, Minn. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ¹⁵Laredo, Tex. SMSA is combined with Victoria, Tex. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ¹⁶Topeka, Kans. SMSA is identified on the A Sample. Topeka, Kans. SMSA, excluding Topeka City is combined with Lawrence, Kans. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ¹⁷Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark. SMSA is identified on the A Sample; Saline County in Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark. SMSA is combined with Pine Bluff, Ark. SMSA on the B Sample.
- ¹⁸Midland, Tex. SMSA is combined with San Angelo, Tex. SMSA on the B Sample.

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

Counties listed are on both samples unless noted otherwise.

ALABAMA COUNTIES

Calhoun
Etowah
Jefferson
Madison (A Sample only)
Mobile (A Sample only)
Tuscaloosa

ALASKA

Anchorage Borough§

ARIZONA COUNTIES

Maricopa*
Pima*

ARKANSAS

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

CALIFORNIA COUNTIES

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

COLORADO COUNTIES

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

DELAWARE

New Castle County

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

District of Columbia§*

FLORIDA COUNTIES

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

GEORGIA COUNTIES

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

HAWAII

Honolulu County

§County coextensive with a place.

*Independent city.

*Also identified on 1970 County Group Public Use Samples.

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

IDAHO

Ada County

ILLINOIS COUNTIES

Champaign

Cook (A Sample only)*

DuPage (A Sample only)*

Kane*

Kankakee

Lake*

McHenry

McLean

Macon

Madison (A Sample only)*

Peoria (A Sample only)

Rock Island (A Sample only)

St. Clair (A Sample only)*

Sangamon (A Sample only)

Tazewell

Will

Winnebago (A Sample only)

INDIANA COUNTIES

Allen (A Sample only)*

Delaware

Elkhart

Lake

La Porte

Madison

Marion (A Sample only)*

Porter

St. Joseph (A Sample only)

Tippecanoe

Vanderburgh (A Sample only)

Vigo (A Sample only)

IOWA COUNTIES

Black Hawk

Linn

Polk (A Sample only)*

Scott (A Sample only)

Woodbury (A Sample only)

KANSAS COUNTIES

Johnson

Sedgwick (A Sample only)

Wyandotte

KENTUCKY COUNTIES

Fayette§

Jefferson (A Sample only)

Kenton (A Sample only)

LOUISIANA PARISHES

Calcasieu (B Sample only)

East Baton Rouge*

Lafayette

Orleans§*

Ouachita

Rapides (A Sample only)

St. Tammany

MARYLAND COUNTIES

Anne Arundel

Baltimore (B Sample only)*

Frederick

Harford

Howard (A Sample only)

Montgomery*

Prince George's (A Sample only)*

Washington

Baltimore City*

MASSACHUSETTS

Berkshire County (A Sample only)

MICHIGAN COUNTIES

Bay

Berrien

Calhoun (A Sample only)

Genesee (A Sample only)

Ingham (A Sample only)

Jackson

Kalamazoo (A Sample only)

Kent (A Sample only)

Livingston

Macomb*

Monroe

Oakland*

Ottawa (A Sample only)

Saginaw

St. Clair (A Sample only)

Washtenaw

Wayne*

MINNESOTA COUNTIES

Anoka

Dakota

Hennepin*

Ramsey*

St. Louis (A Sample only)

Stearns (A Sample only)

Washington (A Sample only)

§County coextensive with a place.

*Independent city.

*Also identified on 1970 County Group Public Use Samples.

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

MISSISSIPPI COUNTIES

Harrison (A Sample only)
 Hinds (A Sample only)
 Jackson

MISSOURI COUNTIES

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

MONTANA

Yellowstone County

NEBRASKA COUNTIES

Douglas (A Sample only)
 Lancaster

NEVADA COUNTIES

Clark*
 Washoe

NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

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

NEW YORK COUNTIES

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

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES

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

§County coextensive with a place.

†Independent city.

*Also identified on 1970 County Group Public Use Samples.

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

OHIO COUNTIES

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

OKLAHOMA

Comanche County (A Sample only)

OREGON COUNTIES

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

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES

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

SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES

Aiken
 Anderson
 Charleston
 Florence
 Greenville (A Sample only)
 Lexington
 Richland
 Spartanburg (A Sample only)
 York

SOUTH DAKOTA

Minnehaha County

TENNESSEE COUNTIES

Davidson (A Sample only)
 Hamilton (A Sample only)
 Knox
 Shelby (A Sample only)
 Sullivan

\$County coextensive with a place.

*Independent city.

*Also identified on 1970 County Group Public Use Samples.

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

TEXAS COUNTIES

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

UTAH COUNTIES

Davis (A Sample only)
 Salt Lake (A Sample only)
 Utah
 Weber (A Sample only)

VERMONT

Chittenden County (A Sample only)

VIRGINIA COUNTIES

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

WASHINGTON COUNTIES

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

WEST VIRGINIA

Cabell County (A Sample only).

WISCONSIN COUNTIES

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

§County coextensive with a place.

†Independent city.

*Also identified on 1970 County Group Public Use Samples.

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

ALABAMA

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

ALASKA

Anchorage City A, B, C

ARIZONA

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

ARKANSAS

Little Rock City A

CALIFORNIA

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

COLORADO

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

CONNECTICUT

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington City A, B, C

FLORIDA

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

GEORGIA

Atlanta City A, B, C
 Macon City B

HAWAII

Honolulu (CDP) A, B

ILLINOIS

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

INDIANA

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

IOWA

Des Moines City A, B

KANSAS

Topeka City B
 Wichita City B

KENTUCKY

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

LOUISIANA

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

MARYLAND

Baltimore City A, B, C

MASSACHUSETTS

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

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

MICHIGAN

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

OHIO

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

MINNESOTA

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

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City City A, B, C
 Tulsa City A, B

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson City B

OREGON

Eugene City A
 Portland City A*, B, C

MISSOURI

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

PENNSYLVANIA

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

NEBRASKA

Omaha City B, C

RHODE ISLAND

Providence City A, B

NEVADA

Las Vegas City A, B, C

SOUTH CAROLINA

Columbia City A, B, C

NEW JERSEY

Elizabeth City A, B
 Jersey City City A, B
 Newark City A, B
 Paterson City A, B

TENNESSEE

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

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque City A, B

TEXAS

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

NORTH CAROLINA

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

UTAH

Salt Lake City City A, C

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

VIRGINIA

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

WASHINGTON

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

WISCONSIN

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

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

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

Columbus, Ga.-Ala. SMSA:*

Russell County

ARKANSAS

Fort Smith, Ark.-Okla. SMSA:

Crawford County

Sebastian County

Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss. SMSA:*

Crittenden County

Texarkana, Tex.-Texarkana, Ark. SMSA:

Little River County

Miller County

CONNECTICUT

New London-Norwich, Conn.-R.I. SMSA:

Middlesex County:

Old Saybrook Town

New London County:

Bozrah Town

East Lyme Town

Griswold Town

Ledyard Town

Lisbon Town

Old Lyme Town

Preston Town

Sprague Town

Stonington Town

Waterford Town

Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.-Conn. SMSA:

Tolland County:

Somers Town

Nonmetropolitan Area, R.I.-Conn.

New London County:

North Stonington Town

Voluntown Town

Tolland County:

Union Town

Windham County--all

GEORGIA

Columbus, Ga.-Ala. SMSA:*

Chattahoochee County

Muscogee County

ILLINOIS

Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-III. SMSA:*

Henry County

Rock Island County

INDIANA

Bloomington, Ind. SMSA:*

Monroe County

Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind. SMSA:*

Dearborn County

Evansville, Ind.-Ky. SMSA:*

Gibson County

Posey County

Vanderburgh County

(Except Evansville City)

Warrick County

IOWA

Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-III. SMSA:*

Scott County

Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa SMSA:

Pottawattamie County

Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr. SMSA:

Woodbury County

KENTUCKY

Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind. SMSA:*

Boone County

Campbell County

(Except group of selected places)

Kenton County

(Except group of selected places)

Clarksville-Hopkinsville, Tenn.-Ky. SMSA:

Christian County

Evansville, Ind.-Ky. SMSA:*

Henderson County

Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.-Ohio SMSA:*

Boyd County

Greenup County

Owensboro, Ky. SMSA:*

Daviess County

MAINE

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.-Maine SMSA:

York County:

Berwick Town

Eliot Town

Kittery Town

South Berwick Town

York Town

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

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

Cecil County

MASSACHUSETTS

Fall River, Mass.-R.I. SMSA:
 Bristol County:
 Dighton Town
 Fall River City
 Somerset Town
 Swansea Town
 Westport Town
 Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:
 Essex County:
 Amesbury Town
 Andover Town
 Georgetown Town
 Groveland Town
 Merrimac Town
 Methuen Town
 North Andover Town
 Salisbury Town
 West Newbury Town
 Lowell, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:
 Middlesex County:
 Dracut Town
 Lowell City
 Tyngsborough Town
 Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass. SMSA:

Bristol County:

Attleboro City
 North Attleborough Town
 Norton Town
 Rehoboth Town
 Seekonk Town

Norfolk County:

Plainville Town
 Worcester County:
 Blackstone Town
 Millville Town

MASSACHUSETTS, Continued

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

MINNESOTA

Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis. SMSA:*

St. Louis County
 Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:
 Clay County
 Grand Forks, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:3
 Polk County
 Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wis. SMSA:*

Chisago County
 Washington County
 Rochester, Minn. SMSA:*

Olmsted County

MISSISSIPPI

Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss. SMSA:*

De Soto County

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont. SMSA:5
 Cascade County

NEBRASKA

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

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

Lawrence-Haverhill, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:

Rockingham County:

Atkinson Town
 Hampstead Town
 Kingston Town
 Newton Town
 Plaistow Town
 Salem Town
 Windham Town

Lowell, Mass.-N.H. SMSA:

Hillsborough County:
 Pelham Town

Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, N.H.-

Maine SMSA:

Rockingham County:

Greenland Town
 Hampton Town
 New Castle Town
 Newfields Town
 Newington Town
 Newmarket Town
 North Hampton Town
 Portsmouth City
 Rye Town

Stafford County:

Barrington Town
 Dover City
 Durham Town
 Farmington Town
 Lee Town
 Madbury Town
 Rochester City
 Rollinsford Town
 Somersworth City

NEW JERSEY

Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton,

Pa.-N.J. SMSA:

Warren County

Wilmington, Del.-N.J.-Md. SMSA:*

Salem County

NEW MEXICO

Las Cruces, N. Mex. SMSA:*

Dona Ana County

NEW YORK

Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa. SMSA:

Broome County

(Except group of selected places)

NORTH CAROLINANorfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth,
 Va.-N.C. SMSA:
 Currituck County**NORTH DAKOTA**Bismarck, N. Dak. SMSA:†
 Burleigh County
 Morton County
 Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:
 Cass County
 Grand Forks, N. Dak.-Minn. SMSA:‡
 Grand Forks County**OHIO**Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-
 Ky.-Ohio SMSA:*

Lawrence County

Parkersburg-Marietta, W. Va.-

Ohio SMSA:*

Washington County

Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-
 W. Va. SMSA:*

Jefferson County

Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio SMSA:*

Belmont County

OKLAHOMAFort Smith, Ark.-Okla. SMSA:
 La Flore County
 Sequoyah County**PENNSYLVANIA**Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton,
 Pa.-N.J. SMSA:

North Hampton County:

Bangor Borough
 East Bangor Borough
 Lower Mount Bethel Township
 Portland Borough
 Roseto Borough
 Upper Mount Bethel Township
 Washington Township

Binghamton, N.Y.-Pa. SMSA:

Susquehanna County

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

RHODE ISLAND

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

TENNESSEE

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

Hawkins County

TEXAS

El Paso, Tex. SMSA:*

El Paso County
 (Except El Paso City)
 Texarkana, Tex.-Texarkana,
 Ark. SMSA:
 Bowie County

VIRGINIA

Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol,
 Tenn.-Va. SMSA:*

Scott County
 Washington County
 Bristol City
 Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth,
 Va.-N.C. SMSA:
 Chesapeake City
 Suffolk City

WEST VIRGINIA

Cumberland, Md.-W. Va. SMSA:
 Mineral County
 Parkersburg-Marietta, W.Va.-
 Ohio SMSA:*

Wirt County
 Wood County
 Steubenville-Weirton, Ohio-
 W. Va. SMSA:*

Brooke County
 Hancock County
 Wheeling, W. Va.-Ohio SMSA:*

Marshall County
 Ohio County

WISCONSIN

Duluth-Superior, Minn.-
 Wis. SMSA:*

Douglas County
 La Crosse, Wis. SMSA:*

La Crosse County
 Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-
 Wis. SMSA:*

St. Croix County

WYOMING

Casper, Wyo. SMSA:*

Natrona County

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

Footnotes

¹Combined with Owensboro, Ky. SMSA

²Combined with Bloomington, Ind. SMSA

³Combined with Bismarck, N. Dak. SMSA

⁴Combined with La Crosse, Wis. SMSA

⁵Combined with Casper, Wyo. SMSA

⁶Combined with El Paso, Tex. SMSA

⁷Combined with Grand Forks, N. Dak. SMSA

⁸Combined with Las Cruces, N. Mex. SMSA

⁹Combined with Rochester, Minn. SMSA

¹⁰Combined with Great Falls, Mont. SMSA

*Region/Division code shown as "0" in H3. Several areas not on this list have an erroneous Region/Division code of "0". See User Note 1, page 2.

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

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

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

NORTHEAST

New England:

MAINE-NEW HAMPSHIRE-VERMONT

MASSACHUSETTS-RHODE ISLAND

Boston, Mass.

Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick,
Rhode Island-Mass.

Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke,
Mass.-Conn. (part in Mass. only)

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport, Conn.

Hartford, Conn.

New Haven, Conn.

Mid-Atlantic:

NEW YORK

Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.

Buffalo, N.Y.

New York-Northeastern New Jersey,
N.Y.-N.J.

Rochester, N.Y.

Syracuse, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY

New York-Northeastern New Jersey,
N.Y.-N.J.

Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton,
Pa.-N.J. (part in Pa. only)

Philadelphia, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Scranton--Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

NORTH CENTRAL

East North Central:

OHIO

Akron, Oh.

Cincinnati-Oh.-Ky.

Cleveland, Oh.

Columbus, Oh.

Dayton, Oh.

Toledo, Oh.-Mich.

(part in Ohio only)

Youngstown-Warren, Oh.

INDIANA

Chicago, Ill.-N.W. Ind.

Indianapolis, Ind.

ILLINOIS

Chicago, Ill.-N.W. Ind.

Peoria, Ill.

St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Detroit, Mich.

Flint, Mich.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Lansing, Mich.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wisc.

West North Central:

MINNESOTA-LOWA-MISSOURI-KANSAS-NEBRASKA-

SOUTH DAKOTA-NORTH DAKOTA

Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.

Kansas City, Mo.-Ks.

St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.

Omaha, Neb.-Iowa

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

SOUTH

South Atlantic:

MARYLAND-DELAWARE

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

VIRGINIA

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

WEST VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA
Columbia, S.C.

GEORGIA

Atlanta, Ga.

FLORIDA

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

SOUTH, continued

East South Central:

KENTUCKY

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

TENNESSEE

Knoxville, Tenn.

ALABAMA

Birmingham, Ala.

MISSISSIPPI

West South Central:

ARKANSAS

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La.
New Orleans, La.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.

TEXAS

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

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

WEST

Mountain:

MONTANA-IDAH0-WYOMING

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.

ARIZONA-NEW MEXICO

Phoenix, Ariz.

Tucson, Ariz.

UTAH-NEVADA

Salt Lake City, Utah

Las Vegas, Nev.

Pacific:

WASHINGTON

Portland, Oreg.-Wash.

Seattle-Everett, Wash.

Tacoma, Wash.

OREGON

Portland, Oreg.-Wash.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield, Cal.

Fresno, Cal.

Los Angeles-Long Beach, Cal.

Oxnard-Ventura-Thousand Oaks, Cal.

Sacramento, Cal.

San Bernardino-Riverside, Cal.

San Diego, Cal.

San Francisco-Oakland, Cal.

San Jose, Cal.

ALASKA-HAWAII

Anchorage, Alaska

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

1. A person is of single ancestry,

- a. If the first code is 0 to 899, 903 to 905, or 908 to 919 and the second code is 900 to 902, 906, 907 or 937-999. The single ancestry is that specified in the first code.
- b. If both the first and second codes are 0 to 899, 903 to 905, or 908 to 919 and the first and second codes are equal or are entries within a grouping defined as a common ancestry (see the end of this appendix). ever, the user may choose variations from the common ancestry groupings.)

2. A person is of multiple ancestry,

- a. If the first code is 920 to 936. (Second code is irrelevant.)
 - b. If both the first code and second codes are 0 to 899, 903 to 905 or 908 to 919 and the first and second codes are not entries within a grouping defined as a common ancestry.
3. A person is classified as having ancestry not specified, if the first code is 900 to 902, 906, 907, or 937 to 998. (Second code is irrelevant.)
 4. A person is classified as not reported, if the first code is 999. (Second code is irrelevant.)

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

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes(001-099) Western Europe (except Spain)

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

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
076	Maltese (Cozo)	129	Vlach (Wallachian)
077	Monegasque (Monacan)	131	Yugoslavian (not elsewhere classified)
078	Norwegian (Jan Meyer Islander, Spitsbergen Sualband Islander)	133	Croatian (Dalmatian, Zadar)
079	Portuguese (Lusitanian)	136	Serbian (Bosnian, Herzegovinian, Montenegrin)
080	Azorean	137	Slovene
081	Madeiran	140	Russian
082	Swedish	141	Muscovite
083	Swiss	142	Crimean (Kuril Islander, Sakhalin Islander, Siberian, Buriat, Dagestan, Balkar, Komi, Mari, Tuva)
084	Schweiz, Suisse, Switzer	143	Abzerbaijani
085	Ladin, Romansch	144	Bashkir
086	Ticino	145	Chevash
087	Suisse-Romane	146	Yakut
088	Lapp (Samelat)	147	Cossack (Kazak)
089	Scandinavian (Nordic)	148	Kirghiz
090	Alsatian	149	Mordovian
091	Lorrainian	150	Ossetian
092	European	151	Tadzhik (Tajik)
093	Western European	152	Tartar
094	Northern European	153	Turcoman (Turkman)
095	Southern European	154	Udmurt
096	British Isles	155	Usbeg (Uzbek)
097	British (United Kingdom)	156	Votyak
098	Acadian (Cajun)	159	Armenian
		161	Georgian
		163	Ruthenian (Little Russian, Malo-Russian)
100	Albanian (Gleg, Tosc)	164	Carpathian (Carpatho)
102	Bulgarian (Eastern Rumelian)	166	Ukrainian
103	Macedonian	168	Belorussian (White Russian)
104	Czechoslovakian (Czech)	170	Slav (Slavic)
105	Bohemian (Moravian)	172	Gypsy (Rom, Boyash, Cali, Dom, Kalderash, Luri, Nat Senti)
106	Slovak	173	Eastern European
111	Estonian	174	Central European
113	Hungarian		
114	Magyar		
117	Latvian (Lettish)		
120	Lithuanian (Jmoud)		
122	Polish (Masurian)		
123	Pomeranian (Silesian)		
124	Kashubian		
125	Rumanian		
126	Bessarabian (Bucovina, Dobruja)		
127	Moldavian		
128	Transylvanian		

(100-199) Eastern Europe and Russia

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
100	Albanian (Gleg, Tosc)
102	Bulgarian (Eastern Rumelian)
103	Macedonian
104	Czechoslovakian (Czech)
105	Bohemian (Moravian)
106	Slovak
111	Estonian
113	Hungarian
114	Magyar
117	Latvian (Lettish)
120	Lithuanian (Jmoud)
122	Polish (Masurian)
123	Pomeranian (Silesian)
124	Kashubian
125	Rumanian
126	Bessarabian (Bucovina, Dobruja)
127	Moldavian
128	Transylvanian
164	Carpathian (Carpatho)
166	Ukrainian
168	Belorussian (White Russian)
170	Slav (Slavic)
172	Gypsy (Rom, Boyash, Cali, Dom, Kalderash, Luri, Nat Senti)
173	Eastern European
174	Central European

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes(200-299) Spanish Categories

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

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

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

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes(500-599) Subsaharan Africa(400-499) North Africa and Southwest Asia

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

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

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

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

(600-699) South Asia

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
600	Afghan
601	Baluchi
602	Pathan
605	Bengali (E. Pakistan)
607	Bhutanese
609	Nepali
613	Asian Indian (India, E. Indian, Bharati, Behar, Delhi, Dravidian, Indo-Aryan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthani, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh)
614	Punjabi
615	Andhra Pradesh

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
616	Assamese
617	Gujarati
618	Karnatakan
619	Keralan
620	Maharashtran
621	Naga
622	Tamilian
623	Madrasi
624	Goanese
625	Mizoram (Mysore)
627	Pondicherry
628	Andaman Islander (Nicobar Islander)
630	Pakistani (Sind, Jammu, Kashmirian, W. Pakistan)
633	Ceylonese (Sr: Lankan)
634	Singhalese
635	Veddah
637	Maldivian

(700-799) Other Asia

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

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
720	Ryukyu Islander	816	Chamorro Islander
721	Okinawan	817	Marshall Islander
723	Korean (Chosen, North Korean, South Korean)	818	Caroline Islander
725	Laotian	819	Midway Islander
726	Hmong	820	Wake Islander
727	Meo	821	Saipan Islander
729	Malaysian (Sabah, Sakai, Sarawak, Semang, Senoi)	822	Northern Marianas Islander
740	Singaporean	823	U.S. Trust Territories of the Pacific
742	Thai (Siamese)	824	Truk Islander
743	Thai Dan (Black Thai)	825	Yap Islander
744	Western Lao	826	Solomon Islander
747	Taiwanese	827	Norfolk Islander
748	Vietnamese (Annamese, North Vietnamese, South Vietnamese)	828	Cook Islander
749	Chom (Montagnard)	829	Christmas Islander
750	Katu	830	Campbell Islander
751	Ma	831	Kermadec Islander
752	Mnong	832	Phoenix Islander
753	Indo-Chinese	833	New Caledonia Islander
754	Eurasian (Indo-European)	834	New Hebrides Islander
755	Asian (Oriental)	835	Melanesia Islander
756	Eastern Archipelago (Riau Islander)	836	Micronesia Islander
		837	Polynesia Islander
		838	Pacific Islander (Oceana)
		839	Samoan
		840	French Polynesia (Society Islander, Tahitian)
		841	French Samoa
		842	Palauan
		843	Ulithian (Faisian)
		844	Woleaian (Ifalukese, Eauripikese)
		845	Pulawatese (Tamatamian)
		846	Mortlockese
		847	Ponapean
		848	Pingelapese
		849	Mokilese
		850	Kosraean
		851	Ngatikese
		852	Nukuoroan
		853	Kapingamarangan
		854	Gilbertese
		855	Nauruan
		856	Niuean
		857	Hall Islander
		858	Namanouito (Ulul)
		859	Lamotrekese (Satawalese)

(800-899) PacificCode Ancestry

800	Australian (New S. Wales, Northern Territory, Queensland, Victoria)
801	Tasmanian
803	Fijian
805	New Zealander
806	Maori
808	New Guinean
809	Papuan
810	American Samoan
811	Tokelau Islander
812	Tongan
813	Hawaiian
814	Part-Hawaiian
815	Guamanian

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes(900-919) North American (except Spanish Categories)

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

(920-936) Unique Three-Origin Multiple Ancestry Categories

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

(937-999) Residual Categories and No Response

<u>Code</u>	<u>Ancestry</u>
995	Not Classified
996	Mixed (Biracial, Human Being)
998	All Other Entries (Catholic, Jewish, Mennonite, Muslim, Protestant and other religious entries, plus all other responses not on the code list)
999	None, Blank, No Response

APPENDIX E: Ancestry Codes(1-911) Code Ranges for Common Ancestry

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

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

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

<u>Code</u>	<u>Outlying Area/Foreign Country</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Foreign Country</u>
060	American Samoa	147	Madagascar
061	Canton & Enderbury Island	148	Malawi
062	Guam	149	Mauritius
063	Johnston Atoll	150	Mozambique
064	Midway Islands	151	Reunion
065	Northern Marianas Islands	152	Rwanda
066	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (n.e.c.)	153	Seychelles
067	Kosrae	154	Somalia
068	Marshall Islands	155	Zimbabwe
069	Palau	156	Uganda
070	Ponape	157	Tanzania
071	Truk	158	Zambia
072	Yap	160	North Africa (n.e.c.)
073	Miscellaneous Caribbean Islands	161	Algeria
074	Miscellaneous Pacific Islands	162	Egypt
075	Virgin Islands	163	Libya
076	St. Croix	164	Morocco
077	St. John	165	Sudan
078	St. Thomas	166	Tunisia
079	Wake Island	167	Western Sahara
080	United States Outlying Areas (n.e.c.)	170	Central Africa (n.e.c.)
081	Puerto Rico	171	Angola
110	Africa (n.e.c.)	172	Cameroon
120	Western Africa (n.e.c.)	173	Central African Republic
121	Benin	174	Chad
122	Cape Verde	175	Congo
123	Gambia	176	Equatorial Guinea
124	Ghana	177	Gabon
125	Guinea	178	Sao Tome & Principe
126	Guinea-Bissau	179	Zaire
127	Ivory Coast	180	Southern Africa (n.e.c.)
128	Liberia	181	Botswana
129	Mali	182	Lesotho
130	Mauritania	183	Namibia
131	Niger	184	South Africa
132	Nigeria	185	Swaziland
133	St. Helena	200	Antarctica (n.e.c.)
134	Senegal	201	Bouvet Islands
135	Sierra Leone	202	British Antarctic Territory
136	Togo	203	Dronning Maud Land
137	Upper Volta	204	French Southern Territory
140	Eastern Africa (n.e.c.)	205	Heard & McDonald Islands
141	British Indian Ocean Territory	300	North America (n.e.c.)
142	Burundi	301	Bermuda
143	Comoros	302	Canada
144	Djibouti	303	Greenland
145	Ethiopia	304	St. Pierre & Miquelon
146	Kenya	400 ¹	Latin America (n.e.c.)
		410	South America (n.e.c.)
		411	Argentina
		412	Bolivia

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX F. Numerical List of Outlying Areas and Foreign Country Codes (Continued)(60-997) Code Ranges for Common Area Categories

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

APPENDIX G: Numerical List for Languages Spoken at Home

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Code Language

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

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes

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

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
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AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

- 010 Agricultural production, crops (01)
- 011 Agricultural production, livestock (02)
- 020 Agricultural services, except horticultural (07, except 078)
- 021 Horticultural services (078)
- 030 Forestry (08)
- 031 Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)

MINING

- 040 Metal mining (10)
- 041 Coal mining (11, 12)
- 042 Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13)
- 050 Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)

CONSTRUCTION (15, 16, 17)

MANUFACTURING Nondurable goods

- Food and kindred products
 - 100 Meat products (201)
 - 101 Dairy products (202)
 - 102 Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
 - 110 Grain mill products (204)
 - 111 Bakery products (205)
 - 112 Sugar and confectionery products (206)
 - 120 Beverage industries (208)
 - 121 Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)
 - 122 Not specified food industries
 - 130 Tobacco manufactures (21)
- Textile mill products
 - 132 Knitting mills (225)
 - 140 Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
 - 141 Floor coverings, except hard surface (227)
 - 142 Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (228, 221-224)
 - 150 Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)

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

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)

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

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

	Transportation
400	Railroads (40)
401	Bus service and urban transit (41, except 412)
402	Taxicab service (412)
410	Trucking service (421, 423)

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)

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

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)

<u>Code</u>	<u>Industry</u>
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RETAIL TRADE

- 580 Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
 581 Hardware stores (525)
 582 Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
 590 Mobile home dealers (527)
 591 Department stores (531)
 592 Variety stores (533)
 600 Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
 601 Grocery stores (541)
 602 Dairy products stores (545)
 610 Retail bakeries (546)
 611 Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
 612 Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
 620 Auto and home supply stores (553)
 621 Gasoline service stations (554)
 622 Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)
 630 Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56, except 566)
 631 Shoe stores (566)
 632 Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
 640 Household appliances, T.V., and radio stores (572, 573)
 641 Eating and drinking places (58)
 642 Drug stores (591)
 650 Liquor stores (592)
 651 Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
 652 Book and stationery stores (5942, 5943)
 660 Jewelry stores (5944)
 661 Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores (5949)
 662 Mail order houses (5961)
 670 Vending machine operators (5962)
 671 Direct selling establishments (5963)
 672 Fuel and ice dealers (598)
 681 Retail florists (5992)
 682 Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5947, 5948, 5993, 5994, 5999)
 691 Not specified retail trade

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

- 700 Banking (60)
 701 Savings and loan associations (612)
 702 Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61, except 612)
 710 Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
 711 Insurance (63, 64)
 712 Real estate, including real estate-insurance law offices (65,66)

BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

- 721 Advertising (731)
 722 Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
 730 Commerical research, development, and testing labs (7391, 7397)
 731 Personnel supply services (736)

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)Code Industry

BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES-Continued

- 732 Business management and consulting services (7392)
- 740 Computer and data processing services (737)
- 741 Detective and protective services (7393)
- 742 Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7399)
- 750 Automotive services, except repair (751, 752, 754)
- 751 Automotive repair shops (753)
- 752 Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
- 760 Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)

PERSONAL SERVICES

- 761 Private households (88)
- 762 Hotels and motels (701)
- 770 Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
- 771 Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721)
- 772 Beauty shops (723)
- 780 Barber shops (724)
- 781 Funeral service and crematories (726)
- 782 Shoe repair shops (725)
- 790 Dressmaking shops (part 729)
- 791 Miscellaneous personal services (722, part 729)

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES

- 800 Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792)
- 801 Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors (793)
- 802 Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)

PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

- 812 Offices of physicians (801, 803)
- 820 Offices of dentists (802)
- 821 Offices of chiropractors (8041)
- 822 Offices of optometrists (8042)
- 830 Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8049)
- 831 Hospitals (806)
- 832 Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
- 840 Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
- 841 Legal services (81)
- 842 Elementary and secondary schools (821)
- 850 Colleges and universities (822)
- 851 Business, trade, and vocational schools (824)
- 852 Libraries (823)
- 860 Educational services, n.e.c. (829)
- 861 Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
- 862 Child day care services (835)
- 870 Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
- 871 Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
- 872 Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)

APPENDIX H: Industry Codes (continued)Code Industry

PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES-Continued

- 880 Religious organizations (866)
- 881 Membership organizations (861-865, 869)
- 882 Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (891)
- 890 Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (893)
- 891 Noncommercial educational and scientific research (892)
- 892 Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- 900 Executive and legislative offices (911-913)
- 901 General government, n.e.c. (919)
- 910 Justice, public order, and safety (92)
- 921 Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
- 922 Administration of human resources programs (94)
- 930 Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
- 931 Administration of economic programs (96)
- 932 National security and international affairs (97)

EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED NOT CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

- 991 Last job Armed Forces¹
- 992 Last worked 1974 or earlier²

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

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

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes

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

1980
CODE

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations

- 003 Legislators (111)
 - 004 Chief executives and general administrators, public administration (112)
 - 005 Administrators and officials, public administration (1132-1139)
 - 006 Administrators, protective services (1131)
 - 007 Financial managers (122)
 - 008 Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
 - 009 Purchasing managers (124)
 - 013 Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
 - 014 Administrators, education and related fields (128)
 - 015 Managers, medicine and health (131)
 - 016 Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
 - 017 Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
 - 018 Funeral directors (pt 1359)
 - 019 Managers and administrators, n.e.c.,(121, 126, 127, 132-139,
exc. 1344, 1353, pt 1359)
- Management Related Occupations
- 023 Accountants and auditors (1412)
 - 024 Underwriters (1414)
 - 025 Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
 - 026 Management analysts (142)
 - 027 Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
 - 028 Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products (1443)
 - 029 Buyers, wholesale and retail trade except farm products (1442)
 - 033 Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c. (1449)
 - 034 Business and promotion agents (145)
 - 035 Construction inspectors (1472)
 - 036 Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473)
 - 037 Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)

Professional Specialty Occupations

- Engineers, Architects, and Surveyors
- 043 Architects (161)
 - Engineers
 - 044 Aerospace (1622)
 - 045 Metallurgical and materials (1623)
 - 046 Mining (1624)
 - 047 Petroleum (1625)
 - 048 Chemical (1626)
 - 049 Nuclear (1627)
 - 053 Civil (1628)
 - 054 Agricultural (1632)
 - 055 Electrical and electronic (1633)
 - 056 Industrial (1634)
 - 057 Mechanical (1635)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

- Professional Specialty Occupations (continued)
- 058 Marine and naval architects (1637)
 - 059 Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
 - 063 Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)
 - Mathematical and Computer Scientists
 - 064 Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
 - 065 Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
 - 066 Actuaries (1732)
 - 067 Statisticians (1733)
 - 068 Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
 - Natural Scientists
 - 069 Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
 - 073 Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
 - 074 Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
 - 075 Geologists and geodesists (1847)
 - 076 Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
 - 077 Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
 - 078 Biological and life scientists (1854)
 - 079 Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
 - 083 Medical scientists (1855)
 - Health Diagnosing Occupations
 - 084 Physicians (261)
 - 085 Dentists (262)
 - 086 Veterinarians (27)
 - 087 Optometrists (281)
 - 088 Podiatrists (283)
 - 089 Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
 - Health Assessment and Treating Occupations
 - 095 Registered nurses (29)
 - 096 Pharmacists (301)
 - 097 Dietitians (302)
 - Therapists
 - 098 Inhalation therapists (3031)
 - 099 Occupational therapists (3032)
 - 103 Physical therapists (3033)
 - 104 Speech therapists (3034)
 - 105 Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)
 - 106 Physicians' assistants (304)
 - Teachers, Postsecondary
 - 113 Earth, environmental, and marine science teachers (2212)
 - 114 Biological science teachers (2213)
 - 115 Chemistry teachers (2214)
 - 116 Physics teachers (2215)
 - 117 Natural science teachers, n.e.c. (2216)
 - 118 Psychology teachers (2217)
 - 119 Economics teachers (2218)
 - 123 History teachers (2222)
 - 124 Political science teachers (2223)
 - 125 Sociology teachers (2224)
 - 126 Social science teachers, n.e.c. (2225)
 - 127 Engineering teachers (2226)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

- Teachers, Postsecondary (continued)
 - 128 Mathematical science teachers (2227)
 - 129 Computer science teachers (2228)
 - 133 Medical science teachers (2231)
 - 134 Health specialties teachers (2232)
 - 135 Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
 - 136 Agriculture and forestry teachers (2234)
 - 137 Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
 - 138 Physical education teachers (2236)
 - 139 Education teachers (2237)
 - 143 English teachers (2238)
 - 144 Foreign language teachers (2242)
 - 145 Law teachers (2243)
 - 146 Social work teachers (2244)
 - 147 Theology teachers (2245)
 - 148 Trade and industrial teachers (2246)
 - 149 Home economics teachers (2247)
 - 153 Teachers, postsecondary, n.e.c. (2249)
 - 154 Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
- Teachers, Except Postsecondary
 - 155 Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
 - 156 Teachers, elementary school (232)
 - 157 Teachers, secondary school (233)
 - 158 Teachers, special education (235)
 - 159 Teachers, n.e.c. (236, 239)
- 163 Counselors, educational and vocational (24)
- Librarians, Archivists, and Curators
 - 164 Librarians (251)
 - 165 Archivists and curators (252)
- Social Scientists and Urban Planners
 - 166 Economists (1912)
 - 167 Psychologists (1915)
 - 168 Sociologists (1916)
 - 169 Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
 - 173 Urban planners (192)
- Social, Recreation, and Religious Workers
 - 174 Social workers (2032)
 - 175 Recreation workers (2033)
 - 176 Clergy (2042)
 - 177 Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)
- Lawyers and Judges
 - 178 Lawyers
 - 179 Judges
- Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes
 - 183 Authors
 - 184 Technical writers
 - 185 Designers
 - 186 Musicians and composers
 - 187 Actors and directors

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes (continued)

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

- 197 Public relations specialists
- 198 Announcers
- 199 Athletes

TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS

Technicians and Related Support Occupations

Health Technologists and Technicians

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

Technologists and Technicians, Except Health

Engineering and Related Technologists and Technicians

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

Science Technicians

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

Technicians; Except Health, Engineering, and Science

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

Sales Occupations

- 243 Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations, (40)

Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services

- 253 Insurance sales occupations (4122)
- 254 Real estate sales occupations (4123)
- 255 Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

- Sales Representatives, Finance and Business Services (continued)
 - 256 Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
 - 257 Sales occupations, other business services (4152)

- Sales Representatives, Commodities Except Retail
 - 258 Sales engineers (421)
 - 259 Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)

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

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

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

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

 - Secretaries, Stenographers and Typists
 - 313 Secretaries (4622)
 - 314 Stenographers (4623)
 - 315 Typists (4624)

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

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

- Records Processing Occupations, Except Financial
- 325 Classified-ad clerks (4662)
 - 326 Correspondence clerks (4663)
 - 327 Order clerks (4664)
 - 328 Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
 - 329 Library clerks (4694)
 - 335 File clerks (4696)
 - 336 Records clerks (4699)
- Financial Records Processing Occupations
- 337 Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
 - 338 Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)
 - 339 Billing clerks (4715)
 - 343 Cost and rate clerks (4716)
 - 344 Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
- Duplicating, Mail and Other Office Machine Operators
- 345 Duplicating machine operators (4722)
 - 346 Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
 - 347 Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
- Communications Equipment Operators
- 348 Telephone operators (4732)
 - 349 Telegraphers (4733)
 - 353 Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4739)
- Mail and Message Distributing Occupations
- 354 Postal clerks, exc. mail carriers (4742)
 - 355 Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
 - 356 Mail clerks, exc. postal service (4744)
 - 357 Messengers (4745)
- Material Recording, Scheduling, and Distributing Clerks, n.e.c.
- 359 Dispatchers (4751)
 - 363 Production coordinators (4752)
 - 364 Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
 - 365 Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
 - 366 Meter readers (4755)
 - 368 Weighers, measurers, and checkers (4756)
 - 369 Samplers (4757)
 - 373 Expeditors (4758)
 - 374 Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
- Adjusters and Investigators
- 375 Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
 - 376 Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
 - 377 Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
 - 378 Bill and account collectors (4786)
- Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations
- 379 General office clerks (463)
 - 383 Bank tellers (4791)
 - 384 Proofreaders (4792)
 - 385 Data-entry keyers (4793)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Miscellaneous Administrative Support Occupations (continued)

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

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

Private Households Occupations

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

Protective Service Occupations

Supervisors, Protective Service Occupations

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

Firefighting and Fire Prevention Occupations

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

Police and Detectives

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

Guards

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

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household

Food Preparation and Service Occupations

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

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

- Health Service Occupations**
- 445 Dental assistants (5232)
 446 Health aides, except nursing (5233)
 447 Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
- Cleaning and Building Service Occupations, except Household**
- 448 Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
 449 Maids and housemen (5242, 5249)
 453 Janitors and cleaners (5244)
 454 Elevator operators (5245)
 455 Pest control occupations (5246)
- Personal Service Occupations**
- 456 Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
 457 Barbers (5252)
 458 Hairdressers and cosmetologists (5253)
 459 Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
 463 Guides (5255)
 464 Ushers (5256)
 465 Public transportation attendants (5257)
 466 Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
 467 Welfare service aides (5263)
 468 Child care workers, except private household (5264)
 469 Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

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

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

- Mechanics and Repairers**
- 503 Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
 - Mechanics and Repairers, Except Supervisors
 - Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Mechanics and Repairers
 - 505 Automobile mechanics, except apprentices (pt 6111)
 - 506 Automobile mechanic apprentices (pt 6111)
 - 507 Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
 - 508 Aircraft engine mechanics (6113)
 - 509 Small engine repairers (6114)
 - 514 Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
 - 515 Aircraft mechanics, exc. engine (6116)
 - 516 Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
 - 517 Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
 - 518 Industrial machinery repairers (613)
 - 519 Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
- Electrical and Electronic Equipment Repairers**
- 523 Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
 - 525 Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
 - 526 Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
 - 527 Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
 - 529 Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
 - 533 Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)
 - 534 Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
- Miscellaneous Mechanics and Repairers**
- 535 Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
 - 536 Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
 - 538 Office machine repairers (6174)
 - 539 Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
 - 543 Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
 - 544 Millwrights (6178)
 - 547 Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
 - 549 Not specified mechanics and repairers
- Construction Trades**
- Supervisors, construction occupations**
- 553 Supervisors, brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
 - 554 Supervisors, carpenters and related workers (6313)
 - 555 Supervisors, electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
 - 556 Supervisors, painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
 - 557 Supervisors, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
 - 558 Supervisors, n.e.c. (6311, 6318)
- Construction Trades, Except Supervisors**
- 563 Brickmasons and stonemasons, except apprentices (pt 6412, pt 6413)
 - 564 Brickmason and stonemason apprentices (pt 6412, 6413)
 - 565 Tile setters, hard and soft (6414, pt 6462)
 - 566 Carpet installers (pt 6462)
 - 567 Carpenters, except apprentices (pt 6422)
 - 569 Carpenter apprentices (6422)
 - 573 Drywall installers (6424)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

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

Extractive Occupations

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

Precision Production Occupations

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

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

- 659 Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
 Precision Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Workers
 666 Dressmakers (pt 6852, pt 7752)
 667 Tailors (pt 6852)
 668 Upholsterers (6853)
 669 Shoe repairers (6854)
 673 Apparel and fabric patternmakers (6856)
 674 Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6859, pt 7752)
 Precision Workers, Assorted Materials
 675 Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
 676 Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
 677 Optical goods workers (6864, pt 7477, pt 7677)
 678 Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
 679 Bookbinders (6844)
 683 Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
 684 Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
 Precision Food Production Occupations
 686 Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
 687 Bakers (6872)
 688 Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
 Precision Inspectors, Testers, and Related Workers
 689 Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
 693 Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
 Plant and System Operators
 694 Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
 695 Power plant operators (pt 693)
 696 Stationary engineers (pt 693, 7668)
 699 Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)

OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS

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

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

- Woodworking Machine Operators**
- 726 Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators
(7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
- 727 Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
- 728 Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
- 729 Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
- 733 Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
- Printing Machine Operators**
- 734 Printing machine operators (7443, 7643)
- 735 Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
- 736 Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
- 737 Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)
- Textile, Apparel, and Furnishings Machine Operators**
- 738 Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
- 739 Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators
(7452, 7652)
- 743 Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
- 744 Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
- 745 Shoe machine operators (7656)
- 747 Pressing machine operators (7657)
- 748 Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
- 749 Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)
- Machine Operators, Assorted Materials**
- 753 Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
- 754 Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
- 755 Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
- 756 Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
- 757 Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators
(7476, 7666, 7676)
- 758 Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
- 759 Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
- 763 Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
- 764 Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
- 765 Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)
- 766 Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, exc. food (7675)
- 768 Crushing and grinding machine operators (pt 7477, pt 7677)
- 769 Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
- 773 Motion picture projectionists (pt 7479)
- 774 Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
- Miscellaneous and not specified machine operators:
- 777 Miscellaneous and not specified machine operators
- 779 Machine operators, not specified
- Fabricators, Assemblers, and Hand Working Occupations**
- 783 Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
- 784 Solderers and blazers (7333, 7533, 7717)

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

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

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

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations**Motor Vehicle Operators**

803 Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
 804 Truck drivers, heavy (8212, 8213)
 805 Truck drivers, light (8214)
 806 Driver-sales workers (8218)
 808 Bus drivers (8215)
 809 Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
 813 Parking lot attendants (874)
 814 Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)

Transportation Occupations, Except Motor Vehicles**Rail Transportation Occupations**

823 Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
 824 Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
 825 Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
 826 Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)

Water Transportation Occupations

828 Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (pt 8241, 8242)
 829 Sailors and deckhands (8243)
 833 Marine engineers (8244)
 834 Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)

Material Moving Equipment Operators

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

APPENDIX I: Occupation Codes (continued)

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers
863 Supervisors, handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
864 Helpers, mechanics and repairers (863)
Helpers, Construction and Extractive Occupations
865 Helpers, construction trades (8641-8645, 8648)
866 Helpers, surveyor (8646)
867 Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
869 Construction laborers (871)
873 Production helpers (861, 862)
Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers
875 Garbage collectors (8722)
876 Stevedores (8723)
877 Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
878 Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
883 Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
885 Garage and service station related occupations (873)
887 Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
888 Hand packers and packagers (8761)
889 Laborers, except construction (8769)

905 Unemployed, last worked in Armed Forces since 1975
909 Unemployed, last worked in 1974 or earlier

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data ItemsItem
NumberTitleMedian Calculation

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

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

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

Mean Calculation

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

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

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

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

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

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
H26-27	<u>Number of Person Records Following This Housing Unit Record</u> Users interested in tabulating household size or persons in unit may use this item, provided that records for persons in group quarters are first screened out. Persons-in-group-quarters records are identified by a code of 1-8 in P28 (Group Quarters Type) or by code 0 in P35 or several other items..
H62	<u>Farm Status</u> The definition of a farm was changed between 1970 and 1980. 1) When tallying farm residence under the current (1980) definition, Sales of Farm Products (H62) must be code 5 or 6. 2) When tallying farm residence under the previous (1970) definition, Acreage of Property (H61) must be 2 with Sales of Farm Products 3 or greater, or Acreage of Property (H61) must be code 3 with Sales of Farm Products (H62) code 2 or greater.
H117 to H173	<u>Allocation of ...</u> See the discussion of allocation flags beginning on page 33.
P2	<u>Relationship</u> In order to separately identify family and nonfamily householders, which allows identification of persons in families and unrelated individuals, screen on H104, household type. If H104 = 1-3 the householder (P2 = 00) is a family householder and, hence, a member of a family; if H104 = 4, the householder is a nonfamily householder, and thus, an unrelated individual. If the user is working only with person records, one can make the same distinction by examining the person record next following a particular householder record. If that subsequent persons relationship is 01 to 05, a family member is present and the householder is thus a family householder. If the subsequent person's relationship is 06 to 11 or 00, then no relative is present in the same household as the original householder. This results from the fact that person records within household are in sort by the code in P2.
P8-9, P10	<u>Age, Quarter of Birth</u> To reconstruct year of birth, subtract the age in years from 1980, then subtract 1 from the result if the quarter of birth is code 1 to 3. Year of birth is "1890 or earlier" if age code 90 or if age is code 89 and quarter of birth is code 1 to 3.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
P12-13	Race

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

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

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
	3) Number of vehicles used to travel to work = (total workers who drive alone) +(Total workers in 2-person carpools divided by 2) + (total workers in 3-person carpools divided by 3) + (total workers in 4-person carpools divided by 4) + (total workers in 5-person carpools divided by 5) + total workers in 6-person carpools divided by 6) + (total workers in 7-or-more person carpools divided by 7).
	4) Person per private vehicle = number of workers using car, truck or van (P65-66 codes 01-03) divided by the number of vehicles used in travel to work.
	5) Number of carpool vehicles = total vehicles used in travel to work minus vehicles of workers who drive alone.
	6) Persons per carpool = Number of workers who share driving, drive others only, or ride as passenger only (P67 codes 2-4) divided by number of carpool vehicles used in travel to work.

P69 and
P70Work Disability Status

The universe for Work Disability Status in census tabulations is noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years of age (P8-9 codes 16 to 64 and P2 not equal to 10).

P81

Labor Force Status

- 1) Persons 15 years old have Labor Force Status code 0, meaning that Labor Force Status is not defined for persons of this age. However, in census tabulations showing data for universes such as 'householders' that include 15 year olds, these persons are tabulated in the 'not in labor force' categories by definition.
- 2) With a Job but Not at Work:

Persons whose Labor Force Status is 2 may have a Year Last Worked (P80) value of 1-7.
- 3) The term 'worker' is defined as follows:
 - a) For tabulations of place-of-work items, worker is defined as Labor Force Status code 1 and code 4;
 - b) For the derived measure 'Nonworkers per 100 workers' the denominator 'Worker' is defined as Labor Force Status codes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; the numerator, as codes 0 and 6+.
 - c) In tabulations of Labor Force Status in 1979, including 'Workers in 1979,' the term 'worker' is determined from Work Last Year, P94.

APPENDIX I: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
	4) Labor Force Status is determined by job activity during the reference week, which for many persons was the week prior to April 1, 1980. Labor Force Status in 1979, including 'Workers in 1979,' is determined from Work Last Year, P94.

- P87-89 Industry
- Industry is usually tallied for one of the following two universes:
- 1) Employed--Labor Force Status codes 1 or 2;
 - 2) Experienced civilian labor force--Labor Force Status codes 1, 2, or 3, with Year Last Worked 1 to 6.

Two other universes are used less often:

- 3) Experienced unemployed--Labor Force Status code 3 with Year Last Worked codes 1 to 6.
- 4) Labor reserve--Labor Force Status code 6, with Year Last Worked codes 1 to 4.

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

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

- P90-92 Occupation
- Occupation is usually tallied for one of four the universes discussed above under industry.
- Occupation codes 905 and 909 are relevant for the experienced civilian labor force, experienced unemployed, and labor reserve universes, but not for the employed.

- P93 Class of Worker
- The universe for Class of Worker is the same as for Occupation or Industry with the addition of Armed Forces (Labor Force Status codes 4 and 5) which has code 2, Federal government.
- The experienced unemployed who last worked in 1974 or earlier cannot be identified from the Class of Worker codes. They can be identified from either Industry code 992 or Occupation code 909.

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
	Code 6, "employee of own corporation," is tallied with code 1, "private wage and salary worker." In tabulations, it is sometimes shown as a sub-category of 'private, wage and salary worker.'

	<u>Code</u>
Private wage and salary worker	1, 6
Employee of own corporation	6

P94 Labor Force Status in 1979

- 1) Categories of Labor Force Status in 1979:
- In labor force in 1979 = Work Last Year (P94) is 1, or Weeks Unemployed in 1979 (P99) is 1-52.

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

2) Year-Round Full-Time Workers:

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

- In census tabulations showing data for universes such as "householders" and "families," persons 15 years old are tabulated as "Not in labor force in 1979" or "Did not work in 1979" by definition. In tabulations of Weeks Unemployed in 1979 for such universes, persons 15 years old are tabulated as "With no unemployment in 1979" by definition.
- The term "Week looking for work in 1979" is used interchangeably with "Weeks unemployed in 1979."

P101-P105

Income in 1979 By Type

P106-P110

P111-P115

P116-P120

P121-P124

P125-P128

P129-P133

P134-P138

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

APPENDIX J: Notes on Selected Data Items (continued)

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Title</u>
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P140 to P193	<u>Allocation of . . .</u>
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See the discussion of allocation flags beginning on page 33.

For other data items

See the Glossary. Many common derived variables are explained.

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

Glossary

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

Geographic areas included in the 1980 census for the presentation of data are defined in the Glossary. These definitions provide information on the defining characteristics of an area, how the area is represented on maps, which 1980 census products contain data for the area, the approximate number of units for each area, and the type of geographic codes assigned to an area. Maps showing the boundaries of census regions and divisions (figure 3) and standard metropolitan statistical areas

(figure 4) are included in the Glossary as references. Chapter 4 "Geography" of Part A - Text of the Users' Guide describes the geographic areas, maps, and geographic reference products used in the 1980 census.

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

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

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

ACCESS. See HOUSING UNIT

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY. See FARM RESIDENCE; RENT, CONTRACT; VALUE

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

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

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

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

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

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

Historical comparability: Activity 5 years ago was first asked in 1970. The responses distinguishing between working at a job or business "full time" or "part time" are new for 1980. In 1970, information on work in 1965 was complemented by questions on

occupation and industry 5 years ago, neither of which were included for 1980.

See also: RESIDENCE IN 1975

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

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

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

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

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

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

Because of the central importance of the data on age, the question contains redundancies. The age entry on the basic tape record is derived from the FOSDIC entries of quarter and year of birth. For those persons who do not provide this information but who do provide "age at last birthday," the

census enumerator or clerk uses an equivalency table to mark the appropriate FOSDIC circles. The item "age at last birthday" is used only secondarily because of the tendency of some people, in reporting their ages, to round off to "0" or "5" (and to report even rather than odd numbers). The write-in entries of month and year of birth are requested because some people have difficulty with (and therefore skip) the FOSDIC marking system in this question.

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

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

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

See also: AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER

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

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

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

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

Historical comparability: Obtained in each census since 1940.

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

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

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

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

AGE OF STRUCTURE. See YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

AGED, HOMES FOR. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

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

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

Central system. A central installation designed to deliver cooled air to a number of rooms in a house or apartment. The system may have individual room controls.

In an apartment building, a central system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments.

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

None. No air conditioning present.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

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

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

Alaska Native villages are identified on the Alaska subdivision maps in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Alaska Native villages are also shown on Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps. It should be noted that Alaska Native villages do not have boundaries that are defined by legal descriptions, and therefore the boundaries shown on the census maps

are only indicative of the approximate extent of a village; for those that correspond to a city or census designated place, the limits of such a place are construed to coincide with the extent of the Alaska Native village.

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

ALEUT POPULATION. See RACE

ALIENS. See CITIZENSHIP

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

AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE USAGE. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION. See RACE

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

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

20 percent or more of the persons or housing units in the 1980 Census were substituted are shown in PC80-1-B reports, Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data." (For a fuller discussion of nonsampling errors, see the Users' Guide, Part A, chapter 6, "Data Limitations," report appendixes on "Accuracy of the Data," or the "Technical Information" section in tape technical documentation.) Additional evaluation of the counts for reservations will be done when more information is available and a fuller explanation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Each American Indian reservation was assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau. Enumeration districts (ED's) and block groups (BG's) which are inside boundaries of reservations are designated with an "N" in the ED prefix field in tape files.

Data summaries for American Indian reservations are included in STF's 2B, 2C, 4B, and 4C, and reports PC80-1-B and -C and HC80-1-A and -B. Population and housing counts for reservations are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Also, a population subject report (PC80-2 series) presenting additional data on American Indian reservations is also planned.

Summaries on tape and in PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A show data not only for the reservation totals, but also for parts of reservations that cross State or county boundaries. Reservation data can also be derived from MARF, STF 1A, and STF 3A by the addition of component ED or BG summaries. Maps outlining reservation boundaries are included in the PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. Reservation boundaries are also shown on detailed Metropolitan Map Series, place, and county maps.

Historical comparability: Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 information because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, new enumeration techniques, and other procedural changes made for the 1980 census.

AMERICAN INDIAN SUBRESERVATION AREAS. Entities known as "areas," "chapters," "districts," "segments," or "communities," are associated with some American Indian reservations and were identified for the Census Bureau for the 1980 census by tribal governments or the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In a few cases, such subreservation areas extend

beyond reservation boundaries or are located entirely outside the reservation (off-reservation). American Indian subreservations recognized for the 1980 census are identified by a unique 3-digit code.

Data for subreservations are not summarized in regular census tabulations; however, subreservation data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from special tabulations. (For further information regarding subreservation areas, please write Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: American Indian subreservation areas were not identified separately in previous censuses.

AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBAL TRUST LANDS. Some American Indian reservations have tribal trust lands in the vicinity of the reservation. The Bureau of Indian Affairs identified these areas for the 1980 census. Tribal trust lands are located outside the reservation boundary (off-reservation) and are associated with a specific reservation.

Population and housing counts for tribal trust lands are scheduled to be included in a supplementary report (PC80-S1 series). Additional information for these areas may be included in special reports or unpublished tabulations. Also, such data can be obtained from the Census Bureau on a cost-reimbursable basis from special tabulations. (For further information regarding the geography for tribal trust lands, please write to Population Division, Racial Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.)

Historical comparability: Tribal trust lands (off-reservation) were not identified in previous censuses.

ANCESTRY. A person's self-identified origin, descent, lineage, nationality group, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 14 on page 65).

This question was asked of persons regardless of how many generations their ancestors had been in this country. Persons were asked to write in the name of the group with which they most closely identify. Those who thought of themselves as having more than one origin were asked to write in their multiple ancestry, e.g., German-Irish. Instructions specified that religious groups were not to be reported as ancestry groups.

The open-ended write-in item on ancestry was coded in census

processing offices into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 400 categories. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, e.g., Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and one for English. Census basic record and public-use microdata files represent over 400 x 400 possible combinations. Selected three-ancestry combinations expected to be frequently reported were also coded, but, otherwise, whenever three or more ancestries are entered in a single response, only the first two were coded. Persons indicating two or more ancestries are shown in tabulations under "multiple ancestry" and may be counted more than once in tabulations of selected multiple-ancestry groups.

Most tabulations presenting counts of persons by ancestry show (a) the following single-ancestry groups: Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian (selected categories), Scottish, Swedish, Ukrainian, and other; (b) the number of persons reporting multiple ancestry, and the following selected multiple-ancestry groups: English and other group(s), French and other group(s), German and other group(s), Irish and other group(s), Italian and other group(s), and Polish and other group(s); and (c) ancestry not specified. Ancestry not specified includes nonresponses, also shown separately, as well as responses indicating religious groups, and unclassifiable responses. Only STF 4 presents more categories of ancestry than this at the State level or below.

Tabulations in STF 4 which present characteristics of specific ancestry groups at the State level or below present data for six single-ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—and for four additional groups which vary from State to State. These four variable groups are the largest single- and/or multiple-ancestry groups in that State exclusive of (a) the six groups cited above, (b) all groups listed separately in the race and Spanish-origin questions, and (c) the category "American."

Historical comparability: The ancestry question, asked for the first time in 1980, in large part replaces a 1970 question on country of birth of parents, which together with the question on place of birth of the individual, identified the two generations comprising persons of foreign stock. There is no direct comparability between 1980 ancestry data (which refers to ancestry for an unlimited number of generations) and

1970 data on country of origin of persons of foreign stock.

See also: CITIZENSHIP; IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF; LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME; LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

APARTMENTS. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ARMED FORCES, PERSONS IN. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

ARMED FORCES STATUS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

ARMED FORCES STATUS IN 1975. See ACTIVITY IN 1975

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange). A system of 7-bit codes developed by a committee of the United States of America Standards Institute as the standard code for presenting computerized information to be interchanged with another party. ASCII, along with EBCDIC, is an optional recording language which can be specified on 9-track tape copies sold by the Census Bureau.

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

ASKING PRICE. See VALUE

ASKING RENT. See RENT, CONTRACT

AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE. The number of passenger cars available at home for the use of the members of the household, ascertained for occupied housing units. The term automobile includes station wagons, but excludes vans, pickups, or larger trucks. Cars rented or leased for one month or more, company cars, and police and government cars are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. (Household members include lodgers or other nonrelatives living in the unit.)

Dismantled or dilapidated cars or immobile cars used only as a source of power for some piece of machinery are excluded from this category. The statistics do not measure the number of automobiles privately owned or the number of households owning automobiles. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H28 on page 62).

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed that the percent of households with three or more cars was understated.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960. Earlier counts, however, excluded taxicabs.

See also: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE; VEHICLES AVAILABLE; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

BARRIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

BASIC RECORD TAPE (BRT). Census Bureau computer tapes containing the records of edited census information about each housing unit and each person. Neither names of individuals nor addresses are included in these records. Basic record tapes are confidential and access to them is restricted to census personnel for use in developing statistical summaries and public-use microdata.

BATHROOMS. The presence of bathroom facilities, ascertained for all occupied and vacant housing units. This question was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H25 on page 62).

Complete bathroom. A room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the 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 (see questionnaire item H24 on page 63).

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

BCD (Binary Coded Decimal). A system of character-coding in which decimal digits, alphabetic letters, and special characters are represented in terms of 6-bit codes. BCD is the recording language used on 7-track tape copies sold by the Census Bureau.

BIRTH, PLACE OF. See NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

BIT. A contraction of the term "binary digit"; it is the smallest unit used to represent information in a binary system.

A measure of recording density on magnetic tape. Data tapes available from the Census Bureau are prepared in densities of 800, 1,600, or 6,250 bits per inch.

See also: BYTE; DENSITY (TAPE)

BLACK POPULATION. See RACE

BLOCK. Normally a rectangular piece of land, bounded by four streets. However, a block may also be irregular in shape or bounded by railroad tracks, streams, or other features. Blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, census tracts, or block numbering areas (BNAs). They may cross place boundaries and the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's). When blocks cross place boundaries and, in 20 States (figure 1 lists these States), when they cross MCD boundaries, separate statistical summaries are presented for each part of the block.

Census blocks are normally compact units, but there are important exceptions. For example, in some suburbs, houses cluster around cul-de-sacs. In these areas a census block may be fairly large since only those features that serve as the perimeter of an enclosed area are treated as block boundaries. Also, in those rural areas where they are numbered, blocks may include many square miles, depending on the frequency of intersections of roads, rivers, mountain ridges, or other physical features.

Census data are tabulated by block in all urbanized areas (UA's) and generally for some territory extending beyond the UA boundaries. Data also are tabulated by block in incorporated places with 10,000

or more inhabitants outside UA's, and in other areas which contracted with the Census Bureau for the preparation of block statistics. Places outside of UA's are included in the block statistics program if they met the 10,000 population criterion in the 1970 census, in official Bureau estimates through 1976, or in a special census taken on or before December 31, 1977. Block coverage for qualifying places is within boundaries as of January 1, 1980. Five States contracted for the preparation of block statistics for all of their territory, both urban and rural, not already in the block statistics program. These States are Georgia, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

A block is identified by a 3-digit code which is unique within census tract or, where tracts do not exist, BNA. Since separate summaries are provided for the parts of a block split by a place boundary or, in 20 States, an MCD boundary, tape users often will need to specify the place or MCD code, along with other codes, to retrieve data for a block. Blocks are defined on detailed census maps: Metropolitan Map Series (MMS), Vicinity Map Series (VMS), place and county maps. The extent of block statistics coverage is reflected on maps by the presence of the 3-digit block number and the absence of ED boundaries and numbers.

On census maps, when a block boundary ignores a minor physical feature, such as a railroad track, a "fishhook" symbol across the feature indicates that the block includes area on both sides of the feature. Alternatively, the separate parts of such a block may have identical block numbers, each followed by an asterisk. The maps used for enumeration activities were, of necessity, obtained several years prior to the census and therefore do not reflect recently constructed streets. Only those features shown on the maps can serve as block boundaries.

Statistics were collected for approximately 2.6 million blocks in the 1980 census. Block statistics are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and in file B of Summary Tape File 1 (STF 1B).

Historical comparability: In 1970, block statistics were prepared for UA's (and some territory beyond) located in SMSA's existing at the time of the census, as well as for contract areas. Unlike 1980, they were not prepared for places of 10,000 population or more outside UA's unless done under contract, nor for UA's in not-yet-defined SMSA's.

Some blocks defined for 1970 will have new boundaries in 1980, primarily those on the edges of UA's and other areas of

new development where the street patterns have changed. To help the user notice a change wherever a block has been redefined by splitting or other adjustment, the 1970 block number will generally not be reused. Where blocks were recognized for the 1970 census, their boundaries and numbers generally will be the same in 1980, except for a few areas where blocks were renumbered by local GBF/DIME-File coordinating agencies in order to define more desirable block groups.

BLOCK (Computer). A set of characters on magnetic tape, i.e., that set of data which is separated from others by an interblock gap of .3 to .75 inches and which is read into a computer as a unit; may be referred to as a physical record or recording block. Each block may contain one or more logical records or some fraction of a multi-block logical record.

BLOCK GROUP (BG). A combination of numbered census blocks that is a subdivision of a census tract or block numbering area (BNA) and is defined in all areas for which block statistics are prepared. (In areas where blocks are not numbered, ED's are used instead of BG's.)

BG's are not outlined on census maps, but are defined as that set of numbered blocks sharing the same first digit within a census tract or BNA. For example, Block Group "3" within a particular census tract would include any blocks numbered between 301 and 399. In most cases, the numbering would involve substantially fewer than 50 blocks, since gaps are occasionally left in the numbering; e.g., Block 312 might be followed by Block 316.

BG's are defined within census tract or BNA. They may cross, and be split by, the boundaries of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's), places, congressional districts, urbanized areas, and Indian reservations. When this occurs, statistical summaries (data records) are provided for each component or part. To avoid mistaking a component summary for a complete BG summary, users should carefully study census maps to note any BG's split by place, MCD or CCD, urbanized area, or Indian reservation boundaries.

Congressional district (CD) boundaries are not shown on census maps, so the maps will not be of use in detecting BG's split by CD boundaries.

BG summaries observe boundaries of some areas (specifically, CCD's and, in 10 States, MCD's) which are ignored in summarizing data for the block statistics presentations in reports and on tape. As a result, it occasionally will be necessary

to add BG components together to match the sum of blocks in the same hundreds series.

Statistics will be prepared for almost 200,000 BG's. BG data, together with data for ED's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A, and in any corresponding microfiche. There are no printed data for BG's.

Historical comparability: In areas where BG's were tabulated in 1970, many 1980 BG's will be the same as their 1970 counterparts, with exceptions occurring primarily in areas where tract boundaries have changed or where substantial development has taken place. Also, BG parts, created when BG's are split by the boundaries of higher level areas, will change if such boundaries have changed.

Many areas with BG's in 1980 had data reported by ED's in 1970, a change occasioned in part by the expansion of the block statistics program, and in part because ED's were used for tabulation purposes in 1970 instead of BG's in some block-numbered areas. Where BG's have replaced ED's, there will be little comparability between 1970 ED's and 1980 BG's.

BLOCK LENGTH. The total number of characters contained in one block on magnetic tape.

BLOCK NUMBERING AREA (BNA). An area defined for the purpose of grouping and numbering blocks in block-numbered areas where census tracts have not been defined—typically, in nonSMSA places of 10,000 or more population and in contract block areas. BNA's do not cross county boundaries. They are identified by census tract-type numbers ranging from 9901.00 to 9989.99 which are unique within a county. While BNA numbers are similar to census tract numbers, BNA's are not census tracts and are not included in STF's 2 or 4. BNA's may be split by the boundaries of places, MCD's, and CCD's. Statistical summaries appear in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series for the component parts of BNA's created when BNA's are split by the boundaries of places and, in 20 States, MCD's. (See figure 5, column 3.) Such component summaries appear in STF 1A and 3A when BNA's are split by the boundaries of CCD's in 20 States (see figure 5, column 1), and MCD's in 10 other States and Puerto Rico.

Historical comparability: While BNA's were also used in previous censuses, any historical comparability is generally coincidental.

BLOCKING FACTOR. The number of logical records combined into one block.

BOARDED-UP STATUS. Determined for vacant units intended for year-round use. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or similar materials to protect the interior and prevent entry. A single-unit structure or a unit(s) in a multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. This item was ascertained on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item C3 on page 62).

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

BOARDER. See RELATIONSHIP

BOROUGH (in Alaska). See COUNTY

BOXHEAD. The portion of a statistical table in which are located the captions for individual columns together with needed classifying and qualifying spanner heads. Spanner heads may appear across one or more column heads to add further descriptive captions to the columns.

See also: HEADING; STUB

BUSINESS, TYPE OF. See INDUSTRY

BYTE. That group of bits normally taken to represent a character in a machine-readable file.

CAR COMMUTING. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

CARPOOLING. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

CARS AVAILABLE. See AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE

CELL. A field containing a single number, usually a count of some kind of unit, such as persons or housing units possessing some kind of characteristic (for example, a certain age or number of rooms). In a statistical table with rows and columns of numbers, a cell constitutes the intersection of one row and one column. Sometimes also termed tally cell or data item.

CENSPAC (Census Software Package). A generalized data retrieval system developed by the Census Bureau for use with census statistical data files. CENSPAC provides file-processing capabilities for summary data files and, to a lesser extent, microdata files. CENSPAC is written in ANSI COBOL.

CENSUS. A survey in which information is collected from every unit, for example, person, company, or institution, in the survey universe; in other words, it is a 100-percent sample. The most widely known census among those conducted by the Census Bureau is the decennial

census of population and housing, which aims to count all persons and housing units in the United States. In practice, the term "census" is occasionally also applied to a few programs or surveys that do not involve complete counts of the entire survey universe (for example, the census of transportation).

See also: ECONOMIC CENSUSES

CENSUS AREA (in Alaska). See COUNTY

CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION (CCD). A statistical subdivision of a county, roughly comparable to a minor civil division (MCD). CCD's are defined in 20 States (figure 1 lists these States) which do not have MCD's suitable for reporting census statistics (i.e., the MCD's have lost their original significance, are very small in population, have frequent boundary changes, and/or have indefinite boundaries). CCD's are established cooperatively by the Census Bureau and both State and local government authorities. They are generally defined by boundary features that seldom change and can be easily located, such as roads, rivers, and powerlines.

CCD boundaries are represented on detailed census maps, such as MMS/VMS sheets and county maps. In addition, CCD outlines appear at a small scale on maps published in several 1980 reports. CCD's, in alphabetic sequence, are assigned unique, incremental 3-digit numeric codes within counties.

Statistics for about 5,500 CCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: In 1980, CCD's are defined in one fewer State than in 1970—North Dakota returned to the use of its MCD's (townships). In the past, cities with 10,000 or more inhabitants generally were defined as separate CCD's. When these cities annexed territory, CCD boundaries also had to be adjusted. For 1980, many of these CCD boundaries were revised to conform with census tract boundaries where tracts exist, and permanent physical features elsewhere, in an attempt to minimize future CCD boundary adjustments. CCD's which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of the PC80-1-A reports for States with CCD's.

CENSUS SUBAREA. A statistical subdivision of a "census area" or borough (county equivalent) in Alaska. Census subareas take the place of minor civil divisions (MCD's) or census county divisions (CCD's).

Historical comparability: In 1970, Alaska county equivalents were called

"divisions," and some were subdivided further. Some of the census subareas used in the 1980 census approximate the 1970 divisions or their subdivisions.

CENSUS TRACT. A small statistical subdivision of a county. Tracts generally have stable boundaries. When census tracts are established, they are designed to be relatively homogeneous areas with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Tracts generally have between 2,500 and 8,000 residents.

All standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) recognized for the 1980 census have census tracts. Most of these SMSA's are completely tracted, but seven SMSA's newly created as a result of the 1980 census include outlying counties which are not tracted. In addition, an estimated 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside SMSA's. Five States and the District of Columbia are entirely tracted: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. In all, there are over 43,300 census tracts for the 1980 census (including 465 in Puerto Rico).

Census tract boundaries are established cooperatively by local Census Statistical Areas Committees and the Census Bureau in accordance with guidelines that impose limitations on population size and specify the need for visible boundaries. Geographic shape and area size of tracts are of relatively minor importance. Tract boundaries are established with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts observe county lines and cover all of the territory within each tracted county. Within a county, tract boundaries may be split by other geographic boundaries.

Census tracts are identified by a 4-digit basic code and may have a 2-digit suffix, e.g., 6059.02. On tape, the decimal is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix. In such cases, tapes give the 4-digit code followed by two blanks.

Leading zeros in a tract number (e.g., 0025.02) do not appear on the maps (e.g., 25.02).

Tract numbers are always unique within a county, and, except for the New York SMSA, are also unique within an SMSA. All valid census tract numbers are in the range 0001 to 9899.99; a number between 9901 and 9989.99 denotes a block numbering area (BNA).

Census tract boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps, such as place and county maps. In addition, census tract outline maps are being created for each SMSA and each tracted county

outside SMSA's. Tract outline maps show only those streets and physical features which serve as census tract boundaries. In addition, the boundaries of places, MCD's, CCD's, counties, and States appear on tract outline maps.

Census tract data are presented in STF's 1A, 1B, 2A, 3A, and 4A, and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports. In STF 1A and 3A, tract data are presented in hierarchical sequence within place within MCD or CCD. In a case where a tract is split by place, MCD, or CCD boundaries, the tape files will have summaries for each of its parts. To get data for the whole tract, it will be necessary to add up the components. In STF 1B the situation is similar except that MCD boundaries are observed in only 20 States and Puerto Rico. (See figure 5, column 3.) MCD boundaries in the other 10 States with MCD's and CCD boundaries in the remaining 20 States are ignored. In the major summaries for census tracts—those in STF 2A and 4A and in PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports—tract summaries observe the boundaries of places of 10,000 or more population. Separate summaries provide totals for split tracts.

Historical comparability: Census tracts are defined with an overall goal of census-to-census comparability. Some 1970 tracts have been subdivided due to increased population, but the new tracts can be recombined by the user for comparison with 1970 tracts. This affects about 8 percent of all 1970 tracts. Other changes have included combinations of two or more small 1970 tracts (less than 1 percent of all 1970 tracts) and adjustments to tract boundaries where old boundary features have disappeared or better boundaries (e.g., freeways) have come into being. In a few areas, local Census Statistical Areas Committees undertook extensive redefinition of census tracts.

Census Tracts reports, PHC80-2, include 1970-1980 tract comparability tables. 1980 tracts which were split, combined, or had boundary realignments affecting areas with 100 or more people are listed, along with the 1970 tracts or parts of tracts to which they correspond. The list is presented both ways: 1970 tracts in terms of 1980 counterparts, and 1980 tracts in terms of 1970 counterparts. Since the affected parts of individual tracts (e.g., individual blocks) are not specified, the comparability list essentially serves to draw attention to areas which should be studied further on 1980 and 1970 maps, preferably those which show detail by block.

Both the number of tracted counties and the number of census tracts increased by over 20 percent between 1970 and

1980. The reporting of data for split tracts has also increased. Whereas 1970 Census Tracts reports gave data for tract parts created when tracts were split by the boundaries of only those places with 25,000 or more population, 1980 reports observe boundaries of places as small as 10,000. 1980 STF's 2 and 4 present data for the components of split tracts, as well as for whole tracts, whereas their 1970 counterparts did not provide separate summaries for the components of split tracts.

CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD). An area of high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by a high traffic flow. A CBD follows census tract boundaries, i.e., it consists of one or more whole census tracts.

CBD's are identified only in central cities of SMSA's and other cities with a population of 50,000 or more, and are designated by local Census Statistical Areas Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. However, some eligible cities have chosen not to participate in the CBD delineation program. CBD's generally do not extend beyond the boundaries of the city. The CBD's now recognized were delineated for the 1977 economic censuses. The Bureau does not plan to prepare 1980 statistics for CBD's, but users may derive data by aggregating data for component census tracts or smaller areas. Records for such areas in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme report and on machine-readable 1980 files include a CBD code when the area is in a CBD.

Historical comparability: At the time of the 1970 census, CBD's were defined only in cities of 100,000 or more persons.

CENTRAL CITY. The largest city, or one of the largest cities, in an SMSA or urbanized area (UA). Most central cities are named in the title of their SMSA and/or UA.

Central City of an Urbanized Area. Generally, the largest incorporated place in an urbanized area. While a total urbanized area must have at least 50,000 inhabitants, there is no minimum size for central cities (the smallest in 1980 was under 12,000). Other cities in the UA are generally designated as central cities if they have a population of 250,000 or more, or for place of 15,000 to 250,000 if they are at least one third the population of the largest place in the area. However, in the UAs designated prior to the 1980 census, central city designations have not been changed, even if an additional

place achieved eligibility through population growth between 1970 and 1980.

In Hawaii and Puerto Rico, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are used as central cities. In the New York-Northeastern New Jersey UA, there are two central cities not included in the area title: Jersey City, N.J. and Newark, N.J.

Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities (see Extended Cities).

Central City of an SMSA. The rules for designating central cities of SMSAs at the time of the 1970 and 1980 censuses were similar but not identical to those for designating central cities of UA's. SMSA central cities appear in area titles except for the Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. SMSA, which has no central cities, and Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton, Pa., which are the central cities of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA. Data on central cities of SMSAs refer to the legal corporate boundaries and include any rural population (see Extended Cities).

Most SMSA central cities are also UA central cities and vice versa, but there are a few exceptions.

1. Some UA central cities are not SMSA central cities:

- Where the county (or counties; or cities and towns in New England) containing a UA does not qualify as an SMSA because it does not have at least 100,000 population (75,000 in New England), and the UA has no city with at least 50,000 population.
- Where a very large UA and an SMSA contain one or more smaller UA areas within its boundaries. Examples are Joliet, Aurora, and Elgin, Illinois, which are central cities of separate UAs within the Chicago SMSA.

2. Some SMSA central cities are not UA central cities:

- Where an SMSA central city is not part of a UA. For example, Lompoc, California is not in any UA but lies within the Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, California SMSA.
- Where an SMSA central city does not qualify as the central city of a UA. For example, the Chicago, Illinois-Northwestern Indiana UA includes the urbanized part of the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Indiana SMSA. Although those three

cities are central cities of their SMSA, they do not qualify as central cities of the larger UA.

c. Where a pre-1980 UA name was changed to include a place that had been added to an SMSA name. For example, Pasco was added to the Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, Washington SMSA in 1978, but the UA name was not revised for the 1980 census.

Historical Comparability: Prior to 1980 the criteria for designating central cities were more restrictive (see Urbanized Area). There were also no urbanized area central cities outside SMSAs (see 1.a., above).

CHILDREN. See RELATIONSHIP

CHILDREN EVER BORN. Total live births born to women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Respondents were instructed to include children born to the woman before her present marriage, children no longer living, children born to the woman who were still living in the home, as well as children away from home. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 20 on page 65).

Typical presentations include categories for 10-year age groups: 15 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, and separately for ever-married women as well as for women regardless of marital status in the age group. Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitations: These data are assumed to be less complete for illegitimate than for legitimate births. An evaluation study after the 1970 census found that the census overstated the number of women with no children ever born, relative to the results of reinterviews, that is, more women had had children than 1970 census data indicated.

Historical comparability: A similar question has been asked in each census since 1890 except those in 1920 and 1930; however, prior to 1970 the question was restricted to women who had ever been married. Most tabulations in 1970 were restricted to ever-married women.

CITIZENSHIP. Information on citizenship is derived from responses to two questions, one on State or foreign country of birth, and one on naturalization of the foreign born. Citizenship was determined on a sample

basis (see questionnaire item 12 on page 65).

Citizen. Native-born persons and foreign-born persons who have become naturalized. It is assumed, for this purpose, that all natives are citizens.

Native. Persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, U.S. Virgin Islands, other outlying areas of the U.S., or at sea, as reported in question 11, and any other persons who report that they were born abroad of American parents in question 12a.

Naturalized. Foreign-born persons who have completed all naturalization procedures and upon whom the rights of citizenship have been conferred.

Not a citizen. Foreign-born persons who are not citizens, including persons who have begun but not completed naturalization.

The census question on naturalization does not attempt to determine whether a noncitizen's residence in the U.S. is legal.

Limitations: An evaluation study after the 1970 census found an overstatement of the "naturalized" category and an understatement in the noncitizen category in the census relative to a reinterview survey. Persons undergoing the naturalization process but not having completed it may tend to report themselves as naturalized.

Historical comparability: Citizenship was first asked in a census in 1970, when the term "alien" was used instead of "not a citizen."

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

CLASS OF WORKER. Classification of workers according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. Class of worker is generally tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, but it is also obtained for 15-year-olds and persons not currently employed who have worked since 1975, in which case the data refer to the person's most recent employer or business. The determination of class of worker is independent of occupation and industry classifications, but refers to the same job. These data were collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 30 on page 66).

Private wage and salary workers. Employees of a private company, business, or individual who work for wages, salary, commissions, tips, or payment in kind. Work for wages or salary from settlement houses.

churches, unions, and other nonprofit organizations is also included, as are those self-employed persons whose business is incorporated.

Employee of own corporation.

Persons who own all or most of the stock in a privately held corporation and often consider themselves to be self-employed. In fact, they are classified as private wage and salary workers.

Government workers. Persons who work for any governmental unit regardless of the activity of the particular agency. Employees of public schools, government-owned bus lines, government-owned electric power utilities, etc. are included, but employees of private organizations which do contract work for government agencies are not included.

Government workers include persons elected to paid offices. Persons on active duty in the Armed Forces are assigned a Federal government class of worker code in the computer editing operation; however, the Bureau's class-of-worker tabulations are limited to civilians. The "government workers" category is subdivided by the level of government: Federal government workers, State government workers, and local government workers.

In some States, teachers in elementary and secondary schools, who are local government workers, tend to report themselves as State government workers. The result is likely to be an overstatement of the number of State government workers.

Self-employed workers. Persons who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operate a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conduct enterprises on their own. Persons whose own business is incorporated are counted as employees of their corporation and are tabulated in the "private wage and salary workers" category.

Unpaid family workers. Persons who work without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the spouse of the owner

of a business or farm. About one-half of the unpaid family workers are farm laborers. Unpaid family workers who reported working fewer than 15 hours during the reference week were not considered to be "at work" in the determination of labor force status.

Historical comparability: Class-of-worker data have been collected since 1940. Level of government and "employee of own corporation" were not collected as separate categories before 1970. Since persons who reported being employees of their own corporations were counted in 1970 and 1980 as private wage and salary workers, there is probably an overstatement of the self-employed category in figures for 1940 to 1960. 1970 and 1980 data are comparable.

COCENTS (COBOL Census Tabulation System). A generalized computer program written in COBOL and developed by the Census Bureau for the production of statistical tables from microdata files.

COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION (CV). The ratio of the standard error (square root of the variance) to the value being estimated, usually expressed in terms of a percentage (also known as the relative standard deviation). Thus, if the mean for the earnings of part time employees (based on a sample) was \$2,000 and the standard deviation of that figure was \$200, the CV would be 10 percent. The lower the CV, the higher the relative reliability of the estimate.

See also: STANDARD ERROR; VARIANCE

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE. See ACTIVITY IN 1975; LABOR FORCE STATUS; SCHOOL LEVEL; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COLLEGE DORMITORIES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

COLLEGE GRADUATE. See SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

COLLEGE TEACHERS. See OCCUPATION

COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT OR MEDICAL OFFICE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; VALUE

COMMUTING. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

COMPLETE COUNT. Data obtained from the entire population and all housing units. Those questions asked of everyone (i.e., those which appear on both the short and long forms) are known as "complete-count questions."

"Complete-count data" are tabulations of questions which are based on responses drawn from all questionnaires, i.e., 100 percent. Responses to the complete-count questions on the long forms may be tabulated alone or in cross-classification with responses to sample questions on the long form. The resulting figures are sample data, that is, estimates rather than complete counts.

COMPLETE KITCHEN FACILITIES. See KITCHEN FACILITIES

COMPUTER OUTPUT MICROFORM (COM). The transfer of information from a computer to microfilm or microfiche through an intermediate photographic device but without intermediate display on paper.

CONDITION OF HOUSING. See PLUMBING FACILITIES

CONDOMINIUM STATUS. A type of ownership of an apartment in a building—or a house in a development—where ownership of common areas is shared. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H9 on page 62).

Condominium. Ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similar units and hold a common or joint-ownership in common areas, hallways, entrances, elevators, etc. The owner has a deed to the individual unit, and, very likely, a mortgage on the unit, and also holds a common or joint ownership in all common areas, such as grounds, lobbies, and elevators. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such.

Noncondominium. All other types of ownership, including cooperative where a share in a corporation with title to a multi-unit property entitles the owner to occupy a specific unit.

Limitations: In a test survey taken before the census, an overstatement of condominiums was noted. Therefore, an edit was introduced in the 1980 census voiding apparently spurious condominium responses in blocks or enumerations districts with a very small number of such responses on the assumption that condominium units can occur only in groups of several condominium units.

Historical comparability: In 1970, owner-occupied cooperative and condominium housing units were identified together. In 1980, only condominium units are identified. The 1980 item also includes vacant and renter-occupied units, not just

owner-occupied condominium housing units as in 1970.

CONFIDENCE INTERVAL. A range of values around an estimate having a known probability of including the value being estimated, calculated to account for the impact of sampling variability. Given a particular sampling scheme, if all possible samples were selected, then a particular estimate (E) will differ from the average estimate over all possible estimates by no more than the standard error (s.e.) of the estimate about two-thirds of the time. Thus, a 2/3-percent confidence interval is defined as the range from E minus 1 s.e. to E plus 1 s.e. An interval from E minus 2 s.e. to E plus 2 s.e. constitutes a 95-percent confidence interval. If the standard error of an estimate of 2,000 were 200, then a 95-percent confidence interval would be from 1,600 to 2,400, and the data user could be 95 percent confident that the interval included the value being estimated.

CONFIDENTIALITY. In Census Bureau usage, the legal requirement that the Bureau hold answers to census and survey questions in strictest confidence and to publish no data which allows inference of the characteristics of particular persons, housing units, or business establishments or companies. All Bureau of the Census employees are under oath to comply with the law guaranteeing confidentiality, Title 13, U.S. Code.

See also: SUPPRESSION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. One of the 435 State or sub-State areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Two sets of congressional districts are recognized in 1980 census products. Districts of the 97th Congress (1981-1982) are summarized on STF 1A and STF 3A. Districts of the 98th Congress (1983-1984) reflecting redistricting based on the 1980 census, are summarized on STF 1D and STF 3D and in series PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress.

The PHC80-4 reports, issued by State, include a map of the State showing congressional district boundaries in relation to county outlines. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate congressional districts with sufficient clarity. These maps will be republished later in the Congressional District Atlas for the 98th Congress. Congressional district boundaries are not shown on detailed 1980 census maps.

Historical comparability: Districts of the 97th Congress were the same as districts for the 93rd Congress for all but 4 States: New York, California, and Texas, which were redistricted for the 94th Congress; and Tennessee, in which one boundary change took effect for the 95th Congress. 1970 data for these congressional districts were published in Congressional District Data (CDD) report series for the 93rd and 94th Congress, but not including the later change for Tennessee. The Congressional District Data Book republished CDD reports for the 93rd Congress.

CONTRACT RENT. See RENT, CONTRACT

CONVENTIONAL PROCEDURE.

Enumeration method employed in the more sparsely settled areas of the United States in the 1980 census involving door-to-door canvassing of all housing units by enumerators to pick up short-form questionnaires and to ask long-form questions at a statistically selected sample of households. Approximately 10 percent of the population was enumerated using this method.

COOKING FACILITIES. See KITCHEN FACILITIES

COOKING FUEL. See FUEL

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

COSTS. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH. Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth. Persons born in Puerto Rico, in an outlying area of the United States (e.g., Guam), or abroad of American parents (determined in the question on citizenship) are native and therefore are excluded from country-of-birth tabulations. These data come from the place-of-birth question, which also collected information on State of birth for natives, and was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 11 on page 65).

Foreign-born persons were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the U.S. government as of April 1, 1980. The respondent's entry was manually coded in census processing offices into a classification system consisting of over 250 foreign countries or groups of countries, as well as 22 categories for outlying areas of the United States. Most data presentations include 20 to 60 foreign-country categories. Census basic records and

public-use microdata files separately identify 300 countries of birth.

Historical comparability: A similar question on country of birth was asked in 1970.

See also: NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE IN 1975.
See RESIDENCE IN 1975

COUNTY. The primary political and administrative subdivision of a State. In Louisiana, such divisions are called parishes. In Alaska, 23 boroughs and "census areas" are treated as county equivalents for census purposes. Several cities (Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Carson City, Nevada; and 41 Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and thereby constitute primary divisions of their States and are treated the same as counties in census tabulations.

County boundaries are shown on most census maps. A 3-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) county code identifies each county uniquely within State. Counties are numbered in alphabetic sequence, with independent cities numbered separately at the end of the list.

There are 3,215 counties and county equivalents (including 78 in Puerto Rico) recognized for the 1980 census. (See figure 1 for the number of counties by State). Tabulations for all counties appear in STF's 1 through 4, and in PC80-1-A, -B, and -C, HC80-1-A and -B, and PHC80-3 reports. Tabulations for counties of 50,000 or more inhabitants appear in STF 5.

Historical comparability: A number of changes have occurred to county boundaries since 1970. A new set of county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) has been defined for Alaska, and in some cases these county equivalents differ considerably from the census divisions recognized for 1970. In addition, there are minor changes in counties for South Dakota and Hawaii. In Virginia, county boundaries have changed as a result of the creation of new independent cities and annexations by independent cities. Most other changes represent minor adjustments of the boundaries between counties. Those counties which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are noted in footnotes at the end of table 4 of the PC80-1-A report for each State.

COUNTY EQUIVALENT. See COUNTY

COUNTY GROUP. An area with a population of 100,000 or more, generally a group of contiguous counties, identified

on one of the 1980 census public-use microdata samples. The term "county group" is applied loosely, since some of the areas included are single counties, single cities, groups of places, or groups of towns or townships in New England and a few other States—all of which meet the 100,000 minimum population criterion.

Sample A county groups include most individual counties over 100,000 population. Elsewhere, counties are grouped into reasonable analytic units defined with the assistance of State Data Centers, generally observing areas with practical significance in the State, e.g., State planning districts. Sample B county groups allow the identification of most SMSAs with 100,000 or more inhabitants.

County groups are identified by State code (2 digits) and a 3-digit county group code unique within State. Roughly 40 county groups on the 1980 B sample cross State lines (almost all in multi-State SMSAs) and for those areas a State code of 99 is used to avoid identification of a State-part-within-SMSA with fewer than 100,000 inhabitants. County groups are defined on maps included with the 1980 public-use microdata sample documentation. A machine-readable file listing county group components is also available.

Historical comparability: The two "county group" public-use samples issued from the 1970 census used a single county group scheme with little direct comparability to 1980 county groups. 1970 county groups were required to each contain 250,000 persons, rather than 100,000 as in 1980. Many, but far from all, counties with 250,000 or more inhabitants in 1970 are identified on the 1970 county group samples, and these typically are also shown on the 1970 A sample. All SMSAs of 250,000 or more population were identified in 1970, but roughly half of these cannot be matched to 1980 B sample county groups because of SMSA definitional changes between 1970 and 1980.

Outside identified SMSAs, 1970 county groups were based on "functional economic areas" defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. These frequently cross State lines and have little in common with 1980 county groups. The numbering system also changed. 1970 county groups are defined on a wall-size map included with documentation for the 1970 microdata files. A machine-readable file is also available with a record for each county and including the 1970 county group code.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION. See CENSUS COUNTY DIVISION; CENSUS SUBAREA; MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

CROP SALES. See FARM RESIDENCE

CROSS-TABULATIONS. The interrelation of two or more data characteristics, where each of the categories of one variable are repeated for each of the categories of the other variables. A cross-tabulation is denoted where "by" is used as the conjunction between variable terms, for example, age by sex or age by sex by race.

CROWDING. See PERSONS PER ROOM

DATA. (1) Two or more individual information elements (data items), often synonymous with "statistics"; (2) a general term used to denote any or all facts or quantities represented by numbers, letters, or symbols; and (3) basic elements of information that can be processed or produced by a computer.

DATA DICTIONARY. The portion of the technical documentation for census machine-readable data files that includes information for each data element in a record, including the data element's length, number of implied decimal places, and class (code or numeric). The data dictionary is designed for use in machine-readable form as input to a computer program such as CENSPAC.

DATA ITEM. The number or datum appearing in a cell of a tabulation or table.

See also: CELL

DECENNIAL CENSUS. A data collection activity occurring every ten years, i.e., the U.S. census of population and housing conducted in years ending in "0."

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA. Statistics related to the size, density, distribution, social structure, and related characteristics of human populations. As used at the Census Bureau, "demographic data" often refers to socioeconomic data obtained from censuses and surveys of persons, households, and housing units, as distinct from "economic data" collected from business establishments and institutions.

DENSITY (Population). A statistic expressing the number of persons per unit of area (for example, persons per square mile or square kilometer).

DENSITY (Tape). The number of characters or groups of bits recorded on

an inch along the length of tape. Frequently used densities are 800, 1,600, and 6,250 BPI (bits per inch). A particular computer tape drive is capable of reading only certain specified densities on magnetic tape.

DIME (Dual Independent Map Encoding). A technique for editing a geographic base file for completeness. Sometimes the term DIME file is used synonymously with "geographic base file (GBF)."

See also: GBF/DIME-FILES

DIRECT ACCESS. See HOUSING UNIT

DISABILITY. Presence of a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted 6 or more months and which limits or prevents a particular type of activity. Two types of disability were cited on the questionnaire—work disability, which is tabulated for noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years old; and public transportation disability, which is tabulated for noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years old and for noninstitutional persons 65 years old and over. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 19 on page 65).

The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 months or more. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech would be considered a health condition, whereas pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally would not be considered a health condition.

Categories of work disability status are as follows:

With a work disability. Persons who have a health condition which limits the kind or amount of work or prevents working at a job or business. A person is limited in the kind of work he or she can do if the person has a health condition which restricts his or her choice of jobs. A person is limited in amount of work if he or she is not able to work at a full time (35 or more hours per week) job or business. Within this category, tabulations are frequently provided on the number of persons with a work disability who are not in the labor force.

Prevented from working. Persons not in the labor force who have a health condition which prevents working at any job or business.

Public transportation disability category is as follows:

With a public transportation disability. Persons who have a health condition which makes it difficult or impossible to use buses,

trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Limitations: The disability item was included in the 1980 census because of the need for local area data on the relative prevalence of work and public transportation disabled persons. The decision to include the item was made even though there was test evidence that there was likely to be a problem with data reliability. Specifically, an analysis of the 1976 National Content Test, which collected disability information in both an original interview and a subsequent reinterview, showed that the indexes of inconsistency for responses to the work and public transportation disability questions were in the moderate to high range.

Historical comparability: The 1970 disability item was concerned only with work disability and did not attempt to identify persons with a public transportation disability. The 1970 item did not contain a clause restricting disability to those resulting from a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

DISCLOSURE. See CONFIDENTIALITY; SUPPRESSION

DIVISION (Census Geographic). A census geographic division is one of the nine groups of States which are subdivisions of the four census geographic regions of the United States. (See figure 3.) Census geographic divisions are identified by a 1-digit code which is also the first digit of the 2-digit census geographic code for each State in the division.

Historical comparability: Census divisions have remained unchanged since the 1910 census, except for the expansion of the Pacific Division to include Alaska and Hawaii.

DIVORCE. See MARITAL STATUS

DURATION OF VACANCY. See VACANCY, DURATION OF

EARNINGS. See INCOME TYPE

EBCDIC (Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code). A character set using 8-bit codes designed for use with IBM 360/370 computers. EBCDIC, along with ASCII, is an optional recording language which can be specified on 9-track tape copies sold by the Census Bureau.

ECONOMIC CENSUSES. Periodic and comprehensive canvasses of the

Nation's industrial and business activities. The economic censuses are authorized by law under Title 13 of the United States Code, which requires that they be taken at 5-year intervals covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1977 economic censuses were comprised of the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, construction industries, manufactures, mineral industries, and transportation; the economic censuses of outlying areas; the enterprise statistics program; the survey of minority-owned business enterprises; and the survey of women-owned businesses.

ECONOMIC SUBREGION (ESR). A grouping of State economic areas (SEA's) which brings together those SEA's which are most closely related in terms of their economic and social characteristics. The areas were first defined following the 1950 census and updated after the 1960 census. In order to achieve such homogeneity, State boundaries are frequently crossed. The 510 SEA's are grouped into 121 ESR's. A 3-digit numeric code is assigned to each ESR. No data summaries will be prepared for ESR's, although the ESR code appears on the geographic records of the summary tape files.

Historical comparability: ESR boundaries have remained the same since 1960.

EDITING. The operations in the processing of census or survey data which involve checking responses for completeness, consistency and meaning, and making changes as necessary. For example, a computer check verifies that wives are reported as married.

ELDERLY, HOMES FOR. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

ELECTION PRECINCT. In census usage, any of a variety of types of areas (e.g., election districts, precincts, legislative districts, wards) defined by States and local governments for purposes of elections. Under a cooperative Census Bureau/State program, the boundaries of election precincts and ED's or census blocks were drawn so as to be compatible in many States.

The Bureau prepared election precinct data for all or portions of 23 States; in some other States, users may aggregate block data to create election precinct statistics. The election precinct data appear in the P.L. 94-171 Population Counts tape file and on microfiche of that file.

Historical comparability: Election precincts have not been recognized in past censuses, except where they have served as minor civil division boundaries.

ELECTRICITY. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

ELEVATOR, PASSENGER. Presence of a passenger elevator in the structure, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. Elevators are counted even if used largely, though not exclusively, for freight. Also included are stairway elevators and wheelchair lifts installed in structure of four or more stories. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H14 on page 63).

No elevator. The number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, these data were collected only in cities with 50,000 or more persons.

See also: STORIES IN STRUCTURE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

EMPLOYMENT, TYPE OF. See CLASS OF WORKER

ENERGY CONSUMPTION. See AIR CONDITIONING; ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL; HEATING EQUIPMENT

ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL. The average monthly expense for fuels and utilities in occupied housing units. Fuels include oil, coal, wood, kerosene, and other fuels; utilities include electricity, gas, and water. Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs paid by landlords or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded. Also excluded are payments by occupants for fuel bills other than their own. Water and fuel costs are converted from a yearly basis as reported, to a monthly basis.

Utility and fuel costs are used primarily as components of "Gross Rent" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs." Since utilities included in rent payments are not recorded, residential energy cost data for renter-occupied units are of limited value for direct study. For that reason, separate fuel and utility cost figures are not issued in the more widely circulated census reports, but only on summary tapes. Basic record tapes and microdata show dollar amounts up to \$999 for electricity, gas, and water, and to \$9,999

for fuels. If the respondent used words or symbols such as "more than" or some dollar amount with a "plus", a dollar was added to the amount; if "less than" was used a dollar was subtracted. If the entry read "around," "about," or "approximately," the amount reported was used. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H22 on page 63).

Monthly residential energy costs as percentage of income. Monthly residential energy costs divided by one-twelfth of the household income in 1979.

Limitations: A sample taken before the census showed that respondent's estimates were overstated as compared with utility company records.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected for renters only in 1960 and 1970. Directions implied in the 1970 format were made explicit to respondents in 1980: "The amounts to be reported should be for the last 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly average for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the total amount for the last 12 months." The expression "included in rent" was expanded to "included in rent or no charge."

See also: FUEL; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, GROSS

ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOL. See SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

ENUMERATION. The act of collecting the information in a census; the counting of all members of a population. A census taker is called an enumerator.

ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED). An area used in the 1980 census for data collection activities and as a tabulation area where blocks are not present. ED's do not cross the boundaries of legal or statistical areas; for example, census tracts, MCD's/CCD's, places, counties, congressional districts, and States. Because of these constraints, they vary widely in population size, although they do not generally exceed a population of 1,600 in areas where the census was taken by mail, or a population of 1,000 in areas where the census was taken by conventional enumerator canvassing. The population limits are designed so that an ED generally represents reasonable workload for one enumerator.

About 1,000 jurisdictions in 47 States participated in a program for local

definition of ED's. In areas without blocks, ED's are the smallest unit of census geography for which statistics are prepared.

ED boundaries are shown on MMS/VMS, place, and county maps in areas where there are no block numbers. ED's are identified by a 4-digit number (except that leading zeros, when they occur in ED numbers, do not appear on the maps). An ED number may be followed by a 1-letter alphabetic suffix. The suffix is used to identify subdivisions of ED's made during data collection and processing activities where the original ED proved to be too populous for an efficient work unit, or to accommodate a revision to a place or other boundary made after January 1, 1978 in mail-out/mail-back areas or January 1, 1979 in conventional census areas. An ED number may also have a 1-letter prefix indicating that the ED is of a special type (e.g., an American Indian reservation), but the prefix is not necessary for unique identification of the ED. ED numbers do not repeat within a county. Any ED may be uniquely identified by accompanying its ED code with the 2-digit State code and 3-digit county code.

Statistics will be prepared for about 100,000 ED's. ED data, together with data for BG's, appear on STF's 1A and 3A and corresponding microfiche. In addition, ED data appear on STF 1B to complement the summaries for blocks. There are no printed data for ED's.

Historical comparability: Many areas which were covered by ED's in 1970 are summarized in terms of blocks and BG's for 1980. In some cases it may be possible to add up blocks to approximate the 1970 ED's, based on detailed comparison of 1980 and 1970 maps.

In areas covered by ED's for 1980, enumeration considerations largely determined ED size and design, and historical comparability does not normally enter into consideration.

EQUIPMENT. See AIR CONDITIONING; HEATING EQUIPMENT; TELEPHONE IN UNIT; VEHICLES AVAILABLE

ESKIMO POPULATION. See RACE

ESTIMATE. A numerical value obtained from a statistical sample or calculation scheme.

ETHNICITY. See ANCESTRY; LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME; LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH; RACE; SPANISH ORIGIN

EVALUATION REPORTS. Census Bureau reports in the PHC80-E series (or in corresponding series from previous

censuses) issued as part of the decennial census evaluation and research program. These reports analyze coverage, enumerator variance, coding performance, accuracy of specific data as measured by reinterviews and various matching studies, and other aspects of nonsampling error in the census.

EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

EXTENDED CITY. An incorporated place located in an urbanized area, of which one or more portions are classified as rural. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. Together such areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are treated as rural and excluded from the urbanized area.

The 87 cities designated as extended cities each consist of an urban part and a rural part. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city. .

Historical comparability: Similar rules were used in designating extended cities in the 1970 census.

FAMILY. Two or more persons, including the householder, who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, and who live together as one household; all such persons are considered as members of one family. (Persons not in families and not inmates of institutions are classified as unrelated individuals.) Families are defined using responses to the complete-count relationship question.

If the son/daughter of the person or couple who maintains the household and the son's or daughter's spouse and/or children are members of the household, they are treated as part of the householder's family. A roomer/boarder and his/her spouse who are not related to the person or persons who maintain the household, or a resident employee and his/her spouse living in are not counted as a family, but as individuals unrelated to the householder. Thus, a household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations.

A person maintaining a household alone, or two or more unrelated persons are regarded as a household but not as a family. Thus, some households do not contain a family.

Subfamily. A married couple with or without own children, or one parent

with one or more own children (parent-child group), living in a housing unit and related to the householder, but excluding the householder (for example, a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents).

Since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family, the number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families per se. Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; father-child subfamilies; and mother-child subfamilies.

In certain Census Bureau surveys (e.g., Current Population Survey) before 1980, families as defined here are referred to as "primary families." The term "secondary family" refers to a resident family unrelated to the householder, such as a roomer and his or her spouse. Tabulations of families from such surveys include secondary families.

Historical comparability: A similar definition for family was used in 1970. In 1960, secondary families were also identified.

See also: RELATIONSHIP; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

FAMILY INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all families. Family income differs from household income by excluding income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in nonfamily households. (Income of these unrelated persons along with income of persons living in noninstitutional group quarters is tabulated as income of unrelated individuals 15 years old and over.) See the definitions of Income In 1979 and Income Type for a discussion of the sources of income recorded, means, medians, limitations, and comparability.

In income tables for families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes families that were classified as having no 1979 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created families; or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Family income is recorded on public-use microdata in \$10 intervals

up to \$75,000 or down to a net loss of \$9,990 or more.

Median and mean family income figures are based on all families, unlike mean or median income figures for persons 15 years old and over, which exclude persons with no income. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability. Family income distributions have been tabulated in each census since 1950. Family income has been replaced by household income distributions in certain tabulations for 1980.

See also: INCOME IN 1979

FAMILY, PERSONS IN. See PERSONS IN FAMILY

FAMILY SIZE. See PERSONS IN FAMILY

FAMILY MEMBERS. See RELATIONSHIP

FAMILY TYPE. Families are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives, based on questions on sex and relationship asked on a complete-count basis.

Married-couple family. A family in which the householder and his/her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other family:

Male householder, no wife present. A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female householder, no husband present. Family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Historical comparability: The terminology for the family-type categories is new for 1980. The categories are reasonably compatible with the 1970 categories, "husband-wife families," "families with other male head," and "families with female head."

See also: FAMILY; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

FARM RESIDENCE. Presence of persons or housing units on farms. A farm is a place with \$1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year. Farm residence is determined for both occupied and vacant housing units in rural areas. The question was structured to exclude units on city or suburban lots or on places of less than one acre. Urban areas are excluded through editing. Data are summarized in terms of housing units on farms or persons living on farms—not the number of farms. This item was determined on a

sample basis (see questionnaire item H10 on page 62 and item H15 on page 63).

Rural Farm. In a rural area and on a place with \$1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year.

Rural Nonfarm. In a rural area but not on a farm as defined above. This need not imply location in a sparsely settled area, since "rural" includes incorporated and unincorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants outside urbanized areas.

Historical comparability: Farms have been counted since 1890; farm and nonfarm residence, since 1930. Before 1960, farm residence was determined essentially by self-identification; i.e., respondents answered whether they lived on a farm. Determination of farm residence based on acreage and sales of farm products began in 1960. In 1970, a farm was defined as a place in rural territory with at least \$250 in sales of farm products, plus additional places with 10 or more acres and \$50 or more in sales of farm products. The information on acreage in item H15 is included to allow comparable tabulations to be developed for both old and new farm definitions.

FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

FARM WORKERS. See INDUSTRY; OCCUPATION

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See CLASS OF WORKER

FEMALES. See FAMILY TYPE; SEX

FERTILITY. See CHILDREN EVER BORN

FIELD. A specified section of a record which is used for a particular category of information and serves a similar function in all records of that type in a group of records. For example, in a record consisting of data for an area and geographic codes which specify the area, the codes may comprise a field at the beginning of that record.

FILE. (1) A collection of related logical records in a machine-readable medium; and (2) a collection of many logical records with common identifying features contained in any media, for example, computer tape.

FINAL REPORTS. Census Bureau reports that present data that are not generally subject to further change. These reports generally provide detailed data and contain maps and explanatory

material not included in preliminary or advance reports.

FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS; VALUE

FIPS PUB (Federal Information Processing Standards Publication). National Bureau of Standards publication series that deals with various aspects of information-processing standards. FIPS PUBS include standards for codes used to represent States, counties, SMSA's, and places.

FIRE AND HAZARD INSURANCE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS. See NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers). An optical-sensing system capable of interpreting the location of filled-in circles on microfilm of a form and transferring the information into computer-readable form.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION. A systematic arrangement of statistical data where the elements in a universe are divided among the various values or categories of one or more stratifiers, such that the cells present the number of elements or their relative frequency in each of the categories. (Does not include aggregates, means, medians, ratios, etc.)

FUEL. The types of combustible matter most often used for house heating, water heating, and cooking in occupied housing units, tabulated separately. The term "house heating" applies to all types of structures, including apartment buildings. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H21 on page 63).

Utility gas. Gas piped underground from a central system (public utility company, municipal government, or the like) that serves the neighborhood.

Bottled, tank, or LP gas. Bottled, tank, or liquefied petroleum gas stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Electricity.

Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. Fuel oil, distillate, residual oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids and semi-fluids.

Coal or coke.

Wood. Purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Other fuel. All other fuels not specified elsewhere, including purchased steam, fuel briquettes, coal dust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. Households that use solar energy as the prime source of fuel are also included in this category. In certain tabulations of limited detail, coal or coke, wood and sometimes fuel oil and kerosene are combined and shown as either "other fuel" or "other."

No fuel used. Includes the three definitions below.

In house heating fuel data—the number of housing units that are not heated;

in water heating fuel data—the number of housing units without piped hot water; and

in cooking fuel data—the number of housing units with no cooking equipment in the unit.

Exclusive Fuel Used. Use of only one type of fuel for house heating, water heating and cooking, ascertained for occupied housing units. The types of exclusive fuel used shown separately are utility gas and electricity. The residual category "other" includes all occupied housing units where utility gas or electricity were not the fuel used exclusively for the three purposes—house heating, water heating, and cooking.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed moderate to large biases in the question on fuels used. A 1970 census evaluation study found that electricity was overreported as a house heating fuel and that fuel oil and kerosene were underreported in the 1970 census.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected on cooking and house heating since 1940 and on water heating since 1960.

See also: ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; HEATING EQUIPMENT

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME WORK. See HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979

GARDEN APARTMENTS. See STORIES IN STRUCTURE

GAS. See FUEL

GBF/DIME-FILES (Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding). A geographic reference file that can be used to assign geographic codes to census records or other records with addresses. Such files are computerized representations of much of the

geographic information within the built-up portion of an area, as of January 1978, shown on the Metropolitan Map Series. The basic unit of analysis is the street segment with block-by-block address ranges, census geographic codes, and x-y coordinate values for intersections.

See also: DIME; GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE FILES

GEOCODING. The assignment of alphanumeric codes to geographic areas or addresses.

GEOGRAPHIC CODES. Numbers and/or letters assigned to specific geographic areas and used to represent the areas, sometimes in place of names, such as State or city names.

GEOGRAPHIC HIERARCHY. The system of relationships among geographic units where geographic units are subdivided into lower-order units, which in turn may be further subdivided. For example, States are subdivided into counties, which are further subdivided into minor civil divisions or census county divisions. Some reports and summary tape files present data in "hierarchical sequence" as illustrated here:

State
County
MCD/CCD
Place* or remainder of MCD/CCD
Tract*
Block Group*/Enumeration District

In this case, the records (for example, county records) at each level in the hierarchy are not presented together; instead, component lower order units follow the summary for the corresponding higher level unit. After records for all lower order units are presented, then the record for the next higher level unit appears.

The asterisks in the illustration denote types of geographic entities which may sometimes cross the boundaries of higher level units, for example, a place which exists partly in one MCD and partly in another. In a hierarchical presentation lower level units must fit into the specified framework; for example, a place crossing the boundary between two MCD's would be summarized as two place parts and sequenced separately following the appropriate MCD records. Also, in some States, places are the equivalent of MCD's or counties and may be identified in both categories or only in one, depending on the method of presentation. Not all presentations of hierarchical sequences are the same. For instance, in STF 1A, counties are

sequenced within State while, in STF 2A, counties are sequenced within SMSA (or remainder of State) within State.

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE FILES. A generic term for files which contain geographic information such as area names, geographic codes, and x-y coordinate values. Geographic reference files may be used for address coding, control of geographic operations, computer mapping, area calculation, or spatial analysis, depending on the capabilities of the specific file.

See also: GBF/DIME-FILES; MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. See CLASS OF WORKER

GRADE IN SCHOOL. See SCHOOL LEVEL

GROSS RENT. See RENT, GROSS

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME. See RENT, GROSS

GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN. Persons in living arrangements, such as nursing homes or rooming houses, which are not households. Group quarters status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized.

Inmate of institution. A person under care or custody at the time of enumeration. Inmates are persons in such facilities as homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; persons in hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic diseases; persons in homes for unmarried mothers; persons in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; persons in orphanages; and persons in correctional institutions.

These persons are enumerated as residents of an institution—regardless of their length of stay in the particular place and regardless of the number of people in the places. Some tabulations include data by major types of institutions (home for the aged, mental hospital, correctional institution and other institutions).

Other persons in group quarters. Persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other"

group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Historical comparability: In 1970, 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: GROUP QUARTERS TYPE; HOUSEHOLD

GROUP QUARTERS TYPE.

Classification of institutions and noninstitutional quarters by the type of service provided, recorded on a sample basis for persons in group quarters. Note that statistics are provided primarily in terms of the number of persons residing in group quarters, not the number of group quarters (reported only in a subject report). See the definition for group quarters under Group Quarters, Persons in.

For those institutions which have multiple types of major service, usually general hospitals and Veterans Administration hospitals, inmates were classified by the type of care provided on their ward.

Inmate of institution:

Inmate of mental hospital. Patients receiving care in mental hospitals, or psychiatric wards, or receiving mental health services in general hospitals or veteran's hospitals, or receiving care in alcoholic treatment and drug addiction centers. Basic records further discriminate among Federal, State, or local government and private mental hospitals.

Inmate of home for the aged.

Persons under care in nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent (including county homes, almshouses, poor farms, and fraternal or religious homes for the aged).

While the great majority of these inmates are older persons, persons who are economically dependent or who require nursing care because of

chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes, regardless of age. Basic records differentiate homes known to have nursing care from homes not known to have nursing care, and further classify these homes into Federal and State, county and city, private nonprofit, and private proprietary.

Inmate of correctional institution. Inmates of prisons, reformatories, local jails, and work houses. Basic records differentiate Federal, State, and local institutions. Correctional institutions are included with "Other institutions" in many tabulations.

Inmate of other institution. Inmates of hospitals or wards for tuberculosis or other chronic disease (except mental); homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally or physically handicapped, including places for the blind and deaf; orphanages and other homes for dependent and neglected children; residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children; training schools for juvenile delinquents; and homes for unwed mothers. Basic records classify each type separately and in many cases differentiate public from private institutions.

Other person in group quarters:

In military barracks. Military personnel living in barracks or on ships. Residents of housing units on military bases are not counted here, but are included with the population in households.

In college dormitories. College students in dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, and rooming houses exclusively for college students (provided there are 10 or more unrelated students or 9 or more unrelated to the resident who operates the place).

In rooming houses. Residents of rooming houses or other living quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons or 9 or more persons not related to the person in charge, and the small number of persons temporarily residing in hotels, motels, Y's, and residential clubs who had no permanent residence elsewhere.

In other group quarters. Persons in religious group quarters (e.g., convents, monasteries, and rectories); workers' dormitories; halfway houses; communes; low-cost transient quarters, including flophouses and missions; general hospital or nurses' dormitories. Also included are crews of commercial ships, institutional staff residing in

group quarters, and persons enumerated in the casual count (nonhousehold living situations such as parks, campsites, transient sites, etc.). Basic records code each type separately. Public-use microdata samples identify the eight broad categories shown above, while internal basic records show over 70 detailed types.

Historical comparability: In 1960 data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In 1970 and 1980 they include both men and women.

HEADING. The portion of a statistical table appearing above the body and boxhead. It comprises the table number, title, area designator, and headnote (if any).

See also: BOXHEAD; STUB

HEATING EQUIPMENT. Type of heating equipment most often used, ascertained for occupied units and vacant units. Vacant units are classified by the type of heating equipment available for use by the intended occupants or that used by the previous occupants if the unit is without heating equipment. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H20 on page 63).

Central heating system:

Steam or hot water system. A central heating system which supplies steam or hot water to conventional radiators, baseboard radiators, heating pipes 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. The question does not distinguish between the three kinds of heating methods. Floor furnaces are below the floor and deliver heated air to the room immediately above or (if under a partition) to the room on each side. Wall furnaces are installed in a partition or in an outside wall and deliver heated air to the rooms on one or both sides. Pipeless furnaces are installed in a basement and deliver heated air through a large register in the floor of the room or hallway immediately above.

Lacking central heating system.

Room heaters with flue. Circulating heaters, convectors, radiant gas heaters, other nonportable room heaters that burn gas, oil, kerosene, or other liquid fuel, and which are connected to a flue, vent, or chimney to remove smoke and fumes.

Room heaters without flue. Any room heater (not portable) that burns gas, oil, or kerosene, which is not connected to a flue, vent, or chimney.

Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters. Three kinds of heating methods. The question does not distinguish between them. Fireplaces used as the principal source of heat are counted here, as are ranges and stoves, including parlor stoves, circulating heaters, cookstoves also used for heating, etc. Portable room heaters can be picked up and moved around at will, either without limitation (kerosene, oil, gasoline heaters) or within the radius allowed by a flexible gas hose or an electric cord (gas, electric heaters). This classification includes all electric heaters that get current through a cord plugged into an electric wall outlet.

None. Units with no heating equipment. Most common in the warmest part of the country (Hawaii, Florida, etc.) and seasonal units not intended for winter occupancy.

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed relatively large biases for certain types of heating equipment, particularly in multi-unit structures, when compared to reinterviews. A 1970 census evaluation study found that "steam or hot water system," "central warm air furnaces," and "floor, wall, or pipeless furnace" were underreported, and that "built in electric units" and "room heaters with flue" were overreported.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. The electric heat pump category includes the central heat pumps which were part of the "central warm air furnace" category in 1970, as well as the individual room heat pumps which were included in the "built-in electric units" category in 1970. A 1970 write-in category for "other means of heating" was deleted.

See also: AIR CONDITIONING; ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; FUEL

HIERARCHICAL RECORD

STRUCTURE. A file structure where there are records of more than one format present and the records of one format are interrelated with the records of the other formats. (Files where all records have the same format are referred to as rectangular files.)

Example 1: (from STF's 2 and 4)

Record A, area 1
Record B, area 1, total
Record B, area 1, Race 1
Record B, area 1, Race 2

Record B, area 1, Race n
Record A, area 2
Record B, area 2, total
Record B, area 2, Race 1
Etc.

Example 2: (from public-use microdata)

Household 1 record
Person 1 of household 1
Person 2 of household 1
Household 2 record
Person 1 of household 2

Household 3 record (vacant)

Household 4 record
Person 1 of household 4
Etc.

HISTORIC AREAS OF OKLAHOMA (excluding urbanized areas). The historic areas of Oklahoma consist of the former reservations which had legally established boundaries during the period 1900-1907. These reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The former reservation boundaries are used for planning purposes by tribes and the Federal government. In the census, the entire area encompassing the former reservations was identified (except for parts inside urbanized areas as approximated in preparation for the 1980 census). Individual former reservations were not identified separately.

The historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were assigned a unique 3-digit code by the Bureau which appears in the reservation code field. Enumeration districts (ED's), block groups (BG's), and/or portions of BG's which comprise the historic areas (excluding urbanized areas) are designated with an "A" in the ED prefix in tape files for Oklahoma.

Historical comparability: Historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were not identified in previous censuses.

HOME OWNERSHIP. See TENURE

HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant year-round units "for sale only" as a percent of the total homeowner inventory, i.e., all owner-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for sale only. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded. This item was derived on a complete-count basis.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK. The number of hours actually worked at all jobs during the reference week, ascertained for all persons who reported that they worked during that week. Lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave are excluded, but overtime or extra hours worked in the reference week are included. Therefore, the statistics do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 22 on page 65).

At work, full time. Persons who worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

At work, part time. Persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the reference week. Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of hours up to 99.

Limitations: The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. The occurrence of Passover and Good Friday in the week of April 1, 1980, should not have affected the number of reported hours worked since the reference week for most persons was the week before April 1. For those persons who completed their forms the following week, 1 or more days of the reference week may have been observed as a holiday, reducing the number of hours worked. The net effect of these holidays on hours worked statistics was probably not major.

nationwide, but may need to be considered in local areas where these holidays are widely observed.

Historical comparability: In 1970 and 1960, data on hours worked were recorded in intervals: 1 to 14 hours, 15 to 29, 30 to 34, 35 to 39, 40, 41 to 48, 49 to 59, and 60 or more. Data were also tabulated for 14-and 15-year-olds in selected tables.

HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979. The number of hours usually worked during those weeks the person worked in 1979, generally tabulated for persons 16 years old and over who worked in 1979. If the number of hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, an approximate average was reported. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

Usually worked full time. Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 or more hours per week worked in 1979.

Usually worked part time. Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week worked in 1979.

Census basic records include the actual number of hours usually worked per week, up to 99. Statistics on usual hours worked in 1979, along with weeks worked in 1979, can be used to put 1979 earnings in perspective.

Limitations: Some users of microdata may attempt to calculate an average wage rate by dividing 1979 earnings by the product of weeks worked and usual hours worked per week. The usual hours worked data are probably not precise enough to yield reliable results in such a calculation.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980.

See also: WEEKS WORKED IN 1979

HOUSE HEATING FUEL See FUEL

HOUSEHOLD. The person or persons occupying a housing unit. Counts of households, householders, and occupied-housing units are always identical in complete-count tabulations. In sample tables, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

See also: HOUSEHOLD TYPE; HOUSING UNIT; RELATIONSHIP

HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all household members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all households. Household income differs from family income by including income

received by (a) all household members 15 years old or over, not just those related to the householder, and by (b) persons living alone and in other nonfamily households. See the definitions of Income in 1979 and Income Type for discussions of sources of income recorded, means, medians, limitations, and comparability to other data bases.

In income tables for households, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes households that were classified as having no 1979 income as defined in the census. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts; were newly created households; or were households in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census. Household income is reported on public-use microdata in \$10 intervals up to \$75,000 or down to a net loss of \$9,990 or more.

Median and mean household income figures are based on all households, unlike mean or median income figures for persons 15 years old and over, which exclude persons with no income. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Household income was tabulated for the first time in the 1970 census, but its use was limited to one detailed table in PC(1)-D and the Sixth Count Summary Tape. Household income is used in 1980 population reports in some places where family income was used in 1970 population reports. In 1980 as compared to 1970 housing tabulations, household income replaces "income of family or primary individual," which excluded the income of anyone unrelated to the household head. Household income is, however, derivable on public-use microdata samples from the 1960 and 1970 censuses.

HOUSEHOLD, PERSONS IN. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD RELATIONSHIP. See RELATIONSHIP

HOUSEHOLD SIZE. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD TYPE. Households are classified by type according to sex of the householder and the presence of relatives based on questions asked on sex and relationship. This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Family household. A household including a family (see Family). A family household may also include

nonrelatives living with the family. The following subcategories are frequently provided: married-couple family; family with male householder, no wife present; and family with female householder, no husband present (see Family Type).

Nonfamily household. A household consisting of a person living alone or of a householder living with other unrelated individuals (see Unrelated Individual).

Historical comparability: In 1970, nonfamily households were termed primary individual households, a primary individual being a person living alone or the head of a household in which no relatives were present.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL

HOUSING CONDITIONS, SELECTED. Presence of one or more of the conditions described below, determined for occupied housing units on a sample basis.

With selected conditions. With one or more of the following characteristics:

Lacking complete plumbing facilities for exclusive use.

1.01 or more persons per room.

In specified renter-occupied housing units, gross rent is 30 percent or more of household income.

In specified owner-occupied housing units, the structure was built in 1939 or earlier and the value of the housing unit is below a specified amount (ranging from \$20,000 to \$35,000) depending on metropolitan status and census geographic division.

Without selected conditions. With none of the conditions described above.

Historical comparability: Not tabulated in any previous census.

HOUSING UNIT. A house, apartment, mobile home or trailer, group of rooms, or single room occupied as a separate living quarter or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarter. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall (see questionnaire item H5 on page 62).

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons

who share living arrangements (except as described in definition of Group Quarters, Persons In). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, caves, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Housing unit status was determined on a complete-count basis.

Historical comparability: The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in each succeeding census, the 1980 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. In 1970, the definition of a housing unit stipulated the occupants to live and eat separately and to have either direct access or complete kitchen facilities. For 1980 direct access is required; the alternative of complete kitchen facilities has been dropped. In 1970 vacant mobile homes were not counted. In 1980 vacant mobile homes are included in the housing inventory if they are intended for occupancy where they stand. Also in 1970 units with 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

See also: OCCUPANCY STATUS; TENURE; UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE; YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS

IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to indicate when they came to the United States to stay. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 12 on page 65).

Persons who had entered this country more than once were asked to respond in terms of the first year they came to stay permanently, disregarding any departures for vacation or temporary business.

Historical comparability: Year of Immigration was asked in every census from 1890 to 1930, but not in 1940 to 1960. In 1970, Year of Immigration was asked in terms of nine categories.

compared with six for 1980. The earliest category in 1970 was for immigration "before 1915" whereas in 1980 the earliest category was "before 1950."

See also: CITIZENSHIP; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

INCOME DEFICIT. The arithmetic difference between the total income of a family or unrelated individual and the appropriate poverty threshold, calculated for families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level. The aggregate income deficit provides an estimate of the amount of money which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective thresholds at the poverty level. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: Income Deficit was first ascertained in 1970.

See also: INCOME IN 1979; POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979, ascertained on a sample basis for all persons 15 years old and over. Total income is the sum of amounts reported separately for income from wages and salaries; nonfarm self-employment; farm self-employment; interest, dividends and net rentals; Social Security; public assistance; and all other sources (see questionnaire items 32 and 33 on page 66).

The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, Medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property, in which case, the net proceeds would be counted as income from self-employment); the value of income "in kind" such as free living quarters or food produced and consumed in the home; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts. The seven specific types of income recorded are further defined under Income Type.

Income In 1979 is reported in several different combinations. Household Income In 1979 and Family Income In 1979 are defined separately in this glossary. When entitled "Income In 1979," the data refer to the money income of persons 15 years old and

over. (Where family members received income jointly, appropriate amounts were to be apportioned among specific household members.) Income in 1979 is also tabulated for "unrelated individuals 15 years old and over," i.e., persons not accounted for in family income tabulations. Where a measure of income is to be interrelated with occupation or other work force characteristics, income other than earnings is generally excluded. See Income Type — "Earnings."

Income is tabulated in intervals, for example, less than \$5,000; \$5,000 to \$7,499; \$7,500 to \$9,999...\$35,000 to \$49,999; \$50,000 or more. The highest income interval to be published in reports is \$50,000 or more; on summary tape files the top interval is \$75,000 or more. On census basic records incomes from each source are recorded in \$10 intervals up to \$100,000 and in \$1,000 intervals from \$100,000 to \$999,000. Income amounts of \$1,000,000 or more are recorded as \$999,500. Net losses up to \$10,000 are also recorded. High incomes are grouped together on public-use microdata, with "\$75,000 or more" as a single category, to avoid identification of individuals.

Median income. To avoid inconsistencies in median income figures for the same population as presented in different reports, all medians for family and household income in the 1980 census are based on the same set of 17 categories available on summary tape files, regardless of the number of intervals shown in various printed tables. Thus, the median shown in a report is frequently more precise than one the user could compute from the intervals shown in the report. Pareto interpolation is used rather than linear interpolation when the width of the income interval is more than \$2,500.

For families and unrelated individuals, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families and unrelated individuals; whereas for persons, the median income is based on the distribution of persons 15 years old and over with income.

When the median income falls in the terminal category of a distribution, the method of presentation in reports is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign. If the median income falls in the terminal category "\$50,000 or more," it is shown as "\$50,001" on STF's.

Mean income. The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe (termed "aggregate income" in STF documentation) by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. Mean income for persons is obtained by dividing the total income of persons (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) by the number of persons with income. When the mean income for an area or population subgroup is a net loss, the amount is shown preceded by a minus sign (e.g., -\\$123).

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values in the statistics for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median is not affected by extreme values and is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown for most small-area tabulations because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown.

Per capita income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) in that group.

Limitations: Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and, therefore, underreport their income. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross instead of net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income.

Many reporting errors are rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result that consistency of reported income items

with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information is improved. For example, if a person reported that he or she was self-employed on his or her own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount is shifted to net farm self-employment income. Another type of problem involves nonreporting of income. Where income information was not reported, editing and allocation procedures imputed appropriate values (either "none" or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures will be described in more detail in appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," to reports in the PC80-1-C and -D series. Also, see pages 101-102 of the Users' Guide, Part A.

The income data obtained in the 1980 census cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low-income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs (e.g., food stamps).

Finally, in relating income to occupation, family size, housing costs, and most others characteristics, the user must bear in mind that income figures refer to 1979 whereas other characteristics are as of the time of enumeration, generally April 1980. On the other hand, information is collected on work and unemployment in 1979, facilitating comparisons with income in 1979.

Comparability with income tax data. For several reasons, the income data from the census are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept.

Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Comparability with Social Security Administration earnings record data. The earnings from the census are not directly

comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings.

Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Comparability with Bureau of Economic Analysis income series. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State and selected standard metropolitan statistical areas. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in the 1980 census would be different from (and generally less than) those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons.

The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA census income series includes some items not included in the census income data, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employee contributions for Social Security.

Historical comparability: Data on income last year have been collected in each census since 1940. Income questions were asked in essentially the same way in 1970 as in 1980, except that the separation of interest, dividends and net rental income from other sources is new for 1980 (possibly leading to more complete reporting of income from these sources).

Another new feature was the instruction that the respondent should add up the income figures from the various sources

and report total income on a separate line on the form. This feature was to help respondents avoid counting the same income in more than one category and encourage recall of income from other sources. The 1980 census obtained income for persons 15 years old and over; the 1970 universe also included 14-year-olds.

Income intervals reported in 1980 publications concentrate on higher dollar amounts than did their 1970 counterparts, reflecting inflation. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustment for changes in prices is made. The ratio of the average Consumer Price Index in 1979 to the corresponding figure in 1969 is 1.98, and this is the factor used in converting 1969 median and mean income figures in current dollars to constant 1979 dollars for comparison with 1979 median and mean income figures.

See also: FAMILY INCOME IN 1979; HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979; INCOME TYPE; POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

INCOME OF FAMILY IN 1979. See FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD IN 1979. See HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979

INCOME TYPE IN 1979. Classification of income in 1979 by the source from which it was received, ascertained on a sample basis for all persons 15 years old and over with income (see questionnaire item 32 on page 66). See the definition of Income In 1979 for types of receipts which are not counted as income (e.g., tax refunds).

Earnings. The sum of wage or salary income and net self-employment income from nonfarm and farm sources. Earnings are those sources of income most appropriately interrelated with labor force characteristics such as hours and weeks worked in 1979 or occupation.

Wage or salary income. Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned. Sick leave pay is included. Reimbursement for business expenses and payment "in kind" (for example, food, and lodging received as payment for work performed) are excluded.

Nonfarm self-employment income. Net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from an unincorporated nonfarm business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Business expenses include cost of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

The so-called "salary" that some owners of unincorporated businesses pay themselves is included here. On the other hand, income received for working for an incorporated business, even though the person may own the business, is counted under wage or salary income.

Farm self-employment income. Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of an unincorporated farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, governmental subsidies, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc.

Operating expenses include the cost of fuel, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not Federal, State, and local income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, and other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Income other than earnings. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income. Money received or credited to a person's account as interest from sources such as notes, bonds, deposits in banks and savings and loan associations, credit unions, and posted savings certificates; payments made by corporations and mutual funds to stockholders (excluding profits or losses from the sale of stocks); net royalties such as income from oil, gas, and other mineral rights; from patents, copyrights on literary works, trademarks, formulas; and net rental income received from the rental of property or real estate or from roomers or boarders.

Social Security income. Cash receipts of Social Security pensions,

survivors' benefits, permanent disability insurance payments, and special benefit payments made by the Social Security Administration (under the national old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance programs) before deductions of health insurance premiums. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included nor are payments under the Supplemental Security Income program. Cash receipts of retirement, disability, and survivors' benefit payments made by the U.S. Government under the Railroad Retirement Act are also included.

Public assistance income. Cash receipts of payments made under the following public assistance programs: aid to families with dependent children, old-age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled. These payments are generally labeled "Supplementary Security Income" and, while usually received from the Federal government, may also be received from State or local governments. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care are excluded from this item.

Income from all other sources. Money income received from sources such as veteran's payments; public or private pensions; periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; receipts for foster child care; net gambling gains; nonservice scholarships and fellowships; and money received for transportation and/or subsistence by persons participating in special governmental training programs, e.g., under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act or Work Incentive Program; and periodic contributions from persons outside the household, e.g., voluntary allotment checks sent by Armed Forces personnel to relatives not living with them.

In most reports, data on income type are limited to (1) the number of households or families with income of a specified type and (2) the mean income of the specified type for the applicable households or families (i.e., aggregate income of the specified type received by persons in households or families divided

by the number of households or families with that type of income).

In income type tabulations, a household or family may be counted more than once, i.e. for each type of income received, although the dollar amounts of income are counted only once. In one detailed tabulation in PC80-1-D, frequency counts are provided for income intervals as well as a mean for each type. Further, mean total income is provided in addition to mean income of specified type for households, families, and unrelated individuals with income of the specified type. The ratio of those two means will suggest the degree to which, for instance, families receiving Social Security income may also have other major sources of income.

Census basic records show income in \$10 intervals for each type of income up to \$100,000, except that amounts of \$10,000 or more are coded as \$9,995 for Social Security or public assistance income. Income amounts of \$100,000 to \$999,000 are recorded in \$1,000 intervals. Income amounts of \$1,000,000 or more are recorded as \$999,500. Net losses up to \$10,000 are recorded in \$10 intervals for nonfarm or farm self-employment income and interest, dividend and net rental income but are not allowed for other income types. Losses of \$10,000 or more are coded as \$-9995. High incomes of each type are grouped together on public-use microdata, with "\$75,000 or more" as a single category, to avoid the identification of individuals.

Limitations: See the discussion under Income in 1979.

Historical comparability: See the discussion under Income in 1979.

INDUSTRY. The kind of business or industrial activity in which the person was employed during the reference week or, if not employed, in which the person was most recently employed since 1975.

Persons working at more than one job were instructed to describe the one at which they worked the most hours during the reference week. If the employer was engaged in more than one activity, the respondent was instructed to describe only the major activity at the place or facility where the person worked.

Industry is most frequently tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, less often for the experienced civilian labor force, which includes both employed and experienced unemployed persons 16 years old and over. Industry data were also collected but are not tabulated for persons not currently in the labor force who have worked since 1975. Industry data are collected on a sample

basis (see questionnaire item 28 on page 66).

Responses were coded to one of 231 industry categories by specially trained industry and occupation coders in census processing offices. Most large companies were included on a Company Name List (CNL) developed from the Census Bureau economic censuses. If the company entered in question 28a was found on the CNL, the coder assigned the industry code given by the CNL. If the company could not be found on the CNL, the coder used the industry description on 28b and 28c to determine the industry code. Only the code, i.e., none of the written-in information, is retained on census basic records and public-use microdata.

Census industry categories are fully defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3. Persons wishing to use the census system in coding other data bases may use the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R4. Major industry categories and important subdivisions are as follows:

- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries
- Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
- Finance, insurance, and real estate
- Business and repair services
- Personal services
- Entertainment and recreation services
- Professional and related services
- Health services
- Educational services
- Other professional and related services
- Public administration

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification. The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system was developed under the sponsorship of the Office of Management and Budget, and subsequently under the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, and is designed for the classification of establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they are engaged.

One of the major purposes of the SIC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies.

Accordingly, in the census of population, the industry categories are defined in these terms. However, population census data, which are collected from

households, differ in nature and detail from those obtained from business establishments. Therefore, the 1980 census classification system does not reflect the full SIC detail in all categories. However, the census of population is one of the few sources of industrial data that includes all industries.

In addition to such classification differences, census data may differ from other industrial data for the following reasons: the dates to which the data refer may not be the same; workers who live in one geographic area and work in another would be reported at their place of residence by the census but at their place of work in other surveys; and dual jobholders may be counted in the reports of two establishments but counted in the census for only their major job. Many other sources for industrial data cover private employees but exclude self-employed and government workers.

Relation to certain occupation groups. Although some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries, the industry categories are broad and include occupations other than those concentrated in that industry. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers in addition to farm workers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics and secretaries in addition to transport operatives; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Historical comparability: There was no change in wording of the industry question from 1970. A version of this question was asked in 1820 and 1840, and consistently since 1910.

The 1970 industry categories were based on the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The 1980 classification reflects some significant changes made in the 1972 SIC manual and some minor technical adjustments made in 1977.

One important change was in the census classification of public administration which was subdivided by level of government in the 1970 census, but for 1980 is classified by its primary economic activity. For example, as a result of an SIC change, the 1980 detailed tabulations include such categories as executive and legislative offices; justice, public order, and safety; and public finance, taxation and monetary policy. In 1980 most 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 the Census Bureau's Technical Paper No. 26: "1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements."

More detailed changes in industrial classification are highlighted in charts in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Reference materials on the relationship of 1970 and 1980 industry classifications are being prepared. For more information, contact Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

See also: CLASS OF WORKER; LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION

INMATE OF INSTITUTION. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN

INSURANCE FOR PROPERTY, FIRE, AND HAZARD. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

INTEREST, DIVIDENDS, AND NET RENTAL INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

INTERPOLATION. The process of calculating approximate values of a function between two known values. Interpolation is frequently used in calculating medians or percentiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. In linear interpolation the function of N (FN) may be calculated where N is the estimate, U and L are the upper and lower known values, and FU and FL are the functions of the upper and lower known values. In median calculation, N would be one-half the number of cases, L would be the cumulative number of units in all categories below the median category, U - L would be the number of cases in the median category, and FU and FL would be the values (for example, ages) associated with the upper and lower limits of the interval.

"Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the logarithm of the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

JOBHOLDING. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

JOURNEY TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS

OF; PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

KINDERGARTEN ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

KITCHEN FACILITIES. Presence of complete kitchen facilities in occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H23 on page 63).

Complete kitchen facilities. Units with all three of the following: an installed sink with piped water, a range or cookstove (excluding portable cooking equipment), and a mechanical refrigerator (excluding ice boxes). All kitchen facilities must be located in the building or structure, but they need not all be in the same room.

No complete kitchen facilities. Units lacking one or more of the equipment items cited above, although they may have some equipment for preparing food.

Historical comparability: The 1940 and 1950 censuses asked about the presence of a refrigerator and, in 1950, a kitchen sink, and the 1960 census added cooking facilities. The separate items were combined into one item on complete kitchen facilities in 1970, which differentiated between kitchen facilities used by this household only and those also used by another household.

LABEL. (1) An identification record for a tape or disc file. (The Bureau includes IBM 360 and 370 OS labels on user tapes.) (2) One or more characters used to identify a statement or an item of data in a computer program.

LABOR FORCE STATUS. Persons 16 years old and over were classified as to their status in the labor force based on replies to several questions relating to work activity and status during the reference week. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 22 on page 65 and items 25, 26, 27, 30, and 31 on page 66).

Data on labor force status refer to the calendar week prior to the date on which respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. Since the week of enumeration was not the same for all persons, the reference week for labor force data is not entirely uniform. For many persons, however, the reference week for answering the 1980 census employment questions was the last week in March, 1980.

Labor force. Members of the Armed Forces and the civilian labor force as defined below.

Armed Forces. Persons 16 years old and over on active duty in the Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, as indicated in responses to the question on industry and shown in the industry definition. Members of the merchant marine and civilian employees of the Department of Defense are not members of the Armed Forces. Service in a National Guard or reserve unit for short periods of active duty for training does not count as active duty in the Armed Forces.

Civilian labor force. Employed and unemployed civilians.

Employed. Civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons.

Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Employed persons are sometimes further classified as full time or part time based on whether they worked 35 or more hours during the reference week. (See Hours Worked Last Week.)

Unemployed. Civilians 16 years old and over who were neither "at work" nor "with a job, but not at work" and who were: a) looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and b) available to accept a job.

Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) checking with friends or relatives, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

The concept of experienced unemployed is discussed below under Experienced Civilian Labor Force.

Not in labor force. Persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Also included are so called "discouraged workers" who do not have a job and have not been actively looking for work during the last four weeks. Inmates of institutions are occasionally presented as a subcategory within "not in labor force." Tasks performed by inmates of institutions are not considered "work" for the purposes of the census.

In addition to the above classification, the concept of Experienced Civilian Labor Force appears in certain detailed tabulations.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force. Employed persons and those unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past, i.e., "experienced unemployed." (See Year Last Worked.) This concept serves as the universe for certain tabulations of occupation and industry where unemployed persons are to be included. (Occupation and industry data were not collected for persons who have never worked, or who have not worked since 1974.)

Comparability with data from other sources. Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week.

In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

Historical comparability: In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force data were published for persons 14 years old and over. In 1970, most labor force data were for persons 16 years old and over to comply with the official Government definition of employed and unemployed

instituted in 1967, although data on 14- and 15-year olds were furnished in 1970 to provide a comparability bridge with earlier censuses.

See also: HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; INDUSTRY; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979; OCCUPATION; YEAR LAST WORKED

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979. A series of items identified persons who worked in 1979 by the number of weeks worked and the number of hours usually worked per week, and persons who were unemployed in 1979 by the number of weeks unemployed. These data, collected on a sample basis, are tabulated for persons 16 years old and over regardless of current labor force status (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

In labor force in 1979. Persons 16 years old and over who, at any time in 1979, worked (even for a few days), were looking for work, or were on layoff from a job.

Worked in 1979. Persons who, at any time in 1979, did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or who were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

With unemployment in 1979. Persons who looked for work or were on layoff from a job during at least one week in 1979 in which they did not work. (Note that the question on unemployment in 1979 did not inquire whether the person was available to accept a job.)

The number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number with unemployment in 1979 adds to more than the number of persons in the labor force in 1979, since many of the persons with unemployment also worked at one time or another in 1979.

Historical comparability: The information on unemployment last year is new for 1980. Data on weeks of unemployment were last collected in the 1950 census.

See also: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979; WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979; WEEKS WORKED IN 1979;

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME. Persons who speak a language other than English at home were asked to report the language spoken, as well as their proficiency in English (see Language Usage And Ability To Speak English). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 13 on page 65).

Respondents were instructed to report the language spoken most often, for

persons speaking two or more non-English languages at home, or the first language learned, where the language spoken most often could not be determined.

The write-in entries of the language spoken were coded in census processing offices into 387 categories which are recorded on basic records and public-use microdata files. Tables in PC80-1-C reports include the following categories: English only, Chinese, French, German, Greek, Italian, Philippine languages, Polish, Spanish, other specified language, and unspecified language.

Data on languages spoken in the home are typically presented separately for persons 5 to 17 and 18 years old and over. These data should not be interpreted as the number of people who are able to speak specified languages, since this question counts only persons who speak a language other than English at home.

Historical comparability: These data on current language are not comparable to questions asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue, i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1970, Spanish mother tongue was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

See also: LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

LANGUAGE USAGE AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH. Persons 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 (see questionnaire item 13 on page 65).

Speak only English at home. Persons who always speak English at home. Includes persons who may speak a language other than English at school or elsewhere, but not at home, and persons whose usage of another language at home is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Speak a language other than English at home. Persons who speak a language other than English at home, even if English is spoken more frequently than the other language. They are further classified by level of English language ability:

Speak English very well. Persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

Speak English well. Persons who have only minor problems which do

not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

Speak English not well. Persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

Speak English not at all.

These data typically are presented separately for persons 5 to 17 years old (school-age population) and for persons 18 years old and over, to aid the assessment of needs for bilingual education and other services.

Limitations: As a result of a processing error, the reported number of persons who speak a language other than English at home may be inflated slightly in STF 3, PHC80-3 and 4, and Public Use Microdata Samples. The total number of persons who speak a language other than English is inflated by approximately 0.4 percent nationwide.

There is some geographic variation in the frequency of the errors, but no substantial spatial clustering has been discovered. Subsequent data products (STF 4 and STF 5, and data products derived from them) will correct these errors, and thus may disagree with the estimates provided in STF 3.

Historical comparability: The question on current language spoken at home replaces a question asked in 1960 and 1970 on mother tongue, i.e., language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. In 1960, mother tongue was asked only of foreign-born persons. In 1970, mother tongue was asked of all persons and was a major determinant in the classification of "persons of Spanish heritage."

The focus on current language rather than mother tongue is a significant departure from previous censuses. The question on ability to speak English is being asked for the first time in 1980.

See also: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

LINEAR INTERPOLATION. See INTERPOLATION

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE; MARITAL STATUS; RELATIONSHIP; UNMARRIED COUPLES

LIVING QUARTERS. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; HOUSING UNITS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT. See CLASS OF WORKER

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT. See PLACE OF WORK

LOGICAL RECORD. A collection of information relating to a specific unit of observation. When the unit of observation changes, another logical record occurs.

Example 1:

Logical record 1-Data for SMSA A.

Logical record 2-Data for SMSA B.

Example 2:

Logical record 1-Data for total population in county A.

Logical record 2-Data for White population in county A.

Example 3:

Logical record 1-Microdata for household A.

Logical record 2-Microdata for person A1.

Logical record 3-Microdata for person A2.

LONG FORM. A census sample questionnaire containing the questions asked of all households (complete-count items) plus the questions asked only of a sample of households. In 1980, the long form was distributed to about 19 percent of the population, except in counties, incorporated places, and selected towns and townships estimated to have less than 2,500 population, where a 50-percent sample was used.

See also: SHORT FORM

LOW INCOME STATUS. See POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

MACHINE-READABLE. Capable of being input directly by electronic means to a computer for further processing. Examples of machine-readable files include files stored on magnetic tape, punched cards, disc packs, etc.

MAGNETIC TAPE. A long strip of mylar plastic coated with ferrous oxide on which information may be magnetically stored, read, or erased by the presence or absence of a magnetic charge at specific locations. When mentioned in census literature, the reference is normally to 2,400 foot reels of 1/2-inch wide tape on which data are recorded in digital form at various densities.

MAIL-OUT/MAIL-BACK. A census data collection technique used for over 90 percent of the population of the country in 1980. Households are mailed questionnaires and asked to complete and mail them back; census employees check incomplete questionnaires and nonresponses.

MALES. See FAMILY TYPE; SEX

MANPOWER CHARACTERISTICS. See LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION; INDUSTRY; CLASS OF WORKER; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979; PLACE OF WORK

MARITAL HISTORY. Persons 15 years old and over who had ever been married were asked whether they had been married more than once and, whether the first marriage ended because of the death of the person's spouse. Marital history is a construct which combines responses to these items with responses to the complete-count question on current marital status. The following items were derived on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 21 on page 65).

Persons known to have been widowed. Widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage was terminated by the death of a spouse.

Persons known to have been divorced. Divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

Persons known to have been widowed and divorced. Widowed persons married more than once whose first marriage did not end in widowhood and divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood.

Persons married only once and persons married more than once are also summarized in selected tabulations.

Historical comparability: A similar question was asked in 1970. Various questions on marital history have been asked since the 1850 census.

See also: AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE; MARITAL STATUS

MARITAL STATUS. All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Marital status data are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and older. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 6 on page 60).

Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages, etc.) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Single. All persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage was annulled.

Ever married. Persons married at the time of enumeration, including

those separated, plus widowed or divorced persons.

Now married, except separated. Persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations based on sample data, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent." See below.

Separated. Persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce. Separated includes persons with a limited divorce.

Widowed. Widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced. Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household:

Now married. All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. Includes persons categorized as separated above.

Spouse present. Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse absent. Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, and all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated. Defined above.

Spouse absent, other. Married persons whose spouse was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included are those whose spouse was employed and living away from home, absent in the Armed Forces, or an inmate of an institution.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females arise from

the fact that some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas, and, in sample tabulations, from different weights applied to the data. Any differences between "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting; by definition the numbers should be the same.

Historical comparability: The 1980 definition of "now married" is comparable to the definition of the term "married" as used in publications of data from prior censuses. For 1980, marital status is tabulated for persons 15 years old and older, a change from the period 1950-1970 when marital status was tabulated for persons 14 years old and over. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

See also: MARITAL HISTORY; UNMARRIED COUPLES

MARRIED COUPLES. See MARITAL STATUS; FAMILY TYPE

MASS TRANSIT COMMUTING TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF). A computerized geographic reference file for the 1980 census (1970 counterpart: Master Enumeration District List (MEDList)) containing records for the basic geographic areas recognized in the census in hierarchical form down to enumeration district and block group. The records consist principally of the names and geographic codes associated with the designated areas, and selected population and housing data items.

MASTER ENUMERATION DISTRICT LIST (MEDList). See MASTER AREA REFERENCE FILE (MARF)

MEAN. The arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items by the total number of items. Mean income, for example, is defined as the value obtained by dividing the total or aggregate income of a population by the number of units in that population. Thus, the mean income for the classification "families" is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; PLACE OF WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

MEDIAN. In general, a value that divides the total frequency into two equal parts.

For example, to say that the median family income in the United States in 1977 was \$16,009 indicates that half of all families had incomes larger than that value, and half had less.

Most medians presented in Census Bureau publications are computed from a frequency distribution, using interpolation inside the interval that contains the median. For example, the median family income cited above was determined by interpolating between the bottom and top of a \$16,000-\$16,999 interval. Interpolation is evident when noninteger medians are presented for discrete variables; for example, median family size of 3.2 persons.

See also: INTERPOLATION

MEDICAL OFFICE OR COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; VALUE

MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

MICRODATA. Unaggregated records for individual respondents or other reporting units in a census or survey. Because the Bureau is required by law to maintain the confidentiality of information which could be associated with a specific respondent, the original census microdata, i.e., the "basic record tapes," may be used only by sworn census employees. On the other hand, under conditions where confidentiality is protected, samples of census microdata may be released as "public-use microdata samples."

MICROFICHE. A sheet of photographic film, usually about 4 by 6 inches, that stores images of a reduced size in a grid pattern. In 1970 all final reports were available on microfiche. For 1980, selected data series have been made available.

MICROFILM. A long strip of photographic film, usually 16mm or 35mm and generally stored on a reel with images arranged sequentially, used for recording information in a reduced size. The 1980 census questionnaires were microfilmed for input to the FOSDIC system.

MICROFORM. A generic term for micro-images on film including both microfiche and microfilm.

MIGRATION. See RESIDENCE IN 1975; YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT; IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

MILITARY BARRACKS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

MILITARY SERVICE, CURRENT. See LABOR FORCE STATUS; ARMED FORCES

MILITARY SERVICE, PREVIOUS. See VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD). A primary political and administrative subdivision of a county. MCD's are most frequently known as townships, but in some States they include towns, magisterial districts, and similar areas. A few counties have some territory not organized into MCD's; such "unorganized territory" is treated as one or more MCD's for census purposes.

MCD's are used for census purposes in 29 States (figure 1 lists these States). In 20 of the remaining States, CCD's are used in lieu of MCD's; in Alaska, census subareas are used. In the District of Columbia, quadrants are used. In Puerto Rico, ciudades, pueblos, and barrios are used.

The Census Bureau has assigned each MCD, alphabetically sequenced within county, an incremental, unique 3-digit numeric code. In addition, MCD's in 11 States (those noted in figure 1) have a 4-digit "MCD sequence number" which allows MCD's to be sorted into alphabetical sequence within a State.

MCD boundaries are represented on all detailed census maps. In addition, MCD outlines appear on small-scale maps published in PC80-1-A and -B and HC80-1-A reports and in conjunction with the PHC80-2 series. There are about 26,000 MCD's recognized for the 1980 census. Statistics for all MCD's appear in STF's 1A, 2B, 3A, and 4B, and in PC80-1-A and -B, and HC80-1-A reports. In 20 States (specified in figure 1), many MCD's serve as functioning general-purpose governments, and these active MCD's are included in PHC80-3 Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. All MCD's in block-numbered areas of these States are included in PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche series and STF 1B. Finally, in 11 States (all 9 States in the Northeast region, plus Michigan and Wisconsin), MCD data are published in a manner parallel to that of places of the same population size in tables of PC80-1-B and -C, and HC80-1-A and -B (figure 1 lists these States).

Historical comparability: CCD's were used in North Dakota in 1970, but for 1980 that State returned to the use of its townships. A number of MCD's in other States have changed boundaries. Changes have resulted from municipal annexations, mergers or dissolutions of

MCD's, and other causes. There are seven States where MCD boundaries have changed substantially: Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Virginia, and West Virginia. MCD's which have changed boundaries during 1970 to 1980 are noted in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports for States with MCD's.

MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER. See UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE

MONEY INCOME. See INCOME IN 1979

MORTGAGE STATUS. The existence of a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on the property. Land contracts, contracts for deed, and assumption agreements are included.

This item was ascertained for owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres, without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes or trailers and condominium units were also excluded. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H32 on page 64).

Selected monthly owner costs are usually reported separately for units with a mortgage and for units not mortgaged (i.e., owned free and clear) since housing costs are quite different for the two groups.

Historical comparability: This item is new for 1980.

See also: OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

MUNICIPIO. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

NATIONAL ORIGIN. See ANCESTRY; COUNTRY OF BIRTH

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH. The population is classified into "native" and "foreign born" based on the State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, or outlying area of the United States where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born (not the location of the hospital if in a different State in the United States). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 11 on page 65).

Native population. Persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, or other outlying area of the United States; or at sea or in a foreign country if they have at least one American parent (determined from the citizenship question). In certain presentations, this population is further classified as born in State of residence; born in different State (this category may

be further broken down by region of birth); and born abroad, at sea, etc., of American parents.

Foreign-born population. All persons not classified as native.

Historical comparability: The format of the place-of-birth question was changed from 1970 so that the instruction to print the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born is highlighted so that respondents would not report the location of the hospital if in a different State from the mother's usual residence.

See also: CITIZENSHIP; COUNTRY OF BIRTH; STATE OF BIRTH

NEIGHBORHOOD. For purposes of the Census Bureau's Neighborhood Statistics Program, a neighborhood is a locally defined subarea of a locality with nonoverlapping boundaries. Neighborhoods usually have advisory representatives to present citizen views on municipal matters; where such representation does not exist, areas traditionally recognized can be used.

Historical comparability: Such neighborhoods have not been recognized in past censuses.

NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD. See HOUSEHOLD TYPE

NONFARM, RURAL. See FARM RESIDENCE

NONRELATIVE. See RELATIONSHIP

NONSAMPLING ERROR. The error arising at any stage in the data collection and computer processing operations (of a survey or a census) from such sources as varying interpretation of questions, enumeration errors, respondents' unwillingness or inability to give correct answers, nonresponse, undercount, machine error, and other sources exclusive of sampling error.

NONVETERAN. See VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE

NURSERY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL LEVEL

NURSING HOMES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

OCCUPANCY STATUS. The classification of all housing units as either occupied or vacant. This item was determined on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item B on page 62).

Occupied. The classification of a housing unit with a person or persons living in it as a usual residence when enumerated—or

only temporarily absent, for example, on vacation. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. If all the persons staying in the unit have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. Complete count figures on households and occupied housing units should match—although sample estimates of households and occupied housing units may differ because of weighting.

Vacant. A housing unit with no one living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. If, at the time of enumeration, the unit is temporarily occupied solely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere, it is also classified as vacant.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

OCCUPATION. The kind of work the person was doing at a job or business during the reference week or, if not at work, at the most recent job or business if employed since 1975. Persons working at more than one job were instructed to describe the one at which the person worked the most hours during the reference week. Occupation is most frequently tabulated for employed persons 16 years old and over, and less often for the experienced civilian labor force, which includes both employed and experienced unemployed 16 years old and over.

Occupation data were also collected but are not tabulated for persons not currently in the labor force who have worked since 1975. Occupation is not determined for persons in the Armed Forces. These data were collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 29 on page 66).

The write-in responses to questions 29a and 29b were taken together to assign the respondent to one of 503 occupation categories, coded by specially trained industry and occupation coders in census processing offices. Only the code, i.e., none of the written-in information, is retained on census basic records and public-use microdata. Census occupation categories are fully defined in the Classified Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R3. (Persons wishing to use the census system in coding other data bases may use the Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations, PHC80-R4.)

Relation to Standard Occupational Classification. The 503 occupation

categories generally are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, originally issued in 1977 by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards and revised in 1980. One of the major purposes of the SOC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of occupational data collected by various agencies. Public-use microdata documentation and other references will define the relationship between the 3-digit census codes and the revised 4-digit SOC codes.

Summary and major occupation categories are as follows:

Managerial and professional specialty occupations:

Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations

Professional specialty occupations

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations:

Technicians and related support occupations

Sales occupations

Administrative support occupations, including clerical

Service occupations:

Private household occupations

Protective service occupations

Service occupations, except protective and household

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations

Operators, fabricators, and laborers:

Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors

Transportation and material moving occupations

Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers

These are the categories included in STF3 and in Census Tracts reports. More detailed tabulations present subcategories within these basic groups. In the most detailed tabulations, some categories represent subdivisions of an occupation on the basis of industry or class of worker.

Historical comparability: Occupation has been asked in each census since 1850. The 1980 occupation question differs from its 1970 counterpart primarily by omitting a request for the respondent's job title. Because this information sometimes proved misleading, it was dropped for 1980.

The major difference in occupation data for 1970 and 1980 stems from the

adaptation of census occupation coding to the new Standard Occupational Classification system, first issued in 1977. While many of the broad categories observed in the 1980 scheme have been designed to offer a general measure of compatibility with many 1970 categories, the principles governing the classification and many of the detailed categories have been altered substantially. Reference materials on the relationships of 1970 and 1980 occupation classifications are being prepared. For more information, contact Population Division, Bureau of the Census.

See also: CLASS OF WORKER; INDUSTRY; LABOR FORCE STATUS

ONE-FAMILY HOMES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

ONE-UNIT STRUCTURES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

ORIGIN OR DESCENT. See SPANISH ORIGIN: ANCESTRY

OTHER RACES. See RACE

OUTLYING AREAS. See PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS

OVERCROWDING. See PERSONS PER ROOM

OWN CHILDREN. See RELATIONSHIP; CHILDREN EVER BORN

OWNER COSTS, SELECTED

MONTHLY. The sum of payments for real estate taxes, fire and hazard insurance, utilities, fuels, and mortgage. These data are tabulated for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers.

Only selected monthly owner costs are included, since payments for maintenance and repair are excluded. Selected monthly owner costs are presented in tabulations comparable to those for gross rent since they are both measures of shelter costs, albeit for different universes.

The components of selected monthly owner costs are payments for the following items, all asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire items H30, H31, and H32 on page 64).

Real estate taxes. The total amount of all real estate taxes payable on the entire property (land and

buildings) last year. It includes State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone outside the household. Taxes are reported even if included in the mortgage payment. Not covered are payments on delinquent taxes due from earlier years.

Fire and hazard insurance. The annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on the property; that is, policies which protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, explosion, etc. Liability policies are included only if they are paid with fire and hazard premiums and the amounts for fire and hazard cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

Mortgages. The regular monthly amount (both principal and interest) required by the lender on mortgages (including second or junior mortgages), deed of trust, or similar debt on the property; or payments on a contract to purchase the property.

Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amount includes everything paid to the lender or lenders, regardless of what is included. Separate parts of the question determine whether taxes and insurance are included in the payment to the lender so that it is possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of monthly owner costs.

Utilities and fuel. See the discussion under Energy Costs, Monthly Residential.

In the computation of selected monthly owner costs, annual figures for taxes, insurance, water and fuels (items where annual figures are usually more readily available than monthly figures) are divided by 12 to yield monthly figures.

Selected monthly owner costs are tabulated in a varying number of categories. Data are generally presented separately for units with a mortgage and units not mortgaged (i.e., owned free and clear) since the distribution of housing costs is quite different for the two groups.

Basic record tapes preserve the dollar amounts for each of the component figures collected (e.g., mortgage payments, water payments). Public-use microdata samples also show dollar amounts, for components as well as total selected monthly owner costs, although the amounts for real estate taxes and

insurance premiums are combined into a single figure.

Selected Monthly Owner Costs As Percentage of Income. The ratio of selected monthly owner costs to household income in 1979 is converted to percentage form. The data are tabulated for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a 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 computer" category. This item is computed on a sample basis.

Limitations: Utility and fuel costs are frequently overestimated by respondents.

Historical comparability: None of the components of selected monthly owner costs have been collected in previous censuses. (Utility and fuel costs were collected in 1970, but only for renters.)

OWNER-OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS. See TENURE

OWNER/RENTER STATUS. See TENURE

PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION. See RACE

PARETO INTERPOLATION. See INTERPOLATION

PARISH (in Louisiana). See COUNTY

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. See SCHOOL TYPE

PART-TIME WORKERS. See HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK; HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979

PARTNER OR ROOMMATE. See RELATIONSHIP

PASSENGER ELEVATOR. See ELEVATOR PASSENGER

PATIENTS IN INSTITUTIONS. See GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN

PER CAPITA INCOME. See INCOME IN 1979

PERCENTILE. A value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. For example, if 90 percent of the families

in an area have an income of \$35,000 or below and 10 percent have an income above, then \$35,000 is the 90th percentile for the family income distribution. (The median is the same as the 50th percentile, where 50 percent of the families have an income above, and 50 percent below a certain amount of money.)

PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE. See VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE

PERSON IN COLUMN 1. See RELATIONSHIP

PERSONS IN FAMILY. The number of persons in a household who are related to the householder, counting the householder, who thereby constitute a family. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In tables where persons in family or persons per family are cross-tabulated by race or Spanish origin, family members are classified by the race of the householder rather than the race of each individual.

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD. The number of persons living in the housing unit. All occupants are counted—not just those related to the householder, but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters (see questionnaire item 1 on page 59 and items H1, H2, and H3 on page 67).

Figures for "persons in household" match those for "persons in unit" in tabulations based on complete-count data. In sample tabulations, they may differ because of the weighting process. The phrase "persons in household" is used for population tabulations, "persons in unit" for housing items. "One-person household" and "persons living alone" are synonymous.

See also: FAMILY

PERSONS IN UNIT. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

PERSONS PER CARPOOL. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

PERSONS PER ROOM. A derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room. For example, the number of units with 1.01 or more persons per room is the number of units occupied by more persons than

there are separate rooms. This item was derived on a complete-count basis.

See also: ROOMS

PHYSICAL RECORD. See BLOCK (Computer)

PLACE. A concentration of population which may or may not have legally prescribed limits, powers, or functions. Most of the places identified in the 1980 census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages, or boroughs. In addition, census designated places (called "unincorporated places" in earlier censuses) are delineated for 1980 census tabulations. There are about 23,000 places recorded in the 1980 census. (Figure 1 lists the number of places by State). Places do not cross State boundaries.

Incorporated place. A political unit incorporated as a city, borough (excluding Alaska and New York), village, or town (excluding the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin). In most States, incorporated places are subdivisions of the MCD or CCD in which they are located; for example, a village located within and legally part of a township. In some States, incorporated places are independent of surrounding townships or towns and therefore are also treated as MCD's. In a few States, the pattern is mixed. Almost 4,000 incorporated places cross MCD/CCD and/or county boundaries.

There are about 20,000 incorporated places recognized in the 1980 census.

Census designated place (CDP). A densely settled population center without legally defined corporate limits or corporate powers or functions. Each CDP has a definite residential nucleus with a dense, city-type street pattern, and ideally should have an overall population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. In addition, a CDP is a community that can be identified locally by place name. Boundaries of CDP's are drawn by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State and local agencies, to include, insofar as possible, all the closely settled area.

In the 1980 census, statistics are tabulated for each CDP with 5,000 inhabitants or more if located in an urbanized area (UA) with a central city of 50,000 or more and for each CDP of 1,000 inhabitants or more if in a UA with no central city of 50,000 or more. Some CDP's—notably in the Northeast—coincide

with MCD's. In STF's, these are treated as both places and MCD's, but in printed reports they are shown only in MCD tables to avoid duplication. Outside of UA's, statistics are tabulated in 48 States and Puerto Rico for CDP's of 1,000 or more, in Hawaii for CDP's of 300 or more, and in Alaska for CDP's of 25 or more. There are approximately 3,400 CDP's recognized in the 1980 census.

Incorporated place and CDP boundaries are shown on all detailed census maps. For tracted areas, boundaries of all places are shown on census tract outline maps. County subdivision maps, at a still smaller scale, also show boundaries for places.

A 4-digit numeric code is assigned by the Census Bureau to each place in alphabetic sequence within State. "Place description" codes will also generally accompany place records. These codes indicate whether a place is incorporated, as well as represent certain other information about the place.

Data are summarized for all places in STF's 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A reports. For places with 1,000 or more inhabitants, data are summarized in STF 2B, and PC80-1-B and HC80-1-A reports. For places with 2,500 or more, data are summarized in STF 4B, PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports. In PHC80-3 reports, data are given for all incorporated places. In PHC80-2 Census Tracts reports and STF's 2A and 4A, summaries are presented only for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants located in tracted areas. Very detailed data are presented for all places which are central cities of SMSA's in PC80-1-D reports, and places with 50,000 or more inhabitants in HC80-2 reports. STF 5 also provides detailed data for places of 50,000 or more.

The files and reports which sequence geographic units in hierarchical fashion must account for the fact that places may cross the boundaries of counties, MCD's, and CCD's. Such reports and tapes, therefore, provide summaries for the various parts of places created when places are split by the boundaries of higher level areas recognized in the hierarchy. Specifically, place parts within county and MCD or CCD are presented in STF 1A and 3A, and PC80-1-A reports. Place parts within county and MCD are presented for 20 specified States and Puerto Rico in STF 1B and PHC80-1 Block Statistics microfiche reports, but the PHC80-1 reports include only places which have data collected for blocks. In the remaining 30 States, STF 1B and PHC80-1 reports subdivide places when split by county boundaries.

but do not observe MCD or CCD boundaries.

Historical comparability: Sixty-eight percent of all incorporated places of 2,500 or more made changes in their boundaries between 1970 and January 1, 1980, which is the reference date for boundaries in the 1980 census. In the 1970 census, ED boundaries were drawn so as to allow a user to aggregate 1970 data for each city of 2,000 or more inhabitants according to 1960 boundaries. There will not be a corresponding capability in the 1980 census.

In the 1970 and earlier censuses, CDP's were referred to as "unincorporated places." The name was changed to make it more explicit that such places are defined for census purposes, and to avoid confusion in States where many "unincorporated places" are parts of incorporated towns or townships. Many CDP's have been redefined since 1970. Incorporated places which were newly incorporated or which changed boundaries between 1970 and 1980 are listed in footnotes to table 4 of PC80-1-A reports.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO. See RESIDENCE IN 1975

PLACE OF WORK. The geographic location of the plant, office, store, or other establishment where the person worked most last week (see the discussion of reference week under Labor Force Status), ascertained for persons at work last week, including both civilian employed and Armed Forces at work, and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. These data were obtained on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 23 on page 65).

If the person worked at more than one location for the same employer (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked most last week was requested. Persons working at more than one job were asked to report the location of the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the census week. Salespersons, delivery persons, and others who worked in several places each week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day, if they reported to a central headquarters. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to report the exact address of the place where he or she worked the most hours last week.

Responses were coded in census processing offices but only for a sample

of approximately one-half of the long-form questionnaires (a cost-saving measure). All entries were assigned codes which define the work location in terms of State, county, place of 2,500 or more (1,000 or more in Alaska and Hawaii) as estimated prior to the census; or in the Northeast region, minor civil division. For residents of SMSA's, place of work was coded further to tract and block (if in a blocked area) if the place of work was within the same SMSA or multi-SMSA commutersheds.

Place-of-work tabulations vary considerably from one publication series to another. PC80-1-C reports furnish data for each of the following categories:

Place of work reported

Worked in area of residence

Worked outside area of residence

Percent of those reporting place of work

Place of work not reported

In these tabulations, the place of work is shown in terms of whether or not it is within the "area of residence," the definition of which varies with the geographic summary level. For instance, if a given column in a table presents data for a county, the place of work lines indicate the number of county residents who work inside and outside that county.

Census Tracts (PHC80-2) reports present up to 20 place-of-work categories for SMSA's, SMSA counties, places of 10,000 or more in SMSA's, and census tracts, as illustrated by the following list:

Inside SMSA

Omaha, Nebr. central business district
Remainder of Omaha city, Nebr.
Remainder of Douglas County, Nebr.
Bellevue city, Nebr.
Remainder of Sarpy County, Nebr.
Council Bluffs city, Iowa
Carter Lake city, Iowa
Remainder of Pottawattamie County, Iowa

Outside SMSA

Lincoln city, Nebr.
Remainder of Lancaster County, Nebr.
Cass County, Nebr.
Fremont city, Nebr.
Remainder of Dodge County, Nebr.
Washington County, Nebr.
Mills County, Iowa
Elsewhere

Place of work not reported

Up to 20 separate work locations are recognized in these PHC80-2 tabulations and on STF 4. The same 20 locations are used throughout each SMSA, but they vary from SMSA to SMSA and from

county to county in nonmetropolitan areas.

Special tabulations can be prepared at user expense which make use of the additional detail available on census basic records. For instance, tabulations can be generated which show commuter flows by origin and destination in terms of census tracts within a given SMSA or multi-SMSA commutersheds.

Characteristics of workers by place of work can also be tabulated.

Public-use microdata "A" and "B" samples report place of work in the same terms as place of residence, i.e., States and "county groups" with 100,000 or more inhabitants. Within large SMSAs, individual counties and places over 100,000 are frequently identified as county groups making possible some analysis of commuting patterns by commuter characteristics. The "C" sample identifies place of work in central cities and in places in four size categories.

Limitations: It should be noted that place-of-work tabulations do not necessarily give the total number of persons who work in the specified area, only those who also reside within the area summarized. In the above example, the number reported as working in the central business district would not include workers who commute from outside the SMSA being summarized.

Since Place of Work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with Residence in 1975 and Travel Time to Work, it required an estimation scheme which differed from that used for full-sample items. As a consequence, the estimated number of workers 16 and over as derived from place-of-work tabulations will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from tabulations of Means of Transportation to Work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of place of work by other items is necessarily based only on the half-sample.

Historical comparability: Place of work was asked first in 1960, when the inquiry was limited to the State, county, and city of work. In 1970, the question took on its current form, requesting the specific street address and ZIP code. A higher percentage of cases were successfully coded to tract and block of work in 1980 than in 1970, due to improvements in coding materials. Data on place of work tabulated for inside and outside the area of residence, as discussed above, are new for 1980.

See also: TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

PLUMBING FACILITIES. Presence of toilet facilities, bathing facilities, and piped water, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H6 on page 62).

Complete plumbing for exclusive use. Piped hot and cold water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower for exclusive use by household members. All facilities must be in the living quarters, but need not be in the same room. Hot water need not be available continuously. A privy or chemical toilet is not counted as a flush toilet. A bathtub or shower is counted only if it is connected to piped running water.

Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use:

Complete plumbing facilities, but also used by another household. All facilities present, but with some or all of the plumbing facilities also regularly used by someone who is not a member of the household. This category also applies if the future occupants of living quarters now vacant would be expected to share the facilities.

Some but not all plumbing facilities. Units with one or two but not all three of these: hot and cold piped water, flush toilet, and bathtub or shower.

No plumbing facilities.

Historical comparability: Data on plumbing facilities have been collected since 1940. In 1970, there were separate questions on presence of hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. The questions were combined in 1980. In 1980 complete facilities must not only be in the building, as in 1970, but also inside the housing unit.

See also: BATHROOMS; WATER, SOURCE OF

POPULATION. (1) (noun) The number of inhabitants of an area. (2) (adjective) Referring to data about persons, as in "population characteristics." (3) (noun) A group of persons, housing units, or other entities included in a census, or from which samples are taken for statistical measurements.

See also: UNIVERSE

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family

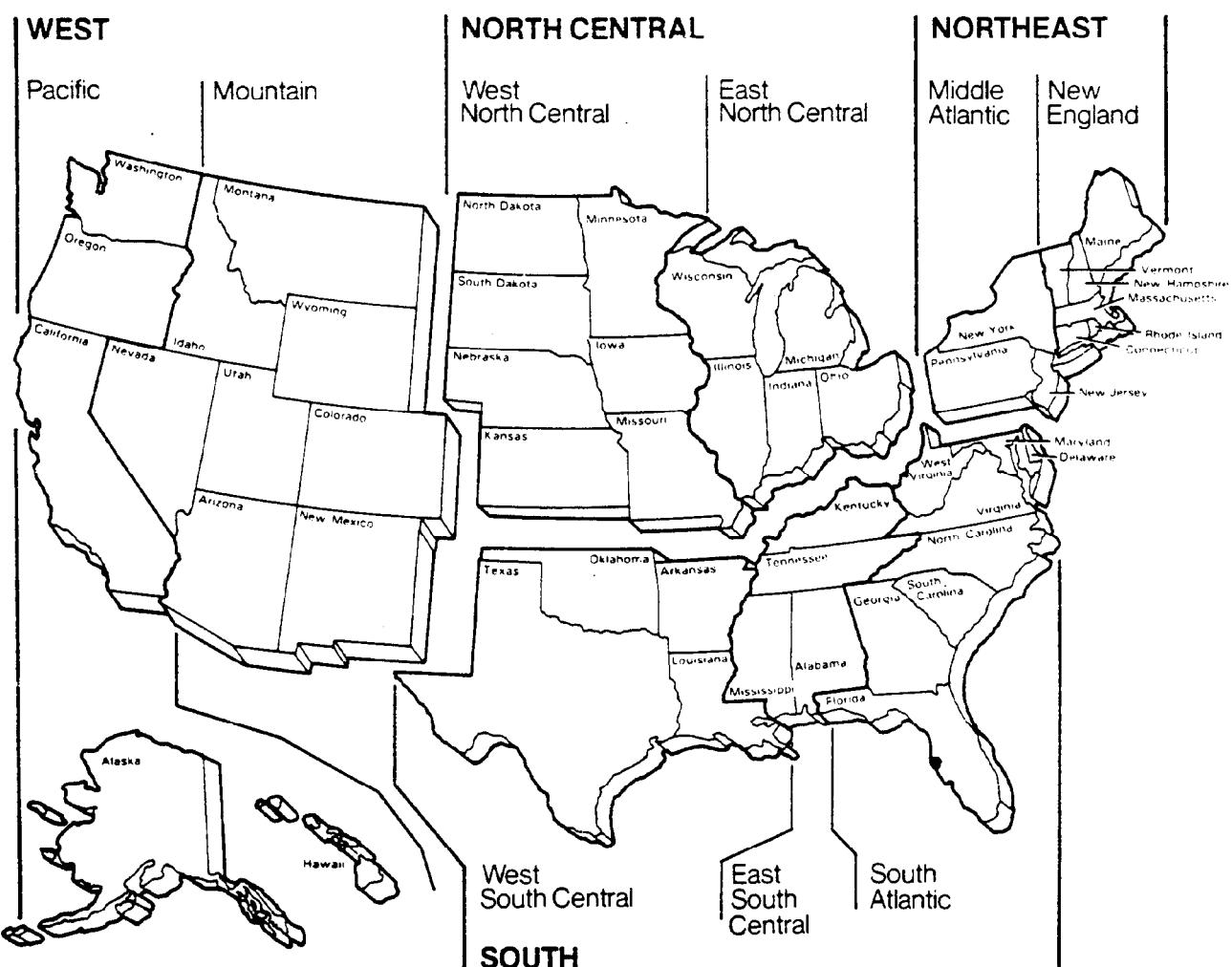
Figure 1. Number of Counties, and Number and Type of County Subdivisions and Places: 1980

UNITED STATES	Coun-ties	County Subdivisions: MCD (type) or CCD	MCD's or CCD's	MCD Characteristics		Places	
				May Split Blocks	Tabulated as Places	Inc.	CDP
ALABAMA	67	CCD	390			428	28
ALASKA	23	Census subarea	37			143	151
ARIZONA	14	CCD	78			75	44
ARKANSAS	75	Township	1378			472	10
CALIFORNIA	58	CCD	386			422	359
COLORADO	63	CCD	208			266	25
CONNECTICUT	8	Town	169	X	X	33	86
DELAWARE	3	CCD	27			56	14
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	1	Quadrant	4			1	0
FLORIDA	67	CCD	293			391	313
GEORGIA	159	CCD	581			556	56
HAWAII	5	CCD	44			0	96
IDAHO	44	CCD	170			199	1
ILLINOIS	102	Township	1651	X		1278	26
INDIANA	92	Township	1008	X		365	15
IOWA	99	Township	1605			955	1
KANSAS	105	Township	1424	X		625	4
KENTUCKY	120	CCD	474			425	24
LOUISIANA	64	Police jury ward	487			301	64
MAINE	16	Town	513	X	X	323	89
MARYLAND	24	Election district	297			152	170
MASSACHUSETTS	14	Town	312	X	X	39	174
MICHIGAN	83	Township	1245	X	X	531	66
MINNESOTA	87	Township	1854	X		855	2
MISSISSIPPI	82	Supervisors dist.	410			290	20
MISSOURI	115	Township	1347	X		933	10
MONTANA	57	CCD	192			126	13
NEBRASKA	93	Township	1204	X		534	1
NEVADA	17	Township	57			17	18
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	Town	240	X	X	13	49
NEW JERSEY	21	Township	234	X	X	333	129
NEW MEXICO	32	CCD	130			95	33
NEW YORK	62	Town	950	X	X	616	348
NORTH CAROLINA	100	Township	1031			490	105
NORTH DAKOTA	53	Township	1439	X		365	3
OHIO	88	Township	1318	X		939	71
OKLAHOMA	77	CCD	302			596	2
OREGON	36	CCD	211			241	35
PENNSYLVANIA	67	Township	1550	X	X	1018	223
RHODE ISLAND	5	Town	31	X	X	8	20
SOUTH CAROLINA	46	CCD	294			265	116
SOUTH DAKOTA	66	Township	1098	X		312	6
TENNESSEE	95	CCD	462			331	48
TEXAS	254	CCD	863			1112	57
UTAH	29	CCD	91			222	17
VERMONT	14	Town	246	X	X	58	19
VIRGINIA	136	Magisterial dist.	455			229	111
WASHINGTON	39	CCD	245			265	90
WEST VIRGINIA	55	Magisterial dist.	310			230	43
WISCONSIN	72	Town	1269	X	X	579	21
WYOMING	23	CCD	71			89	6

Figure 2. Poverty Level Thresholds in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual)	\$ 3,686									
under 65 years	3,774	\$ 3,774								
65 years and over	3,479	3,479								
2 persons	4,723									
householder under 65 years	4,876	4,858	\$ 5,000							
householder 65 years and over	4,389	4,385	4,981							
3 persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	\$ 5,844						
4 persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	\$ 7,382					
5 persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	\$ 8,525				
6 persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	\$ 9,512			
7 persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	\$10,429		
8 persons	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	\$11,835	
9 or more persons	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	\$14,024

Figure 3. Census Geographic Regions and Divisions of the United States



householder or unrelated individual (see figure 2). Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

The 1980 census definition of poverty reflects revisions recommended by a Federal interagency committee in 1979 to a definition adopted in 1969. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households.

The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Cutoffs for 1979 income used in poverty statistics in the 1980 census are presented in figure 2. As an example, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two related children under 18 can be found in the chart to be \$7,356 in 1979. Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variations in the cost of living.

The poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relationship to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold. Thus, two unrelated individuals living together may not have the same poverty status.

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or the householder of a nonfamily household is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or other than the householder in a nonfamily household are not taken into account when determining poverty status of a household.

Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, variations of the poverty definition are available in terms of various multiples of the official poverty levels. The one most frequently tabulated is 125 percent of the poverty level, where a family or person may have up to 25 percent more income than normally allowed under the poverty threshold appropriate for the family size, etc.

Below poverty level ("poor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "below 75 percent of poverty level" and "between 75 and 99 percent of poverty level."

Above poverty level ("nonpoor"). Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was equal to or greater than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, etc. In certain tabulations, this group is further subdivided into those with income "between 100 and 124 percent of poverty level," "between 125 and 149 percent of poverty level," "between 150 and 174 percent of poverty level," "between 175 and 199 percent of poverty level," and "200 percent of poverty level and above."

Limitations: The term "poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The standard statistical definition provides only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Excluded from the income concept is a measure of the benefits derived from the receipt of in-kind government transfers, such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing; private transfers such as health insurance premiums paid by employers; the value of the services obtained from the ownership of assets, such as owner-occupied housing units; and the receipt of money from the sale of property, withdrawal of bank deposits, gifts and money borrowed.

A comprehensive review of the current poverty definition and its limitations can be found in *The Measure of Poverty*, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 1976. See also the discussion of limitations under Income in 1979.

Historical comparability: Poverty statistics were first included in a decennial census in 1970. Prior to 1980 the poverty thresholds did not distinguish among families with 7, 8, and 9 or more persons; on the other hand, the cutoffs were further differentiated by the sex of the family head or unrelated individual and by farm/nonfarm residence.

In the 1970 census, the thresholds for farm residents were set at 85 percent of the thresholds for nonfarm residents. 1979 income thresholds used in the 1980 census represent a weighted average of the nonfarm thresholds used in the past male headed and female headed families. The elimination of the 85-percent threshold for farm families increased the farm population classified as poor by about 174,000 persons or about one-fifth nationwide. The net effect of all three changes on the total number of poor persons is to increase it approximately 380,000 or 1.5 percent.

Since the poverty income cutoffs have been adjusted each year for changes in the CPI, and since the overall impact of the definitional changes is minimal, 1980 census poverty figures for the total and nonfarm population should be reasonably comparable to the 1970 poverty figures. However, because of the definitional changes cited, comparisons involving the farm population should be made with caution.

See also: INCOME DEFICIT

PRECINCT. See ELECTION PRECINCT

PRELIMINARY REPORTS. Census Bureau reports which present unofficial population and housing counts which are subject to change and which are superseded by the final counts. Preliminary data are compiled from hand tallies of address registers in the field prior to the questionnaires being processed by computer.

PRELISTING. A procedure used to assemble a list of residential addresses for the census in areas where adequate computerized address lists were not available from commercial sources. It involves having census personnel canvass assigned areas and systematically record all addresses.

PRICE ASKED. See VALUE

PRIMARY INDIVIDUALS. See HOUSEHOLD TYPE

PRIVATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. See SCHOOL TYPE

PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY. See VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

PROPERTY INSURANCE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

PROVISIONAL. Subject to change but acceptable for use until final data are available. The term has been associated with two types of data in the 1980 census:

1. Complete counts by race and Spanish origin were initially termed "provisional," until the completion of an analysis of these complete counts in conjunction with figures from the sample. Sample questionnaires received additional editing and review during processing, and this resulted in a shift of some persons from the "Other" category to the racial categories "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut," and "Asian and Pacific Islander." The effect of this additional editing on the sample population totals varied substantially by racial group and Spanish origin group, as well as by geographic area, but is generally negligible.

Information now available indicates that since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data by race and Spanish origin. However, data available only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.) are appropriate for use within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Differences between the sample and 100-percent population totals also reflect the effects of sampling variability and nonsampling error. The amount of sampling variability is affected by the size of the race and Spanish origin group, as well as the size of the geographic area.

2. Estimates of long-form characteristics based on a special subsample of the full census sample (the "early national sample"), representing 8-percent of the sample census questionnaires or approximately 1-1/2 percent of the total national population were also called "provisional." The figures were published in a supplementary report (PHC80-S1-1) and differ somewhat from those based on the full sample (for example, as reported in PHC80-S2, PC80-1-C, or HC80-1-B) which should now be used in lieu of the provisional data.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE. See SCHOOL TYPE

PUBLIC SEWER FACILITIES. See SEWAGE DISPOSAL

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY. See DISABILITY

PUBLIC-USE MICRODATA SAMPLE. A computerized file consisting of records of the questionnaire or interview responses in a census or survey for individuals and housing units (with no names, addresses, or other information that would permit identification), rather than summary or tabulated statistics for geographic areas. Users can manipulate the microdata files to prepare tabulations of their own design. In the case of population and housing, only small samples of the census basic records are prepared; tabulations of public-use microdata samples are generally less reliable than published tabulations because of the smaller sample size.

See also: MICRODATA

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY. See WATER, SOURCE OF

PUERTO RICO AND OUTLYING AREAS. In addition to the United States, the decennial census covers the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the outlying areas, including American Samoa, Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (including the Northern Mariana Islands which were legally part of the Trust Territory in 1980), the U.S. Virgin Islands, and certain other small islands over which the United States exercises sovereignty or jurisdiction.

Questionnaire design and the questions asked were developed for Puerto Rico and each outlying area to accommodate local conditions. In the case of some small or military-occupied islands, enumerations were not conducted; only population counts obtained from U.S. Government records are published. The geographic subareas for which statistics are reported vary. Some of those noted below are defined in this glossary; others will be defined in 1980 census reports for the areas.

American Samoa: villages, district subdivisions, districts, and islands.

Guam: census designated places and election districts.

Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: census designated places, municipal districts, municipalities and islands, and administrative districts.

Puerto Rico: blocks; ED's and BG's; census tracts and block numbering areas; zonas urbanas and aldeas; subbarrios; barrios, ciudades, and pueblos; municipios; and SMSA's and SCSA's.

Virgin Islands: places, census subdistricts, and islands.

Other Islands: no subdivisions.

Data for Puerto Rico and its subdivisions will appear in reports and tapes in generally the same pattern as for States and their subdivisions. Data for outlying areas will appear in 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, and 1980 Census of Housing, Volume 1, reports, and on STF's 1 and 3.

Historical comparability: The Canal Zone was not included in the 1980 census because it was no longer under U.S. jurisdiction.

QUINQUENNIAL CENSUS. A data collection activity occurring every 5 years, as in the Census Bureau's various economic censuses in which data are collected for years ending in "2" and "7."

RACE. All persons were asked to identify themselves according to the following race categories on the 1980 questionnaire: White, Black or Negro, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and Other. The "Other" category includes Malayan, Polynesian, Thai, and other groups not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 4 on page 60).

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. For persons with parents of different races who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used.

Limited edit and review operations were performed during the complete-count operations; write-in responses were reviewed in an attempt to classify entries to specific categories, where appropriate. For instance, if the "Other" circle was marked with a write-in entry "Caucasian," then the response was recoded as White. (Additional examples are noted below.) However, all such cases were not identified in the complete-count processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during

the processing of sample questionnaires, write-in entries for the "Other" category were assigned specific codes, which is included on the person's basic record in the census sample detailed tape files.

Asian and Pacific Islander write-in entries, such as Indo-Chinese, Cambodian, or Polynesian, included in the "Other" category during 100-percent processing, were collectively tabulated and shown as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in the census sample tabulations; this group, "Other Asian and Pacific Islanders," is included in the broader Asian and Pacific Islander category in all sample tabulations by race. This shift of "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" entries out of the "Other races" category in sample tabulations and the recoding of write-in entries in the "Other" category to specific categories where appropriate affects the comparability between complete-count and sample data for some groups.

White. Persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. (Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specified race categories but wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other races" category; in the 1970 census most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black. Persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Black Puerto Rican, Haitian, Jamaican, Nigerian, or West Indian.

American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut:

American Indian. Persons who indicated their race as "Indian (American)" or who did not indicate a specific race category but reported the name of an Indian tribe.

Eskimo. Persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo."

Aleut. Persons who indicated their race as "Aleut."

Asian and Pacific Islander. In complete-count tabulations, includes all of the groups listed below except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander." In sample tabulations, it includes all of the groups listed below.

Japanese. Persons who indicated their race as Japanese, as well as

persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Nipponeese or Japanese American.

Chinese. Persons who indicated their race as Chinese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Cantonese, Formosan, Taiwanese, or Tibetan.

Filipino. Persons who indicated their race as Filipino, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as Filipino American or Philippine.

Korean. Persons who indicated their race as Korean, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Korean American.

Asian Indian. Persons who indicated their race as Asian Indian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported entries such as Bengali, Bharati, Dravidian, East Indian, Goanese, Hindu Indic, Kashmiri, or South Asian.

Vietnamese. Persons who indicated their race as Vietnamese, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but reported a response such as Vietnam.

Hawaiian. Persons who indicated their race as Hawaiian. In the State of Hawaii, all persons who reported "Part-Hawaiian" were included in this category.

Guamanian. Persons who indicated their race as Guamanian, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the race categories, but reported an entry such as Chamorro or Guam.

Samoan. Persons who indicated their race as Samoan, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories, but entered a response such as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Other Asian and Pacific Islander. In sample tabulations only, persons who reported Cambodian, Hmong, Indo-Chinese, Laotian, Pakistani, Polynesian, Fiji Islander, Tahitian, Thai, or similar responses. Census basic records include codes for over 50 separate race groups within this category. In complete-count tabulations, this group is part of the "Other races" category below.

Other (Race n.e.c. "not elsewhere classified"). Includes all other races (except "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups) which were not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. For example, persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in Race, n.e.c. Other Asian and Pacific Islanders are included in the "Other" category in 100-percent tabulations.

Persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in entries such as "Mexican," "Cuban," "South American," "Chicano," or "La Raza" remained in the "Other races" category for complete-count tabulations, and in the "Race, n.e.c." category for sample tabulations. STF 3, STF 4, and public-use microdata samples separately identify, as a subcategory within "Race, n.e.c.", persons who wrote in an entry implying Spanish origin. Such entries are not necessarily consistent with responses in the Spanish origin question.

In a few tables in which data for American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander are not presented separately, the "Other" category encompasses all race categories not shown separately.

In some tabulations, the "Other" or "Race, n.e.c." category is omitted to save space; data for this category are derivable by subtracting the sum of the specified race categories from the total.

In certain printed tables, where space is limited, data for persons of Spanish origin are presented alongside data for up to four major race groups. In such situations, users should not be misled by the proximity of these two types of data. Spanish origin is not a race category, and persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Tabulations in a number of sources present data separately for race categories (e.g., White, Black, and "Other") for persons not of Spanish origin. In addition, the number of Spanish-origin persons is given by race.

Limitations: In previous censuses, undercoverage of the population has been associated with race. The 1970 census missed Blacks at a much higher rate than Whites. The Bureau has not prepared undercoverage rates for races other than White or Black, because vital records and other sources of relevant

statistics do not consistently distinguish among other races.

Historical comparability: Questions on "race" or "color" have been asked in each census since 1790. In 1970, when persons with parents of different races were in doubt as to their classification, the race of the father was used. In 1980, the race of the mother was used for persons who could not provide a single response. The 1970 category "Negro or Black" has been retitled "Black or Negro." Individual categories for Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan have been added. In 1970, the categories Eskimo and Aleut appeared only on questionnaires used in Alaska; they were replaced by Hawaiian and Korean in all other States. In 1980, all four categories appeared on the questionnaire. As a result of the additions, the 1980 questionnaire had 14 specific race categories instead of 8 as in 1970.

In 1970, persons who did not report a specific race but wrote in Hispanic categories such as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" in the race question were assigned to White; for 1980 these persons remain in the "Other races" category.

See also: ANCESTRY; RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER; SPANISH ORIGIN

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder, i.e., the person in column 1, is used (see Relationship for the definition of Householder). This item was determined on a complete-count basis.

Since some households include persons of more than one race, there may be minor differences in counts by race between (1) tabulations of "families by family size" or "households by persons in unit" where all persons regardless of their race are counted according to the race of householder and (2) tabulations of "persons in families" or "persons in households" where all persons are tallied according to their own race.

Historical comparability: Prior to 1980, the concept of "race of household head" was used instead of race of householder. (See the historical comparability for Relationship.) This change should not substantively affect the comparability of these data.

RATIO OF INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL. See POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

REAL ESTATE TAXES. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

REAPPORTIONMENT. The reallocation of a fixed number of representatives to a set of geographic areas. The 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are reapportioned among the States on the basis of the population of each State in the most recent decennial census (as mandated by the Constitution) using the method of "equal proportions" defined in legislation.

See also: REDISTRICTING

RECODE. A reorganization of responses from the census questionnaire to form a new variable or to put the data into a more usable form. Family membership, farm status, household income, and poverty status are examples of recodes which form new variables from one or more items on the questionnaire. Users of public-use microdata have the freedom to create their own recodes, for example, value-income ratio, age of oldest household member, selected residential energy costs, and age in 5 or 10 years intervals.

RECORD. A collection of related codes and/or data items treated as a unit; a complete set of such records may form a file.

See also: BLOCK; LOGICAL RECORD

RECORDING DENSITY. See DENSITY (TAPE)

RECTANGULAR RECORD

STRUCTURE. The pattern followed when the record layout is identical for each record in the file. A schematic of this structure forms a rectangle.

Example:

- Person 1 record
- Person 2 record
- Person 3 record

See also: HIERARCHICAL RECORD STRUCTURE

REDISTRICTING. The process of defining new geographic boundaries for administrative, election, or representation areas. For example, the congressional districts of a State are redefined after each decennial census of population to accommodate changes in the number of seats or to reflect population shifts, with the objective that each district have approximately the same number of inhabitants.

See also: REAPPORTIONMENT

REFERENCE PERSON. See RELATIONSHIP

REFERENCE WEEK. See LABOR FORCE STATUS

REGION (Census Geographic). A large group of States which is a first-order subdivision of the United States for census purposes. The four regions—Northeast, North Central, South, and West—are delineated in figure 3. Regions are identified by a 1-digit code. Regions are divided into census divisions (see Division (census geographic)). Statistics for them appear in U.S. Summary reports in almost every publication series, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. The census regions have no relationship to the 10 Standard Federal Administrative Regions.

RELATED CHILDREN. See RELATIONSHIP

RELATIONSHIP. Relationship to the person in column 1 of the census questionnaire, ascertained from replies to a complete-count question (see questionnaire item 2 on page 60).

In household. Persons in the household include:

Householder. The person who was reported in column 1. This reference person was to be the person or one of the persons in whose name the home was owned or rented. If there was no such person, any adult household member at least 15 years old who was not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee was to be reported in column 1. In complete-count tabulations, the number of householders is the same as the number of households or occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may not always be the same because of differences in weighting sample data.

Family householder. A householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Nonfamily householder. A householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her.

Spouse. The husband or wife of the householder, living with the householder. This category may include persons in common-law marriages as well as persons in formal marriages; it does not include a partner or roommate of the opposite sex.

In complete-count tabulations, the number of spouses is the same as the number of married-couple families or married-couple family households. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since only

spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." Sample tabulations of the number of married persons with spouse present include subfamilies (see definition under Family) as well as married-couple families.

Child. A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Own child. A never-married child under 18 years who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

Related child. An "own child" or any other family member (regardless of marital status) who is under 18 years, except the householder or spouse. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other relative. A household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. The scope of this category may differ from table to table, depending on what other relationship categories are included. In detailed tabulations (STF 2, STF 5, or PC80-1-D) the following categories may also be shown:

Parent. In complete-count tabulations, the father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. On sample basic records and microdata files, fathers- and mothers-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses under "other relative" on the questionnaire. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes both parents and parents-in-law in the same category.

Brother or sister. In complete-count tabulations, the brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. On sample basic records and microdata files, brothers- and sisters-in-law constitute a separate category coded from write-in responses. One STF 5 and PC80-1-D tabulation includes brothers- and sisters-in-law along with brothers and sisters in the same category.

Son- or daughter-in-law. Spouse of a son or daughter of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Grandchild. Grandchild of the householder, coded from write-in responses.

Other. The following categories are separately coded in sample basic records and public-use microdata files only: nephew/niece, grandparent, uncle/aunt, cousin, and "other."

Nonrelative. Any household member, including foster children, not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories are presented in certain more detailed tabulations.

Partner or roommate. Nonrelative who lives together and shares expenses with the householder.

Roomer or boarder. Roomer, boarder, lodger, or relative of such; or foster child or ward of the householder.

Paid employee. Nonrelative who is paid to provide household services, such as a maid, housekeeper or gardener.

Other nonrelative. Nonrelative who cannot be described by the above categories, including a person who is related to a partner or roommate or to a paid employee.

Inmate of institution and other person in group quarters. (Treated as categories of relationship for purposes of tabulation. For definitions, see Group Quarters, Persons In.) Persons in group quarters are excluded from counts of persons in households or persons in unit.

Responses to the relationship item were also used in defining families, and subfamilies (see Family; Family Type; Household Type). Tabulations frequently report relationship for persons in family households separately from persons in nonfamily households.

Historical comparability: The question was revised from 1970 to replace the head-of-household category with a format using a reference person, i.e., the "person in column 1." 1980 householders differ from 1970 household heads primarily where the wife in a married-couple family is listed as the "person in column 1." In 1970, the husband was automatically assumed to be the "head" of such a family.

In 1980 tabulations, the substitution of one spouse for the other as the reference person may affect certain of the classifications, such as "parent" or "brother or sister," within the "other relative" grouping. The person in whose name the house or apartment is owned

or rented may in a few cases differ from the person considered by other household members as the "head," but this is expected to affect the classification of relatively few households.

The 1970 questionnaire category "other relative of head" was replaced on the questionnaire by three categories, "brother/sister," "father/mother," and "other relative." Since the category "patient or inmate" is marked only by census enumerators, it was moved to the bottom of the form in a space reserved for "census use only." New nonrelative categories include "partner, roommate" and "paid employee." The former question asking relationship to head of family or household was asked from 1880 to 1970.

See also: FAMILY; FAMILY TYPE; GROUP QUARTERS, PERSONS IN; HOUSEHOLD TYPE

RENTAL VACANCY RATE. The number of vacant units for rent as a percent of the total rental inventory—that is, all renter-occupied units and all year-round vacant units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

RENT, CONTRACT. The monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. Rent is shown for occupied units rented for cash and vacant units for rent. For vacant units, rent is the amount asked for the unit at the time of enumeration, and is sometimes labeled "rent asked."

Contract rent is tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Respondents are to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises. The rent amount for the unit is to be reported even if paid for by someone outside the household, or for some reason, not paid. Respondents who do not pay rent monthly are asked to convert the sum to a monthly average.

In the computation of aggregate and mean rent, \$35 is taken as the average of the interval "less than \$50," and \$550 is taken as the average of the interval "\$500 or more." This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H12 on page 62).

No cash rent. Rental units occupied without payment of cash rent. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and

who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (although the first full housing census did not occur until 1940). Rent intervals reported have gone to higher dollar figures in recent decades. The 1970 question on rent had a top category of \$300 or more; it also listed fewer rent intervals than the 1980 question. Constant dollar comparisons, 1970 to 1980, are not prepared.

See also: RENT, GROSS

RENTERS. See TENURE

RENT, GROSS. Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.), to the extent that these are paid for by the renter (or paid for by a relative, welfare agency, or friend) in addition to the rent. Gross rent is calculated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units, which excludes one-family houses on 10 acres or more. Gross rent is sometimes preferred to contract rent in comparing costs since contract rent may or may not include utilities.

While public-use and microdata show gross rent in dollar amounts (up to \$1,000), the data are not that precise. One reason is that the basic component, contract rent, is reported by the respondent in terms of intervals. To calculate gross rent, the respondent report is converted to a dollar amount by taking the midpoint of the interval; for example, \$55 is used for the interval "\$50 to \$59" (\$35 is taken as the value for "less than \$50"; \$550 is taken as the value for "\$500 or more"). To that figure is added the reported average monthly cost of electricity and gas, and one-twelfth of the reported yearly cost of water and fuels.

Gross rent data are typically tabulated in the same intervals as are used for contract rent. A unit classified as "no cash rent" in contract rent is also classified that way in gross rent, even if the unit's occupants pay for utilities themselves. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Gross rent as a percentage of income. The ratio of gross rent to household income in 1979, converted to percentage form, reported for "specified renter-occupied" units, which excludes one-family homes on 10 acres or more. Data are reported as medians

and in terms of the number of units in categories such as "less than 20 percent," "20 to 24 percent," "25 to 34 percent," and "35 percent or more"; and these figures are typically cross-classified with household income. No-cash-rent units and units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss are assigned to a "not computed" category. This item was computed on a sample basis.

Limitations: In addition to the effect of using interval midpoints, noted above, gross rent data are affected by the tendency of respondents to overstate utility costs.

Historical comparability: Gross rent data have been derived since 1940. In 1970, gross rent figures were somewhat more precise since exact dollar figures were available for contract rent. Also, in reporting a rent-to-income relationship, gross rent was computed as a percentage of family or primary individual income, not household income.

See also: ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL; RENT, CONTRACT

RESIDENCE IN 1975. The usual place of residence 5 years before the census (i.e., on April 1, 1975), was asked on a sample basis of persons 5 years old or over (see questionnaire item 15 on page 65). If residence was not in "this house" in 1975, the location was recorded in terms of State, county, and city, or foreign country. The same rules for usual place of residence apply to 1975 as to 1980. Persons such as college students or military personnel were to report the actual residence rather than the legal residence, if different. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with residence in 1980 to determine the residential mobility of the population.

Same house. All persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years, plus persons who moved, but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence.

Different house in the United States. Persons who lived in the United States on April 1, 1975, in a different house from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. This includes persons who lived in the same building, but a different apartment, or in the same mobile home but in a different location.

Same county. Persons who lived in a different house in the same county in 1975.

Different county. Persons who lived in a different county in 1975.

Same State.

Different State. This population is frequently subdivided by region of 1975 residence.

Abroad. Persons with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including Armed Forces stationed overseas.

Certain tabulations (for example, in Census Tracts reports) subdivide the different-house-in-the-United States category in a different way: central city of this SMSA, balance of this SMSA, and outside this SMSA.

Write-in responses were coded in census processing offices for a sample of approximately one-half of all long-form questionnaires (a cost-saving measure). For persons in the United States in 1975, census basic records specify the State, and county, and the city, town, or village (if residence was inside the incorporated limits). In the Northeast region, minor civil division of previous residence is also included on census basic records. For persons abroad in 1975, the basic records specify the country or outlying area.

Public-use microdata "A" and "B" samples show residence in 1975 in the same terms as they show 1980 residence, that is, States, SMSA's, selected places and county groups with 100,000 or more inhabitants. This makes possible the tabulation of a full origin-destination 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

ROOMING HOUSES. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

ROOMS. The number of whole rooms intended for living purposes, not only in occupied housing units, but also in vacant units. These rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms.

Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, foyers, halls, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other space used for storage. A partially divided room, such as a dinette next to a kitchen or living room, is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H7 on page 62). In the computation of aggregate and mean rooms, 10 is taken as the average of the interval "9 or more rooms."

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940.

See also: BATHROOMS; BEDROOMS; PERSONS PER ROOM

RURAL See URBAN AND RURAL (Population)

RURAL FARM. See FARM RESIDENCE

RURAL NONFARM. See FARM RESIDENCE

SALARIED WORKERS. See CLASS OF WORKER

SALARY. See INCOME TYPE

SALE PRICE ASKED. See VALUE

SAMPLE DATA. The statistics collected from the part of a population included in

a sample in order to estimate information about the whole of that population. "Sample data" is also used to refer to the estimates of the characteristics of the population that are prepared.

SAMPLING ERROR. That part of the error associated with a statistical estimate that is due to the fact that only a subset (sample) of the whole population was observed as distinct from errors due to imperfect selection, bias in response or estimation, errors of observation and recording, etc.

See also: COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION; NONSAMPLING ERROR; STANDARD ERROR

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT. Persons 3 years old or over are classified as enrolled in school if they attended regular school or college at any time since February 1, 1980. This question was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire items 8 and 9 on page 60).

Schooling included. As indicated on the questionnaire and in instructions to respondents, "regular school or college" includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Attendance can be either by day or night, full time or part time, to be counted as regular schooling. Enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring was counted if the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

Schooling excluded. Persons were excluded from the enrollment figures if the only schools they had been attending at any time since February 1, 1980, were not "regular" (unless courses taken at such schools could have been counted for credit at a regular school). Schools regarded as not "regular" may nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; specialized vocational, trade, or business schools outside the "regular" system, such as television repair schools, barber's colleges, or typist's training schools; on-the-job training; and correspondence courses.

Historical comparability: Questions on schooling have been included since 1930, although the time reference varied until 1950 when February 1 to the time of enumeration was adopted as the reference period. Most tabulations of school enrollment in 1970 were restricted to persons 3 to 34 years old, whereas most 1980 tabulations do not have an upper age limit.

See also: SCHOOL LEVEL; SCHOOL TYPE; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

SCHOOL LEVEL. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school (see School Enrollment) are classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled. This information was collected on the sample questionnaire by means of a question which asked for the highest grade or year attended (see questionnaire item 9 on page 60).

Respondents were instructed to report the highest grade attended even if it was not completed. Persons still in school were to mark the grade in which they were currently enrolled. Schooling received in ungraded schools was to be reported as the equivalent grade in the regular American school system.

Nursery school. A school organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were to be reported in nursery or kindergarten as appropriate; if the respondent was uncertain as to the level of the Head Start Program, nursery school was to be marked.

Kindergarten. An organized educational program the year before first grade.

Elementary school. Includes grades 1 through 8, identified separately in some tabulations. (Persons enrolled in a junior high school or middle school are classified as enrolled in elementary school or high school according to year in which enrolled.)

High school. Includes grades 9 through 12, identified separately in some tabulations.

College. Junior or community colleges, regular 4-year colleges, and graduate or professional schools. Includes 1 through 7 academic years and 8 years or more, identified separately in some tabulations. Entries on highest grade attended were edited for consistency with age. For instance, entries indicating college attendance for persons under 15 years old were edited out.

Historical comparability: Nursery school first appeared as a category in 1970. An item on vocational training which was included in the 1970 census, was deleted in 1980. For 1980 as compared to 1970, there was an increase in the number-of-years-of-college categories, from "6 or more" to "8 or more."

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL TYPE; SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

SCHOOL TYPE. Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in regular school (see School Enrollment) are classified according to whether they are attending public, private church-related, or other private schools. This information is collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 8 on page 60).

Public. Any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal government.

Church related. A nonpublic school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a religious organization, e.g., a parochial school. (Respondents were not instructed how to distinguish private church-related from private, not church-related schools.)

Other private. A nonpublic school or college controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations, such as private nursery schools and nonreligious elementary schools.

Limitations: In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Historical comparability: Similar to a question asked in 1970, but with the following wording modifications: the 1970 questionnaire category "Yes, public" was changed to "yes, public school, public college"; "yes, parochial" was changed to "yes, private, church-related"; and "yes, other private" was changed to "yes, private, not church-related."

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL LEVEL

SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED. Data on years of school completed are derived from two questions, one identifying the highest grade attended in regular school (see School Enrollment); the second determining whether the respondent finished the grade specified. These data were collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire items 9 and 10 on page 60).

Those persons who passed a high school equivalency examination (such as GED) were marked "12" under the highest grade attended (if they had not completed or were not enrolled in a higher grade). Schooling received in foreign schools was to be reported as

the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system..

The number tabulated in each category of years of school completed includes (a) persons who reported that they had attended the indicated grade and had finished it, (b) those who had attended but did not complete the next higher grade and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Most tabulations of years of school completed are restricted to persons 25 years old and over, although some include persons 18 to 24 years old. Tabulations include persons in school as well as those who have completed their schooling. A typical way of reporting years of school completed is as follows:

Elementary:

0 to 4 years
5 to 7 years
8 years

High School:

1 to 3 years
4 years

College:

1 to 3 years
4 or more years

High school graduates. Persons who have completed 4 years of high school (grade 12) or any higher level of education. Therefore, to obtain a count of high school graduates from the breakdown illustrated above, the categories "High school: 4 years," "College: 1 to 3 years," and "College: 4 or more years" are to be added together.

Median school years completed. Calculated as the value which divides the population in half. Years-of-school-completed statistics are converted into a continuous series: the first year of high school becomes grade 9, the first year of college, grade 13, etc.

Persons who have completed a given year are assumed to be evenly distributed from .0 to .9 of the year. For example, persons who have completed the 12th grade are assumed to be evenly distributed between 12.0 and 12.9. Note that this assumption is different than that applicable to other discrete variables.

Actually, at the time of enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had attended at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one

completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons, slightly above, the true median.

Historical comparability: Questions on years of school completed have been asked in censuses since 1940, as a replacement for the literacy question which had been asked from 1840 to 1930.

See also: SCHOOL ENROLLMENT; SCHOOL LEVEL

SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY VACANT UNITS. See VACANCY STATUS

SECOND HOMES. See VACANCY STATUS

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

SELF-EMPLOYMENT. See CLASS OF WORKER; INCOME TYPE

SEWAGE DISPOSAL. The type of sewage disposal system for the structure in which the unit is located, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H17 on page 63).

Public sewer. Connected to a city, county, sanitary district, neighborhood, or subdivision sewer system. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, called "neighborhood septic tanks" in some localities, are classified as public sewers. All units in structures with five or more units are assumed to be connected to a public sewer.

Septic tank or cesspool. An underground tank or pit into which sewage flows from the plumbing fixtures in the building.

Other means. Includes an individual sewer line running to a creek, lake, swamp, etc.; units with a privy; and other arrangements.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, data were collected only outside cities with 50,000 or more persons.

See also: BATHROOM; PLUMBING FACILITIES; WATER, SOURCE OF

SEX. Ascertained on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item 3 on page 60).

Historical comparability: A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

SHORT FORM. A term used for census questionnaires that contain only the questions asked of all persons and housing units, that is, the 100-percent or complete-count questions. In 1980, short forms were sent to approximately 81 percent of the population.

See also: LONG FORM

SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES. See FAMILY TYPE

SIZE OF FAMILY. See PERSONS IN FAMILY

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

SIZE OF HOUSING UNIT. See ROOMS

SIZE OF STRUCTURE. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

SONS OR DAUGHTERS. See RELATIONSHIP

SOURCE OF WATER. See WATER, SOURCE OF

SPANISH ORIGIN. Determined by a complete-count question which asks respondents to self-identify whether they are of Spanish origin or descent (see questionnaire item 7 on page 60). If, when interviewed, the person reported a multiple origin and could not provide a single origin, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single response was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

Persons marking any one of the four "Spanish" categories, i.e., Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish, are collectively referred to as "persons of Spanish origin."

In certain tabulations, persons of Spanish origin are further classified by type:

Mexican. Persons who indicated "Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano," or wrote in an entry such as "La Raza."

Puerto Rican. Persons who indicated "Puerto Rican" or wrote in an entry such as "Boricua."

Cuban. Persons who indicated "Cuban."

Other Spanish. Persons who filled the circle for "other Spanish/Hispanic"; or persons who wrote in an origin or descent associated with Spain, the Dominican Republic, or any Central or South America country except Brazil or a nonspecific Spanish group such as "Spanish surnamed" or "Spanish speaking."

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited misreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the misreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish-origin populations, such as in some Southern States, but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish-origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish-origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Report, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980" (PC80-S1).

Historical comparability: The Spanish-origin question was asked on a 100-percent basis for the first time in 1980. A similar question was asked on the 1970 5-percent sample questionnaire. For 1980, the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" appeared first (the corresponding category appeared last in 1970). Also, the terms "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" are added to the term "Mexican." The category "Central or South American," included in 1970, was dropped.

Although a question on Spanish origin was included in 1970, it was not the major identifier used to classify the Hispanic population in the 1970 census as it is in 1980. Depending on the section of the country, 1970 census data for "Persons of Spanish Heritage" were variously defined as "Persons of Puerto Rican Birth or Parentage" (in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), as "Persons of Spanish Language or Spanish Surname" (in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), and as "Persons of Spanish Language" (in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia). "Spanish language" referred to those persons who in 1970 reported Spanish as their mother tongue, as well as persons in families in which the household head or spouse reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue.

See also: SPANISH SURNAME

SPANISH SPEAKERS. See LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME

SPANISH SURNAME. In five Southwestern States—Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and California—the surname of each respondent on a sample questionnaire

was examined to determine whether it was one of over 12,000 names on the "1980 Census List of Spanish Surnames."

The resulting 1980 census counts of persons of Spanish surname are for general use in methodological studies and for publication in a 1980 census subject report. (The "1980 Census List of Spanish Surnames" is available on tape or paper copy.) Spanish surname is indicated in census basic records and in public-use microdata samples.

Historical comparability: Spanish surname has been coded on a sample basis in the five Southwestern States in each census since 1950. In 1970, it along with Spanish language (derived from mother tongue), was used to define persons of "Spanish heritage." For 1980 Spanish surname does not contribute to the count of persons of Spanish origin. In each census the official list of Spanish surnames has been improved and expanded. In 1970 the list included 8,000 names.

See also: SPANISH ORIGIN

SPECIAL TABULATIONS. Data summaries for subject breakdowns and/or geographic areas not shown in the reports and summary tape files that are available for public use. Special tabulations are performed by the Bureau at user request and expense, and are subject to the same confidential restrictions as other data products available from the Census Bureau. Resulting data are available to other users, initially, if they will share the cost of preparation and, later, for simply the cost of reproduction.

SPOUSE. See RELATIONSHIP

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREA (SCSA). A large concentration of metropolitan population composed of two or more contiguous standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) which together meet certain criteria of population size, urban character, social and economic integration, and/or contiguity of urbanized areas. Each SCSA must have a population of one million or more. Thirteen SCSA's were in existence at the time of the 1980 census (see figure 4). They were defined by the Office of Management and Budget according to criteria published by that office in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975. Four additional SCSA's have been defined based on 1980 census results.

SCSA's are identified by a 2-digit numeric code. Summaries for SCSA's appear in many reports, and in STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C. Summaries are generally

provided for SCSA totals and for within-State parts of SCSA's.

Historical comparability: The original 13 SCSA's were designated in 1975. For the 1960 and 1970 censuses the Census Bureau recognized two "Standard Consolidated Areas" (SCA's), which encompassed metropolitan complexes around New York and Chicago.

In 1982 or 1983, the SCSA concept will be replaced by the new Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) concept, with somewhat more flexible criteria, as spelled out in the Federal Register, January 3, 1980. These changes will not affect publication of 1980 census data for SCSA's.

STANDARD ERROR. Primarily a measure of sampling error, it is the square root of the variance of the given estimate. Tables are included in most census reports containing sample data which allow derivation of approximate standard errors for these data.

See also: CONFIDENCE INTERVAL, VARIANCE

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA). A large population nucleus and nearby communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Each SMSA consists of one or more entire counties (or county equivalents) that meet specified standards pertaining to population, commuting ties, and metropolitan character. In New England, towns and cities, rather than counties, are the basic units and should be substituted for "counties" where counties are cited below. SMSA's are designated by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data products from the 1980 census will report on 323 SMSA's: (1) 287 defined before January 1, 1980 (including 4 in Puerto Rico); and (2) an additional 36 (including one in Puerto Rico) established as a result of 1980 census population counts (see figure 4). The 36 new SMSA's were designated when 1980 counts showed that they met one or both of the following criteria:

1. Included a city with a population of at least 50,000 within its corporate limits, or
2. Included a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area (which must have a population of at least 50,000) and a total SMSA population of at least 100,000 (or, in New England 75,000).

An SMSA includes a city and, generally, its entire UA and the remainder of the county or counties in which the UA is located. An SMSA also includes those additional outlying counties which meet

specified criteria relating to metropolitan character and level of commuting of workers into the central city or counties. Specific criteria governing the definition of SMSA's recognized before 1980 are published in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1975, issued by the Office of Management and Budget.

With two exceptions, each SMSA has one or more central cities, up to a maximum of three, and the names of these cities form the title of the SMSA. The Nassau-Suffolk, NY, SMSA has no central city, and the title of the Northeast Pennsylvania SMSA does not contain the names of its three central cities: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton.

SMSA's are identified by a FIPS 4-digit numeric code, which follows the alphabetic sequence of SMSA names. SMSA's are outlined on small-scale maps in several 1980 report series. SMSA data appear in most 1980 census publications and summary tape files. Many SMSA's cross State boundaries, and reports in several series provide summaries for the State parts of multi-State SMSA's, as well as SMSA totals. Summary tape files present data only for State parts of SMSA's, except for the "national" files: STF's 1C, 2C, 3C, and 4C.

Historical comparability: A comparison of 1970 and 1980 census products reveals two types of changes in metropolitan territory. First, 69 new SMSA's were created from previously nonmetropolitan territory: 36 were defined in 1981 based on 1980 population counts and 33 were defined between 1973 and 1979 based 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.

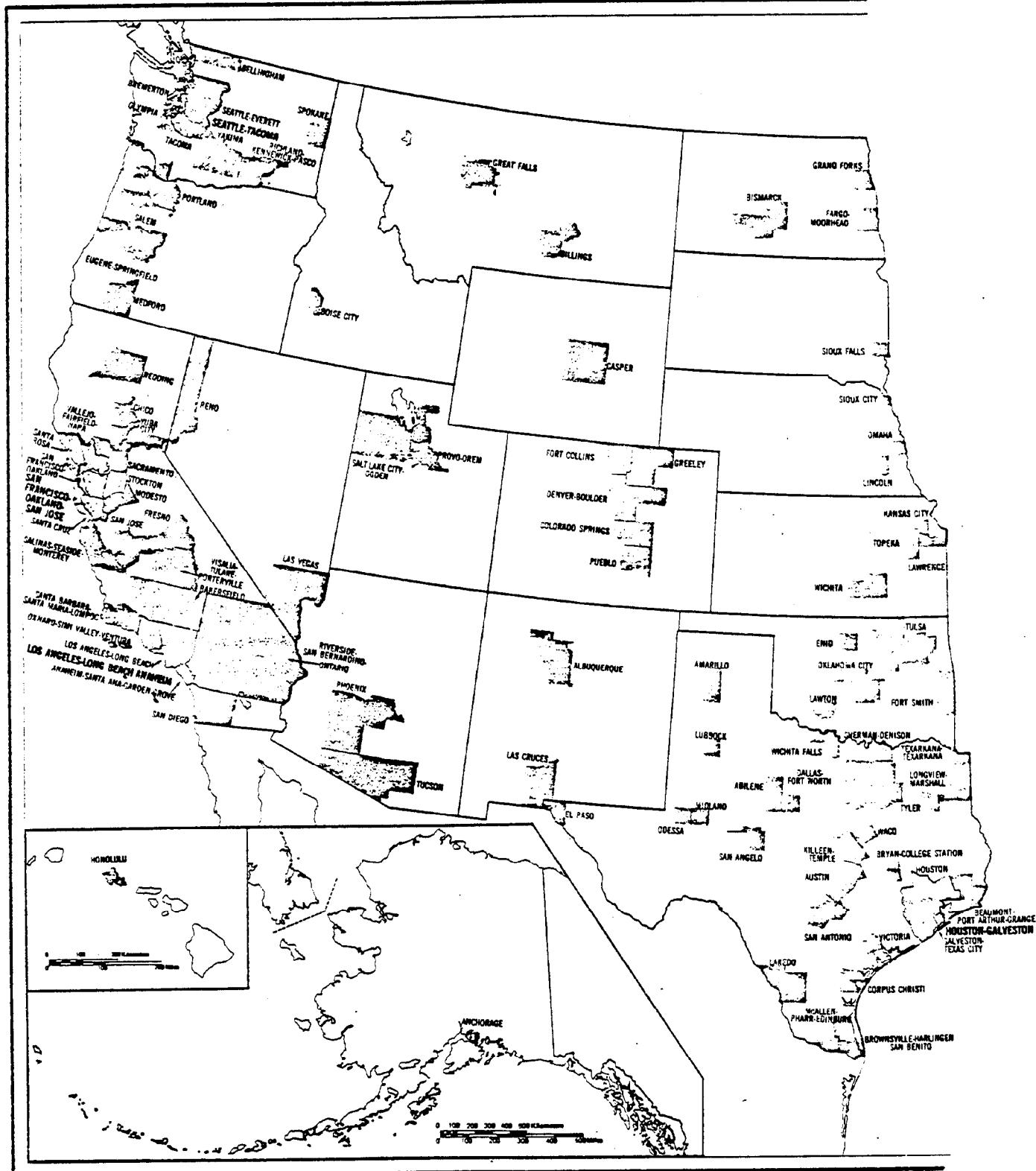
States are identified by a 2-digit FIPS code which follows the alphabetic sequence of State names (including the District of Columbia), and by a 2-digit census geographic State code, the first digit of which identifies the census division of which the State is a part. Puerto Rico and the outlying areas have FIPS codes numerically following the State codes.

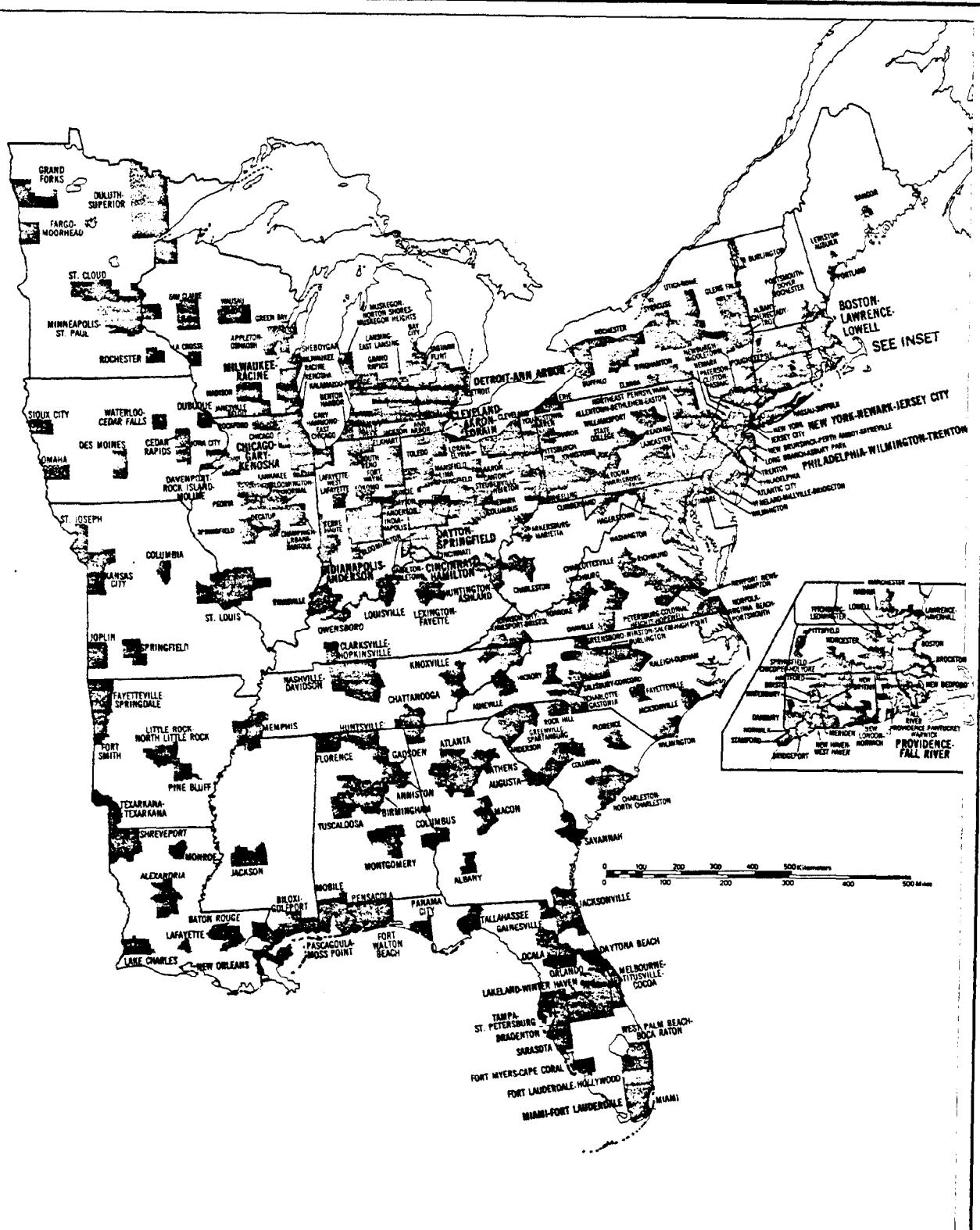
Historical comparability: There have been no significant changes to State boundaries in the last decade. Data for the Northern Mariana Islands are reported separate from remainder of the Trust Territory for the 1980 census.

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

Figure 4. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas: 1980





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 GOVERNMENT WORKERS. See CLASS OF WORKER

STATE OF BIRTH. Persons born in the United States were asked to report their State of birth as the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born (not the location of the hospital if in a different State). This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 11 on page 65).

Specific States were coded from the write-in entries in census processing offices. Specific codes are assigned for each State and for Puerto Rico and outlying areas of the United States, including U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam. Most presentations are limited to the following:

Born in State of residence

Born in different State:

Northeast

North Central

South

West

Born abroad, at sea, etc.

Specific States of birth will be published only in a subject report, but will be available on basic records and public-use microdata.

Historical comparability: The format of the place-of-birth question was changed from 1970 so that the instruction to enter the State where the person's mother was living at the time the person was born is highlighted so that respondents would not report the location of the hospital in a different state from the mother's usual residence.

See also: COUNTRY OF BIRTH; NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

STORIES IN STRUCTURE. The number of stories or floors in the building in which the unit is located, ascertained for occupied and vacant units. Stories (or floors) include basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes. (A basement is an enclosed space in which a person can walk upright under all or part of the building.) This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H14 on page 63).

Responses for stories in structure were edited for consistency with information on units in structure. The responses given for units in structures with fewer than 5 units were edited to "1 to 3" stories.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960; in 1960, however, data were collected only in cities with 50,000 or more inhabitants. In 1980, basements finished for living purposes were counted as stories for the first time.

See also: ELEVATOR, PASSENGER

STRATIFIER. An attribute of the entities in a "universe" by which they are distributed into categories, corresponding generally to a specific question or combination of questions on the questionnaire. For example, in a table, "family income" might be the stratifier by which counts of families are distributed into a set of categories, each covering a particular range of family income.

STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS.

See ELEVATOR IN STRUCTURE; STORIES IN STRUCTURE; UNITS IN STRUCTURE; YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

STUB. Information located on the left side of a statistical table, devoted to a listing of line or row captions or descriptions, together with needed headings and subheadings which classify the line captions.

See also: BOXHEAD; HEADING

STUDENTS. See SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

SUBFAMILY TYPE. See FAMILY

SUBSTITUTION. The imputation of data for a person or housing unit known to be present but for which there is no information on the questionnaire. A previously processed person or unit is drawn from the file under certain criteria, and the full set of characteristics for the person or unit is duplicated.

SUBWAY COMMUTING TO WORK. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

SUMMARY STATISTICS or SUMMARY DATA. The results of aggregating or summarizing data from individual units of observation (for example, persons) to characterize the group of units (for example, the population of a specific area). Summary data may be in the form of frequency counts (for example, the number of females between 16 and 24 in a census tract), or may be in the form of cross-tabulations or descriptive measures such as means, medians, percents, or ratios.

SUMMARY TAPE FILE (STF). A specified set of summary tapes issued from the 1980 census (for example, STF 1A, 2B) containing a broad range of characteristics of population and housing by area (corresponding terminology in 1970: "First Count File A," etc.). The numeric character of the STF designation indicates the basic series of tapes which share the same subject matter and format. The alphabetic character identifies a part containing records for certain types of geographic areas. For example, "STF 1" refers collectively to all of its parts—STF 1A, STF 1B and STF 1C; STF 1A presents data for ED's, BG's, census tracts, and certain larger areas.

SUPPRESSION. A procedure by which certain data items are excluded from public release to maintain confidentiality, i.e., to avoid the disclosure of information which could be associated with specific individuals or, in the case of economic statistics, establishments. It is signified in the 1980 census printed reports by three dots (...), and with special flags on summary tape files.

See also: CONFIDENTIALITY

SURVEY. A data collection activity involving observations or questionnaires for a sample of a population. (A census is a 100-percent sample survey; it collects information about every member of a population.) Surveys are normally less expensive to conduct than censuses; hence, they may be taken more frequently and can provide an information update between censuses. Often, they are used to collect a wider variety of information than is collected in a census.

TABLE. (1) A systematic arrangement of data presented in rows and/or columns with appropriate titles, captions, etc.; and (2) an arrangement of data items within a logical record in a summary tape file or other computerized medium, characterized by a common universe.

See also: STRATIFIER; UNIVERSE

TABULATION. (1) A table presenting statistics; and (2) the process of summarizing data.

TAXES ON REAL ESTATE. See OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION. A publication presenting detailed and complete information regarding a computer file. It generally includes an abstract of the file, an overview of the statistical program of which the file is a part, a data dictionary which describes in detail the data that appear in the file, a glossary of concepts, and a questionnaire facsimile. Technical documentation for files which are based on sample data contain a source and reliability statement which includes a description of the sample design, the weighting procedures, and a presentation of sampling errors and/or a description of the ways to calculate them.

TELEPHONE IN UNIT. Presence of a telephone in the housing unit, ascertained for occupied units. A telephone in the building but not in the respondent's living quarters is not counted. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H26 on page 63).

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960. The 1980 question differs from its 1970 and 1960 counterpart which, designed more as an aid to enumeration, asked whether the household could be reached by phone. The 1980 question refers only to a telephone inside the housing unit. (As an aid to followup enumeration, respondents were also asked to write their telephone numbers on the back of the questionnaire.)

TENURE. The classification of all occupied housing units as either owner-occupied or renter-occupied. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H8 on page 62).

Owner-occupied. A housing unit is "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if the unit is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit but need not be the person listed in column 1 of the 1980 census questionnaire.

Renter-occupied. All occupied housing units which are not owner-occupied, regardless of whether cash rent is paid by a member of the household. ("No cash rent" units, a subcategory of renter-occupied, are separately identified in rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives, or in exchange for the services of,

for example, a caretaker, minister, tenant farmer, or sharecropper.)

Historical comparability: Tenure has been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominiums are identified in a separate question.

See also: CONDOMINIUM STATUS; OWNER COSTS, SELECTED MONTHLY; RENT, CONTRACT; RENT, GROSS; VALUE

TERMINATION OF FIRST MARRIAGE BY DEATH OF SPOUSE. See MARITAL HISTORY

TIME SERIES. Information collected or recorded at intervals through time (weekly, monthly, annually, or decennially); for example, a series giving the number of employed persons for each month, a series on annual production, or a series on monthly retail trade. A series may be made up of simple counts (for example, population, unemployed, job vacancies), dollar values (for example, income, inventories, purchases), or other types of data. It may also present data in the form of an index.

TOWN or TOWNSHIP. See MINOR CIVIL DIVISION

TRACK. A path which runs lengthwise on a tape and on which data, in the form of bits, are recorded. Tape copies sold by the Census Bureau may be ordered with either 7 tracks or 9 tracks running parallel to one another.

TRACT. See CENSUS TRACT

TRAILERS. See UNITS AT ADDRESS; UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF. The principal means of travel or type of conveyance usually used during the reference week in traveling from home to work at the address given in the place-of-work question. (The reference week was the 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 (see questionnaire item 24 on page 65). Major categories which appear in abbreviated tabulations include:

Private vehicle. Cars (including station wagons and company cars), trucks (including pickup trucks and small panel trucks); and vans with passenger seats and side and/or rear windows.

Drive alone. Includes persons who usually drove alone as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination.

Carpool. Persons who share driving (e.g., persons in carpools who took turns driving on different days), drive others only, or ride as a passenger only (includes persons who were usually driven to work by another worker, not necessarily someone who worked at the same place as the respondent). Persons in a carpool were also asked how many people usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van (see Vehicle Occupancy).

Public transportation. Buses or streetcars, railroads (including commuter trains), subway or elevated (rapid transit operating on its own right-of-way underground, on the surface, or elevated), and taxicab.

Other means. Motorcycles, bicycles, write-in responses (e.g., ferryboat, airplane), and persons who "walked only," i.e., who walked to work and used no other means of transportation.

Worked at home. Persons working on a farm where he or she lived, or in an office or shop in the person's house.

A respondent who was on a business trip during the reference week may report a means of transportation to work that does not seem reasonable for the place of residence, e.g., a resident of Montana reporting going to work last week by subway. There was no coding of write-in responses within the "other means" category.

Historical comparability: Data on means of transportation to work have been collected since 1960. In 1970, the question referred to the means of transportation to work on the last day of the previous week rather than the usual means during the week. The categories for trucks, vans, motorcycles, and bicycles are new for 1980. Rather than using a separate question on carpooling, the 1970 means-of-transportation-to-work question specified "driver, private auto" and "passenger, private auto."

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY TO WORK

TRAVEL TIME TO WORK. The usual number of minutes spent in traveling from home to work (one way) during the reference week, ascertained for persons at work last week and tabulated for persons 16 years old and over. (See the discussion of the reference week under Labor Force Status.) Travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc. Time taken occasionally to stop for meals, shopping, appointments, taking children to school, etc. was not included. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 24 on page 65).

This item was coded in census processing offices from the respondent's write-in entry and is recorded on census basic records and public-use microdata in minutes. In some reports, travel time to work is reported in terms of categories: less than 10 minutes, 10 to 19 minutes, 20 to 29 minutes, 30 to 44 minutes, and 45 or more minutes. More frequently the data are presented as an average: mean travel time to work, reported in minutes.

Limitations: Since travel time to work was coded only for a sample of one-half of all long-form questionnaires, along with place of work and residence in 1975. The estimated number of workers 16 years and over who did not work at home as derived from travel time figures will differ somewhat from the corresponding figure derived from a tabulation of means of transportation to work, a full-sample item. Further, any cross-tabulation of travel time to work with other items is necessarily based only on the half sample.

Historical comparability: Travel time to work is a new item for 1980.

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE. The number of vans, pickups, and small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less which are owned or regularly used by any member of the household and which are ordinarily kept at home. Company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home by a household member and used for nonbusiness purposes. Vans and trucks kept at home are not included if used only for business purposes. The statistics, therefore, do not reflect the number of privately owned trucks or vans or the number of households owning such vehicles. The statistics are ascertained for occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H29 on page 63).

Limitations: A test survey taken before the census showed that the percent of households with several vans or trucks was understated, and the percent of households with "no vans or trucks" was overstated, when compared to the results of reinterviews.

Historical comparability: This question has not been asked in a census before.

See also: AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT. See CLASS OF WORKER

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS. See GROUP QUARTERS TYPE

TYPE OF SCHOOL. See SCHOOL TYPE

TYPE OF STRUCTURE. See UNITS IN STRUCTURE

UNDERCOUNT. The error in census data that results from the failure to count some persons and/or housing units in the census. "Undercount" is a component of nonsampling error.

UNIMATCH (universal matcher). A computer program that is a generalized record-linkage system. While it incorporates the address-matching functions of ADMATCH, it also can handle building names, street intersections, and nonaddress-matching. UNIMATCH was developed by the Census Bureau and is written in IBM 360/OS assembler language.

See also: ZIPSTAN

UNITED STATES. This designation includes the 50 States and the District of Columbia. 1980 STF's and most report series (usually in a separate U.S. Summary report) provide data summarized for the United States.

UNIT, PERSONS IN. See PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

UNITS AT ADDRESS. Number of housing units with a particular house or building address number. This question is asked principally to improve census coverage. If the respondent indicated from 2 to 9 units at the address, census workers checked the number against the number of units for that address on the Bureau's address register. If the respondent's answer was higher than what was shown in the address register, the building was visited to ascertain the correct number of units, thereby assuring enumeration of every unit. This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H4 on page 62).

Mobile home or trailer. Included if intended for occupancy where located. Mobile homes or trailers

were counted whether mounted or on wheels.

Limitations: Data users sometimes use "units at address" as a proxy for "units in structure," which is published later because it is based on a sample question. The concepts are not interchangeable, though, since some multi-unit buildings have more than one address and there is some variation in respondent interpretation of "units at address."

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1970.

See also: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

UNITS IN STRUCTURE. The number of housing units in the structure in which the unit is located. The number of units in structure includes all housing units whether occupied or vacant, but excludes group quarters or businesses. The statistics are presented in terms of the number of housing units in structures of specified types and sizes, not in terms of the number of structures with housing units.

A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. This was determined on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H13 on page 63).

One-family house. Synonymous with 1-unit structure (i.e., the term does not imply occupancy by a family as defined for census purposes). This category excludes mobile homes or trailers as defined below.

1-unit, detached. 1-unit structure detached from any other house, i.e., with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house which contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built on are also included.

1-unit, attached. 1-unit structure which has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2-or-more units. Units in structures containing 2 or more housing units; further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile home or trailer, etc. Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added. If only a porch or shed has been added, the unit is counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space, and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

In the printed reports, this category includes occupied housing units indicated as "boat, tent, van, etc." i.e., any occupied units which do not fit the other listed categories.

Houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and caves used as a usual place of residence provide additional examples.

Limitations: Users of small-area data occasionally are troubled by certain anomalies in units-in-structure data. For example, a user may encounter a table in which only 5 units in a census tract are listed as being in a structure of 10 or more units. Sometimes respondents do not know the exact number of units in a structure and give an incorrect response.

Historical comparability: Data have been collected on units in structure since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. The residual category "boat, tent, van, etc." replaces the 1970 category "other—describe." The instruction to respondents that a mobile home or trailer counts as a detached house if a room (though not a porch or shed) has been built on to it was added in 1970 and retained for 1980.

See also: UNITS AT ADDRESS

UNIVERSE. The set of entities of which the characteristics are studied or investigated, or about which an inference is made. For example, the universe of the population census is all U.S. residents; and, with reference to census data tables, the universe of a particular table might be stated as persons 65 years old and over if the table distributes all such persons into specific categories.

UNMARRIED COUPLES. Households consisting of two unrelated persons 15 years old and over of opposite sex, regardless of their marital status, and regardless of the presence or absence of persons under 15; derived from responses to relationship, sex, and age questions. Data are presented only in

limited tabulations in PC80-1-D and STF 5. This item was derived on a sample basis.

Historical comparability: This is a new concept for census publications. It could, however, also be applied to microdata from earlier censuses.

UNPUBLISHED DATA. Statistics which are not published in printed reports. Unpublished data may be data products on computer tape, microfiche, or, infrequently, printout. The data derive from a variety of sources, for example, user-sponsored special tabulations, byproducts of regular publication activities, and additional detail purposely included in the several STF's which are basically prepared to provide data for the printed reports. Among the reasons for not publishing the data are limited audience interest, publication costs, and reliability considerations. Unpublished data can usually be obtained from the Bureau at the cost of reproduction.

UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL. An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or only with persons not related to him or her, (2) a roomer, boarder, partner, roommate, or resident employee unrelated to the householder, or (3) a group quarters member who is not an inmate of an institution. Classification as an unrelated individual derives from the complete-count question on relationship.

Examples of unrelated individuals include a widow who occupies her house alone or with one or more other persons not related to her, a roomer not related to the householder, a maid living as a member of her employer's household, and a resident staff member in a hospital dormitory. Persons living with one or more relatives in a household where the householder is not related to any of them are classified in the census as unrelated individuals; for example, a husband and wife who rent a room from a householder to whom they are not related.

Presentations are shown for the universe of "unrelated individuals 15 years and over" for income and poverty.

Historical comparability: A similar concept was used in 1970.

See also: FAMILY; RELATIONSHIP

URBAN AND RURAL (Population). Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas outlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas (UA's) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore, a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a

sparingly settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terms urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

Historical comparability: Except for the minor relaxation of UA criteria discussed below, urban and rural definitions have been consistent since 1950. Within small counties, measurements of urban and rural populations over time may be significantly affected by the increase or decrease of a place's population across the 2,500 population threshold, e.g., the increase of 1 person to a place of 2,499 results in an increase of 2,500 to the county's urban population.

URBAN FRINGE. See URBANIZED AREA

URBANIZED AREA (UA). A population concentration of at least 50,000 inhabitants, generally consisting of a central city and the surrounding, closely settled, contiguous territory (suburbs).

The UA criteria define a boundary based primarily on a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, but also include some less densely settled areas, and such areas as industrial parks and railroad yards, if they are within areas of dense urban development. The density level of 1,000 persons per square mile corresponds approximately to the continuously built-up area around a city(ies). The "urban fringe" is that part of the UA outside of a central city(ies).

Typically, an entire UA is included within an SMSA. The SMSA is usually much larger in terms of territory covered and includes territory where the population density is less than 1,000. Occasionally, more than one UA is located within an SMSA. In some cases a small part of a UA may extend beyond an SMSA boundary or possibly into an adjacent SMSA. A few 1980 UA's have been defined in areas which do not meet the criteria for SMSA designation. UA's may cross State boundaries. In a few cases a UA does not include all of an "extended city," that is, a place which is determined to have a significant amount of rural territory.

UA's are identified by 4-digit codes, which follow the alphabetic sequence of all UA names. When a UA has the same name as an SMSA, the UA code is the same as the SMSA code. UA boundaries are shown on final MMS/VMS maps, and at a much smaller scale on UA outline maps in PC80-1-A and HC80-1-A reports.

Historical comparability: Because UA's are defined on the basis of population distribution at the time of a decennial census, their boundaries tend to change following each census to include expanding urban development.

The criteria have been fairly constant since 1950, although in each decade some new refinements have been added. For the 1970 census, in which 252 UA's were recognized, it was necessary for the central city to have a population of 50,000 or more, or for there to be "twin cities" with a combined population of 50,000 and with the smaller city having at least 15,000. In 1974 the criteria were liberalized to allow UA recognition to certain cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and this resulted in 27 new urbanized areas. For 1980, no minimum population size is required for a central city.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE.

Occupancy of a housing unit entirely by persons with a usual home elsewhere at the time of enumeration. These units are classified as vacant, since each person enumerated in the census was attributed to the address which they indicated was their usual residence. Housing units with one or more persons staying temporarily with a permanent resident are not included in the count of usual-home-elsewhere housing units.

The count of vacant usual-home-elsewhere housing units is based on item B of the questionnaire, filled by an enumerator in a review of all housing units reported as vacant. These counts appear only on STF 2, classified by type of vacancy. Public-use microdata sample records also identify vacant usual-home-elsewhere units and include appropriate housing characteristics for these units, but include no information on the nonpermanent occupants enumerated there. A supplementary report, PC80-S1-6, is the only source for characteristics of nonpermanent residents classified according to the area where they were staying at the time of the census.

Limitations: Available evidence suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant-usual-home-elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant-regular." In some States these figures differ substantially from counts of nonpermanent households found in the supplementary report, PC80-S1-6.

Historical comparability: No corresponding counts of usual-home-elsewhere housing units are available from any previous census.

USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979. See HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979

UTILITIES. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

VACANCY, DURATION OF. The length of time (in months) from the date the last occupants moved from the unit. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant. For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Duration of vacancy was determined for vacant year-round units on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item D on page 62).

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1960.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

VACANCY STATUS. Determined for housing units at the time of enumeration. Vacancy status pertains to year-round vacant units. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units are determined by enumerators questioning landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others (see questionnaire items C1 and C2 on page 62).

The housing inventory includes vacant mobile homes or trailers intended to be occupied on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer sales lots or in storage yards are not counted as housing units.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if open to the elements; that is, if the roof, walls, windows, or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Vacant year-round units. Vacant units intended for use, even if only occasionally, throughout the year.

For sale only. Vacant year-round units offered for sale only. The category includes mainly one-family houses, but also two types of vacant units in multi-unit buildings: (1) vacant units (which are for sale only) in a cooperative or condominium and (2) vacant units intended to be

occupied by the new building owners in multi-unit buildings that are for sale. An individual unit that is vacant because it is being held for sale of the entire building is classified as "other vacant." Vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time are classified as "for rent."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered for rent, and vacant units offered for rent or sale at the same time, including vacant units for rent in a building for sale.

Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy. Vacant year-round units sold or rented but still unoccupied when enumerated—including units where rent is agreed on but not yet paid.

Held for occasional use. Vacant units for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or "time sharing" condominiums are also classified here.

Other vacant. Vacant units for year-round occupancy not classified above, for example, units held for a janitor or caretaker, settlement of an estate, pending repairs or modernization, or personal reasons of the owner.

Vacant seasonal and migratory units. Vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons. Any unit used throughout the year, even if only occasionally, is excluded. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation—beach cottages and hunting cabins, for example. Seasonal units may also include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Migratory units include those for farm workers during crop season.

Limitations: Most tables exclude vacant seasonal and migratory units since information on characteristics of such units is difficult to obtain.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. In 1970, seasonal and migratory vacant units were reported in two separate categories.

See also: BOARDED-UP STATUS; HOMEOWNER VACANCY RATE; OCCUPANCY STATUS; RENTAL VACANCY RATE; VACANCY, DURATION OF

VALUE. For owner-occupied housing units, the respondent's estimate of the current dollar worth of the property. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. A property is defined as the

house and land on which it stands. Respondents estimated the value of house and land even if they only owned the house or owned the property jointly.

Statistics on value are shown only for owner-occupied condominium units and for "specified owner-occupied" units, i.e., one-family houses on less than 10 acres and with no business on the property. Value tabulations exclude renter-occupied units, mobile homes or trailers, houses on 10 or more acres, houses with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property, and noncondominium units in multi-family buildings (e.g., cooperatives).

When value data are presented solely for vacant units for sale only, the term "sale price asked" is substituted. In the computation of aggregate and mean value, \$7,500 is taken as the average of the interval "less than \$10,000," and \$250,000 is taken as the average of the interval "\$200,000 or more." This item was asked on a complete-count basis (see questionnaire item H11 on page 62).

Limitations: A 1970 census evaluation study found that respondents tended to report a higher value of home in a reinterview survey, with more detailed questions, than in the census. On the other hand, a comparison of 1970 census reports of value with subsequent actual sale prices of a sample of homes sold one to two years later found that the census understated the median market value of those homes by only three percent (compared to the sale prices adjusted for inflation between the census and sale date). This result cannot be generalized to all census value data, however, since the sample was restricted to metropolitan areas, and since census respondents who were about to sell their homes may have been more aware of market values.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1930 (and in 1920 for mortgaged nonfarms only), but value for condominiums is new for 1980. For historical comparability, tables will show condominiums and noncondominiums separately. Values for 1980 reflect increased housing prices: the highest category in 1970 was "\$50,000 or more," for 1980, \$200,000 or more. Also, the number of categories increased from 11 in 1970 to 24 in 1980.

VALUE-INCOME RATIO. The ratio of the value of the unit to household income in 1979, calculated for "specified" owner-occupied noncondominium housing units, limited to one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The

statistics exclude data on mobile homes or trailers. The value of a home is generally several times the income for a single year, and the ratios tabulated range from "less than 1.5" to "4.0 or more," at intervals of .5. (Households with no income or a net loss are included in the category "not computed.")

Historical comparability: In 1970, family or "primary individual" income was used in computing the value-income ratio, rather than household income.

VANS OR TRUCKS AVAILABLE. See TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE

VARIANCE. The average squared differences of a set of observations about the expected value of the estimate. It is thus a measure of the dispersion of the observations about the expected value of the estimate. The square root of the variance equals the standard deviation.

VEHICLE OCCUPANCY. The number of people, including the respondent, who usually rode together to work in a car, truck, or van during the reference week ("last week"). Riders who rode to school or some other nonwork destination were not included. Vehicle occupancy was asked on a sample basis for persons at work last week who indicated the use of a car, truck, or van in the means-of-transportation-to-work question (see questionnaire item 24 on page 65).

Data are reported in terms of categories like "Drives alone," "In 2-person carpool," "In 3-person carpool," etc., and/or as an average: persons per private vehicle. In the calculation of means or aggregates, 8 is taken as the average value of the open-ended category "7 or more." Note that these data are presented in terms of the number of persons in carpools of a given size, not in terms of the number of vehicles or carpools. To approximate the number of vehicles accounted for by these statistics, divide the number of persons who went to work by car, truck, or van by the mean number of persons per vehicle; to approximate the number of carpools, subtract the number of persons driving alone from the derived number of vehicles.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980.

See also: PLACE OF WORK; TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF

VEHICLES AVAILABLE. The total number of automobiles, vans, and light trucks—one ton or less—available at home for the use of members of the household, ascertained for occupied

housing units. This tabulation adds together responses to the two separate questions on automobiles and trucks or vans. "Three or more" vehicles available is the highest category of this question. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. These items were asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire items H28 and H29 on page 63).

Historical comparability: Information on vans and light trucks is new for 1980.

See also: AUTOMOBILES AVAILABLE; TRUCKS OR VANS AVAILABLE; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE. All civilians 16 years and over are classified on the basis of whether they have served in the Armed Forces of the United States, regardless of whether their service was in war or peacetime. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 18 on page 65). The question was also asked of 15-year-olds and of persons currently in the Armed Forces, but these groups are excluded from the universe of tabulations.

Veteran. A person who has served but is not currently serving in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Nonveteran. Any other civilian, i.e., a person who has never served in the Armed Forces of the United States.

While the question on period of service allowed responses for more than one time period, these data are tabulated in terms of mutually exclusive categories. If persons served during both wartime and peacetime, they are classified according to the most recent wartime period of service:

- May 1975 or later
- Vietnam era only
- February 1955 to July 1964 only
- Vietnam era and Korean conflict
- Korean conflict only
- Korean conflict and World War II
- World War II
- World War I
- Other service

Responses to period of service were edited by computer for consistency with age.

Historical comparability: Questions providing detailed data on veteran status have been asked since 1960. For 1980, the questions on veteran status and period of service are designed, for the first time, to include women as well as men. The 1970 counterpart item was

asked only of men and identified two fewer periods of service.

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS. See CLASS OF WORKER

WAGES OR SALARY. See INCOME TYPE

WALKUP. See STORIES IN STRUCTURE

WARD. Political subdivision of a city often used for voting and representation purposes. For 1980, approximately 200 places of less than 10,000 participated in the Bureau-sponsored program to insure compatibility of selected census area boundaries with ward boundaries. In these areas, which had no block statistics, ward boundaries were observed in the definition of EDs. Ward codes appear on appropriate ED records to facilitate user preparation of summaries by ward. The Bureau does not expect to publish ward data.

This limited ward program should not be confused with the fact that MCD's in Louisiana are known as police jury wards and that selected areas covered in the election precinct program (P.L. 94-171 File) are known as wards.

Historical comparability: Population counts for wards in places with a population of 10,000 or more appeared in Supplementary Reports, PC-S1, in 1960 and 1970.

WATER COST. See ENERGY COSTS, MONTHLY RESIDENTIAL

WATER HEATING FUEL See FUEL

WATER, SOURCE OF. Source of the water used by the occupants or intended occupants of the housing unit, ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H16 on page 63).

Public system or private company. A common source supplying running water to six or more housing units. The water may be supplied by a city or county water department, a water district, a private water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies six or more housing units.

Individual well. Water obtained from a well on the property of the unit being enumerated or on a neighboring property providing water to five or fewer housing units. The well water may be hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn; piped or not piped; stored in tanks; or used directly from the well.

Drilled. A well generally made with a mechanical drilling rig and less than

1 1/2 feet in diameter. Drilled wells include artisan (natural spring) wells.

Dug. A well generally hand dug and wider than 1 1/2 feet in diameter.

Some other source. Water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, cisterns, or other sources not listed, but not from a public system, private company, or well.

Historical comparability: Similar data were collected in 1960 and 1970; in 1960, however, data were collected only outside cities with 50,000 or more persons. The distinction between drilled wells and dug wells is new for 1980.

WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979. The number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did not work but was looking for work or was on layoff from a job, tabulated for persons who did not work in 1979 or worked less than 52 weeks. Excluded from weeks of unemployment is any week in which the person worked (even for 1 hour), any week for which the person received wages or salary, or any week in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not ask whether the person was available to accept a job. (See the definition of unemployed under Labor Force Status.) This item was collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

Persons 16 years old and over with unemployment in 1979 were classified as follows: unemployed 1 to 4 weeks, 5 to 14 weeks, 15 to 26 weeks, and 27 weeks or more. Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of weeks unemployed.

Historical comparability: New item for 1980. Data on weeks of unemployment were last collected in the 1950 census.

See also: LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

WEEKS WORKED IN 1979. The number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. These data are tabulated for all persons 16 years old and over who worked in 1979, regardless of current labor force status. This item was collected on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 31 on page 66).

Census basic records and public-use microdata record the actual number of weeks worked, 1 to 52. Categories available in detailed tabulations include:

13 weeks or less, 14 to 26 weeks, 27 to 39 weeks, 40 to 47 weeks, 48 to 49 weeks, and 50 to 52 weeks. Statistics on weeks worked in 1979 can be used to put 1979 earnings in the appropriate perspective.

Limitations: It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks they worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. An evaluation study of 1970 census data on weeks worked last year found moderate consistency in the classification of persons who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1969, but a high degree of variability for other weeks-worked categories.

Historical comparability: Data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable to data from the 1960 and 1970 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses because of a different structure to the question. In 1970, data on weeks worked were collected for time categories (e.g., 13 weeks or less).

See also: HOURS WORKED PER WEEK IN 1979; LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979; WEEKS UNEMPLOYED IN 1979

WEIGHT. A numerical coefficient that is applied to sample values as a result of the process of developing estimates for the surveyed population (the universe). The weight assigned to a given sampling unit reflects (a) the product of the inverse of its selection probability and (b) adjustments for nonresponse and various sample design features. For example, for the 1980 census, long-form questionnaires were used for a one-in-six sample of households in most areas. An individual in that sample, on the average, has a weight of 6, i.e., was counted as representing six persons.

WELFARE INCOME. See INCOME TYPE

WELLS. See WATER, SOURCE OF

WHITE POPULATION. See RACE

WIDOWS. See MARITAL STATUS

WORK - See LABOR FORCE STATUS; OCCUPATION; INDUSTRY; CLASS OF WORKER, PLACE OF WORK

WORK DISABILITY. See DISABILITY

WORK, TRANSPORTATION TO. See TRANSPORTATION TO WORK, MEANS OF; PLACE OF WORK; TRAVEL TIME TO WORK; VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

WORKER, CLASS OF. See CLASS OF WORKER

YEAR LAST WORKED. The most recent year in which a person did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces. This item is tabulated for persons 16 years old and over who were not at work during the reference week. It was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item 27 on page 66).

The data from this question are used to define "experienced unemployed" (See Labor Force Status), a concept which excluded unemployed persons who "never worked." In addition to persons who marked "never worked," persons who reported that they last worked when they were 14 years old or younger were assigned to the "never worked" category. Persons who last worked before 1975 were not asked to report the industry, occupation and class of worker of their last job.

Historical comparability: A comparable question was asked in the 1970 census.

See also: LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT. The year of the householder's latest move into the housing unit, ascertained for occupied units. Respondents who had moved back into a unit they previously occupied were asked the year of the most recent move, as were those who moved from one apartment to another in the same building. This item also includes those who, living in a mobile home, moved from one location to another in the same mobile park. The intent of this question is to establish the length of occupancy by the present householder.

The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time. Respondents who indicated that they "always lived here" are assigned to the category corresponding to their year of birth. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H19 on page 63).

Limitations: An evaluation study after the 1970 census found that the census figures for the year the household head moved into the unit substantially overstated the category "always lived here."

Historical comparability: In 1960 and 1970, "Year Moved Into Unit" was asked of every person and included in population reports. Year Moved Into Unit in housing tabulations referred to the year the head moved in. The 1970 questionnaire indicated seven time spans: 1949 or earlier, 1950 to 1959, 1960 to 1964, 1965 or 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969 or 1970.

See also: RESIDENCE IN 1975

YEAR OF IMMIGRATION. See IMMIGRATION, YEAR OF**YEAR OF SCHOOL IN WHICH ENROLLED.** See SCHOOL LEVEL

YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS. All occupied units plus vacant units intended for year-round use. Almost all data on housing characteristics are limited to year-round housing units. Vacant units held for seasonal use or migratory labor are excluded because it is difficult to obtain reliable information for them. Counts of the total housing inventory include both year-round and seasonal units.

See also: VACANCY STATUS

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED. See SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT. The year the original construction of the building was completed (not the date of any later remodeling, addition, or conversion). This item was ascertained for occupied and vacant housing units. For housing units under construction which met the housing unit definition, i.e., all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors in place, the category "1979 or March 1980" is used. For mobile homes, trailers, and houseboats, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. For railroad cars, tents, caves, etc., the date "1939 or earlier" is used. The figures show the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and still in existence at the time of the census. This item was asked on a sample basis (see questionnaire item H18 on page 63).

Limitations: Year-built data are particularly susceptible to response errors and nonreporting since respondents must rely on their memory or estimates of persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time, etc. A 1970 census evaluation study found greater inconsistencies between the census and reinterviews among earlier

year-built categories than among categories for more recent periods.

Historical comparability: Similar data have been collected since 1940. The categories in 1970 were: 1939 or earlier, 1940 to 1949, 1950 to 1959, 1960 to 1964, 1965 to 1968, and 1969 to 1970.

ZIP CODE AREA. An area established by the U.S. Postal Service for delivering mail. ZIP code areas are identified by 5-digit codes. The first three digits indicate a major city or sectional distribution center; the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area. The areas represented by ZIP codes are based on what is most efficient for the delivery of mail. As a result, they generally do not respect political or statistical boundaries, even those of SMSAs and States, unless the boundaries are convenient for mail delivery. ZIP boundaries do not always follow clearly identifiable physical features, are periodically changed to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all land area of the U.S.

ZIP code data for 1980 (STF3B), reported for 5-digit areas nationwide, are being prepared as a special tabulation for a private company representing a consortium of firms. The file also is available from the Census Bureau, but presently only for a prorated share of the original cost of tabulating and producing the file for all States. Contact Customer Services for further information.

The Zip file is issued by State, summaries are presented both for total ZIP parts where they cross SMSA or county boundaries.

Historical comparability: Census data were first tabulated for ZIP code areas in the 1970 census. The tabulations were done for 5-digit areas within SMSAs and for 3-digit areas elsewhere, on the fifth count summary tapes.

ZIPSTAN (address standardizer). This computer program is the address standardizer for the UNIMATCH program. ZIPSTAN converts addresses into a standardized format by attempting to correct misspelled street components and by converting nonstandard abbreviations into a standard form suitable for input to UNIMATCH. Developed by the Census Bureau, ZIPSTAN is written in IBM 360/OS assembler language.

See also: UNIMATCH

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ACRONYMS FOR CENSUS DATA USERS

The acronyms included in this listing are mainly concerned with the 1980 census. For definitions of many of these terms, see the preceding glossary; also some are discussed in greater detail in the chapters of the Users' Guide, Part A.

ACG -Address Coding Guide.

ADMATCH -Address-Matching System. Computer program designed to assist in the assignment of geographic codes to computerized data records containing street addresses.

AHS -Annual Housing Survey.

ASCII -American Standard Code for Information Interchange. One alternative character-coding system available on 9-track computer tapes.

BCD -Binary Coded Decimal. The commonly used character-coding system for 7-track computer tapes.

BG -Block Group.

BNA -Block Numbering Area.

BPI -Bits Per Inch.

BRT -Basic Record Tape.

CBD -Central Business District.

CC -Central City.

CCD -Census County Division.

CCSP -College Curriculum Support Project.

CD -Congressional District.

CDP -Census Designated Place. 1980 term for unincorporated place.

CENSPAC -Census Software Package. A generalized data system for use with census statistical data files.

CINCH -Components of Inventory Change. A housing survey conducted in connection with the 1970 and 1980 censuses.

COCENTS -COBOL Census Tabulation System. A generalized report-generating system that produces tabular results.

COM -Computer-Output Microform.

CPS -Current Population Survey.

CSAC -Census Statistical Areas Committee. Previously called Census Tract Committee.

CSR -Community Service Representative. Now called Information Services Specialist.

CUE -Correction, Update and Extension. A program of activities to update GBF/DIME-Files for use in the 1980 census.

CV -Coefficient of Variation.

DIME -Dual Independent Map Encoding. A type of geographic base file.

DO -District Office. A series of over 400 offices serving as data collection centers in the 1980 census.

DUN -Data User News. The monthly newsletter of the Census Bureau.

DUSD -Data User Services Division.

DUSO -Data User Services Officer. Now called Information Services Specialist.

EBCDIC -Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code. The most common character-coding system used on 9-track tapes.

ED -Enumeration District.

ESIP -Experimental Student Intern Program. A program for recruitment of college students to fill enumerator positions following course work in the spring, 1980.

FIPS -Federal Information Processing Standard. Associated with codes for States, SMSA's, counties, and other types of areas; published in FIPS publications.

FOSDIC -Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers. Optical scanning system used to "read" microfilm of census questionnaires and convert the information into computer-readable form.

GBF -Geographic Base File.

GBF/DIME-FILE -Refers to computerized representations of map information in the DIME format.

GICS -Geographic Identification Code Scheme. Census Bureau publications from the 1970 and 1980 censuses which give names and codes for all named geographic entities.

GPO -Government Printing Office.

HC -Housing Census.

ISS -Information Services Specialist.

MARF -Master Area Reference File.

MEDList -Master Enumeration District List. 1970 equivalent of MARF.

MCD -Minor Civil Division.

MPA -Monthly Product Announcement. Lists all new reports, tapes, microfiche, and other products issued by the Census Bureau.

MMS -Metropolitan Map Series.

NCCDS -National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services. Program replacing the Summary Tape Processing Center Program.

PC -Population Census.

PHC -Population and Housing Census.

PUMS -Public Use Microdata Samples.

RO -Regional Offices. Twelve permanent Census Bureau offices used for data collection activities; also provide assistance to census data users.

SCSA -Standard Consolidated Statistical Area.

SDC -State Data Center.

SIC -Standard Industrial Classification.

SMSA -Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

SOC -Standard Occupational Classification.

STF -Summary Tape File.

STPC -Summary Tape Processing Center Program. Renamed the National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services.

UNIMATCH -Universal Matcher. A generalized computer program for matching.

VMS -Vicinity Map Series. Similar to Metropolitan Map Series but for urbanized areas (or potential UA's) outside SMSA's.

ZIPSTAN -Address Standardizer. Preprocessor program for use with UNIMATCH.

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
SS	A ¹	A ²	A ³	A ⁴	A ⁵
L					

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13 U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

How to fill out your Census Form

Page 1

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

When you write an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1**List in Question 1**

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital.
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

1. **What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?**

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box .

Then please:

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only,
- and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue →

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 2

		PERSON in column 1				PERSON in column 2				PERSON in column 3																																																																																												
Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS →	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																											
<i>Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.</i>																																																																																																						
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p>If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother/widow, niece, grandson, etc.</p>				<p>If relative of person in column 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <p>If not related to person in column 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative <input type="checkbox"/> Partner, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee 				<p>If relative of person in column 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <p>If not related to person in column 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative <input type="checkbox"/> Partner, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee 																																																																																													
3. Sex. Fill one circle.	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																										
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.	<p>White Asian Indian Black or Negro Hawaiian Japanese Guamanian Chinese Samoan Filipino Eskimo Korean Aleut Vietnamese Other — Specify Indian (Amer.) Amer. Indian (Amer.) Other tribe →</p>				<p>White Asian Indian Black or Negro Hawaiian Japanese Guamanian Chinese Samoan Filipino Eskimo Korean Aleut Vietnamese Other — Specify Indian (Amer.) Amer. Indian (Amer.) Other tribe →</p>				<p>White Asian Indian Black or Negro Hawaiian Japanese Guamanian Chinese Samoan Filipino Eskimo Korean Aleut Vietnamese Other — Specify Indian (Amer.) Amer. Indian (Amer.) Other tribe →</p>																																																																																													
5. Age, and month and year of birth	a. Age at last birthday	b. Month of birth	c. Year of birth	a. Age at last birthday	b. Month of birth	c. Year of birth	a. Age at last birthday	b. Month of birth	c. Year of birth																																																																																													
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
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9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																																																																																											
6. Marital status Fill one circle.	Not married	Separated	Not married	Separated	Not married	Separated	Not married	Separated	Not married	Separated	Not married	Separated																																																																																										
	Widowed	Never married	Widowed	Never married	Widowed	Never married	Widowed	Never married	Widowed	Never married	Widowed	Never married																																																																																										
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	<p>No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>				<p>No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>				<p>No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>																																																																																													
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and secondary which lead to a high school diploma or college degree.	<p>No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related</p>				<p>No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related</p>				<p>No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related</p>																																																																																													
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school the person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	<p>Highest grade attended: Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College (academic year) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school — See question 10</p>				<p>Highest grade attended: Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College (academic year) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school — See question 10</p>				<p>Highest grade attended: Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College (academic year) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school — See question 10</p>																																																																																													
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.	<p>Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>				<p>Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>				<p>Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>																																																																																													
	CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="checkbox"/>	I. <input type="checkbox"/>	N. <input type="checkbox"/>	CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="checkbox"/>	I. <input type="checkbox"/>	N. <input type="checkbox"/>	CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="checkbox"/>	I. <input type="checkbox"/>	N. <input type="checkbox"/>																																																																																										

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

→ ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

PERSON in column 4		PERSON in column 5		PERSON in column 6	
Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
First name		First name		First name	
If relative of person in column 1:		If relative of person in column 1:		If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife	<input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother	<input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife	<input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother	<input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife	<input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother
<input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Other relative	<input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Other relative	<input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter	<input type="checkbox"/> Other relative
<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister		<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister		<input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1:		If not related to person in column 1:		If not related to person in column 1:	
Roomer, boarder	Other nonrelative	Roomer, boarder	Other nonrelative	Roomer, boarder	Other nonrelative
Partner, roommate		Partner, roommate		Partner, roommate	
Paid employee		Paid employee		Paid employee	
Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>
White	Asian Indian	White	Asian Indian	White	Asian Indian
Black or Negro	Hawaiian	Black or Negro	Hawaiian	Black or Negro	Hawaiian
Japanese	Guamanian	Japanese	Guamanian	Japanese	Guamanian
Chinese	Samoan	Chinese	Samoan	Chinese	Samoan
Filipino	Eskimo	Filipino	Eskimo	Filipino	Eskimo
Korean	Aleut	Korean	Aleut	Korean	Aleut
Vietnamese	Other — Specify	Vietnamese	Other — Specify	Vietnamese	Other — Specify
Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth	a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth	a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 9	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 1	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 9	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 1	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 9	0 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 1
b. Month of birth		b. Month of birth		b. Month of birth	
1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.		Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.		Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> Separated Never married	<input type="checkbox"/> Now married Widowed Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> Separated Never married	<input type="checkbox"/> Now married Widowed Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> Separated Never married
No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		No (not Spanish/Hispanic) Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related		No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related		No, has not attended since February 1 Yes, public school, public college Yes, private, church-related Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended: Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College (academic year) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school <input type="checkbox"/>		Highest grade attended: Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College (academic year) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school <input type="checkbox"/>		Highest grade attended: Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 College (academic year) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more Never attended school <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) Finished this grade (or year) Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	A. I C N	CENSUS USE ONLY	A. I C N	CENSUS USE ONLY	A. I C N

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 3

PERSON in column 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1-H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD											
Last name		If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.											
First name		Middle name											
If relative of person in column 1:													
<input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/>													
If not related to person in column 1:													
<input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Partner, roommate <input type="checkbox"/> nonrelative <input type="checkbox"/> Paid employee <input type="checkbox"/>													
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female													
<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian <input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro <input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Alsat <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) <input type="checkbox"/> Amer. <input type="checkbox"/> Other —													
a. Age at last birthday c. Year of birth <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 13 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 18 </div>													
b. Month of birth <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="checkbox"/> Apr.—June <input type="checkbox"/> July—Sept. <input type="checkbox"/> Oct.—Dec. </div>													
<input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced													
<input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic													
<input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, private, not church-related													
Highest grade attended:													
<input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school <input type="checkbox"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year)													
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12													
College (academic year) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 or more													
<input type="checkbox"/> Never attended school—See question 10													
<input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)													
CENSUS USE ONLY		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.			
USE ONLY		A. C I D N		B. Type of unit or quarters		C. For vacant units		D. Months vacant		E. Total persons			
		A6. Block number		A6. Serial number		Occupied First form Continuation Vacant Regular Usual home elsewhere Group quarters First form Continuation		C1. Is this unit for — Year round use Seasonal/Migr. — Skip C2, C3, and D. C2. Vacancy status For rent For sale only Rented or sold, not occupied Held for occasional use Other vacant		Less than 1 month 1 up to 2 months 2 up to 6 months 6 up to 12 months 1 year up to 2 years 2 or more years			
								C3. Is this unit boarded up? Yes No		E. Indicators 1. Mail return Pop./F			

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 4

		ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS	
		CENSUS USE	
H13. Which best describes this building? <small>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</small>	<p><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <small>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</small>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</p>		
b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		
H15e. Is this building —	<p><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</p>		
b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —	<p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</p> <p><input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
H16. Do you get water from —	<p><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some other source (spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?)</p>		
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</p>		
H18. About when was this building originally built? <small>Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</small>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?	<p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> Always lived here</p>		
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <small>Fit one circle for the kind of heat used most.</small>	<p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <small>(Do not count electric heat pumps here.)</small></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</p>		
H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?	<p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Wood</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Other fuel</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?	<p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Wood</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Other fuel</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?	<p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Wood</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Other fuel</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		
H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?	<p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p>Average monthly cost</p> <p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p>Average monthly cost</p> <p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p>Yearly cost</p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p>Yearly cost</p> <p>These fuels not used</p>		
H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? <small>Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</small>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No</p>		
H24. How many bedrooms do you have?	<p>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>		
H25. How many bathrooms do you have?	<p>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</p> <p>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</p>		
H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No</p>		
H27. Do you have air conditioning?	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>		
H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?	<p><input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</p>		
H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?	<p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</p>		

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD			Page 8
<p>Please answer H30-H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, <u>unless</u> this is —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="checkbox"/> A house on 10 or more acres <input type="checkbox"/> A condominium unit <input type="checkbox"/> A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property <p>If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.</p>			
<p>H30. What were the real estate taxes on <u>this</u> property last year?</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> 00 OR <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>			<p>c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender? Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on <u>this</u> property?</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> 00 OR <input type="checkbox"/> No regular payment required — Skip to page 6</p>
<p>H31. What's the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on <u>this</u> property?</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> 00 OR <input type="checkbox"/> None</p>			<p>d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on <u>this</u> property?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, taxes included in payment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required</p>
<p>H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on <u>this</u> property?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, contract to purchase</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No — Skip to page 6</p>			<p>e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on <u>this</u> property?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, insurance included in payment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, insurance paid separately or no insurance</p>
<p>b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on <u>this</u> property?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>			<p>Please turn to page 6 </p>
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY			
<p>(1) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. S.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(2) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. S.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(3) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. S.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>(4) 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. S.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(5) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 4. S.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(6) 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. S.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>(7) 2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. S.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>GQ. <input type="checkbox"/> H30. <input type="checkbox"/> H31. <input type="checkbox"/> H32c.</p>		

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 6		ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR					
Name of Person 1 on page 2: Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	16. When was this person born? Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33 Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person			22a. Did this person work at any time last week? Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.			
11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State. Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.	17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces? Yes _____ No _____ b. Attending college? Yes _____ No _____ c. Working at a job or business? Yes, full time _____ No _____ Yes, part time _____			22b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. Hours _____			
12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States? Yes, a naturalized citizen _____ No, not a citizen _____ Born abroad of American parents _____	18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide. Yes _____ No — Skip to 19			23. At what location did this person work last week? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.			
b. When did this person come to the United States to stay? 1975 to 1980: 1965 to 1969: 1950 to 1959 1970 to 1974: 1960 to 1964: Before 1950	18b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. May 1975 or later Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) February 1955–July 1964 Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) World War II (September 1940–July 1947) World War I (April 1917–November 1918) Any other time			24a. Address (Number and street) If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.			
13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? Yes _____ No, only speaks English — Skip to 14	19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which ... a. Limits the kind or amount Yes _____ No _____ of work this person can do at a job? _____ b. Prevents this person from working at a job? _____ c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? _____			24b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.			
c. How well does this person speak English? Very well _____ Not well _____ Well _____ Not at all _____	20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6 How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more or children she has adopted.			24c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.? Yes _____ No, in unincorporated area _____			
14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide. (For example: Afro-American, English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)	21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once? Once _____ More than once _____ b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage? (Month) _____ (Year) _____ (Month) _____ (Year) _____ c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)? Yes _____ No _____			24d. County _____			
15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there. Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person Yes, this house — Skip to 16 No, different house _____	22. If this person is male — None 1 2 3 4 5 6 How many babies has he ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count his stepchildren 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more or children he has adopted.			24e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____			
b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)? (1) State, foreign country. Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____ (2) County: _____ (3) City, town, village, etc.: _____ (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.? Yes _____ No, in unincorporated area _____	23. If this person usually takes more than one method to get from home to work (one way)? Minutes _____			24f. How did this person usually get to work last week? If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance. Car _____ Taxicab _____ Truck _____ Motorcycle _____ Van _____ Bicycle _____ Bus or streetcar _____ Walked only _____ Railroad _____ Worked at home _____ Subway or elevated _____ Other — Specify _____ If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.			
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY							
Per. No. 11. _____ 13b. _____ 14. _____	15b. _____	23. _____	VL	24a. _____			

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —
 Drive alone — Step to 28 Drive others only
 Share driving Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?
 2 4 6
 3 5 7 or more

After answering 24d, step to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?
 Yes, on layoff
 Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

Yes No — Step to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?
 No, already has a job
 No, temporarily ill
 No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

1980 1978 1970 to 1974
 1979 1975 to 1977 Never worked 1969 or earlier 1960 to 1964 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 1930 to 1939 1920 to 1919 1919 or earlier

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly the person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and step to question 31.

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

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

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturer)

c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)

Manufacturing Retail trade
 Wholesale trade Other — agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, printer operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising crew chiefs, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)

Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions

Federal government employee

State government employee

Local government employee (city, county, etc.)

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

Own business not incorporated

Own business incorporated

Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

21a.

I
 II
 III
 IV
 V
 VI
 VII
 VIII
 IX
 X
 XI
 XII
 XIII
 XIV
 XV
 XVI
 XVII
 XVIII
 XVIX
 XX
 XXI
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 XXIII
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 XXVII
 XXVIII
 XXIX
 XXX
 XXXI
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 XXXIII
 XXXIV
 XXXV
 XXXVI
 XXXVII
 XXXVIII
 XXXIX
 XXXX
 XXXXI
 XXXXII
 XXXXIII
 XXXXIV
 XXXXV
 XXXXVI
 XXXXVII
 XXXXVIII
 XXXXIX
 XXXX

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes No — Step to 31d

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?
 Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?

Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —

Fill circles and print dollar amounts.
 If no income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
 If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds due, or other items.

Yes — \$ 00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.

Yes — \$ 00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes — \$ 00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes — \$ 00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .

Yes — \$ 00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

f. Supplemental Security (SSI). Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .

Yes — \$ 00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .

Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes — \$ 00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

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

Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses. \$ 00
 If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. (Annual amount — Dollars)

OR None

Page 7

Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Questions 11-33 presented 6 more times for other household members in actual long forms.

1980 Long-Form Questionnaire—Continued

Page 20

**Please Make Sure You Have
Filled This Form Completely**

For persons who answered in Question 1 that they are staying here only temporarily and have a usual home elsewhere, enter the address of usual home here:		
House number	Street or road	Apartment number or location
City _____		County _____
State _____	ZIP Code _____	
For Answers to Questions H1, H2, and H3:		
H1. Name of person(s) left out and reason: _____ _____		
H2. Name of person(s) away from home and reason away: _____ _____		
H3. Name of visitor(s) for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a Census Taker: _____ _____		

NOTE

If you have listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please make sure that you have filled the form for the first 7 people. Then mail back this form. A Census Taker will call to obtain the information for the other people.

1 Check to be certain you have:

- Answered Question 1 on page 1.
- Answered Questions 2 through 10 for each person you listed at the top of pages 2 and 3.
- Answered Questions H1 through H32 on pages 3, 4, and 5.
- Filled a pair of pages for each person listed on pages 2 and 3. That is, pages 6 and 7 should be filled for the Person in column 1, pages 8 and 9 for the Person in column 2, etc.

Please notice we need answers to questions 17 through 33 for every person born before April 1965 even though they may not seem to apply to the particular person.

For example, you may have forgotten to fill all the necessary circles on work or on income for a teenager going to school, or a retired person. To avoid our having to check with you to make sure of the answer, please be certain you have given all the necessary answers.

2 Write here the name of the person who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number on which the people in this household can be called.

Name _____

Date _____

Telephone Number _____

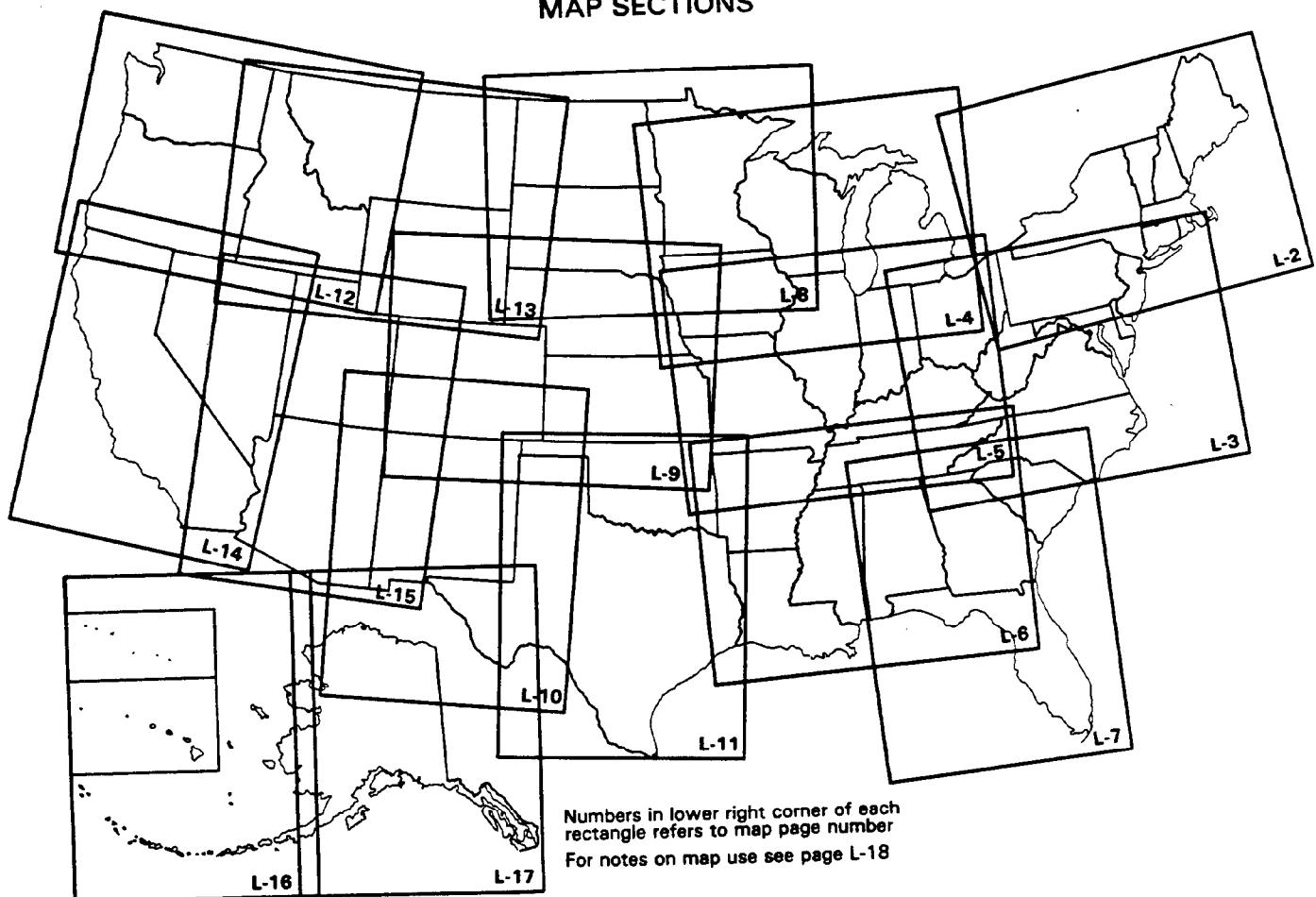
3 Then fold the form the way it was sent to you. Mail it back in the enclosed envelope. The address of the U.S. Census Office appears on the front cover of this questionnaire. Please be sure that before you seal the envelope the address shows through the window. No stamp is required.

Thank you very much

$k_{\alpha} \ell_{\alpha} S$

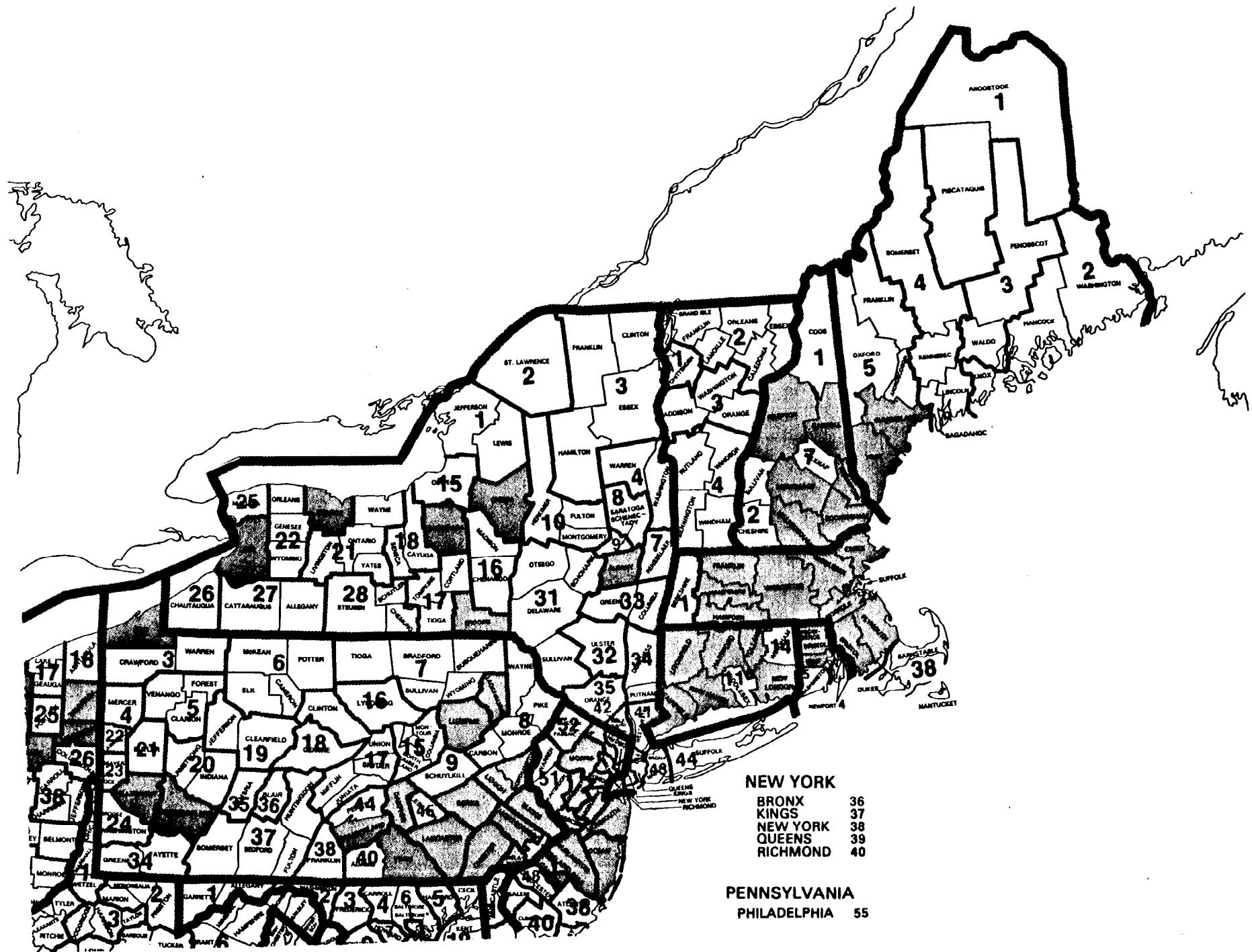
APPENDIX L: A SAMPLE COUNTY GROUP MAPS

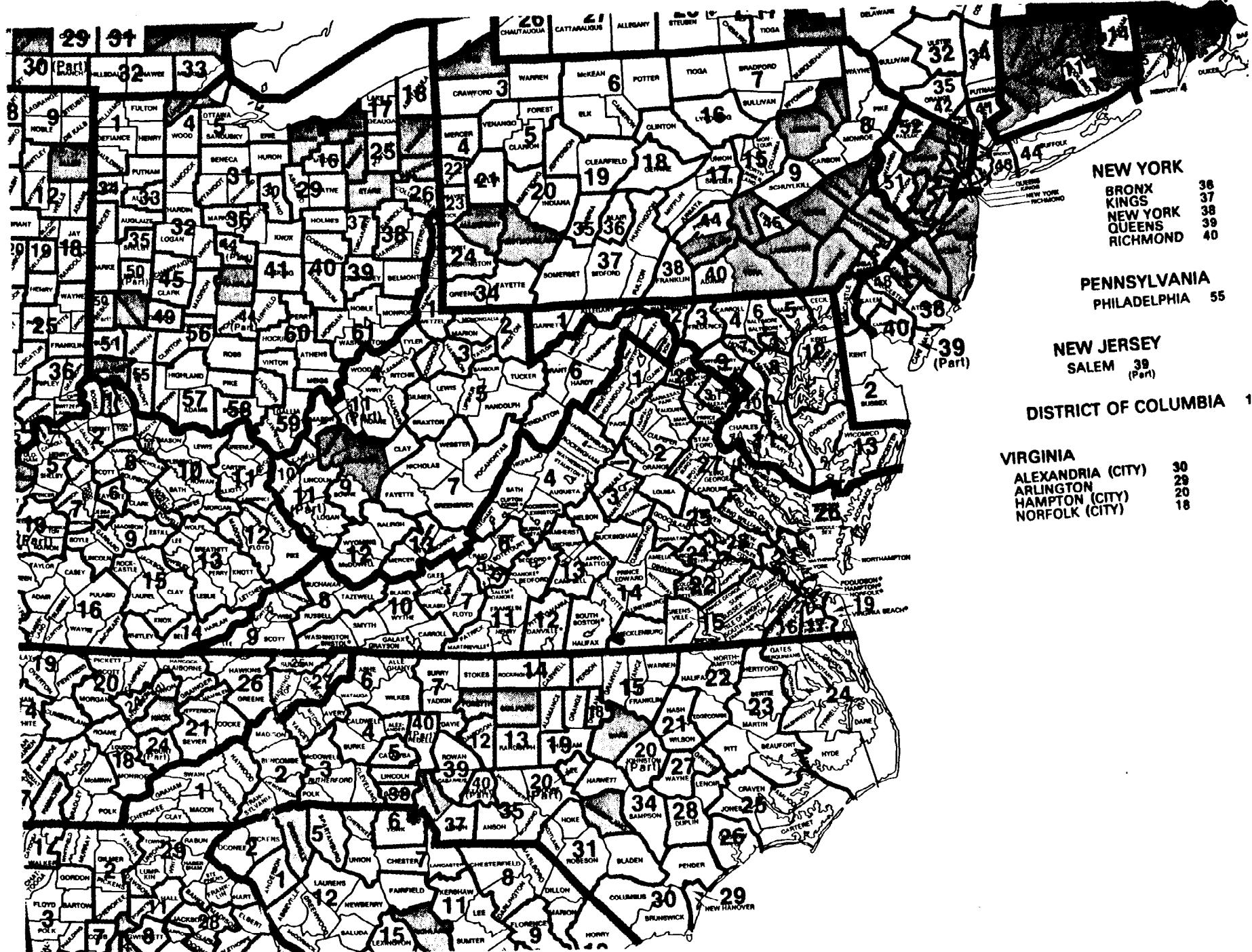
MAP SECTIONS

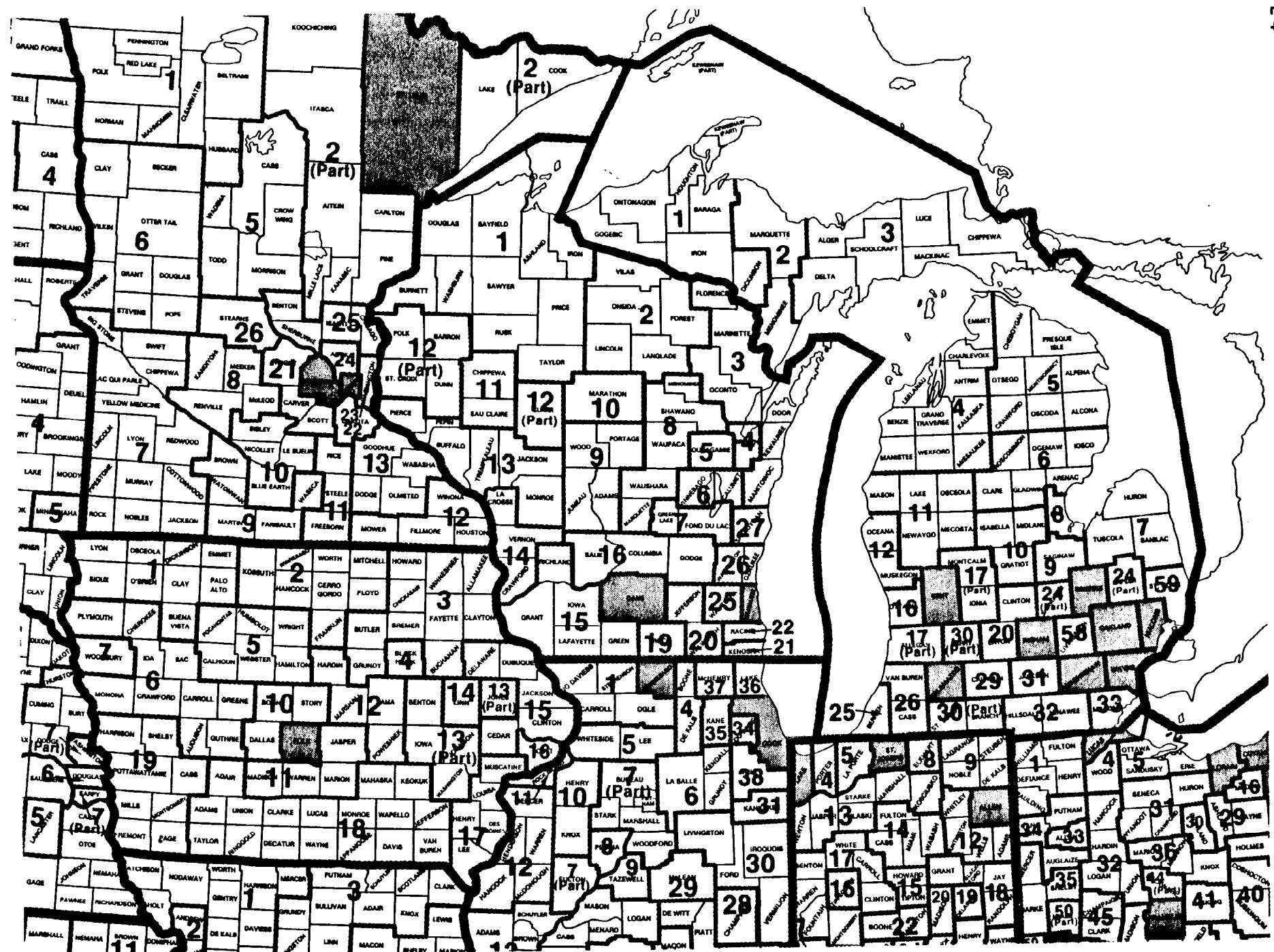


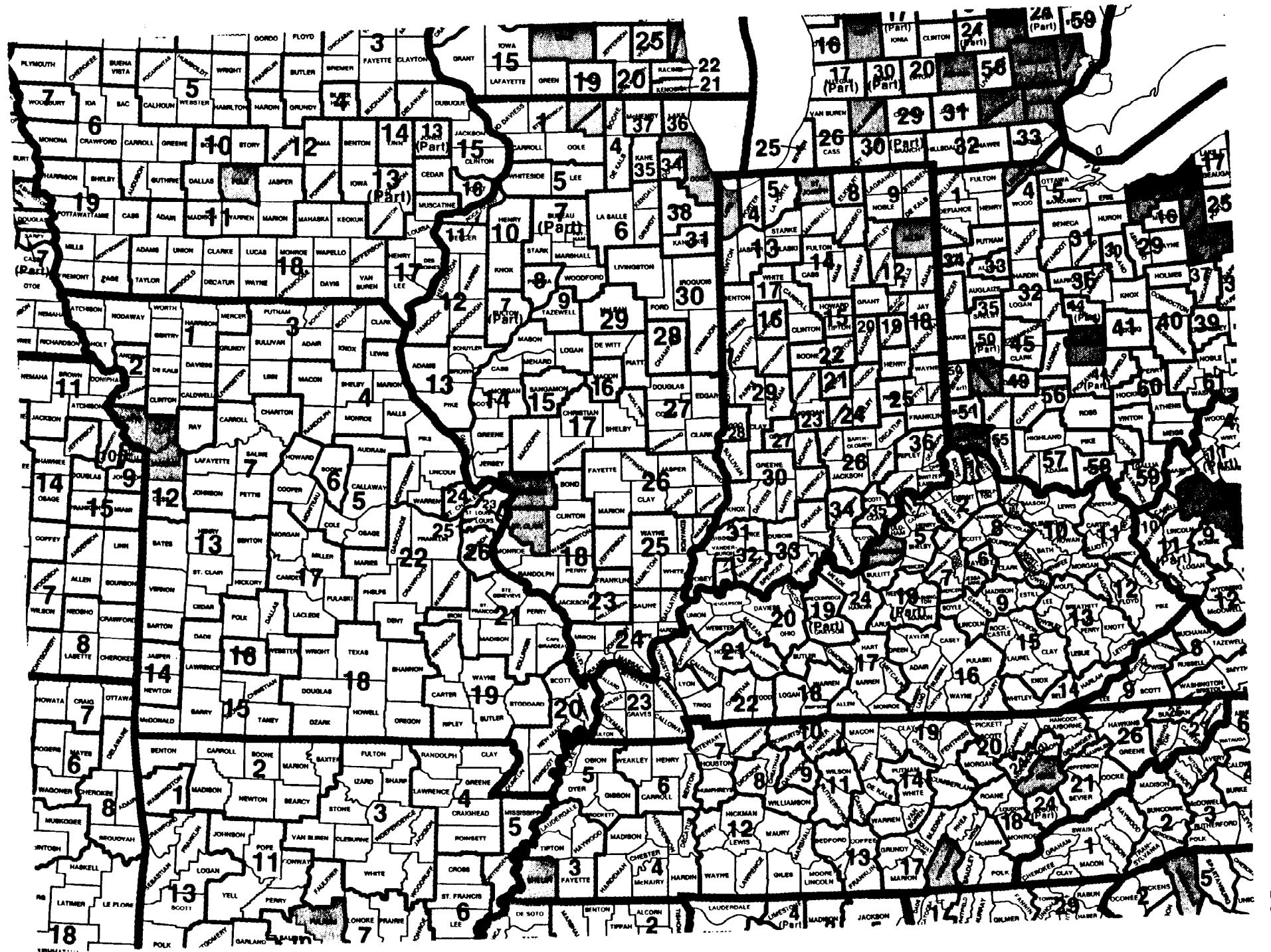
LEGEND

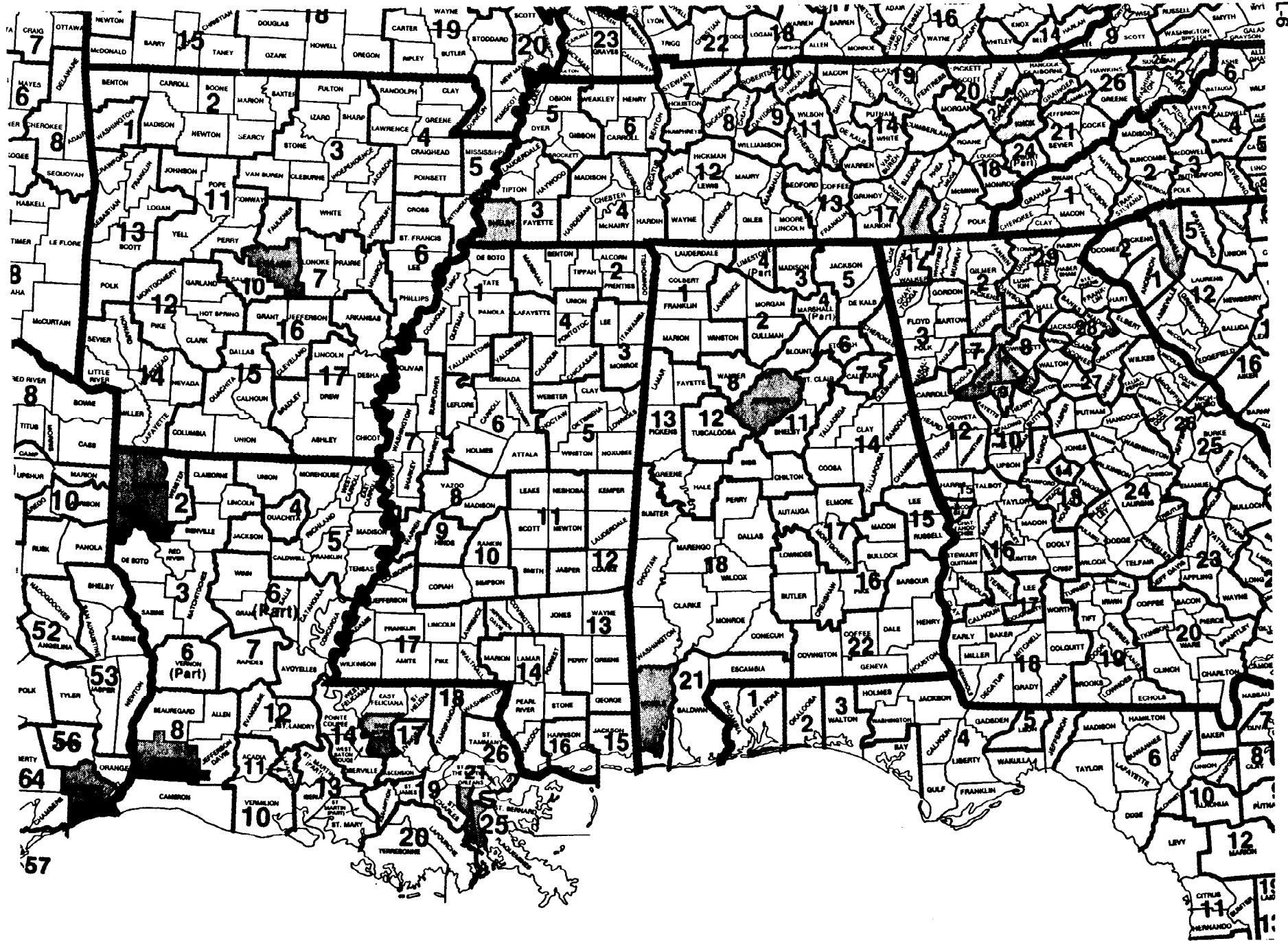
- State boundary
- County group boundary
- 5** County group number, unique within state
(3-digit number, leading zeroes not shown on the map)
- 27**
(Part) County group comprised of noncontiguous components
County containing more than one county group.
To obtain county group definitions within these counties,
see Appendix M.

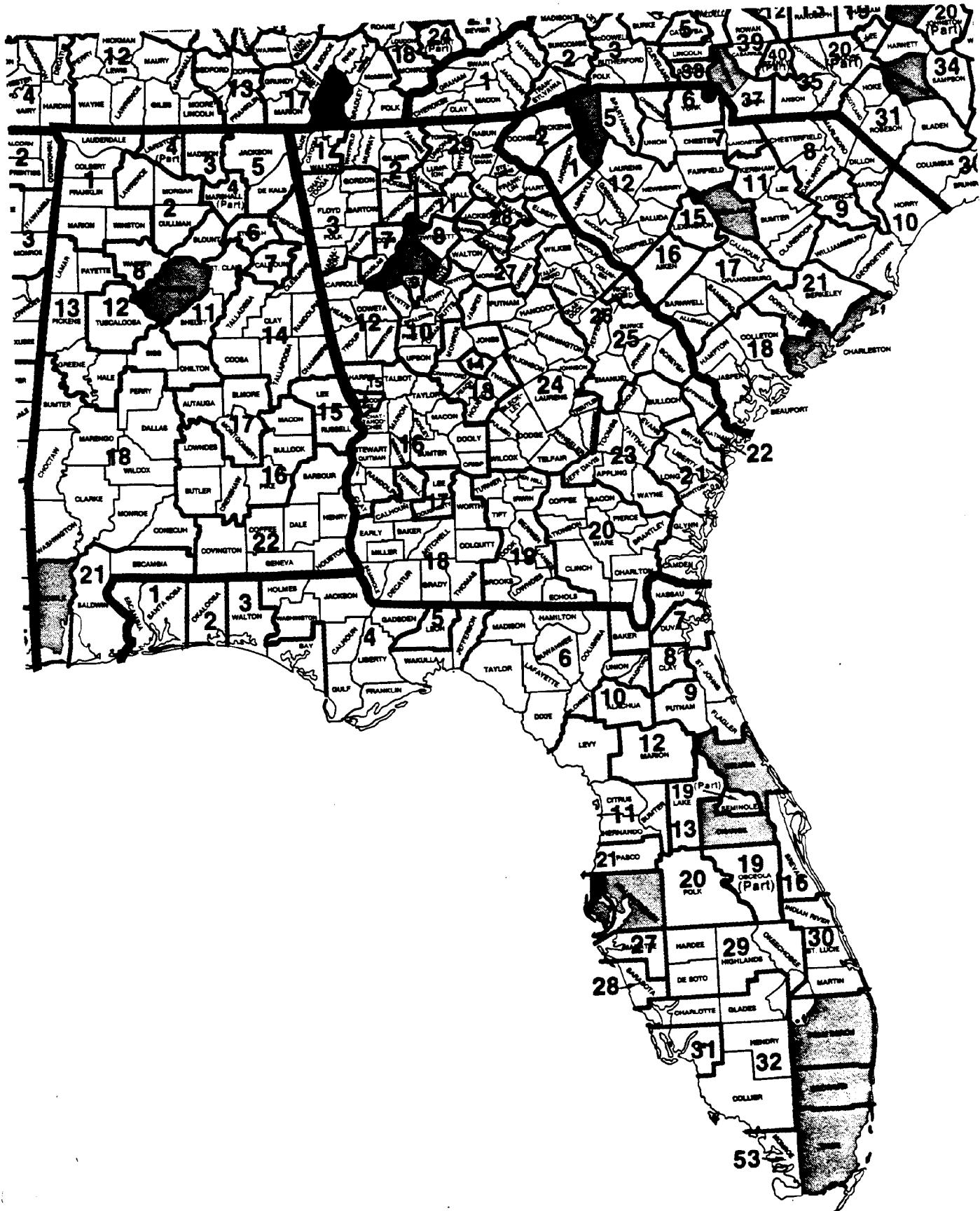


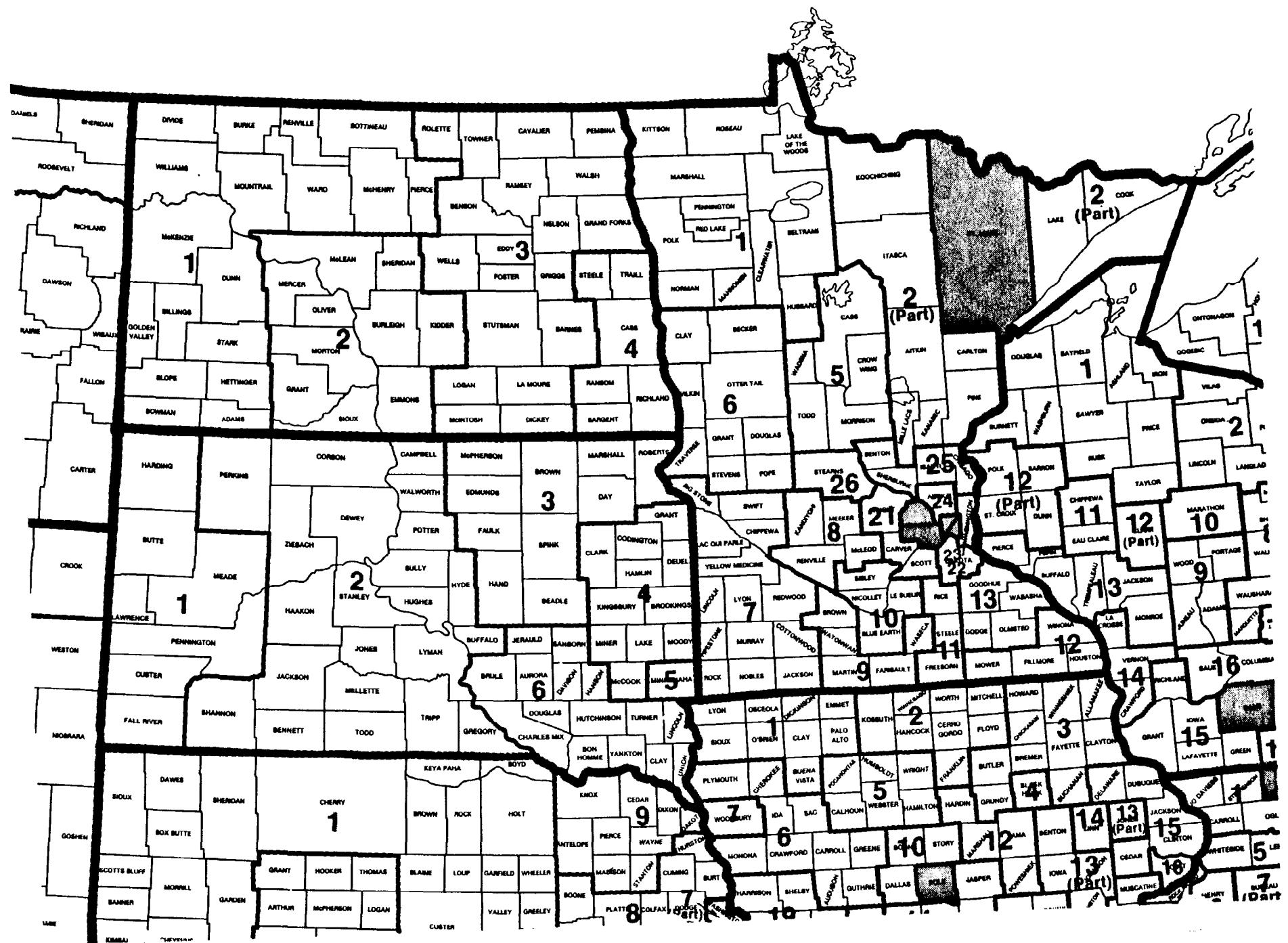


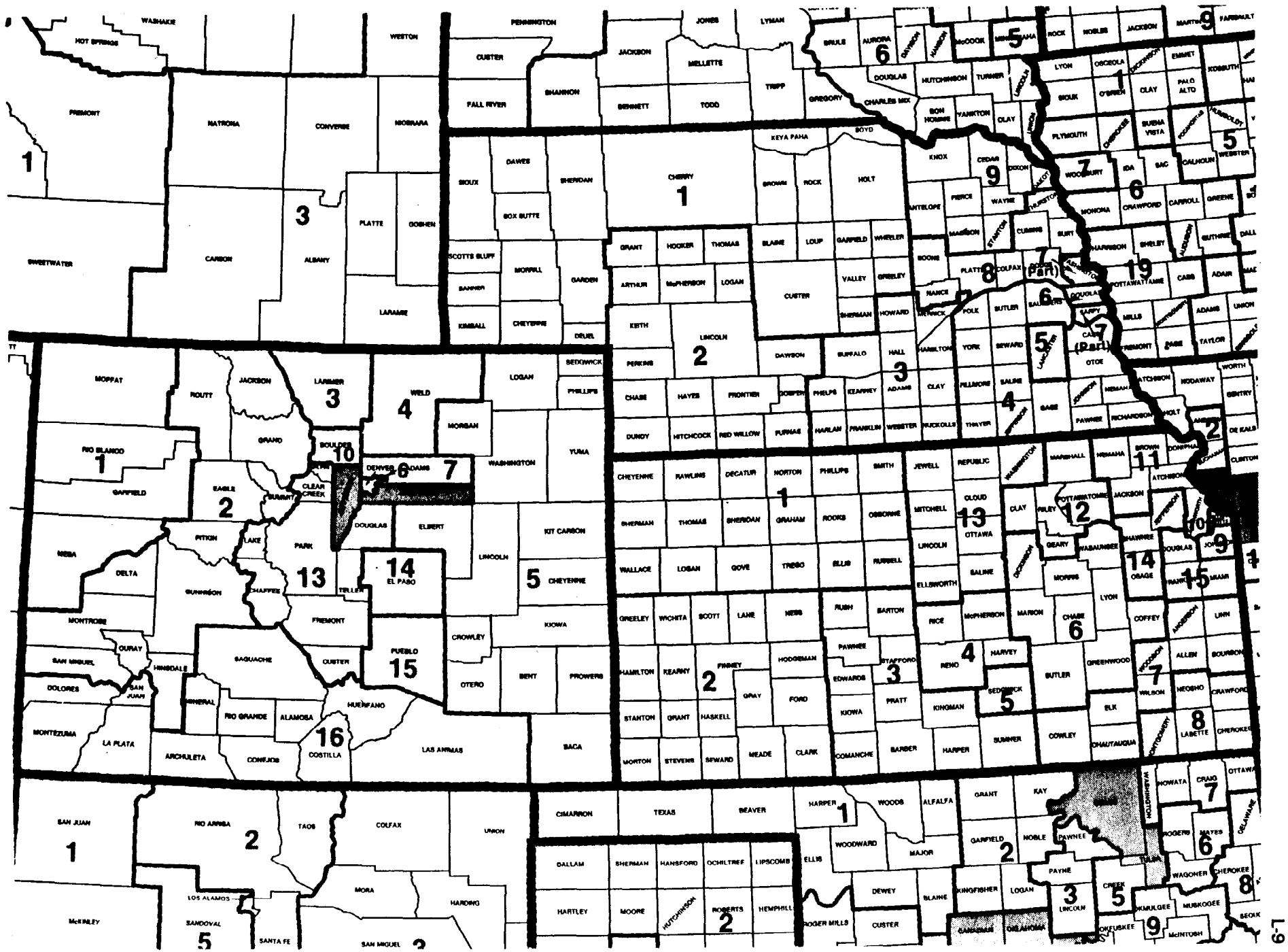


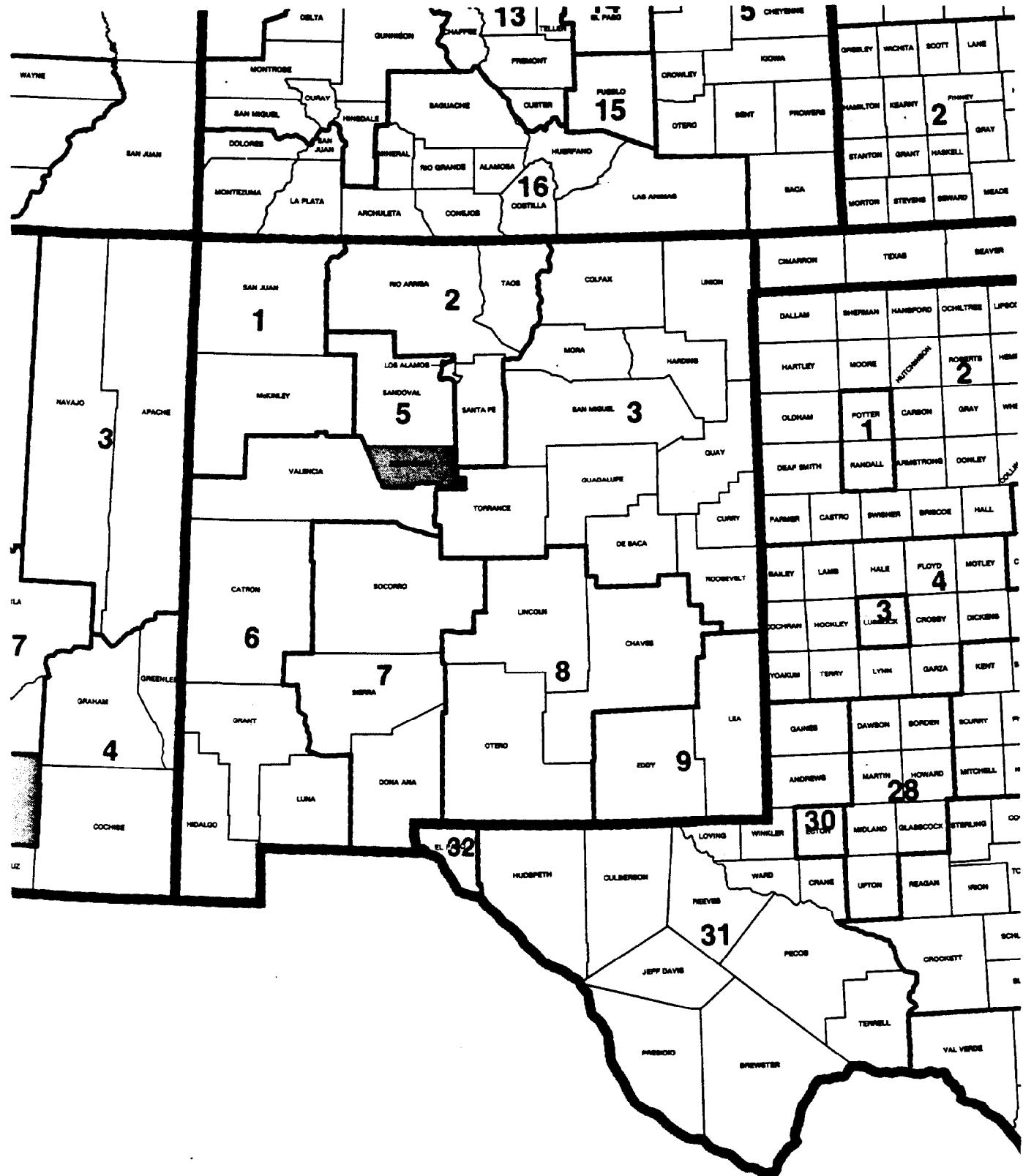


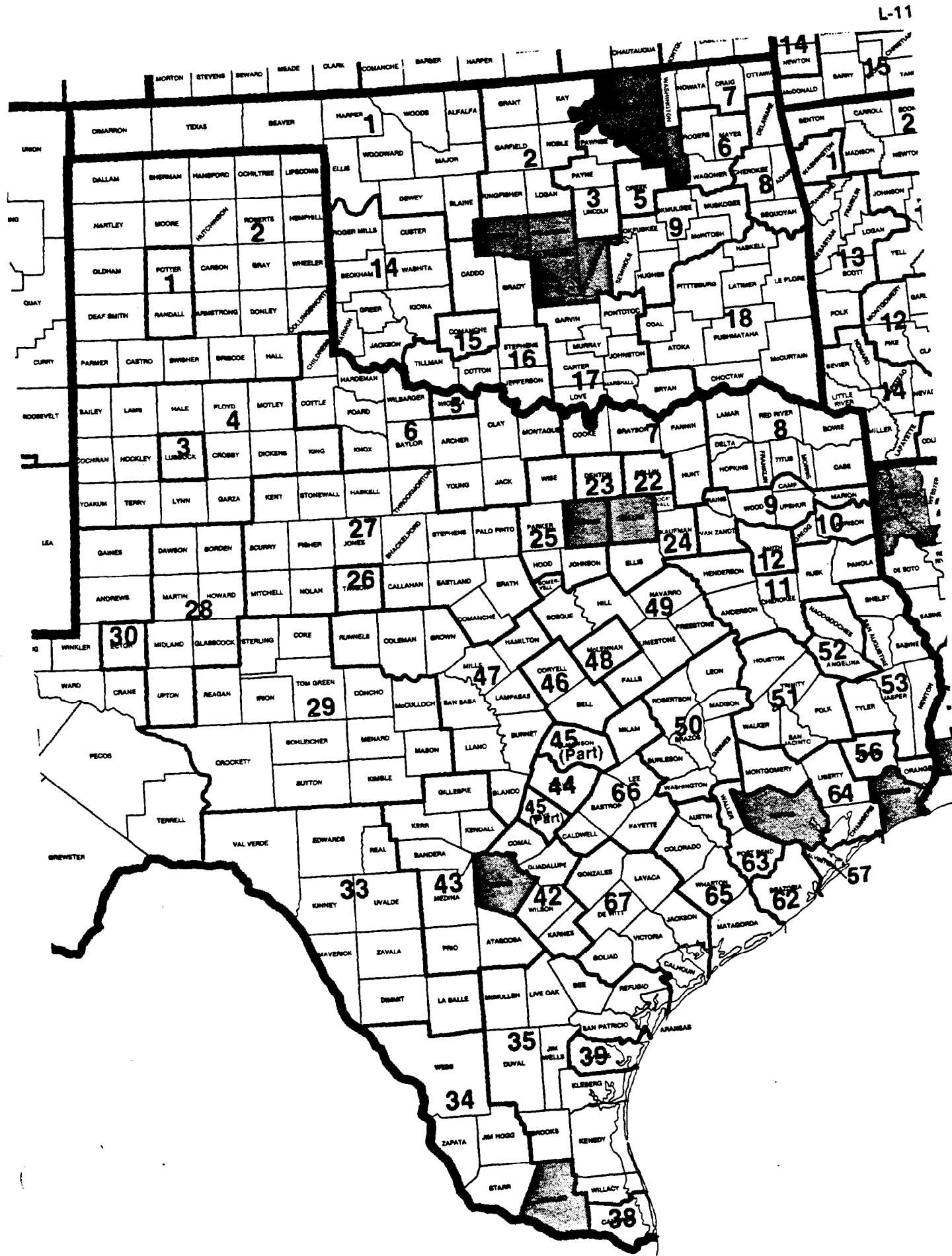


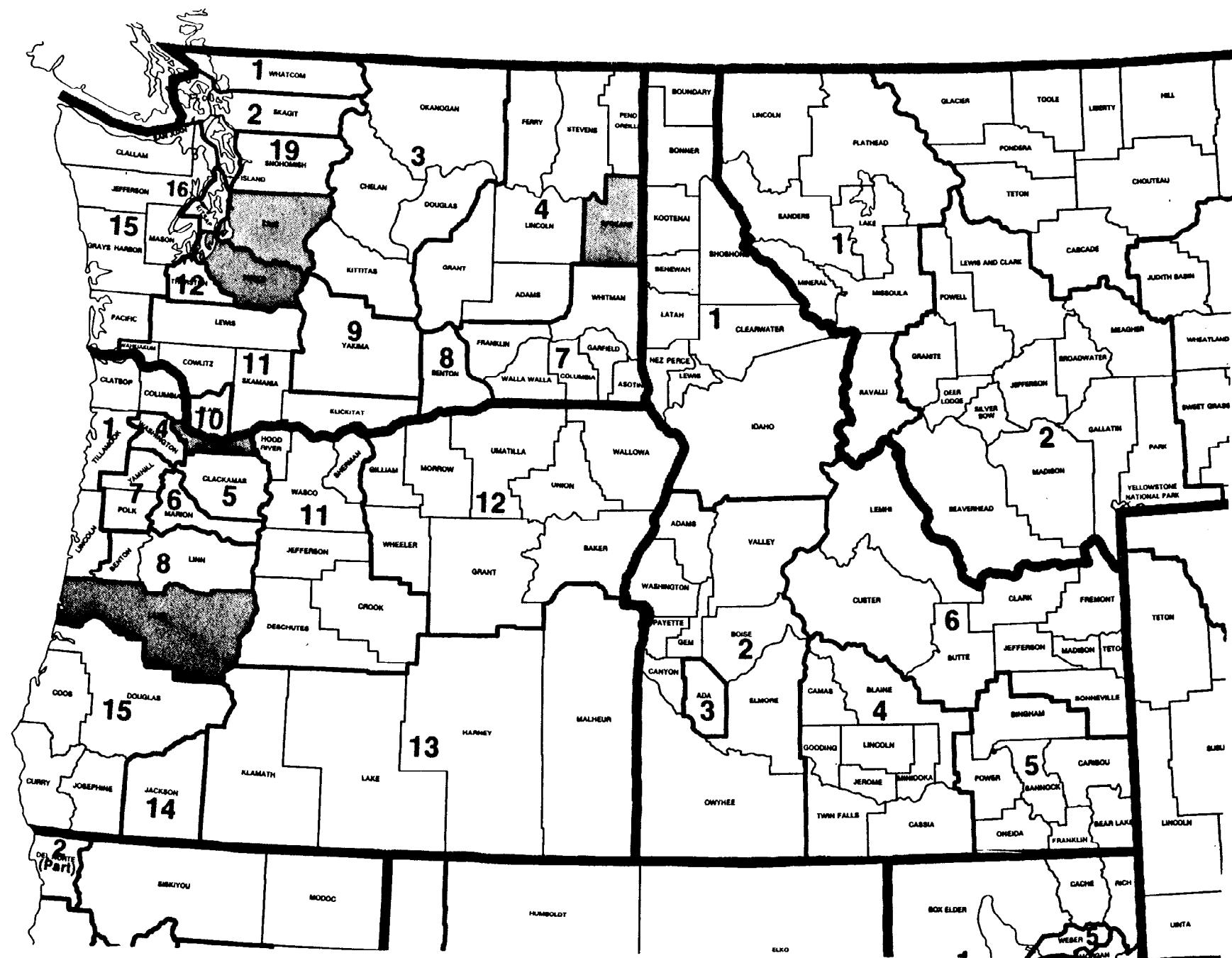


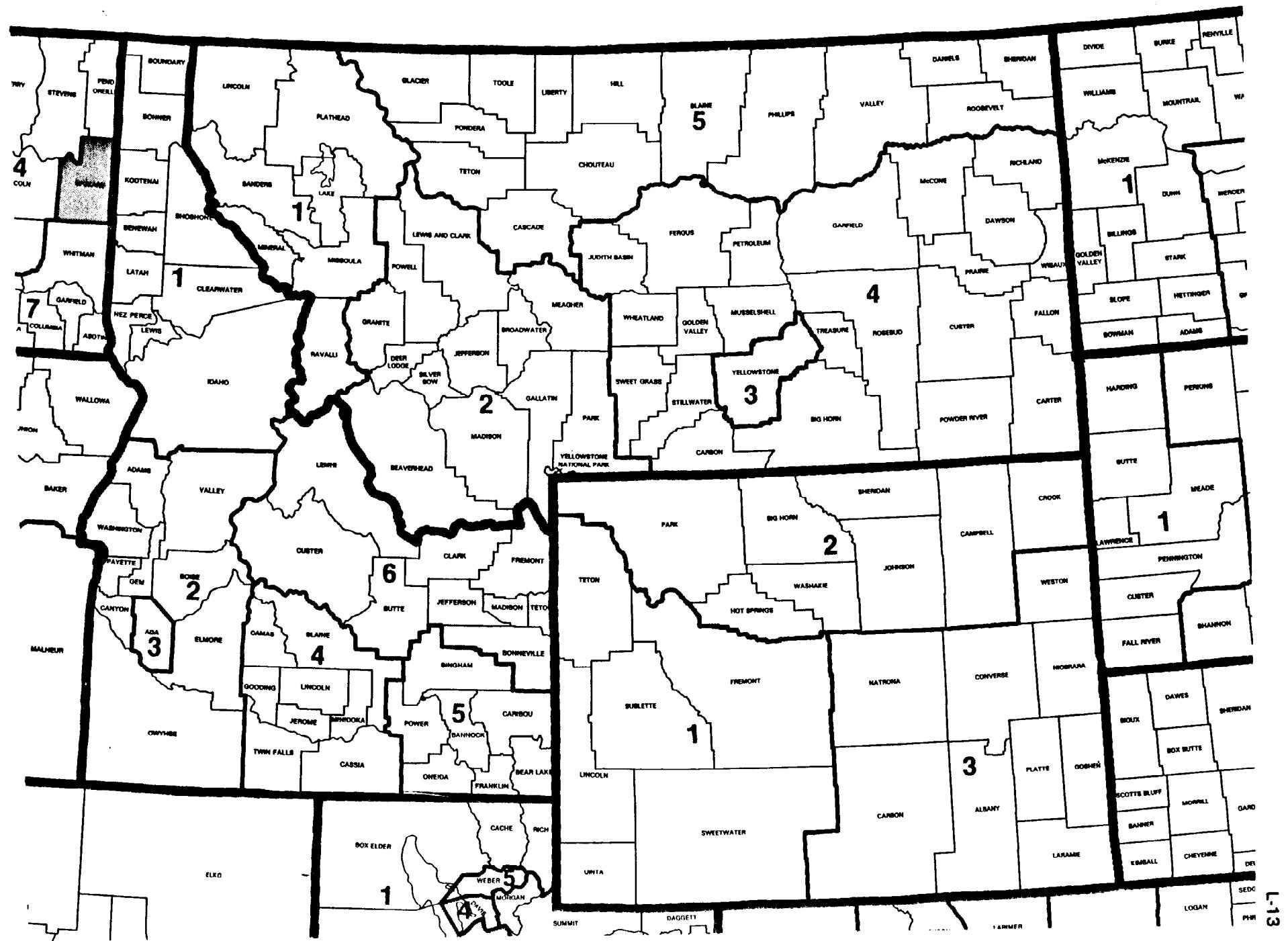




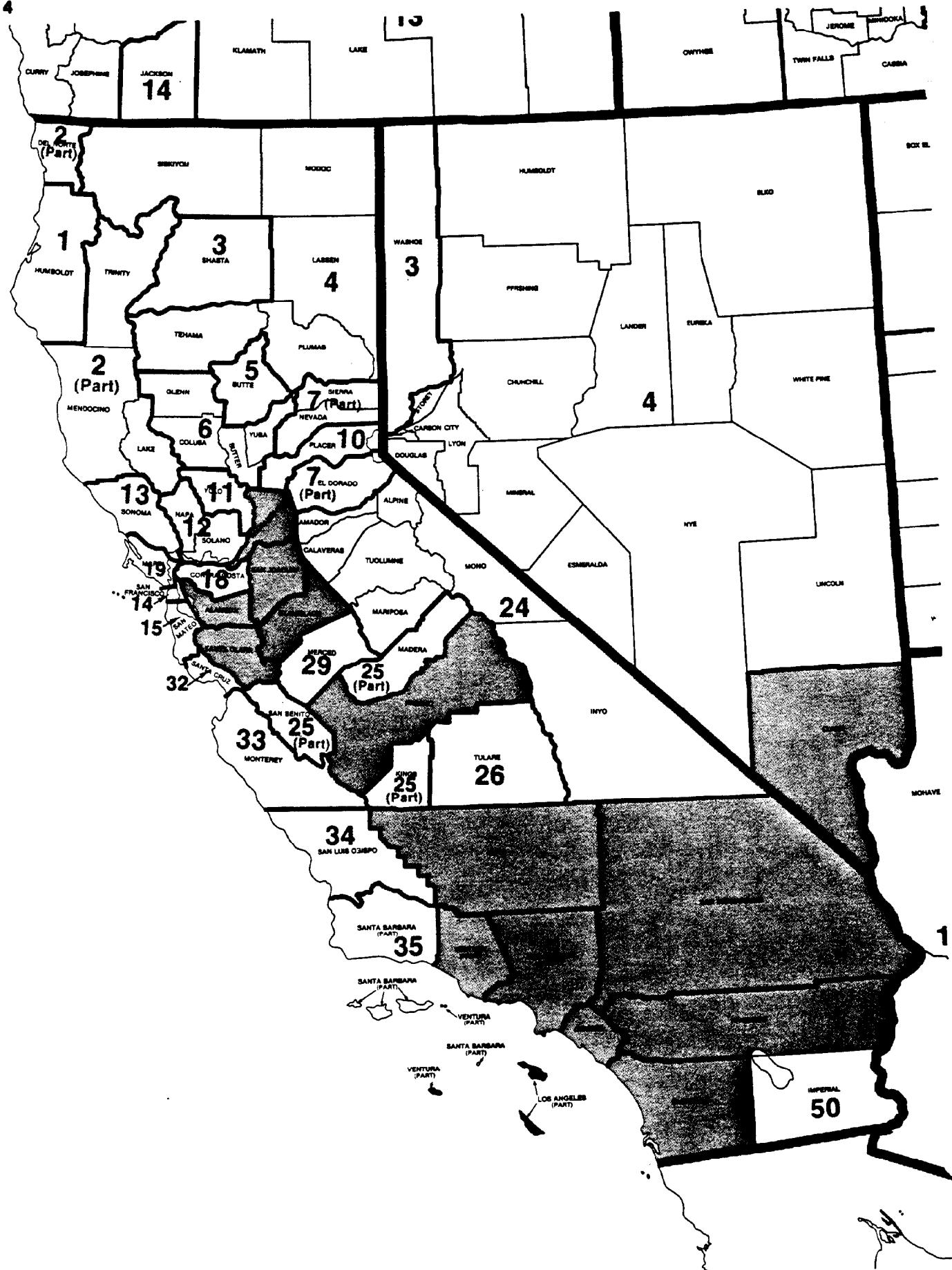




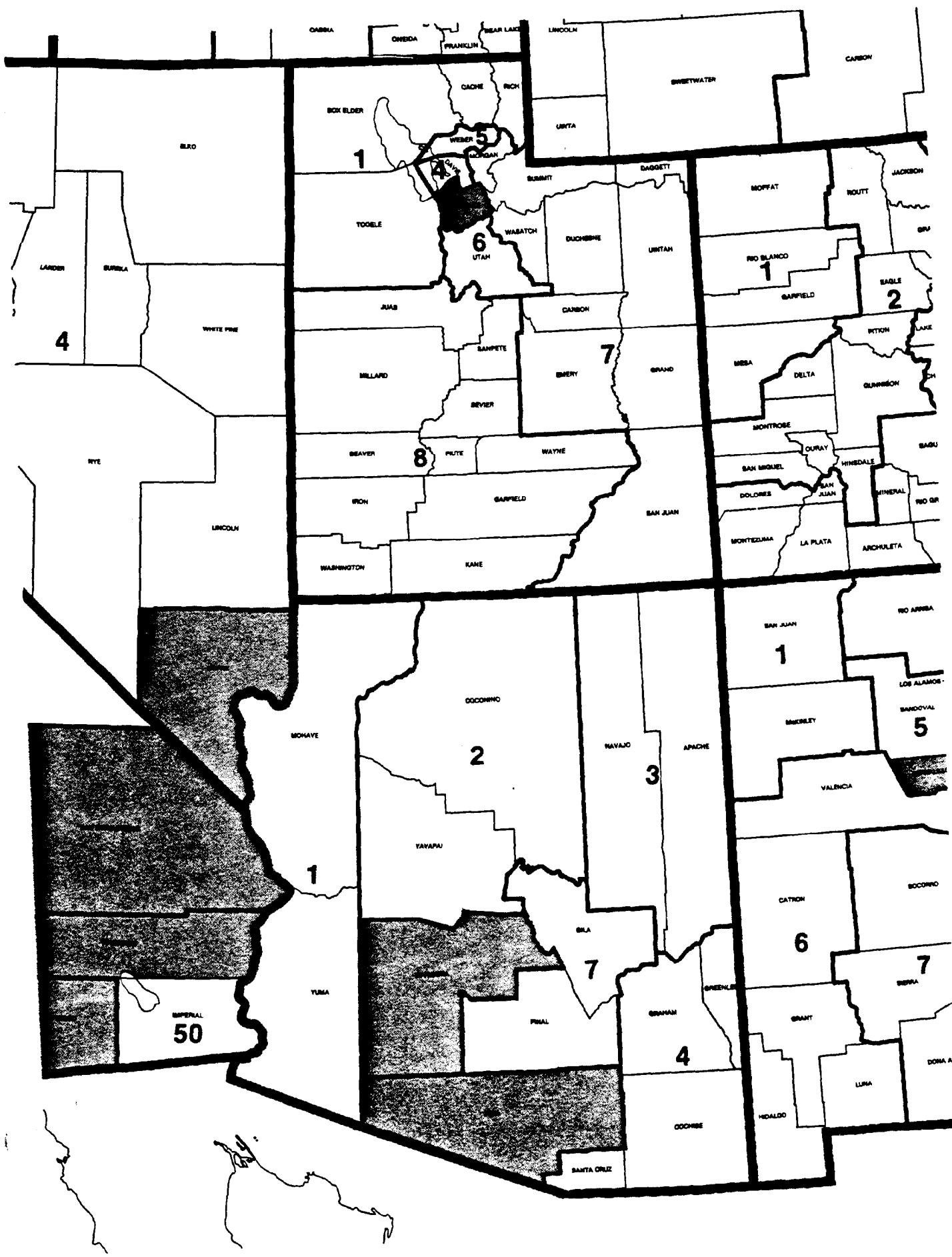


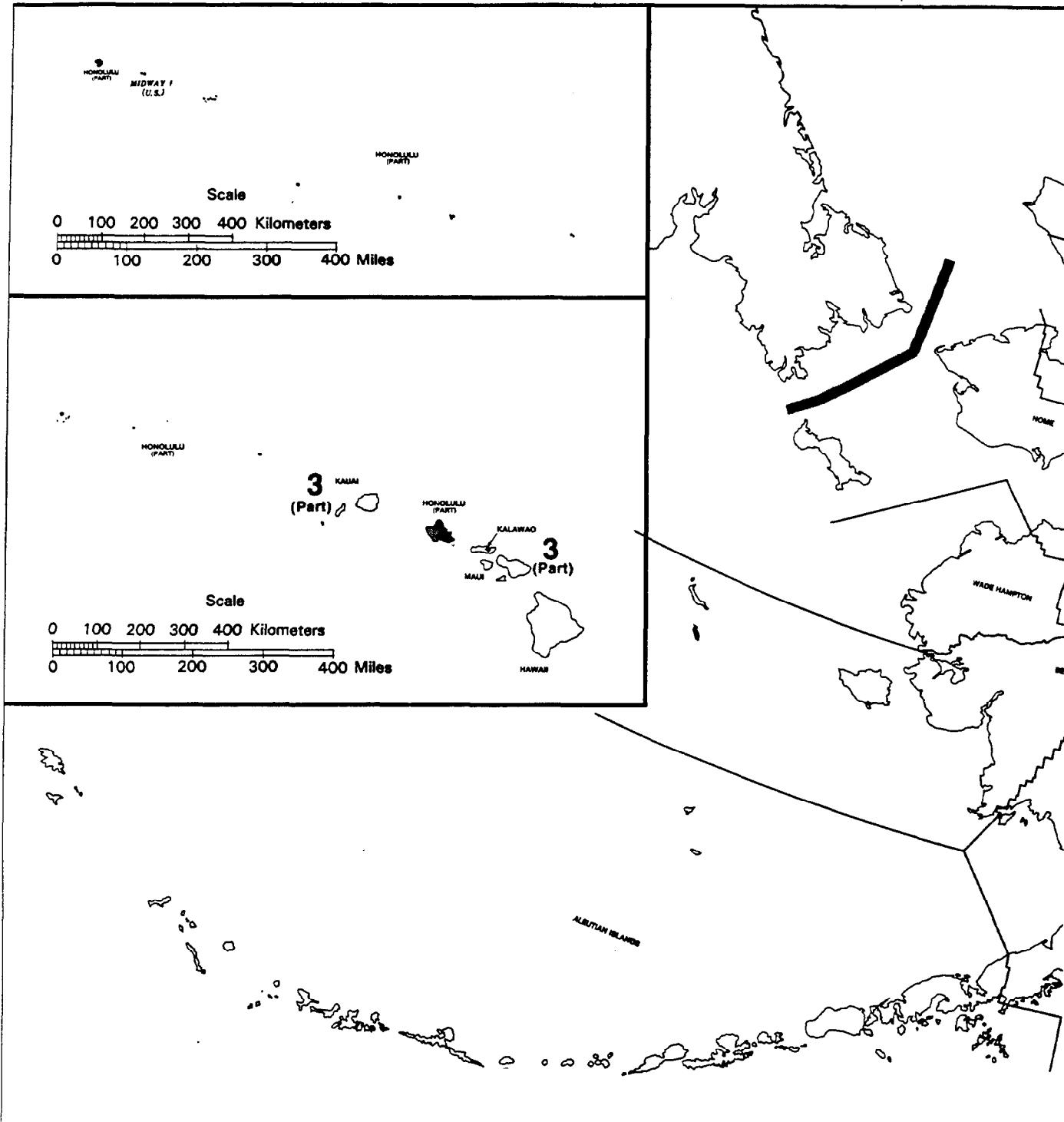


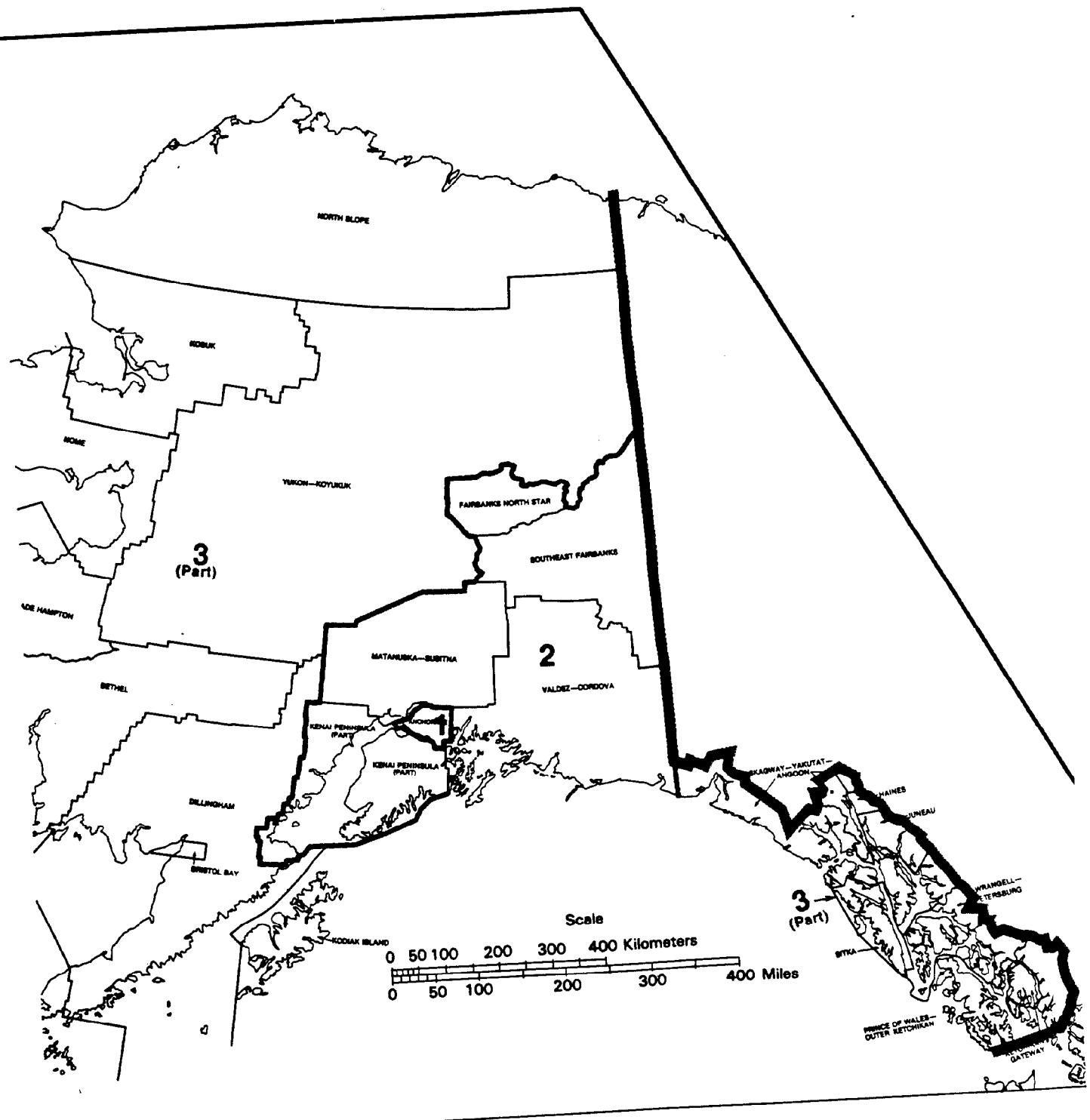
L-14



L-15







APPENDIX L: A Sample County Group Maps (continued)

Notes on Interpretation of Maps

The maps in this appendix define county groups on the A Sample. On this microdata file, each county group is uniquely identified by a 2-digit state code (see appendix A) and a 3-digit county group code. The numbers shown on the maps are county group codes with leading zeroes omitted.

Due to the scale of these maps it is not possible to represent units which subdivide counties. Therefore, split counties are shaded and no county group numbers are shown. Detail within these counties is found in the following appendix. Appendix M is organized alphabetically by state and by county within state. Split counties are listed with their components; for example, a city and the "balance of county" (i.e., the remainder outside the identified place(s)). Several places, towns or townships may be listed together with a single county group number, in which case those areas together constitute a single "county group". Wherever an asterisk is appended to the county group number in Appendix M, this county group crosses county lines. The other part or parts may be found elsewhere in the listing of subcounty units within the State or may be found on the maps.

Some care is necessary in interpreting the maps. Where county groups are quite small it may have been necessary to place the county group number outside the county group, with an arrow pointing to applicable area. A few county groups include two or three noncontiguous parts. These areas are noted on the map with "(Part)" under the county group number.

For some users it may be more efficient to deal with a complete list of county group components rather than crossreferencing between the map and the list of county units. A complete list is presented on the County Group Equivalency File tape and microfiche. The microfiche and the sorted file on tape present county groups in numerical order, complete with the names and applicable geographic codes for each component. Another file on the tape presents the same information, but sorted by State and county.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group CodesALABAMA

JEFFERSON COUNTY
 009 BIRMINGHAM CITY
 010 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 MOBILE COUNTY
 019 MOBILE CITY
 020 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ARTZONA

MARICOPA COUNTY
 008 PHOENIX CITY
 009 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 PIMA COUNTY
 005 TUCSON CITY
 006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ARKANSAS

PULASKI COUNTY
 008 LITTLE ROCK CITY
 009 JACKSONVILLE CITY
 NORTH LITTLE ROCK CITY
 SHERWOOD CITY
 010* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

ALAMEDA COUNTY
 016 OAKLAND CITY
 017 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 FRESNO COUNTY
 027 FRESNO CITY
 028 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 KERN COUNTY
 036 BAKERSFIELD CITY
 037 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 LOS ANGELES COUNTY
 040 LOS ANGELES CITY
 041 LONG BEACH CITY
 042 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

043 ANAHEIM CITY
 044 SANTA ANA CITY

ORANGE COUNTY (Cont.)

045 GARDEN GROVE CITY
 046 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 RIVERSIDE COUNTY
 049 RIVERSIDE CITY
 050* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY
 008 SACRAMENTO CITY
 009 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
 047 SAN BERNARDINO CITY
 048 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 SAN DIEGO COUNTY
 051 SAN DIEGO CITY
 052 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
 020 STOCKTON CITY
 021 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 SANTA CLARA COUNTY
 030 SAN JOSE CITY
 031 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 STANISLAUS COUNTY
 022 MODESTO CITY
 023 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 VENTURA COUNTY
 038 OXNARD CITY
 039 BALANCE OF COUNTY

COLORADO

ARAPAHOE COUNTY
 008 AURORA CITY
 009 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 JEFFERSON COUNTY
 011 LAKWOOD CITY
 012 BALANCE OF COUNTY

CONNECTICUT

FAIRFIELD COUNTY
 001 STAMFORD TOWN
 002 DARIEN TOWN
 GREENWICH TOWN
 NEW CANAAN TOWN
 WILTON TOWN
 003 NORWALK TOWN
 WESTON TOWN
 WESTPORT TOWN
 004 BRIDGEPORT TOWN
 005 EASTON TOWN
 FAIRFIELD TOWN
 MONROE TOWN
 TRUMBULL TOWN
 006* SHELTON TOWN
 STRATFORD TOWN
 024* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 HARTFORD COUNTY
 015 HARTFORD TOWN
 016 BLOOMFIELD TOWN
 WETHERSFIELD TOWN
 WINDSOR TOWN
 WEST HARTFORD TOWN
 017 AVON TOWN
 SIMSBURY TOWN
 SUFFIELD TOWN
 FARMINGTON TOWN
 GRANBY TOWN
 NEWINGTON TOWN
 ROCKY HILL TOWN
 WINDSOR LOCKS TOWN
 CANTON TOWN
 EAST GRANBY TOWN
 018* EAST HARTFORD TOWN
 MANCHESTER TOWN
 SOUTH WINDSOR TOWN
 019* EAST WINDSOR TOWN
 ENFIELD TOWN
 GLASTONBURY TOWN
 MARLBOROUGH TOWN
 020 BERLIN TOWN
 NEW BRITAIN TOWN
 PLAINVILLE TOWN
 021* BURLINGTON TOWN
 SOUTHBURY TOWN
 BRISTOL TOWN
 025* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 LITCHFIELD COUNTY
 021* PLYMOUTH TOWN
 023* WOODBURY TOWN
 THOMASTON TOWN
 WATERTOWN TOWN
 BETHLEHEM TOWN

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN. (Cont.)	BROWARD COUNTY (Cont.)	DADE COUNTY (Cont.)
024* BRIDGEWATER TOWN	038 DEERFIELD BEACH CITY HILLSBORO BEACH TOWN LAUDERDALE-BY-THE-SEA TOWN LIGHTHOUSE POINT CITY POMPANO BEACH CITY SEA RANCH LAKES VILLAGE	050 OLYMPIA HEIGHTS (CDP) WESTWOOD LAKES (CDP) KENDALE LAKES (CDP) SUNSET (CDP) SWEETWATER CITY TAMAMI (CDP)
025* BALANCE OF COUNTY		
NEW HAVEN COUNTY		
007 NEW HAVEN TOWN	039 COCONUT CREEK CITY TAMARAC CITY CORAL SPRINGS CITY MARGATE CITY NORTH LAUDERDALE CITY PARKLAND CITY	051 RICHMOND HEIGHTS (CDP) KENDALL (CDP) LINDGREN ACRES (CDP) PALMETTO ESTATES (CDP)
008 ORANGE TOWN BETHANY TOWN WEST HAVEN TOWN WOODBRIDGE TOWN MILFORD TOWN	040 DANIA CITY DAVIE TOWN HACIENDA VILLAGE CITY PLANTATION CITY SUNRISE CITY	052 GOULDS (CDP) HOMESTEAD CITY LEISURE CITY (CDP) NARANJA-PRINCETON (CDP) PERRINE (CDP) SOUTH MIAMI HEIGHTS (CDP) CUTLER (CDP) CUTLER RIDGE (CDP) FLORIDA CITY CITY
009 MERIDEN TOWN WALLINGFORD TOWN HAMDEN TOWN	041 COOPER CITY CITY HALLANDALE CITY MIRAMAR CITY PEMBROKE PARK TOWN PEMBROKE PINES CITY	053* BALANCE OF COUNTY
010 GUILFORD TOWN BRANFORD TOWN MADISON TOWN NORTH BRANFORD TOWN NORTH HAVEN TOWN EAST HAVEN TOWN	042 BALANCE OF COUNTY	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY
022 WATERBURY TOWN	DADE COUNTY	022 TAMPA CITY
023* WOLCOTT TOWN PROSPECT TOWN SOUTHBURY TOWN CHESHIRE TOWN MIDDLEBURY TOWN NAUGATUCK TOWN OXFORD TOWN BEACON FALLS TOWN	043 MIAMI CITY	023 BALANCE OF COUNTY
006* BALANCE OF COUNTY	044 BAY HARBOR ISLANDS TOWN SURFSIDE TOWN BAL HARBOUR VILLAGE INDIAN CREEK VILLAGE MIAMI BEACH CITY NORTH BAY VILLAGE CITY	ORANGE COUNTY
NEW LONDON COUNTY	045 NORTH MIAMI BEACH CITY NORTH MIAMI CITY OPA-LOCKA CITY BISCAYNE PARK VILLAGE EL PORTAL VILLAGE MIAMI SHORES VILLAGE	017 ORLANDO CITY
011* LYME TOWN OLD LYME TOWN	046 CAROL CITY (CDP) MIAMI LAKES (CDP) AVENTURA (CDP) NORLAND (CDP) OJUS (CDP) OPA-LOCKA NORTH (CDP) SCOTT LAKE (CDP) SUNNY ISLES (CDP) GOLDEN BEACH TOWN IVES ESTATES (CDP) LAKE LUCERNE (CDP)	018 BALANCE OF COUNTY
012 NEW LONDON TOWN NORWICH TOWN GROTON TOWN	047 HIALEAH CITY	PALM BEACH COUNTY
014* LEBANON TOWN	048 GLADEVIEW (CDP) WESTVIEW (CDP) BROWNSVILLE (CDP) GOLDEN GLADES (CDP) PINEMOOD (CDP) WEST LITTLE RIVER (CDP)	033 LAKE WORTH CITY RIVIERA BEACH CITY WEST PALM BEACH CITY
013 BALANCE OF COUNTY		034 DELRAY BEACH CITY BOCA RATON CITY BOYNTON BEACH CITY
TOLLAND COUNTY		035 BALANCE OF COUNTY
018* VERNON TOWN		PINELLAS COUNTY
019* ANDOVER TOWN BOLTON TOWN ELLINGTON TOWN HEBRON TOWN SOMERS TOWN TOLLAND TOWN	049 SOUTH MIAMI CITY WEST MIAMI CITY WESTCHESTER (CDP) CORAL GABLES CITY CORAL TERRACE (CDP) GLENVAR HEIGHTS (CDP)	024 ST. PETERSBURG CITY
014* BALANCE OF COUNTY		025 LARGO CITY CLEARWATER CITY DUNEDIN CITY
<u>FLORIDA</u>		026 BALANCE OF COUNTY
BROWARD COUNTY		VOLUSIA COUNTY
036 FORT LAUDERDALE CITY		014 DAYTONA BEACH CITY DAYTONA BEACH SHORES CITY HOLLY HILL CITY ORMOND BEACH CITY ORMOND-BY-THE-SEA (CDP) PORT ORANGE CITY SOUTH DAYTONA CITY
037 HOLLYWOOD CITY		015 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

<u>GEORGIA</u>	LAKE COUNTY	JEFFERSON PARISH (Cont.)
DE KALB COUNTY	001 GARY CITY	024 AVONDALE (CDP) ESTELLE (CDP) GRETNA CITY HARVEY (CDP) MARRERO (CDP) TERRYTOWN (CDP) TIMBERLANE (CDP) WAGGAMAN (CDP) WESTWEGO CITY
004* ATLANTA CITY	002 WHITING CITY EAST CHICAGO CITY HAMMOND CITY	
006 BALANCE OF COUNTY	003 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
FULTON COUNTY	ST. JOSEPH COUNTY	
004* ATLANTA CITY	006 SOUTH BEND CITY	025* BALANCE OF COUNTY
005 BALANCE OF COUNTY	007 BALANCE OF COUNTY	<u>MATNE</u>
<u>HAWAII</u>	<u>TOWA</u>	CUMBERLAND COUNTY
HONOLULU COUNTY	POLK COUNTY	006* CUMBERLAND TOWN FALMOUTH TOWN FREEPORT TOWN GORHAM TOWN PORTLAND CITY SCARBOROUGH TOWN SOUTH PORTLAND CITY WESTBROOK CITY CAPE ELIZABETH TOWN WINDHAM TOWN YARMOUTH TOWN
001 HONOLULU (CDP)	008 DES MOINES CITY	
002 BALANCE OF COUNTY	009 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
<u>ILLINOIS</u>	<u>KENTUCKY</u>	007* BALANCE OF COUNTY
COOK COUNTY	JEFFERSON COUNTY	YORK COUNTY
032 CHICAGO CITY	003 LOUISVILLE CITY	006* OLD ORCHARD BEACH TOWN SACO CITY
033 BALANCE OF COUNTY	004 BALANCE OF COUNTY	007* BALANCE OF COUNTY
MADISON COUNTY	<u>LOUISIANA</u>	<u>MASSACHUSETTS</u>
019 WOOD RIVER CITY PONTOON BEACH VILLAGE ROXANA VILLAGE SOUTH ROXANA VILLAGE VENICE CITY ALTON CITY EAST ALTON VILLAGE GRANITE CITY CITY HARTFORD VILLAGE MADISON CITY	BOSSIER PARISH	BRISTOL COUNTY
020 BALANCE OF COUNTY	001* BOSSIER CITY SHREVEPORT CITY	032* EASTON TOWN
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	002* BALANCE OF COUNTY	035 DIGHTON TOWN SWANSEA TOWN WESTPORT TOWN FALL RIVER CITY SOMERSET TOWN
021 DUPO VILLAGE CAHOKIA VILLAGE CENTREVILLE CITY EAST CARONDELET VILLAGE EAST ST. LOUIS CITY FAIRMONT CITY VILLAGE NATIONAL CITY VILLAGE SAUGET VILLAGE WASHINGTON PARK VILLAGE ALORTON VILLAGE BROOKLYN VILLAGE	CALCASIEU PARISH	036* FREETOWN TOWN NEW BEDFORD CITY ACUSHNET TOWN DARTMOUTH TOWN FAIRHAVEN TOWN
022 BALANCE OF COUNTY	009 LAKE CHARLES CITY MOSS BLUFF (CDP) PRIEN (CDP) SULPHUR CITY WESTLAKE TOWN	037* RAYNHAM TOWN TAUNTON CITY BERKLEY TOWN
WINNEBAGO COUNTY	008* BALANCE OF COUNTY	034* BALANCE OF COUNTY
002 ROCKFORD CITY	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH	ESSEX COUNTY
003 BALANCE OF COUNTY	015 BATON ROUGE CITY	013 HAVERHILL CITY LAWRENCE CITY METHUEN TOWN
<u>INDIANA</u>	JEFFERSON PARISH	
ALLEN COUNTY	022 METAIRIE (CDP)	
010 FORT WAYNE CITY	023 HARAHAN CITY JEFFERSON (CDP) KENNER CITY RIVER RIDGE (CDP)	
011 BALANCE OF COUNTY		

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

ESSEX COUNTY, MASS. (Cont.)

015 IPSWICH TOWN
BEVERLY CITY
MIDDLETON TOWN
ROCKPORT TOWN
SWAMPSOTT TOWN
TOPSFIELD TOWN
WENHAM TOWN
ESSEX TOWN
GLOUCESTER CITY
HAMILTON TOWN
MANCHESTER TOWN
MARBLEHEAD TOWN

016 SALEM CITY
DANVERS TOWN
PEABODY CITY

018* LYNNFIELD TOWN

019* LYNN CITY
NAHANT TOWN
SAUGUS TOWN

014 BALANCE OF COUNTY

FRANKLIN COUNTY

002* ENTIRE COUNTY

HAMPDEN COUNTY

003* AGAWAM TOWN
SOUTHWICK TOWN
WESTFIELD CITY

004 CHICOPEE CITY
HOLYOKE CITY
WEST SPRINGFIELD TOWN

005 SPRINGFIELD CITY

006* EAST LONGMEADOW TOWN
PALMER TOWN
WILERAHAM TOWN
HAMPDEN TOWN
LONGMEADOW TOWN
LUDLOW TOWN
MONSON TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

003* NORTHAMPTON CITY
SOUTHAMPTON TOWN
EASTHAMPTON TOWN
HATFIELD TOWN

006* BELCHERTOWN TOWN
GRANBY TOWN
HADLEY TOWN
SOUTH HADLEY TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

010* GROTON TOWN
SHIRLEY TOWN
TOWNSEND TOWN
ASHBY TOWN
AYER TOWN

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (Cont.)

011 DRACUT TOWN
PEPPERELL TOWN
TYNGSBOROUGH TOWN
DUNSTABLE TOWN
LOWELL CITY

012 TEMKSURY TOWN
WESTFORD TOWN
BILLERICA TOWN
CHELMSFORD TOWN

017 BURLINGTON TOWN
NORTH READING TOWN
WOBURN CITY
READING TOWN
WILMINGTON TOWN

018* WAKEFIELD TOWN
MELROSE CITY
WINCHESTER TOWN
STONEHAM TOWN

020 MEDFORD CITY
MALDEN CITY

021* SOMERVILLE CITY
EVERETT CITY

023* CAMBRIDGE CITY

024 WALTHAM CITY
WATERTOWN TOWN
ARLINGTON TOWN
BELMONT TOWN

026* HOLLISTON TOWN
HOPKINTON TOWN
NATICK TOWN
SHERBORN TOWN
ASHLAND TOWN
FRAMINGHAM TOWN
WAYLAND TOWN
WESTON TOWN

027* NEWTON CITY

025* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NORFOLK COUNTY

023* BROOKLINE TOWN

026* WELLESLEY TOWN

027* DEDHAM TOWN

029 MILTON TOWN
QUINCY CITY

030 BRAINTREE TOWN
HOLBROOK TOWN
RANDOLPH TOWN
WEYMOUTH TOWN

031* COHASSET TOWN

032* AVON TOWN

034* PLAINVILLE TOWN

028 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PLYMOUTH COUNTY

031* DUXBURY TOWN
NORWELL TOWN
ROCKLAND TOWN
SCITUATE TOWN
HANOVER TOWN
HINGHAM TOWN
HULL TOWN
MARSHFIELD TOWN

032* ABINGTON TOWN
BROCKTON CITY
WEST BRIDGEWATER TOWN

036* MATTAPoisETT TOWN
LAKEVILLE TOWN
MARI ON TOWN

037* WAREHAM TOWN
MIDDLEBOROUGH TOWN
PLYMPTON TOWN
CARVER TOWN
ROCHESTER TOWN

033 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SUFFOLK COUNTY

019* REVERE CITY
WINTHROP TOWN

021* CHELSEA CITY

022 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WORCESTER COUNTY

008 WORCESTER CITY

009 BERLIN TOWN
BLACKSTONE TOWN
BOYLSTON TOWN
DOUGLAS TOWN
GRAFTON TOWN
HOPEDALE TOWN
MENDON TOWN
MILLBURY TOWN
MILLYVILLE TOWN
NORTHBOROUGH TOWN
NORTHBRIDGE TOWN
SHREWSBURY TOWN
SUTTON TOWN
UPTON TOWN
UXBRIDGE TOWN
WEST BOYLSTON TOWN
WESTBOROUGH TOWN

010* ASHBURNHAM TOWN
CLINTON TOWN
FITCHBURG CITY
GARDNER CITY
HARVARD TOWN
HUBBARDSTON TOWN
LANCASTER TOWN
LEOMINSTER CITY
LUNENBURG TOWN
STERLING TOWN
TEMPLETON TOWN
WESTMINSTER TOWN
WINCHENDON TOWN

025* BOLTON TOWN

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

WORCESTER COUNTY, MASS. (Cont.)	OAKLAND COUNTY	WAYNE COUNTY (Cont.)
026* SOUTHBOROUGH TOWN MILFORD TOWN	050 ADDISON TOWNSHIP ROSE TOWNSHIP SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP BRANDON TOWNSHIP GROVELAND TOWNSHIP HOLLY TOWNSHIP INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP OAKLAND TOWNSHIP ORION TOWNSHIP OXFORD TOWNSHIP	038 DEARBORN HEIGHTS CITY REDFORD TOWNSHIP DEARBORN CITY
007 BALANCE OF COUNTY		039 LIVONIA CITY
<u>MICHIGAN</u>		041 WAYNE CITY WESTLAND CITY GARDEN CITY CITY INKSTER CITY
GENESEE COUNTY		042 HURON TOWNSHIP ROMULUS CITY SUMPTER TOWNSHIP TAYLOR CITY
021 FLINT CITY		043 ALLEN PARK CITY ECORSE CITY LINCOLN PARK CITY MELVINDALE CITY RIVER ROUGE CITY WYANDOTTE CITY
022 FLINT TOWNSHIP MOUNT MORRIS TOWNSHIP BURTON CITY GENESEE TOWNSHIP MOUNT MORRIS CITY	051 COMMERCE TOWNSHIP WHITE LAKE TOWNSHIP WIXOM CITY MILFORD TOWNSHIP NORTHLVILLE CITY NOVI CITY NOVI TOWNSHIP HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP LYON TOWNSHIP SOUTH LYON CITY WALLED LAKE CITY	044 ROCKWOOD CITY SOUTHGATE CITY TRENTON CITY WOODHAVEN CITY BROWNSTOWN TOWNSHIP FLAT ROCK CITY GIBRALTAR CITY GROSSE ILE TOWNSHIP RIVERVIEW CITY
023 BALANCE OF COUNTY		040 BALANCE OF COUNTY
INGHAM COUNTY		<u>MINNESOTA</u>
018 LANSING CITY		HENNEPIN COUNTY
019 BALANCE OF COUNTY	053 TROY CITY AVON TOWNSHIP ROCHESTER CITY	014 MINNEAPOLIS CITY
KALAMAZOO COUNTY		015 BROOKLYN CENTER CITY CRYSTAL CITY GOLDEN VALLEY CITY NEW HOPE CITY ROBBINSDALE CITY ST. ANTHONY CITY
027 KALAMAZOO TOWNSHIP KALAMAZOO CITY	054 WEST BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP BIRMINGHAM CITY BLOOMFIELD HILLS CITY BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP ORCHARD LAKE VILLAGE CITY SOUTHFIELD TOWNSHIP SYLVAN LAKE CITY	016 BLOOMINGTON CITY EDEN PRAIRIE CITY MINNETONKA CITY
028 BALANCE OF COUNTY		017 EDINA CITY HOPKINS CITY RICHFIELD CITY ST. LOUIS PARK CITY
KENT COUNTY		018 BALANCE OF COUNTY
013 GRAND RAPIDS CITY	055 FARMINGTON HILLS CITY SOUTHFIELD CITY FARMINGTON CITY LATHRUP VILLAGE CITY	RAMSEY COUNTY
014 GRANDVILLE CITY CASCADE TOWNSHIP KENTWOOD CITY PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP WALKER CITY WYOMING CITY EAST GRAND RAPIDS CITY	056 HUNTINGTON WOODS CITY ROYAL OAK CITY CLAWSON CITY MADISON HEIGHTS CITY PLEASANT RIDGE CITY	019 ST. PAUL CITY
015 BALANCE OF COUNTY	057 ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP BERKLEY CITY FERNDALE CITY HAZEL PARK CITY OAK PARK CITY	020 BALANCE OF COUNTY
MACOMB COUNTY	052 BALANCE OF COUNTY	ST. LOUIS COUNTY
045 CENTER LINE CITY WARREN CITY	WASHTENAW COUNTY	003 DULUTH CITY HERMANTOWN CITY PROCTOR CITY
046 ST. CLAIR SHORES CITY EAST DETROIT CITY LAKE TOWNSHIP ROSEVILLE CITY	034 ANN ARBOR CITY 035 BALANCE OF COUNTY	004 BALANCE OF COUNTY
047 MOUNT CLEMENS CITY CLINTON TOWNSHIP FRASER CITY HARRISON TOWNSHIP	WAYNE COUNTY	
048 STERLING HEIGHTS CITY	036 DETROIT CITY	
049 BALANCE OF COUNTY	037 GROSSE POINTE FARMS CITY HAMTRAMCK CITY GROSSE POINTE CITY HARPER WOODS CITY HIGHLAND PARK CITY GROSSE POINTE PARK CITY GROSSE POINTE TOWNSHIP GROSSE POINTE WOODS CITY	

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APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

<u>MISSOURI</u>	HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (Cont.)	BERGEN COUNTY (Cont.)
CLAY COUNTY	004* BEDFORD TOWN GOFFSTOWN TOWN MANCHESTER CITY	007 FAIR LAWN BOROUGH LODI BOROUGH MAYWOOD BOROUGH NEW MILFORD BOROUGH ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH ORADELL BOROUGH PARAMUS BOROUGH RIVER EDGE BOROUGH ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP GARFIELD CITY
008* KANSAS CITY CITY	005* PELHAM TOWN	
011* BALANCE OF COUNTY	002* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
JACKSON COUNTY	MERRIMACK COUNTY	
008* KANSAS CITY CITY	004* ALLENSTOWN TOWN HOOKSETT TOWN PEMBROKE TOWN	008 CLOSTER BOROUGH ALPINE BOROUGH ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH HAWORTH BOROUGH HILLSDALE BOROUGH MONTVALE BOROUGH NORTHLAKE BOROUGH NORWOOD BOROUGH
009 INDEPENDENCE CITY	007* BALANCE OF COUNTY	OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH PARK RIDGE BOROUGH RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH TENAFLY BOROUGH WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP WESTWOOD BOROUGH WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH
010 LEE'S SUMMIT CITY RAYTOWN CITY UNITY VILLAGE VILLAGE BLUE SPRINGS CITY GRANDVIEW CITY GREENWOOD CITY	ROCKINGHAM COUNTY	BERGENFIELD BOROUGH CRESSKILL BOROUGH DEMAREST BOROUGH DUMONT BOROUGH EMERSON BOROUGH
012* BALANCE OF COUNTY	004* DERRY TOWN LONDONDERRY TOWN	
PLATTE COUNTY	006* RYE TOWN GREENLAND TOWN HAMPTON TOWN NEW CASTLE TOWN NEWFIELDS TOWN NEWINGTON TOWN NEWMARKET TOWN NORTH HAMPTON TOWN PORTSMOUTH CITY	
008* KANSAS CITY CITY	005* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
011* BALANCE OF COUNTY	STRAFFORD COUNTY	
<u>NEVADA</u>		
CLARK COUNTY	006* LEE TOWN BARRINGTON TOWN SOMERSWORTH CITY DOVER CITY DURHAM TOWN FARMINGTON TOWN MADBURY TOWN ROCHESTER CITY ROLLINSFORD TOWN	009 GLEN ROCK BOROUGH HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH MAHWAH TOWNSHIP ALLENDALE BOROUGH OAKLAND BOROUGH RAMSEY BOROUGH RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH WALDWICK BOROUGH WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH
001 LAS VEGAS CITY	007* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
002 BALANCE OF COUNTY	<u>NEW JERSEY</u>	
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>		
CARROLL COUNTY	BERGEN COUNTY	004 BALANCE OF COUNTY
001* ALBANY TOWN BARTLETT TOWN HART'S LOCATION JACKSON TOWN MADISON TOWN CHATHAM TOWN CONWAY TOWN EATON TOWN HALE'S LOCATION	005 WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH CARLSTADT BOROUGH EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP MOONACHIE BOROUGH NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH RUTHERFORD BOROUGH SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP TEREBORO BOROUGH WALLINGTON BOROUGH	BURLINGTON COUNTY
007* BALANCE OF COUNTY	006 EDGEWATER BOROUGH FORT LEE BOROUGH LEONIA BOROUGH PALISADES PARK BOROUGH CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE FAIRVIEW BOROUGH	045 DELANCO TOWNSHIP DELTRAN TOWNSHIP EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP FIELDSBRO BOROUGH FLORENCE TOWNSHIP PALMYRA BOROUGH RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP RIVERTON BOROUGH BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP BURLINGTON CITY BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP BEVERLY CITY BORDENTOWN CITY
GRAFTON COUNTY		
007* BRIDgewater TOWN ALEXANDRIA TOWN ASHLAND TOWN BRISTOL TOWN HEBRON TOWN HOLDERNESS TOWN		
001* BALANCE OF COUNTY		
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY		
003 AMHERST TOWN HUDSON TOWN LITCHFIELD TOWN MERRIMACK TOWN MILFORD TOWN NASHUA CITY		

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APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

BURLINGTON COUNTY, N.J. (Cont.)		MERCER COUNTY	MONMOUTH COUNTY (Cont.)
046	MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP EVEHAM TOWNSHIP MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH MEDFORD TOWNSHIP MORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	049 HAMILTON TOWNSHIP LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP TRENTON CITY	035 FARMINGDALE BOROUGH COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH MARLBORO TOWNSHIP HOWELL TOWNSHIP MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP ALLENTOWN BOROUGH FREEHOLD BOROUGH FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP ROOSEVELT BOROUGH UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP
047	BALANCE OF COUNTY	050 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
CAMDEN COUNTY		MIDDLESEX COUNTY	
041	CAMDEN CITY MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH PENSAUKEN TOWNSHIP	028 SOUTH AMBOY CITY WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP CARTERET BOROUGH PERTH AMBOY CITY SAYREVILLE BOROUGH	033 BALANCE OF COUNTY
042	CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP COLLINGSWOOD BOROUGH HADDON TOWNSHIP WOOLYNNIE BOROUGH	030 DUNELLEN BOROUGH EDISON TOWNSHIP METUCHEN BOROUGH MIDDLESEX BOROUGH PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	MORRIS COUNTY
043	HADDONFIELD BOROUGH LAWNSIDE BOROUGH MAGNOLIA BOROUGH MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH OAKLYN BOROUGH RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH SOMERDALE BOROUGH TAVISTOCK BOROUGH AUDUBON BOROUGH AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH BARRINGTON BOROUGH BELLMAWR BOROUGH BROOKLAWN BOROUGH GLOUCESTER CITY CITY HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH	031 OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH CRANBURY TOWNSHIP HELMETTA BOROUGH JAMESBURG BOROUGH MONROE TOWNSHIP	019 MENDHAM TOWNSHIP PASSAIC TOWNSHIP MENDHAM BOROUGH MADISON BOROUGH MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH MORRISTOWN TOWNSHIP MORRIS TOWNSHIP FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH HARDING TOWNSHIP CHATHAM BOROUGH CHATHAM TOWNSHIP
044	BALANCE OF COUNTY	029 BALANCE OF COUNTY	020 MINE HILL TOWNSHIP CHESTER BOROUGH VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP ROXBURY TOWNSHIP MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP NETCONG BOROUGH CHESTER TOWNSHIP DOVER TOWNSHIP WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
ESSEX COUNTY		MONMOUTH COUNTY	
013	NEWARK CITY	032 KEYPORT BOROUGH MATAWAN BOROUGH MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP UNION BEACH BOROUGH HAZLET TOWNSHIP HIGHLANDS BOROUGH HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP KEANSBURG BOROUGH ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP	021 RIVERDALE BOROUGH JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP BUTLER BOROUGH KINNELOM BOROUGH LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH ROCKAWAY BOROUGH ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP WHARTON BOROUGH DENVILLE TOWNSHIP
014	BELLEVILLE TOWN BLOOMFIELD TOWN GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH MONTCLAIR TOWN NUTLEY TOWN	ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH	
015	EAST ORANGE CITY ORANGE CITY WEST ORANGE TOWN	034 WALL TOWNSHIP SEA GIRT BOROUGH SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH SPRING LAKE BOROUGH SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH ALLENHURST BOROUGH ASBURY PARK CITY AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH	018 BALANCE OF COUNTY
016	IRVINGTON TOWN MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHIP	BELMAR BOROUGH BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH BRIELLE BOROUGH DEAL BOROUGH INTERLAKEN BOROUGH LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE MANASQUAN BOROUGH NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP	OCEAN COUNTY
017	BALANCE OF COUNTY	OCEAN TOWNSHIP	
HUDSON COUNTY			036 LAVALLETTE BOROUGH POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH MANTOLoking BOROUGH LAKWOOD TOWNSHIP ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH DOVER TOWNSHIP SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH BAY HEAD BOROUGH BRICK TOWNSHIP SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH
010	JERSEY CITY CITY		
011	WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP WEST NEW YORK TOWN GUTTENBERG TOWN HOBOKEN CITY NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP UNION CITY CITY		037 BALANCE OF COUNTY
012	BALANCE OF COUNTY		

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APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

PASSAIC COUNTY, N.J.	BROOME COUNTY (Cont.)	CUYAHOGA COUNTY (Cont.)
001 PATERSON CITY	030 BALANCE OF COUNTY	009 LAKWOOD CITY ROCKY RIVER CITY FAIRVIEW PARK CITY
002 CLIFTON CITY PASSAIC CITY	ERIE COUNTY	010 BROADVIEW HEIGHTS CITY STRONGSVILLE CITY NORTH ROYALTON CITY SEVEN HILLS CITY BROOK PARK CITY MIDDLEBURG HEIGHTS CITY
003 BALANCE OF COUNTY	023 BUFFALO CITY	
SOMERSET COUNTY	024 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
026 BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP FAR HILLS BOROUGH GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUGH WARREN TOWNSHIP WATCHUNG BOROUGH BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	MONROE COUNTY	011 PARMA HEIGHTS CITY PARMA CITY BROOKLYN CITY BROOKLYN HEIGHTS VILLAGE
027 BALANCE OF COUNTY	019 ROCHESTER CITY	012 BEDFORD CITY CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS VILLAGE BEDFORD HEIGHTS CITY WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS CITY MAPLE HEIGHTS CITY NEWBURGH HEIGHTS VILLAGE GARFIELD HEIGHTS CITY NORTH RANDALL VILLAGE
UNION COUNTY	020 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
023 KENILWORTH BOROUGH LINDEN CITY ROSELLE BOROUGH ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH UNION TOWNSHIP HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP	ONEIDA COUNTY	013 EAST CLEVELAND CITY SHAKER HEIGHTS CITY CLEVELAND HEIGHTS CITY
024 GARWOOD BOROUGH CLARK TOWNSHIP MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH RAHWAY CITY SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP WESTFIELD TOWN WINFIELD TOWNSHIP CRANFORD TOWNSHIP	NORTH CAROLINA	014 UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS CITY RICHMOND HEIGHTS CITY SOUTH EUCLID CITY EUCLID CITY
025 BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP FANWOOD BOROUGH SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP SUMMIT CITY NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH PLAINFIELD CITY	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	015 BALANCE OF COUNTY
022 BALANCE OF COUNTY	032 FAYETTEVILLE CITY FORT BRAGG (CDP) SPRING LAKE TOWN BONNIE DOONE (CDP)	FRANKLIN COUNTY
NEW MEXICO	033 BALANCE OF COUNTY	042 COLUMBUS CITY
BERNALILLO COUNTY	FORSYTH COUNTY	043 BALANCE OF COUNTY
004 ALBUQUERQUE CITY	008 WINSTON-SALEM CITY	HAMILTON COUNTY
005* BALANCE OF COUNTY	009 BALANCE OF COUNTY	052 CINCINNATI CITY
NEW YORK	GUILFORD COUNTY	053 EVIDALE VILLAGE GLENDALE VILLAGE BLUE ASH CITY DEER PARK CITY FAIRFAX VILLAGE FOREST PARK CITY MARIEMONT VILLAGE MONTGOMERY CITY MADEIRA CITY READING CITY SHARONVILLE CITY SILVERTON CITY SPRINGDALE CITY TERRACE PARK VILLAGE GREENHILLS CITY KENWOOD (CDP) LINCOLN HEIGHTS CITY LOCKLAND CITY GOLF MANOR CITY THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL CITY WOODLAWN VILLAGE WYOMING CITY AMBERLEY VILLAGE
ALBANY COUNTY	010 GREENSBORO CITY	
005 ALBANY CITY	011 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
006 BALANCE OF COUNTY	MECKLENBURG COUNTY	
BROOME COUNTY	036 CHARLOTTE CITY	
029 BINGHAMTON CITY ENDICOTT VILLAGE ENDWELL (CDP) JOHNSON CITY VILLAGE	037* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
	WAKE COUNTY	
	016 RALEIGH CITY	
	017 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
	OHIO	
	CUYAHOGA COUNTY	
	008 CLEVELAND CITY	
		054 BALANCE OF COUNTY

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APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

LORAIN COUNTY, OHIO

006 AVON CITY
AVON LAKE CITY
ELYRIA CITY
SHEFFIELD LAKE CITY
SHEFFIELD VILLAGE
NORTH RIDGEVILLE CITY

007 BALANCE OF COUNTY

LUCAS COUNTY

002 TOLEDO CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MAHONING COUNTY

021 YOUNGSTOWN CITY

022 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

046 DAYTON CITY

047 CENTERVILLE CITY
KETTERING CITY
MIAMISBURG CITY
MORaine CITY
OAKWOOD CITY
WEST CARROLLTON CITY
WOODBURNE-HYDE PARK (CDP)

048 BALANCE OF COUNTY

STARK COUNTY

027 NORTH CANTON CITY
CANTON CITY

028 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SUMMIT COUNTY

023 AKRON CITY

024 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TRUMBULL COUNTY

019 GIRARD CITY
HOWLAND (CDP)
WARREN CITY
MCDONALD VILLAGE
NILES CITY

020 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

CANADIAN COUNTY

010* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY
013* BALANCE OF COUNTY

CLEVELAND COUNTY

010* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY
012 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MCCLAIN COUNTY

010* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY
013* BALANCE OF COUNTY

OKLAHOMA COUNTY

010* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY
011 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OSAGE COUNTY

004* TULSA CITY
005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

010* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY
013* BALANCE OF COUNTY

TULSA COUNTY

004* TULSA CITY
005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

OREGON

LANE COUNTY

009 EUGENE CITY
010 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

002 PORTLAND CITY
003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

025 PITTSBURGH CITY
MOUNT OLIVER BOROUGH

026 ASPINWALL BOROUGH
BLAWNOX BOROUGH
FOX CHAPEL BOROUGH
EAST DEER TOWNSHIP
FRAZER TOWNSHIP
HARMAR TOWNSHIP
SHARPSBURG BOROUGH
CHESWICK BOROUGH
BRACKENRIDGE BOROUGH
HARRISON TOWNSHIP
O'HARA TOWNSHIP
FAWN TOWNSHIP
OAKMONT BOROUGH
ETNA BOROUGH
TARENTUM BOROUGH
VERONA BOROUGH
SPRINGDALE BOROUGH
SPRINGDALE TOWNSHIP
PLUM BOROUGH

ALLEGHENY COUNTY (Cont.)

027 CHURCHILL BOROUGH
FOREST HILLS BOROUGH
CHALFANT BOROUGH
NORTH BRADDOCK BOROUGH
NORTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP
PENN HILLS TOWNSHIP
PITCAIRN BOROUGH
MONROEVILLE BOROUGH
EAST MCKEESEPORT BOROUGH
EAST PITTSBURGH BOROUGH
EDGEWOOD BOROUGH
WILKINS TOWNSHIP
WILKINSBURG BOROUGH
WILMINGTON BOROUGH
TURTLE CREEK BOROUGH
WALL BOROUGH
TRAFFORD BOROUGH

028 BRADDOCK HILLS BOROUGH
BRADDOCK BOROUGH
WHITE OAK BOROUGH
FORWARD TOWNSHIP
RANKIN BOROUGH
SOUTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP
GLASSPORT BOROUGH
SWISSVALE BOROUGH
VERSAILLES BOROUGH
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP
DRAYOSBURG BOROUGH
DUQUESNE CITY
CLAIRTON CITY
ELIZABETH BOROUGH
LIBERTY BOROUGH
LINCOLN BOROUGH
HOMESTEAD BOROUGH
MCKEESEPORT CITY
MUNHALL BOROUGH
WEST ELIZABETH BOROUGH
PORT VUE BOROUGH
WHITAKER BOROUGH
WEST HOMESTEAD BOROUGH
WEST MIFFLIN BOROUGH

029 BALDWIN BOROUGH
BALDWIN TOWNSHIP
UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP
WHITEHALL BOROUGH
JEFFERSON BOROUGH
MOUNT LEBANON TOWNSHIP
HEIDELBERG BOROUGH
PLEASANT HILLS BOROUGH
SCOTT TOWNSHIP
SOUTH PARK TOWNSHIP
CASTLE SHANNON BOROUGH
DORMONT BOROUGH
GREEN TREE BOROUGH
BETHEL PARK BOROUGH
BRENTWOOD BOROUGH

030 HAMPTON TOWNSHIP
WEST DEER TOWNSHIP
WEST VIEW BOROUGH
INDIANA TOWNSHIP
MCCANDLESS TOWNSHIP
MILLVALE BOROUGH
RESERVE TOWNSHIP
RICHLAND TOWNSHIP
ROSS TOWNSHIP
SHALER TOWNSHIP

031 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

BERKS COUNTY, PA.	CHESTER COUNTY (Cont.)	DELAWARE COUNTY (Cont.)
049 ROBESON TOWNSHIP BERN TOWNSHIP MOUNT PENN BOROUGH BIRDSBORO BOROUGH MUHLENBERG TOWNSHIP MOHNTON BOROUGH ALSACE TOWNSHIP WYOMISSING HILLS BOROUGH TEMPLE BOROUGH WYOMISSING BOROUGH KENHORST BOROUGH SINKING SPRING BOROUGH SHILLINGTON BOROUGH EXETER TOWNSHIP CUMRU TOWNSHIP SPRING TOWNSHIP ST. LAWRENCE BOROUGH WEST READING BOROUGH WEST LAWN BOROUGH READING CITY LOWER ALSACE TOWNSHIP LAURELDALE BOROUGH	066 UWCHLAN TOWNSHIP EAST COVENTRY TOWNSHIP CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP DOWNINGTON BOROUGH EAST BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP EAST CALN TOWNSHIP WEST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP WEST BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP WEST CALN TOWNSHIP WARWICK TOWNSHIP HONEY BROOK BOROUGH HONEY BROOK TOWNSHIP NORTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP PHOENIXVILLE BOROUGH WEST PIKELAND TOWNSHIP WEST VINCENT TOWNSHIP SCHUYLKILL TOWNSHIP SOUTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP SPRING CITY BOROUGH UPPER UWCHLAN TOWNSHIP EAST NANTMEAL TOWNSHIP EAST PIKELAND TOWNSHIP EAST VINCENT TOWNSHIP ELVERSON BOROUGH WEST NANTMEAL TOWNSHIP WALLACE TOWNSHIP	069 MEDIA BOROUGH UPPER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP ROSE VALLEY BOROUGH THORNBURY TOWNSHIP EDGMONT TOWNSHIP MARPLE TOWNSHIP CONCORD TOWNSHIP BETHEL TOWNSHIP NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP RADNOR TOWNSHIP BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP CHESTER HEIGHTS BOROUGH MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP
050 BALANCE OF COUNTY	067 BALANCE OF COUNTY	070 NETHER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP MORTON BOROUGH SWARTHMORE BOROUGH RIDLEY TOWNSHIP RUTLEDGE BOROUGH SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP
BUCKS COUNTY	CUMBERLAND COUNTY	071 CLIFTON HEIGHTS BOROUGH MILLBOURNE BOROUGH UPPER DARBY TOWNSHIP LANSDOWNE BOROUGH EAST LANSDOWNE BOROUGH
061 BRISTOL BOROUGH MORRISVILLE BOROUGH TULLYTOWN BOROUGH FALLS TOWNSHIP BRISTOL TOWNSHIP	043 LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP MECHANICSBURG BOROUGH LEMOYNE BOROUGH NEW CUMBERLAND BOROUGH SHIREMANSTOWN BOROUGH SILVER SPRING TOWNSHIP UPPER ALLEN TOWNSHIP WEST FAIRVIEW BOROUGH WORMLEYSBURG BOROUGH CAMP HILL BOROUGH EAST PENNSBORO TOWNSHIP HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP MONROE TOWNSHIP	072 BALANCE OF COUNTY
062 BENSALEM TOWNSHIP HULMEVILLE BOROUGH LANGHORNE MANOR BOROUGH LOWER SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP LANGHORNE BOROUGH UPPER SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP MIDDLETON TOWNSHIP PENNDL BOROUGH	044* BALANCE OF COUNTY	ERIE COUNTY
063 LOWER MAKEFIELD TOWNSHIP NEW BRITAIN BOROUGH BUCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP DOYLESTOWN BOROUGH NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP DOYLESTOWN TOWNSHIP IVYLAND BOROUGH YARDLEY BOROUGH NEWTON BOROUGH WARWICK TOWNSHIP WRIGHTSTOWN TOWNSHIP NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP WARMINSTER TOWNSHIP	DAUPHIN COUNTY	001 ERIE CITY 002 BALANCE OF COUNTY
064 BALANCE OF COUNTY	042 BALANCE OF COUNTY	LACKAWANNA COUNTY
CHESTER COUNTY	DELAWARE COUNTY	010 DUNMORE BOROUGH SCRANTON CITY
065 THORNBURY TOWNSHIP MALVERN BOROUGH TREDYFFRIN TOWNSHIP WEST CHESTER BOROUGH BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP EASTTOWN TOWNSHIP WEST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP WESTTOWN TOWNSHIP WILLISTOWN TOWNSHIP EAST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP	068 UPLAND BOROUGH UPPER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP ASTON TOWNSHIP BROOKHAVEN BOROUGH CHESTER CITY CHESTER TOWNSHIP EDDYSTONE BOROUGH LOWER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP MARCUS HOOK BOROUGH PARKSIDE BOROUGH TRAINER BOROUGH	011 BALANCE OF COUNTY
		LANCASTER COUNTY
		046 EAST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP EAST PETERSBURG BOROUGH LANCASTER CITY EAST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP MANHEIM TOWNSHIP MILLERSVILLE BOROUGH WEST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP LANCASTER TOWNSHIP
		047 WEST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP EAST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP MOUNTVILLE BOROUGH ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP CONOY TOWNSHIP LITITZ BOROUGH MANHEIM BOROUGH MOUNT JOY BOROUGH MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP COLUMBIA BOROUGH MANOR TOWNSHIP WEST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP PENN TOWNSHIP RAPHO TOWNSHIP WARWICK TOWNSHIP MARIETTA BOROUGH ELIZABETHTOWN BOROUGH

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA. (Cont.)	MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Cont.)	YORK COUNTY
048 BALANCE OF COUNTY	057 CONSHOHOCKEN BOROUGH NARBERTH BOROUGH UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP WEST CONSHOHOCKEN BOROUGH BRIDGEPORT BOROUGH	039 NORTH YORK BOROUGH WEST YORK BOROUGH SPRINGETTSBURY TOWNSHIP YORK CITY MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP SPRING GARDEN TOWNSHIP WEST MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP
LEHIGH COUNTY		
051 ALLENTOWN CITY		
052* EMMAUS BOROUGH HANOVER TOWNSHIP CATASAUQUA BOROUGH COPLAY BOROUGH SALISBURY TOWNSHIP FOUNTAIN HILL BOROUGH WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP SOUTH WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP	058 ABINGTON TOWNSHIP JENKINTOWN BOROUGH ROCKLEDGE BOROUGH AMBLER BOROUGH CHELTENHAM TOWNSHIP SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP UPPER DUBLIN TOWNSHIP	040* BALANCE OF COUNTY
053* BETHLEHEM CITY	059 UPPER GWYNEDD TOWNSHIP UPPER MORELAND TOWNSHIP BRYN ATHYN BOROUGH HATBORO BOROUGH MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP NORTH WALES BOROUGH HORSHAM TOWNSHIP LANSDALE BOROUGH LOWER GWYNEDD TOWNSHIP LOWER MORELAND TOWNSHIP	<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>
054* BALANCE OF COUNTY	060 BALANCE OF COUNTY	003* EAST GREENWICH TOWN WARWICK CITY WEST WARWICK TOWN
LUZERNE COUNTY	NORTHAMPTON COUNTY	005* BALANCE OF COUNTY
012 LARKSVILLE BOROUGH LUZERNE BOROUGH PRINGLE BOROUGH PLYMOUTH BOROUGH COURTDALE BOROUGH EDWARDSVILLE BOROUGH FORTY FORT BOROUGH KINGSTON BOROUGH SWOYERSVILLE BOROUGH WILKES-BARRE CITY WILKES-BARRE TOWNSHIP	052* EASTON CITY	PROVIDENCE COUNTY
013 LAFLIN BOROUGH KINGSTON TOWNSHIP JENKINS TOWNSHIP PITTSTON TOWNSHIP PLAINS TOWNSHIP PITTSTON CITY PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP NANTICOKE CITY NEWPORT TOWNSHIP WEST WYOMING BOROUGH WYOMING BOROUGH YATESVILLE BOROUGH JACKSON TOWNSHIP AVOCABOROUGH DUPONT BOROUGH DURYEA BOROUGH EXETER BOROUGH EXETER TOWNSHIP FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP HANOVER TOWNSHIP HUGESTOWN BOROUGH SUGAR NOTCH BOROUGH WARRIOR RUN BOROUGH WEST PITTSTON BOROUGH	053* FREEMANSBURG BOROUGH WEST EASTON BOROUGH BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP WILSON BOROUGH BETHLEHEM CITY NORTH CATASAUQUA BOROUGH NORTHAMPTON BOROUGH PALMER TOWNSHIP HANOVER TOWNSHIP GLENDON BOROUGH HELLERTOWN BOROUGH	001 PROVIDENCE CITY 002 PAWTUCKET CITY WOONSOCKET CITY CENTRAL FALLS CITY CUMBERLAND TOWN LINCOLN TOWN
014 BALANCE OF COUNTY	054* BALANCE OF COUNTY	003* CRANSTON CITY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	WESTMORELAND COUNTY	004* EAST PROVIDENCE CITY
056 NORRISTOWN BOROUGH PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP WHITPAIN TOWNSHIP WHITEMARSH TOWNSHIP EAST NORRITON TOWNSHIP WEST NORRITON TOWNSHIP	032 ADAMSBURG BOROUGH ARONA BOROUGH HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP HUNKER BOROUGH IRWIN BOROUGH JEANNETTE CITY MADISON BOROUGH MANOR BOROUGH NEW STANTON BOROUGH NORTH HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP GREENSBURG CITY NORTH IRWIN BOROUGH PENN BOROUGH PENN TOWNSHIP SOUTH GREENSBURG BOROUGH SOUTHWEST GREENSBURG BOROUGH TRAFFORD BOROUGH YOUNGWOOD BOROUGH	006 BALANCE OF COUNTY
	033 BALANCE OF COUNTY	<u>SOUTH CAROLINA</u>
		CHARLESTON COUNTY
		019 NORTH CHARLESTON CITY CHARLESTON CITY
		020 BALANCE OF COUNTY
		GREENVILLE COUNTY
		003 WELCOME (CDP) WADE HAMPTON (CDP) SANS SOUCI (CDP) MAULDIN CITY BEREA (CDP) GREENVILLE CITY GANTT (CDP) DUNEAN (CDP) CITY VIEW TOWN
		004 BALANCE OF COUNTY
		RICHLAND COUNTY
		013 COLUMBIA CITY
		014 BALANCE OF COUNTY
		<u>TENNESSEE</u>
		HAMILTON COUNTY
		015 CHATTANOOGA CITY
		016 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

APPENDIX M: A Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

KNOX COUNTY, TENN.

022 KNOXVILLE CITY

023 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SHELBY COUNTY

001 MEMPHIS CITY

002 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TEXAS

BEXAR COUNTY

040 SAN ANTONIO CITY

041 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DALLAS COUNTY

013 COCKRELL HILL CITY
DALLAS CITY
UNIVERSITY PARK CITY
HIGHLAND PARK TOWN

014 GARLAND CITY

015 IRVING CITY

016 DE SOTO CITY
DUNCANVILLE CITY
CEDAR HILL CITY
GRAND PRAIRIE CITY017 BALCH SPRINGS CITY
LANCASTER CITY
WILMER CITY
SUNNYVALE TOWN
MESQUITE CITY
SEAGOVILLE CITY
HUTCHINS CITY

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

HARRIS COUNTY

058 HOUSTON CITY

059 GALENA PARK CITY
JACINTO CITY CITY
SOUTH HOUSTON CITY
PASADENA CITY060 SEABROOK CITY
BAYTOWN CITY
DEER PARK CITY
MORGAN'S POINT CITY
TAYLOR LAKE VILLAGE CITY
SHOREACRES CITY
LA PORTE CITY
LOMAX CITY

061 BALANCE OF COUNTY

HIDALGO COUNTY

036 MCALLEN CITY
EDINBURG CITY
ALAMO CITY
PHARR CITY
SAN JUAN CITY
MISSION CITY

HIDALGO COUNTY (Cont.)

037 BALANCE OF COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

054 BEAUMONT CITY

055 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TARRANT COUNTY

019 FORT WORTH CITY

020 ARLINGTON CITY

021 BALANCE OF COUNTY

UTAH

SALT LAKE COUNTY

002 SALT LAKE CITY CITY

003 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WASHINGTON

KING COUNTY

017 SEATTLE CITY

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PIERCE COUNTY

013 TACOMA CITY

014 BALANCE OF COUNTY

SPOKANE COUNTY

005 SPOKANE CITY

006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

WEST VIRGINIA

KANAWHA COUNTY

008* DUNBAR CITY
NITRO CITY
CHARLESTON CITY
SOUTH CHARLESTON CITY
ST. ALBANS CITY

009* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PUTNAM COUNTY

008* NITRO CITY

009* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WISCONSIN

DANE COUNTY

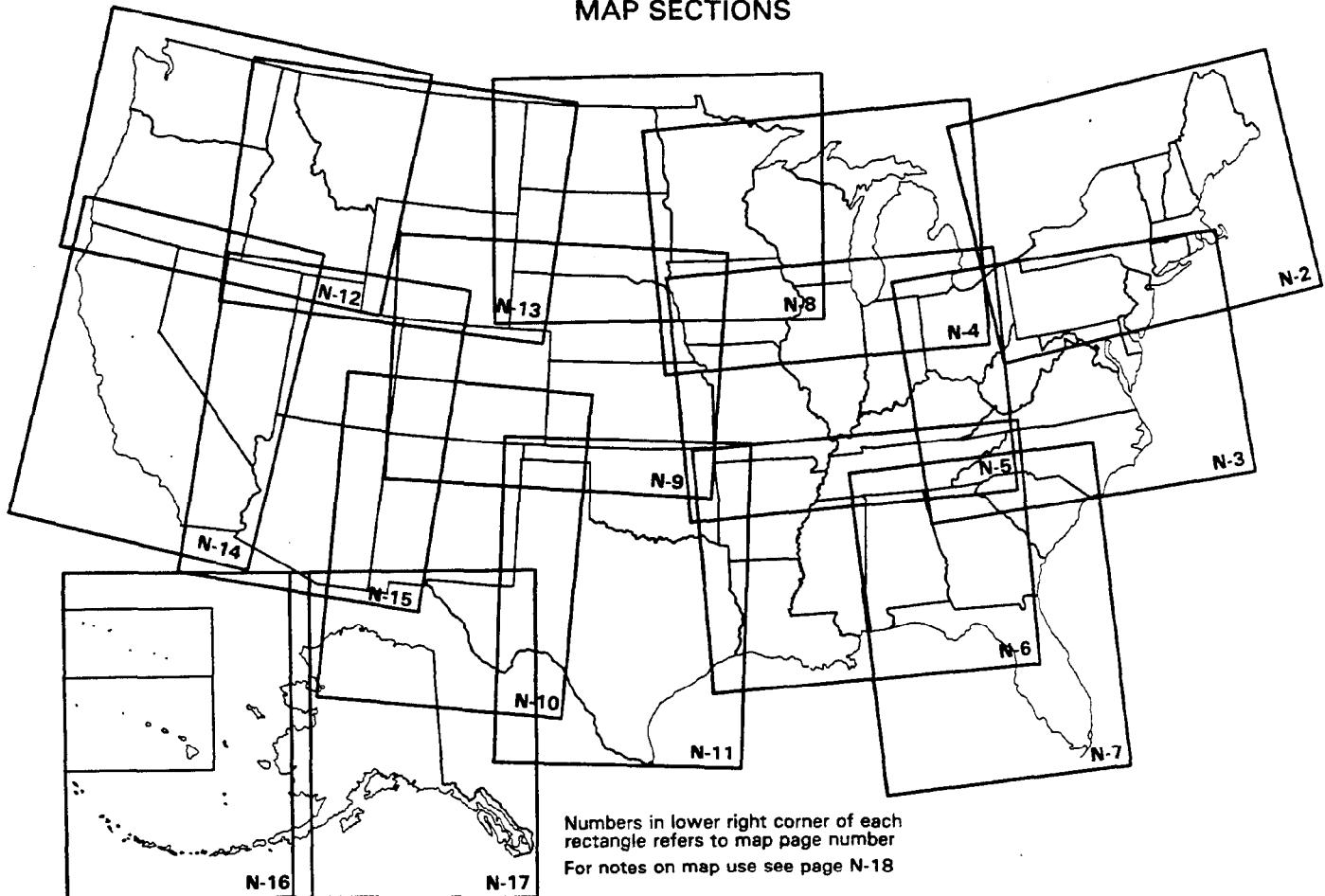
017 MADISON CITY

018 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix L.

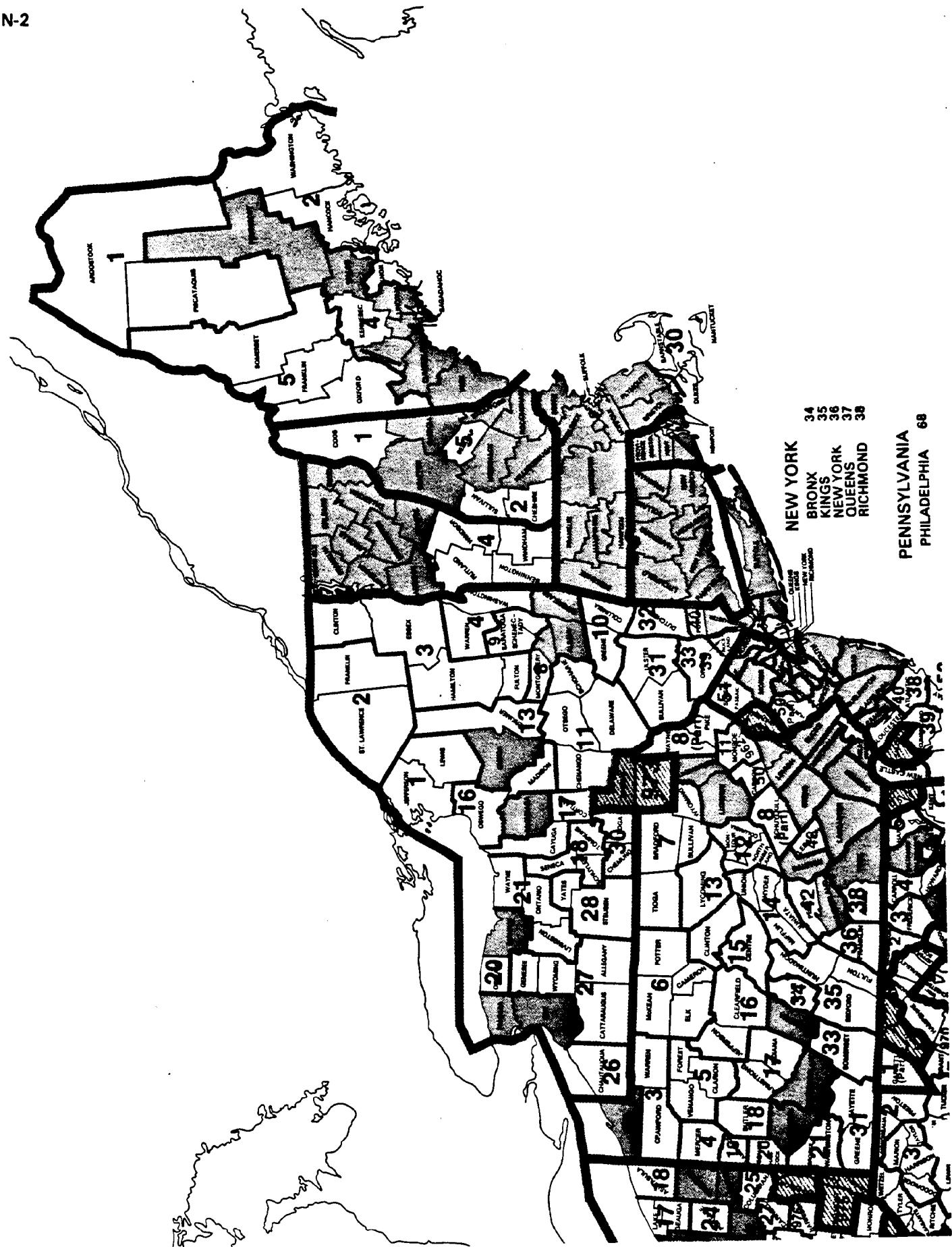
APPENDIX N: B SAMPLE COUNTY GROUP MAPS

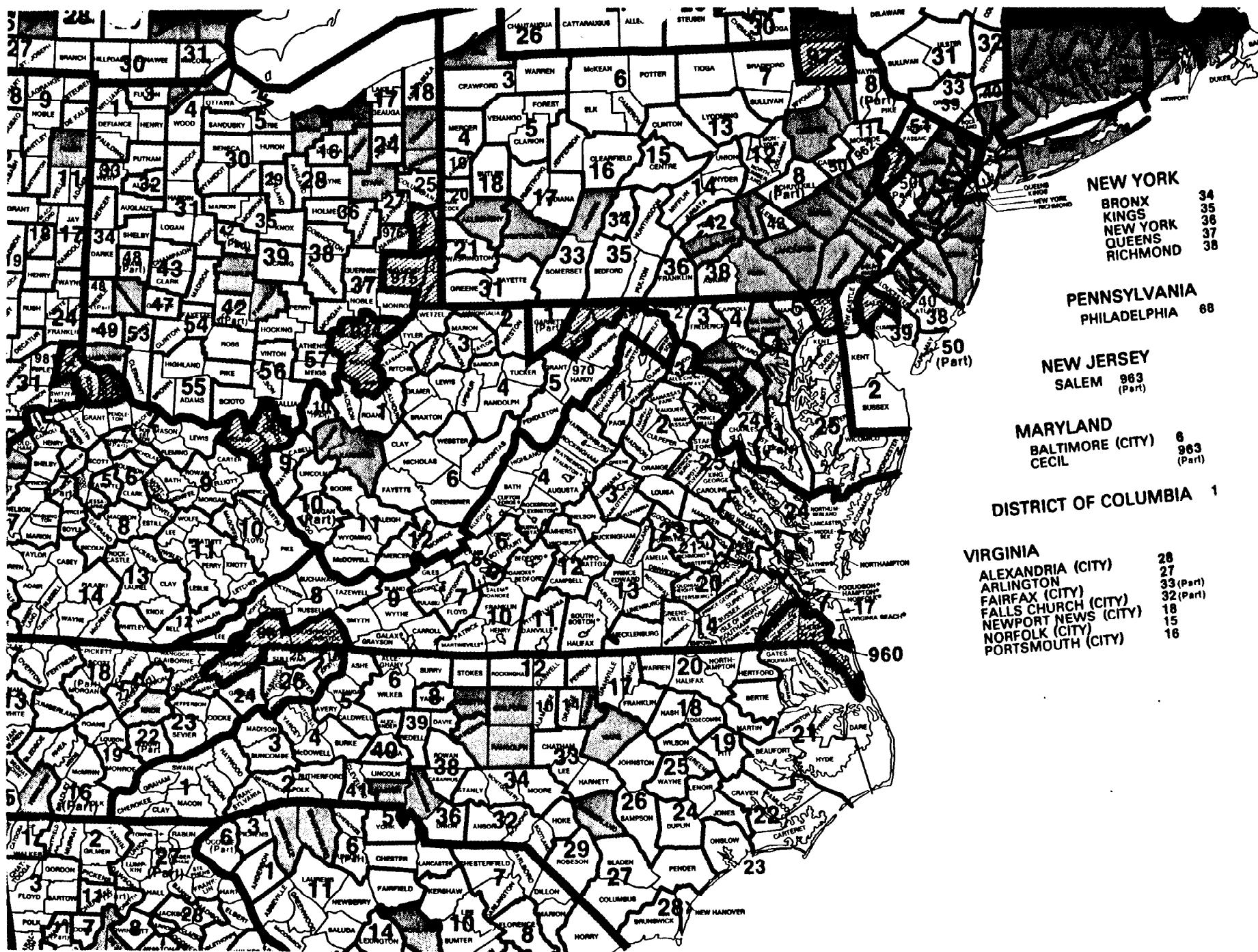
MAP SECTIONS

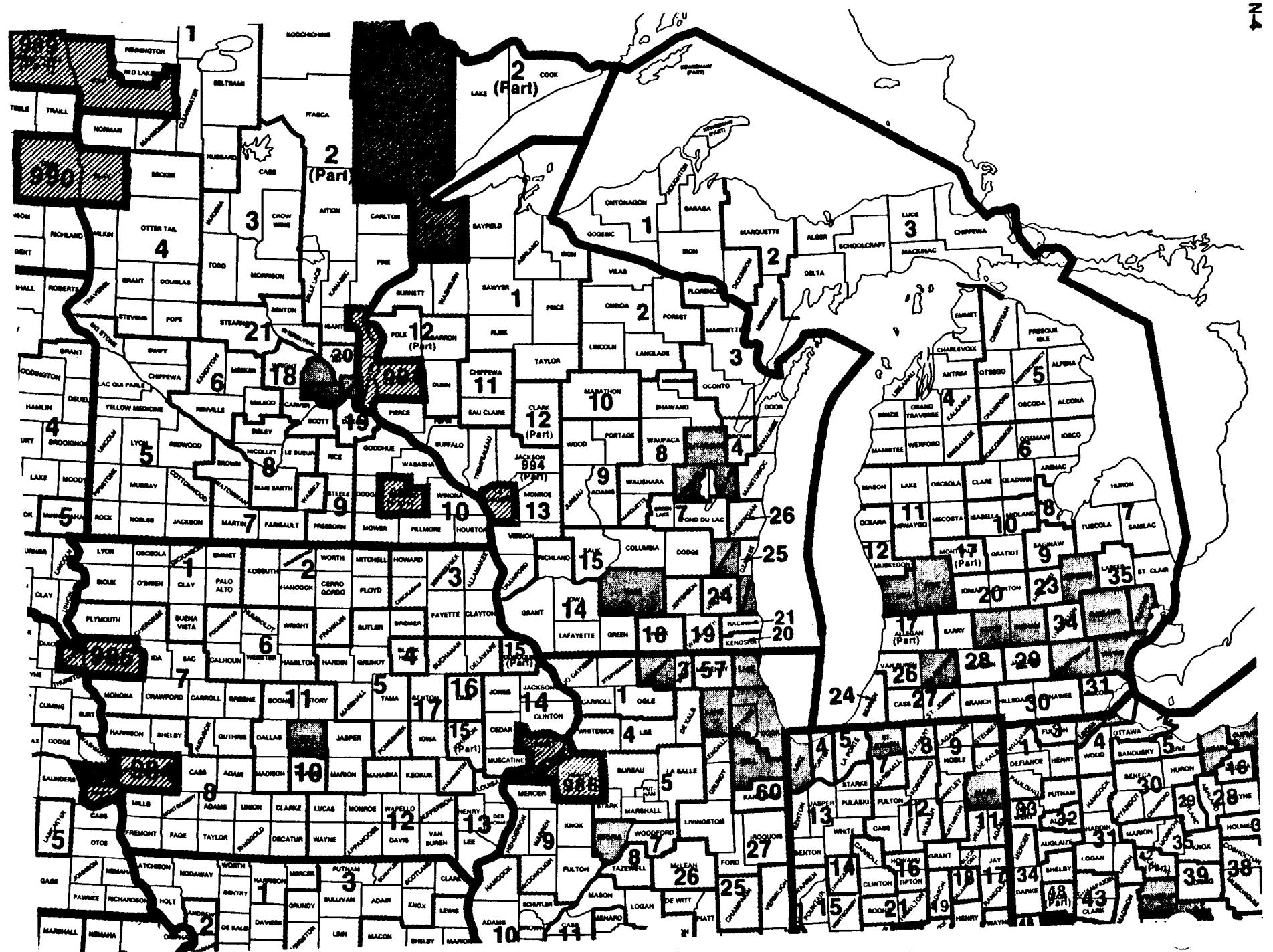


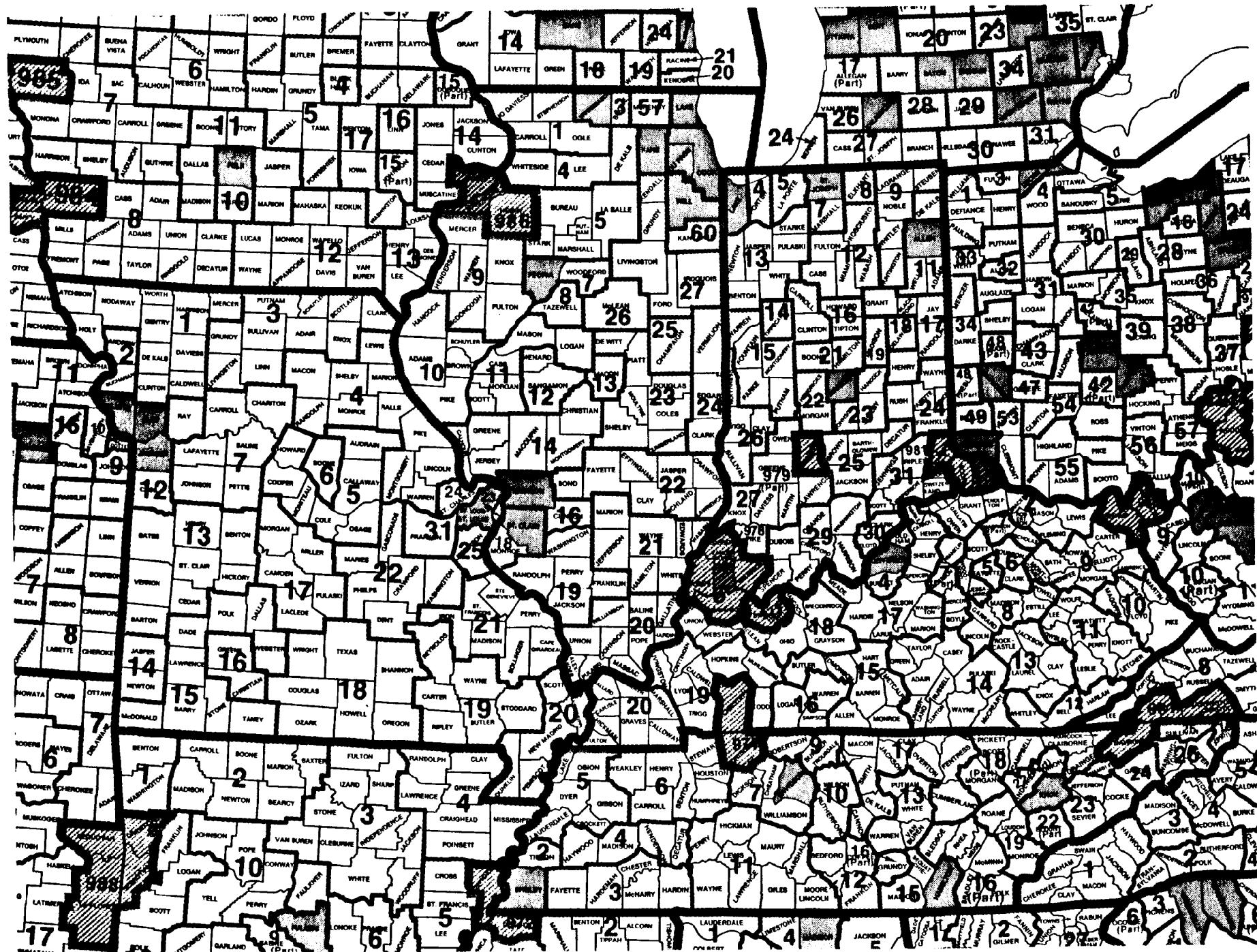
LEGEND

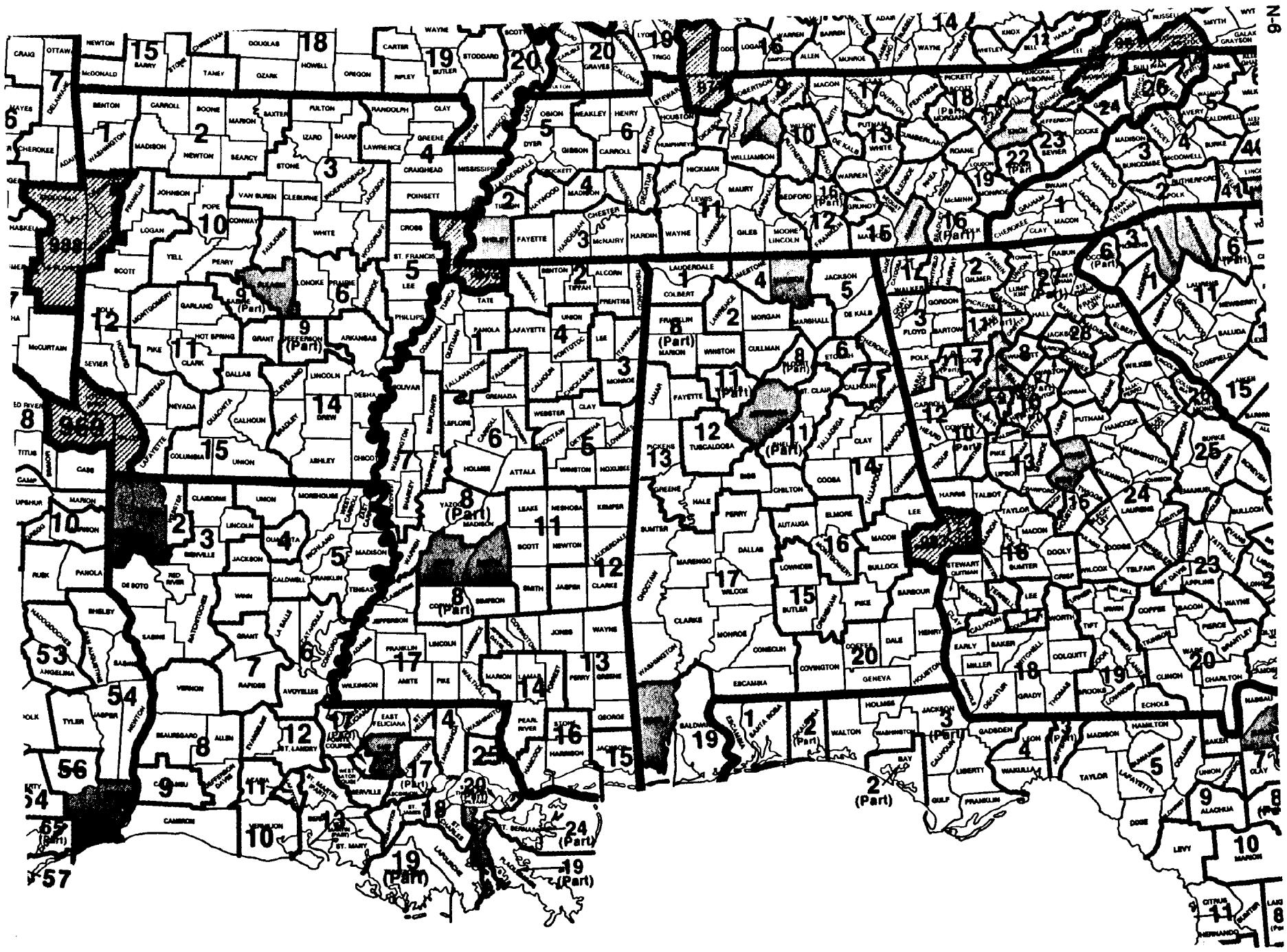
- Boundary for states as shown on B SAMPLE
- County group boundary
- 5** County group number, unique within state
(3-digit number, leading zeroes not shown on the map)
- 27**
(Part) County group comprised of noncontiguous components
- [Solid black rectangle]** County containing more than one county group
To obtain county group definitions within these counties,
see Appendix O.
- [Hatched rectangle with '99']** County group for which state is not identified on this sample
(state code = 99)

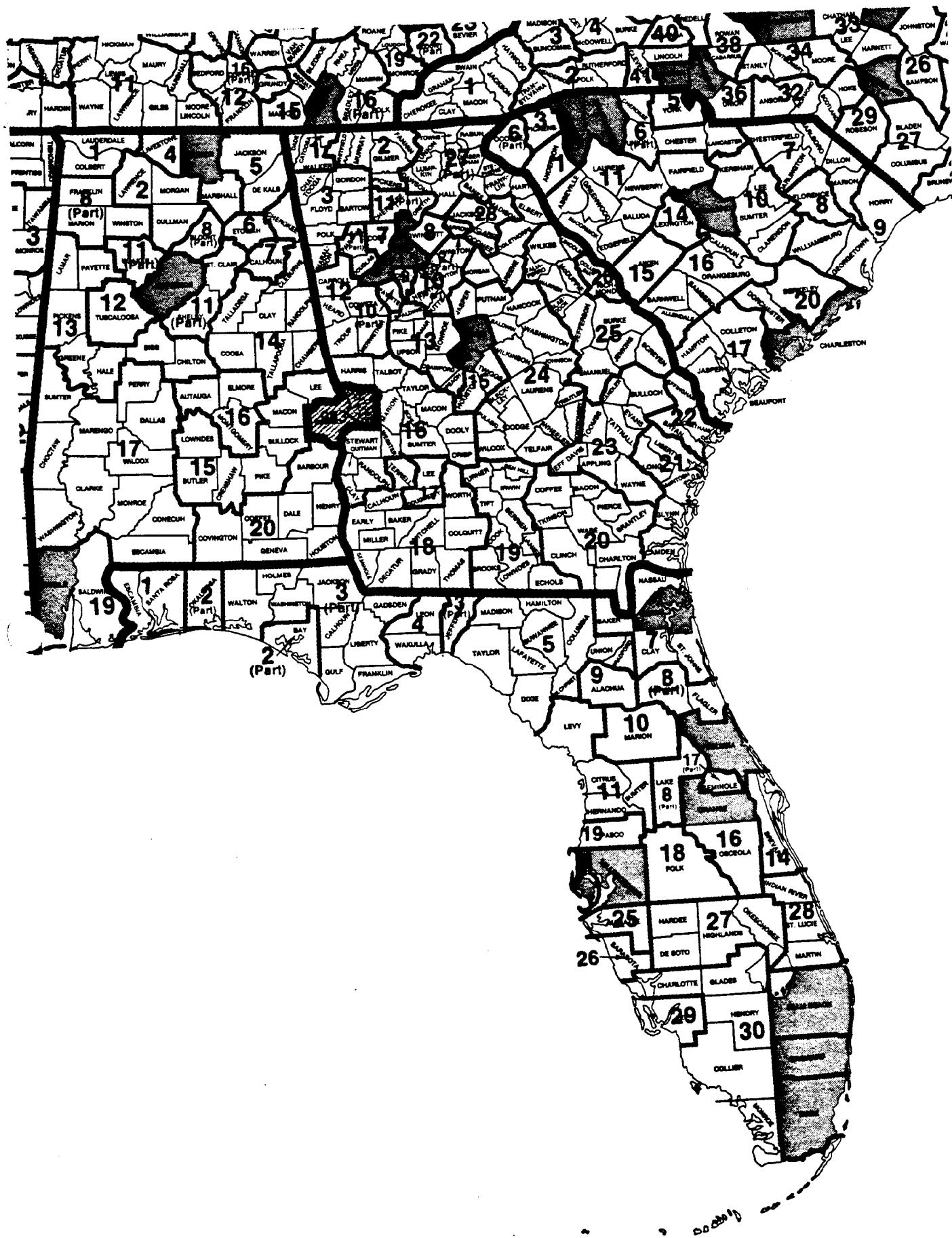


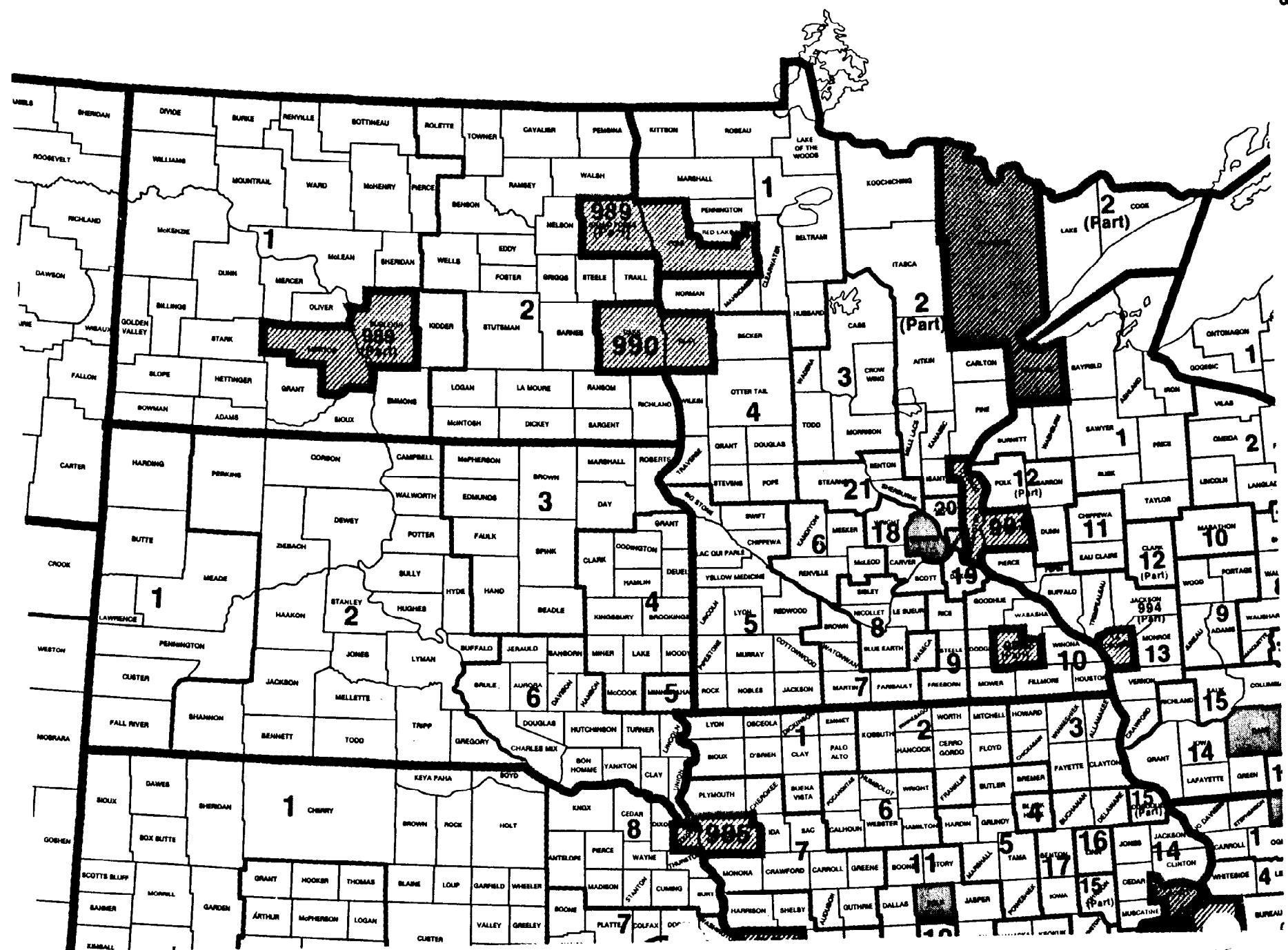


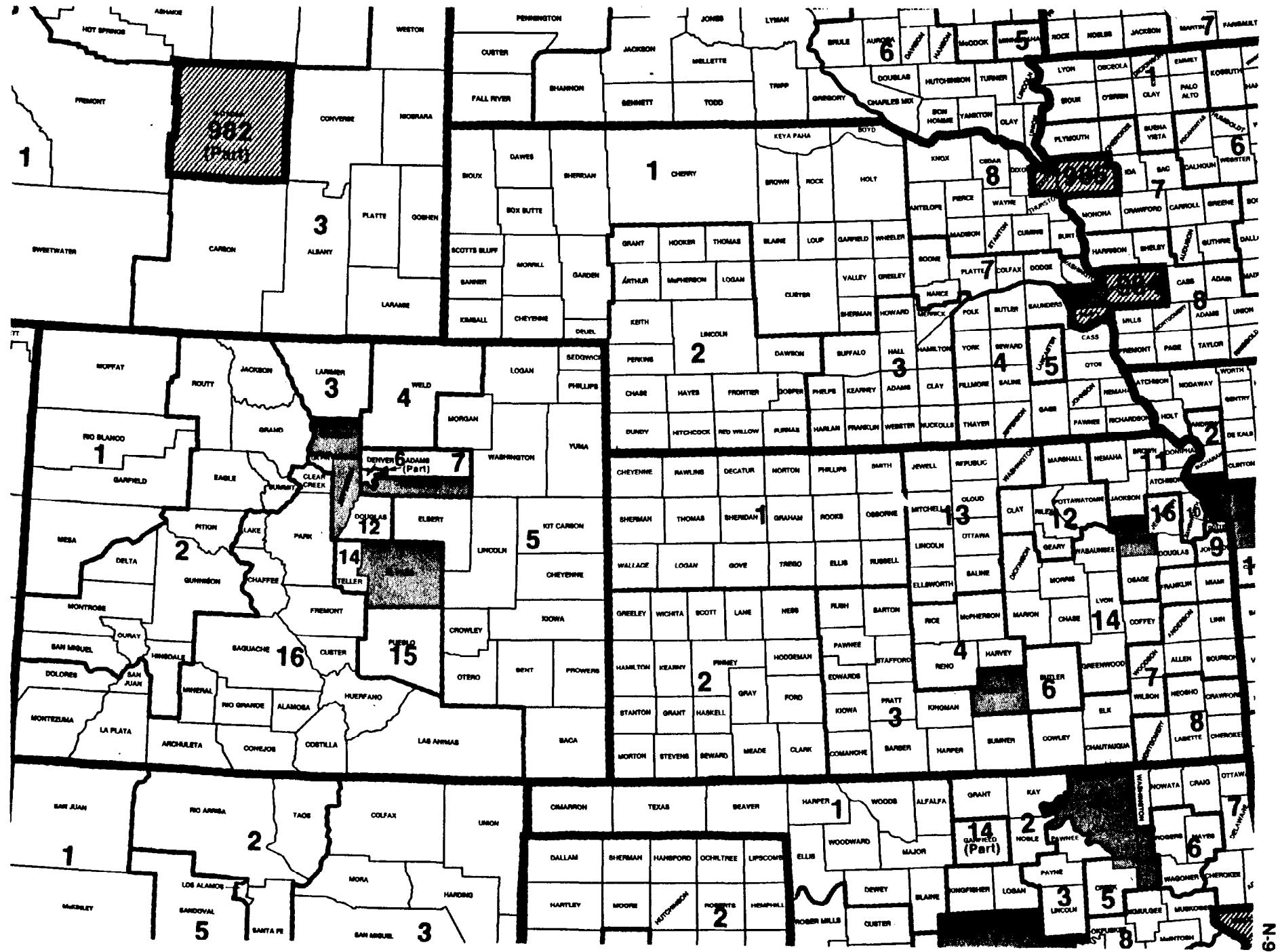




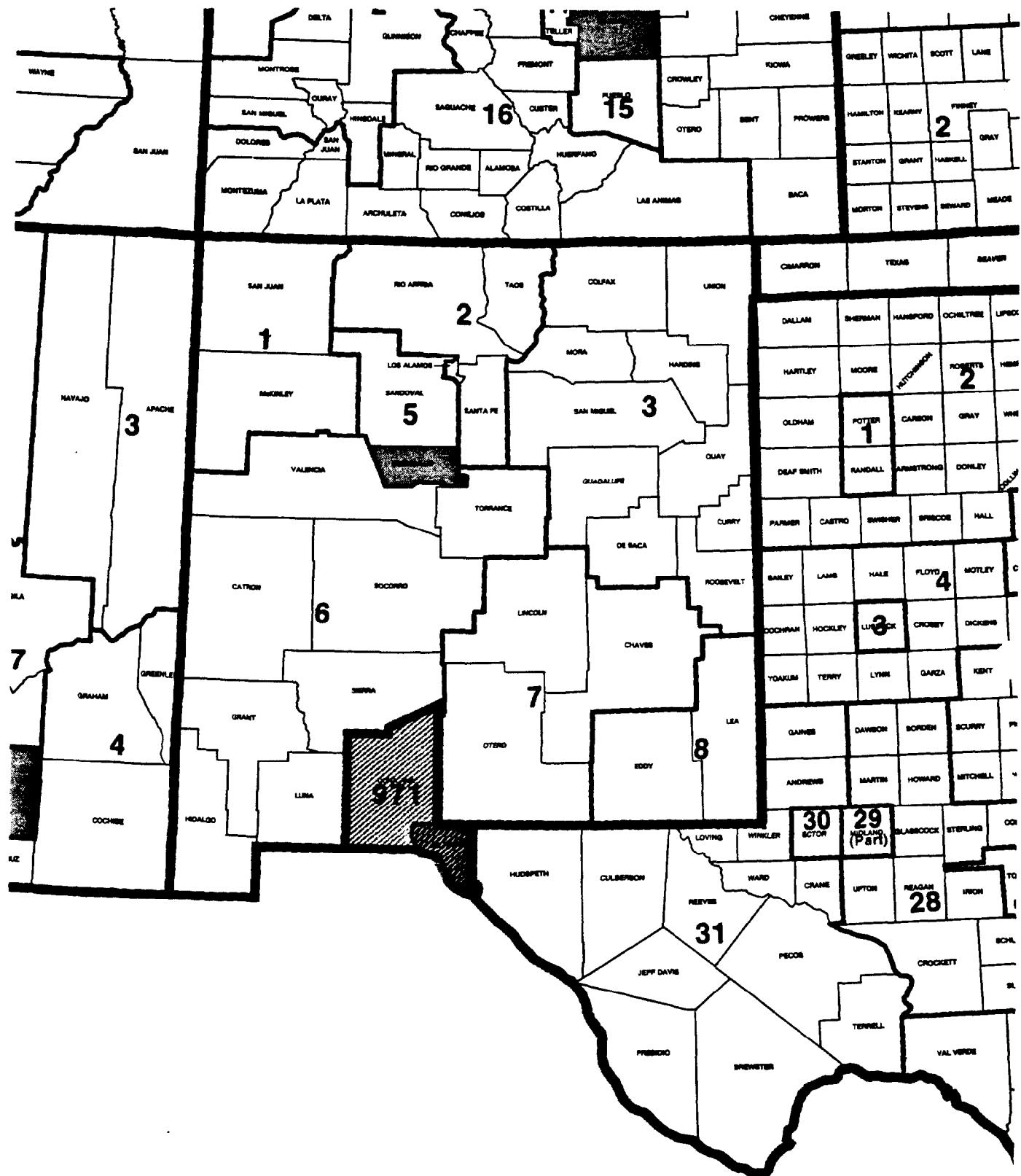


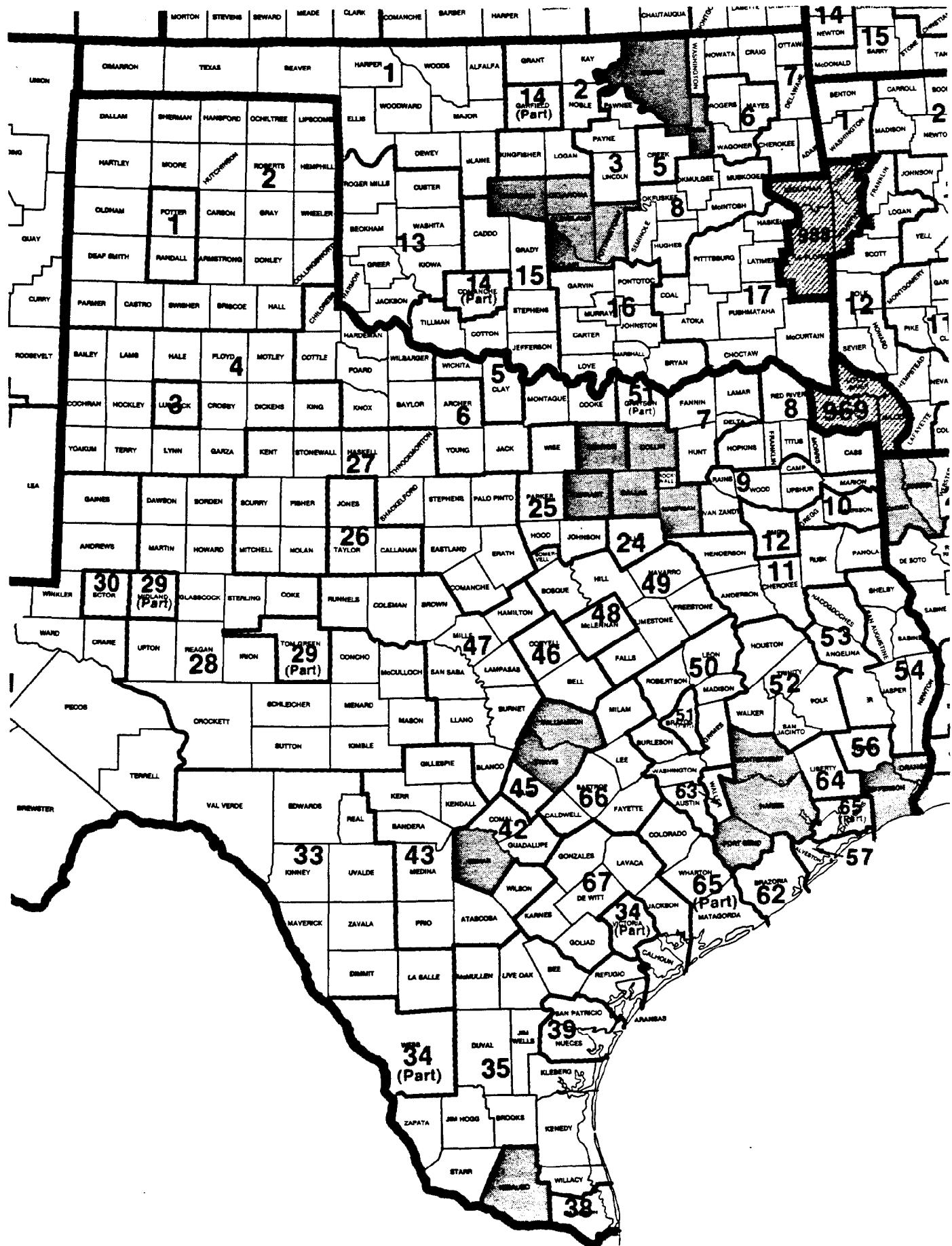


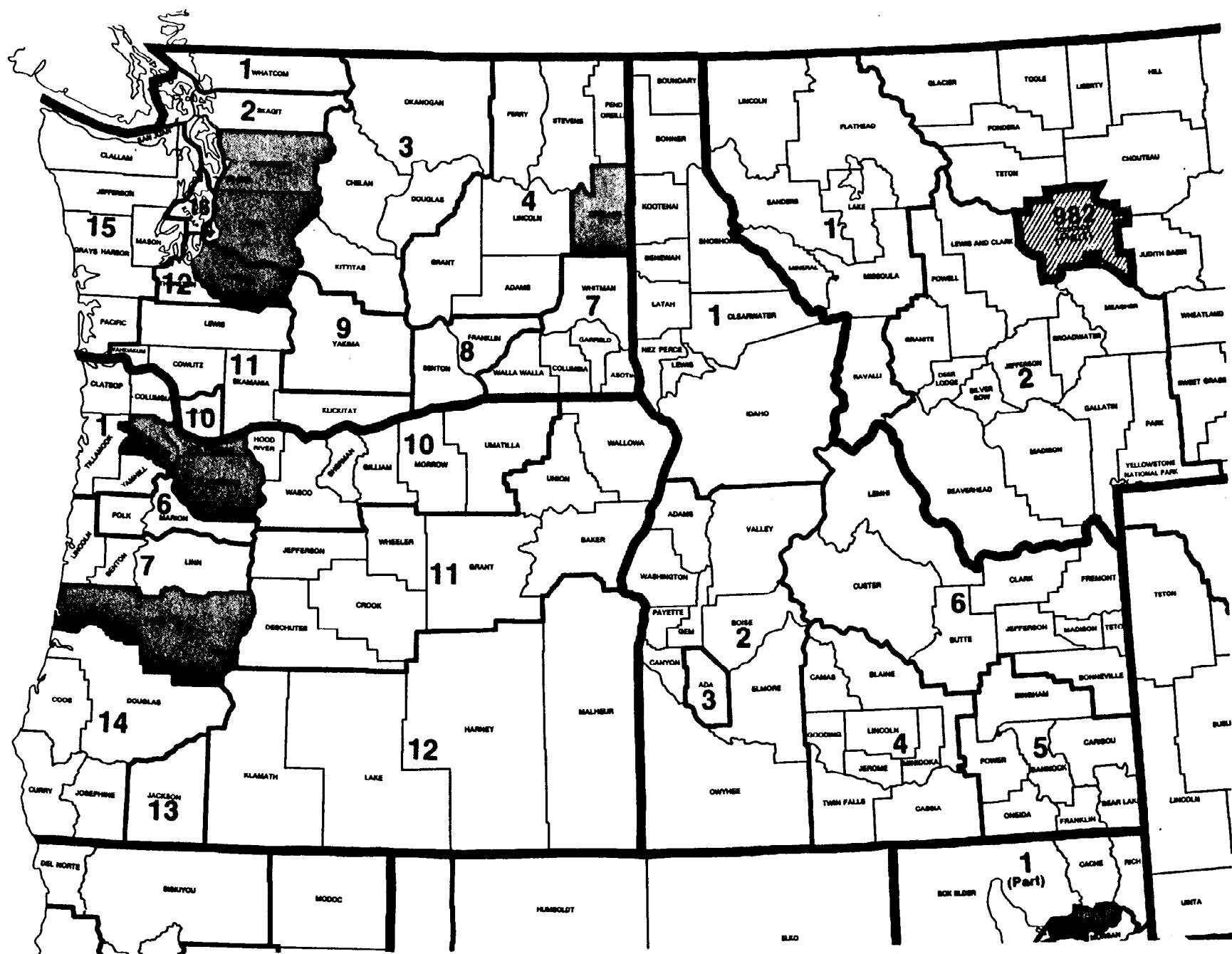


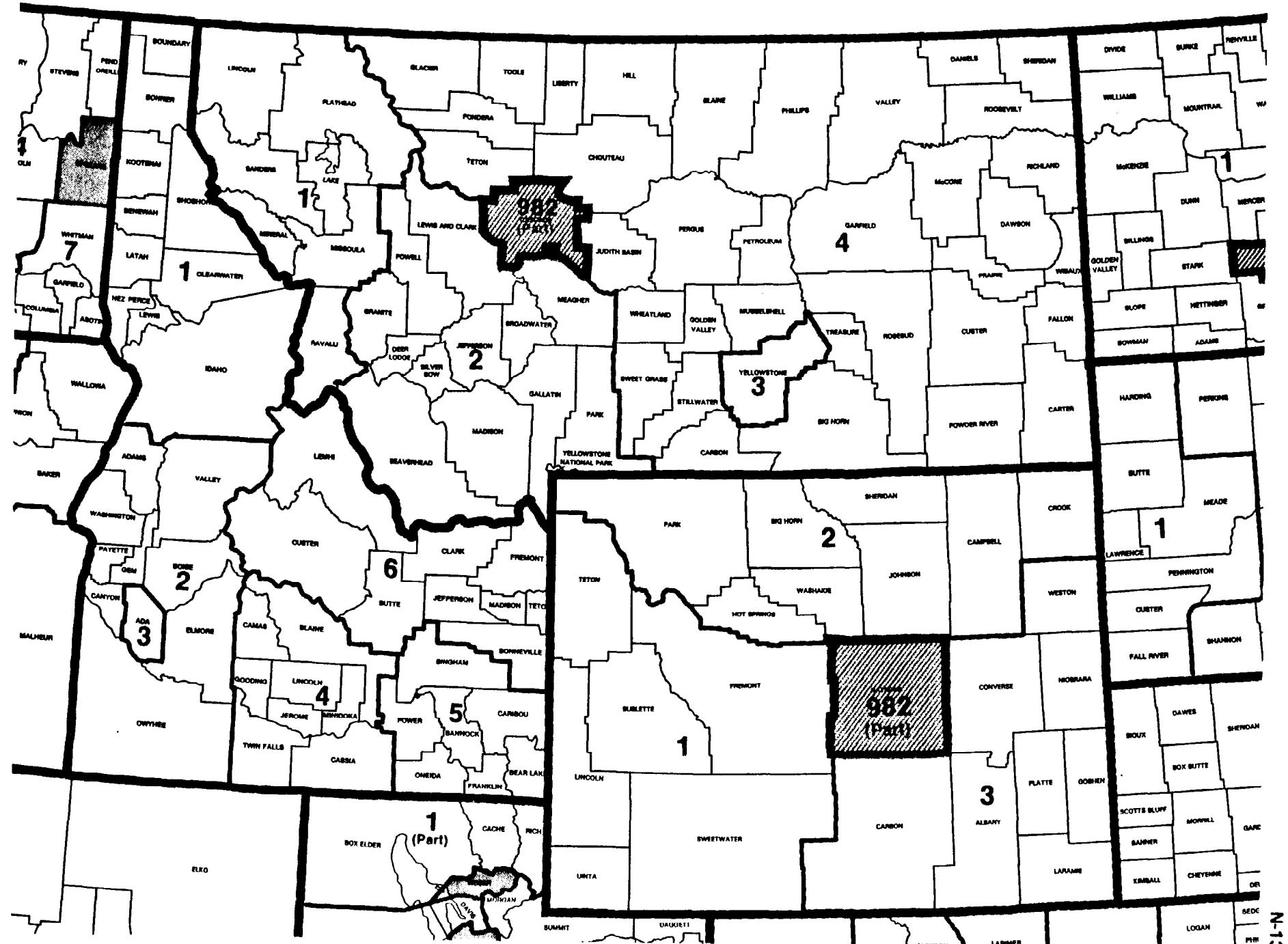


N-10



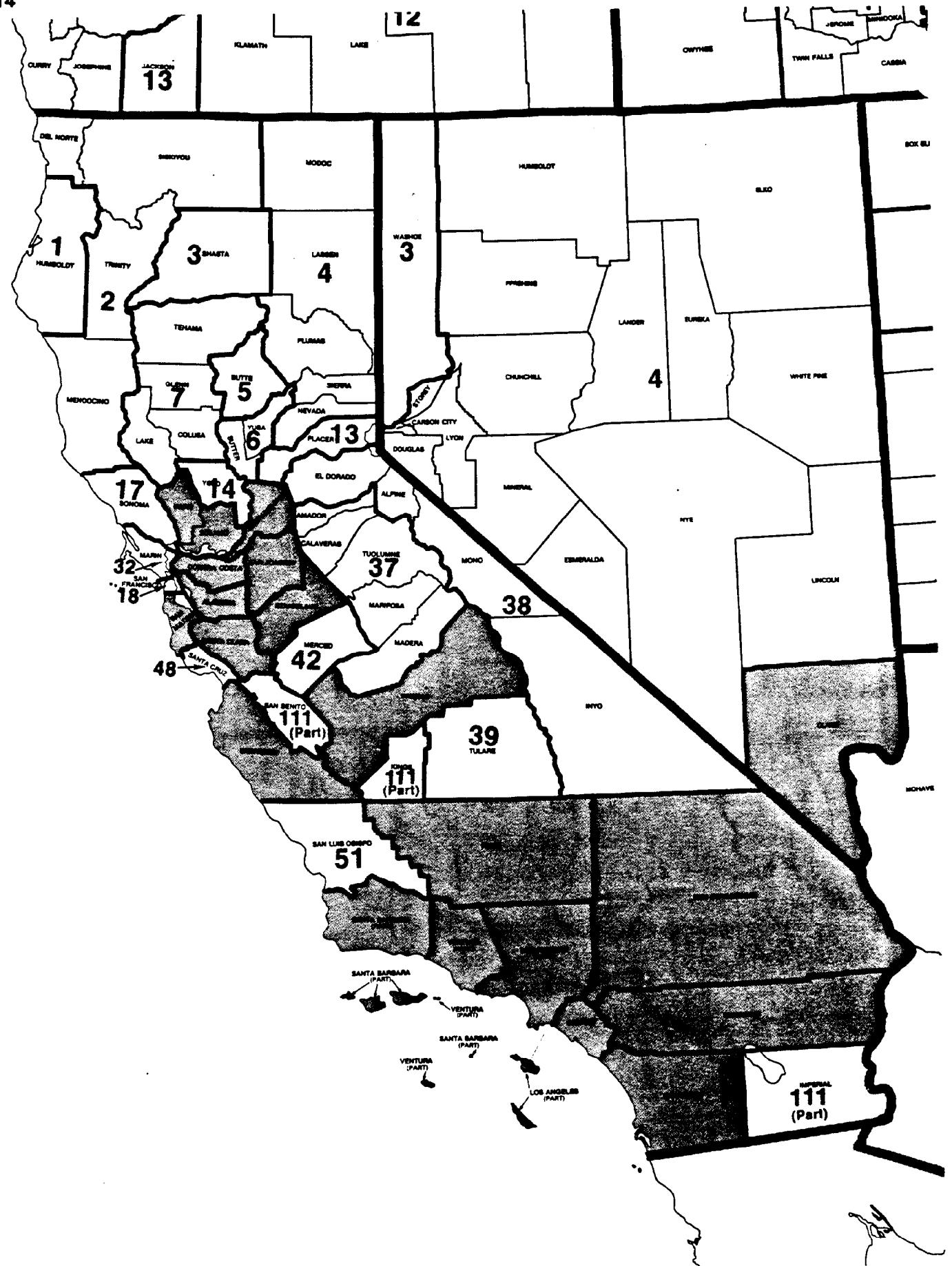


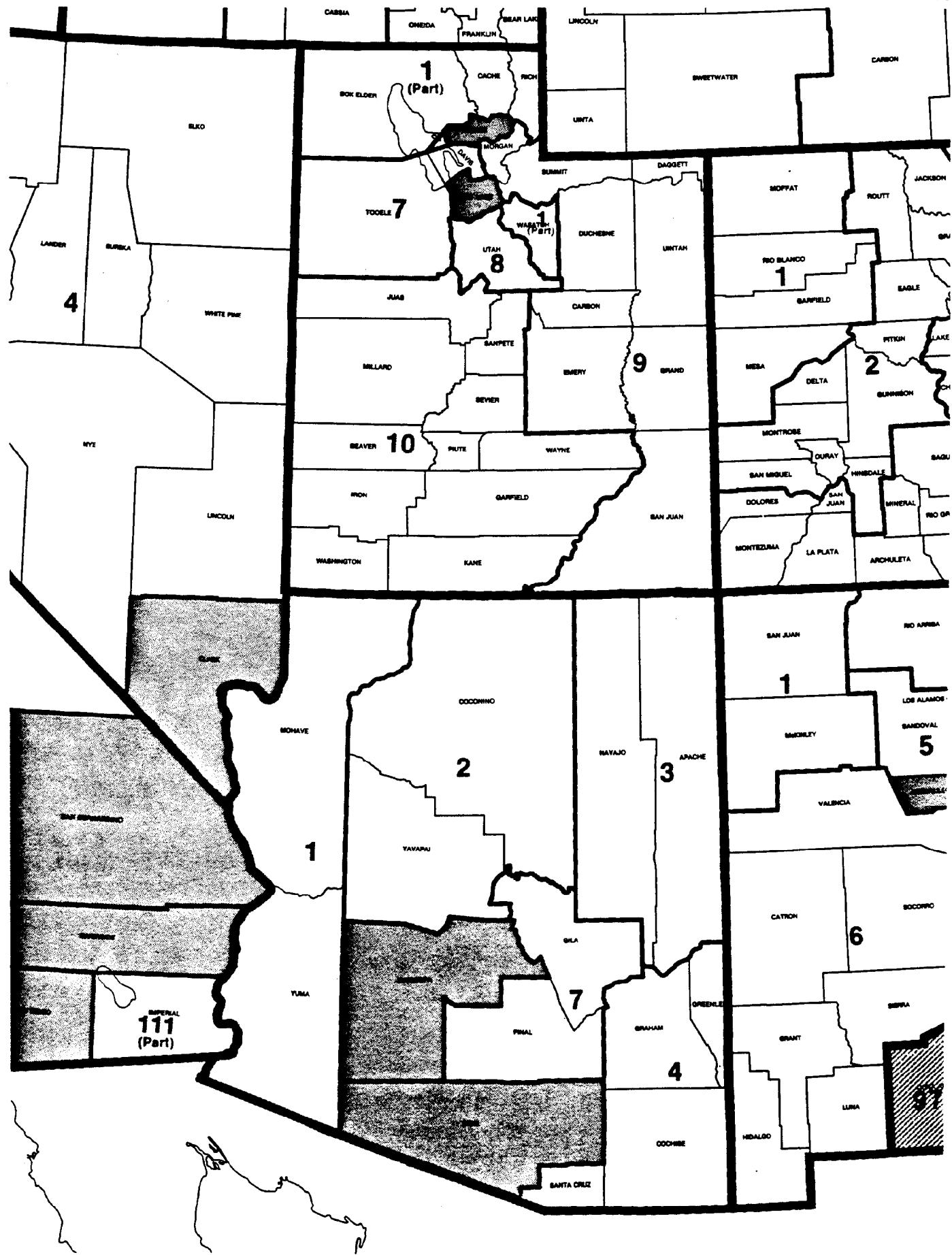


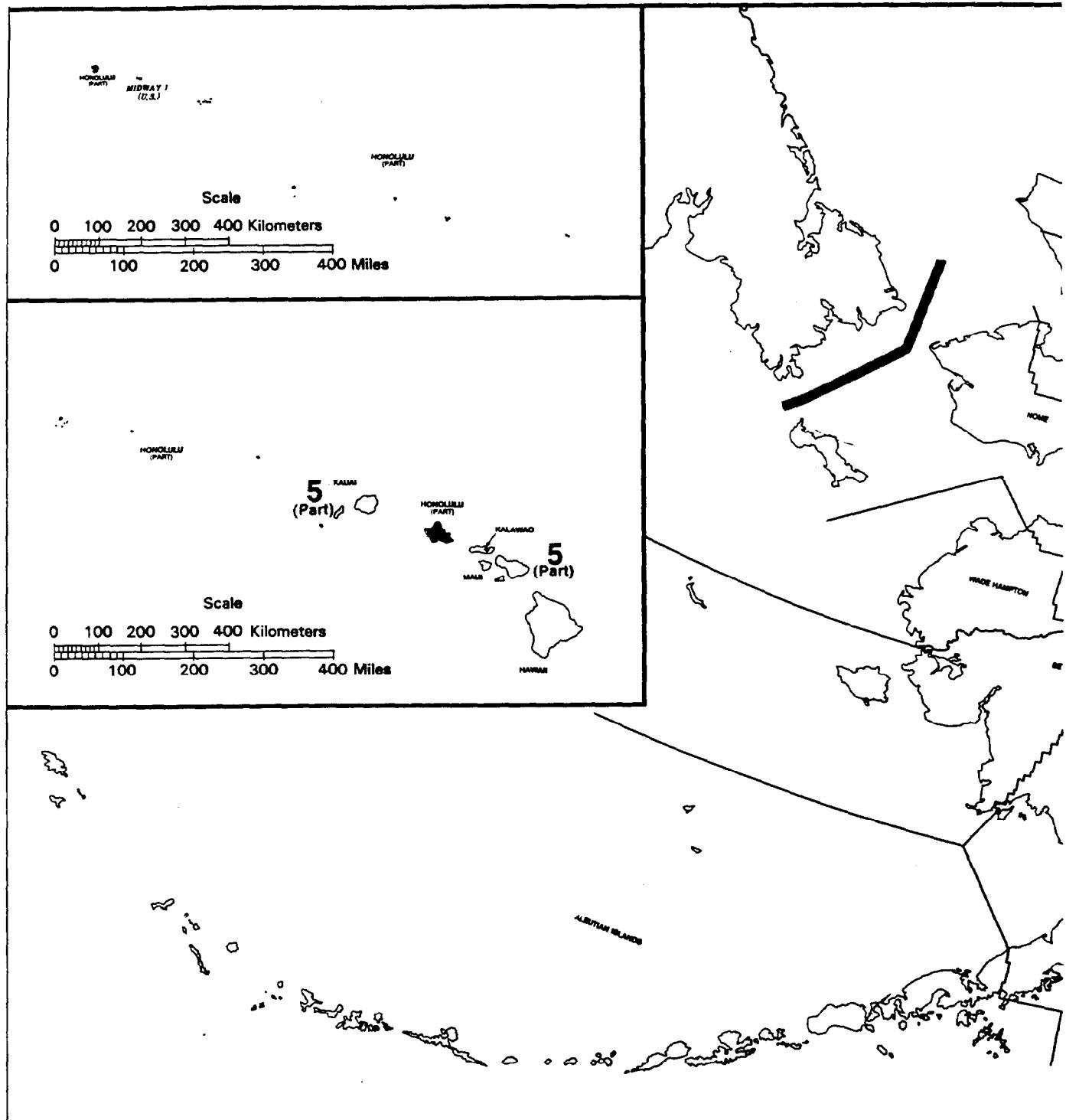


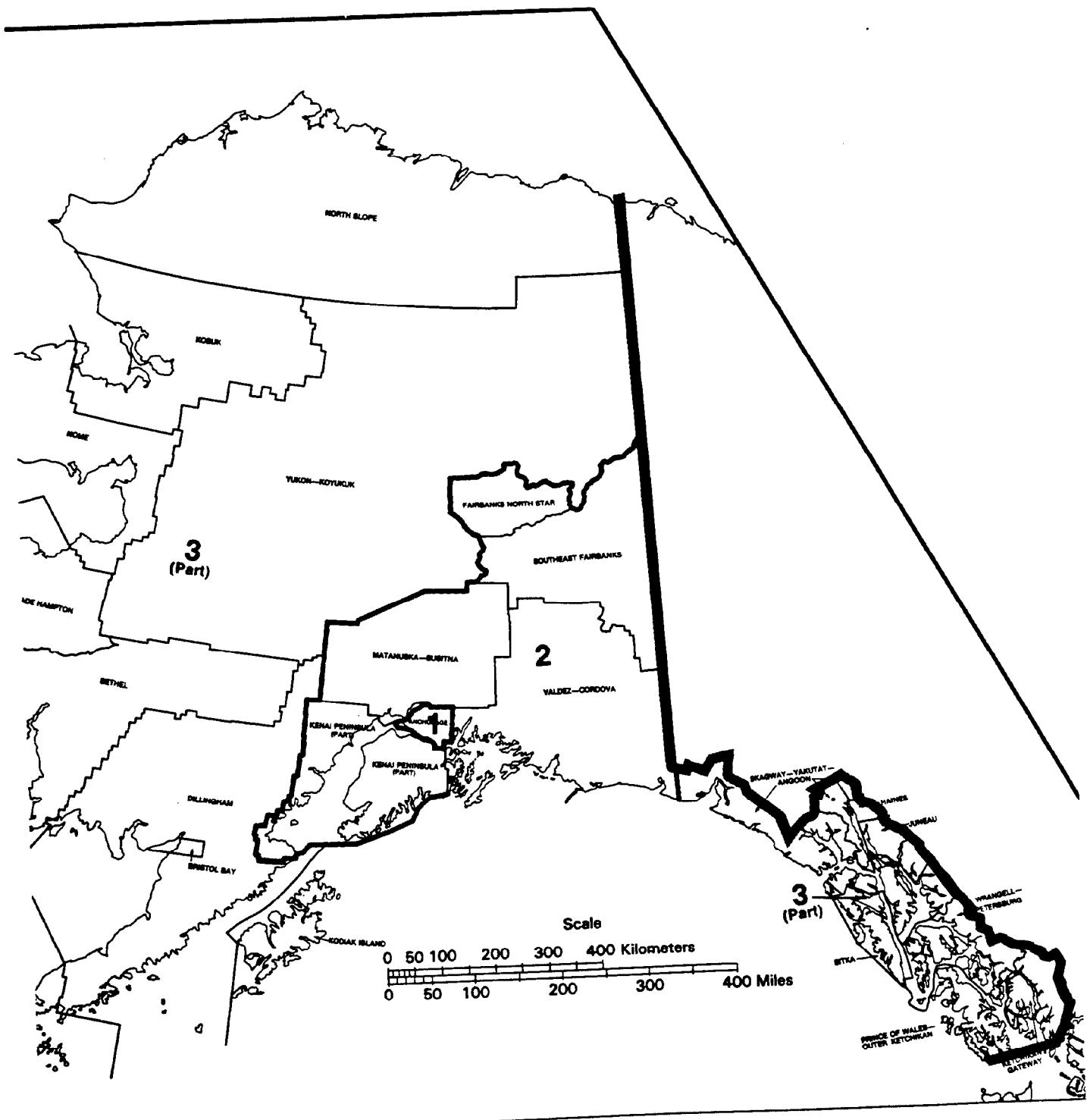
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三

N-14









APPENDIX N: B Sample County Group Maps (continued)Notes on Interpretation of Maps

The maps in this appendix define county groups on the B Sample. On this microdata file, each county group is uniquely identified by a 2-digit state code (see appendix A) and a 3-digit county group code. The numbers shown on the maps are county group codes with leading zeroes omitted.

Due to the scale of these maps it is not possible to represent units which subdivide counties. Therefore, split counties are shaded and no county group numbers are shown. Detail within these counties is found in the following appendix. Appendix O is organized alphabetically by state and by county within state. Split counties are listed with their components; for example, a city and the "balance of county" (i.e., the remainder outside the identified place(s)). Several places, towns or townships may be listed together with a single county group number, in which case those areas together constitute a single "county group". Wherever an asterisk is appended to the county group number in Appendix O, this county group crosses county lines. The other part or parts may be found elsewhere in the listing of subcounty units within the State or may be found on the maps.

All county groups numbered above 900 cross state lines and are assigned a state code of "99". These county groups are highlighted with diagonal lines. Areas with both diagonal lines and shading present subcounty units which are specified in Appendix O along with those for other shaded counties in the State.

Some care is necessary in interpreting the maps. Where county groups are quite small it may have been necessary to place the county group number outside the county group, with an arrow pointing to applicable area. A few county groups include two or three noncontiguous parts. These areas are noted on the map with "(Part)" under the county group number.

For some users it may be more efficient to deal with a complete list of county group components rather than crossreferencing between the map and the list of county units. A complete list is presented on the County Group Equivalency File tape and microfiche. The microfiche and the sorted file on tape present county groups in numerical order, complete with the names and applicable geographic codes for each component. Another file on the tape presents the same information, but sorted by State and county.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

<u>ALABAMA</u>	CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	LOS ANGELES COUNTY (Cont.)
JEFFERSON COUNTY	028 CONCORD CITY	070 LAKWOOD CITY ARTESIA CITY CERRITOS CITY HAWAIIAN GARDENS CITY
009 BIRMINGHAM CITY	029 HERCULES CITY PINOLE CITY RICHMOND CITY SAN PABLO CITY EL CERRITO CITY	071 WHITTIER CITY EAST LA MIRADA (CDP) LA HABRA HEIGHTS CITY LA MIRADA CITY
010 BALANCE OF COUNTY		
MADISON COUNTY	030 MORAGA TOWN CITY PLEASANT HILL CITY WALNUT CREEK CITY LAFAYETTE CITY	072 SOUTH PASADENA CITY ALHAMBRA CITY MONTEREY PARK CITY SAN GABRIEL CITY SAN MARINO CITY
003 HUNTSVILLE CITY	031 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
004* BALANCE OF COUNTY		
MOBILE COUNTY	FRESNO COUNTY	
018 MOBILE CITY	040 FRESNO CITY	073 SOUTH SAN GABRIEL (CDP) ROSEMEAD CITY SOUTH EL MONTE CITY EL MONTE CITY
019* BALANCE OF COUNTY	041 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
<u>ARIZONA</u>	KERN COUNTY	074 TEMPLE CITY CITY BRADBURY CITY DUARTE CITY ARCADIA CITY MAYFLOWER VILLAGE (CDP) MONROVIA CITY
MARICOPA COUNTY	054 BAKERSFIELD CITY	
008 PHOENIX CITY	055 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
009 MESA CITY		
010 TEMPE CITY		
011 BALANCE OF COUNTY	LOS ANGELES COUNTY	075 IRWINDALE CITY AZUSA CITY BALDWIN PARK CITY CITRUS (CDP) GLENDOURA CITY
PIMA COUNTY	060 LOS ANGELES CITY	
005 TUCSON CITY	061 WEST HOLLYWOOD (CDP) CULVER CITY CITY MARINA DEL REY (CDP)	076 WEST COVINA CITY CHARTER OAK (CDP) COVINA CITY
006 BALANCE OF COUNTY	SAN FERNANDO CITY SANTA MONICA CITY BEVERLY HILLS CITY	
<u>ARKANSAS</u>		
PULASKI COUNTY	062 LONG BEACH CITY	077 SAN DIMAS CITY CLAREMONT CITY LA VERNE CITY POMONA CITY
007 LITTLE ROCK CITY NORTH LITTLE ROCK CITY	063 LA CRESCENTA-MONTROSE (CDP) BURBANK CITY GLENDALE CITY	078 VIEW PARK-WINDSOR HILLS (CDP) INGLEWOOD CITY LADERA HEIGHTS (CDP)
008 BALANCE OF COUNTY		
<u>CALIFORNIA</u>	064 PALOS VERDES ESTATES CITY TORRANCE CITY LOMITA CITY RANCHO PALOS VERDES CITY ROLLING HILLS CITY ROLLING HILLS ESTATES CITY	079 HERMOSA BEACH CITY REDONDO BEACH CITY EL SEGUNDO CITY MANHATTAN BEACH CITY
ALAMEDA COUNTY		
023 OAKLAND CITY	065 PASADENA CITY ALTADENA (CDP) LA CANADA FLINTRIDGE CITY	080 EAST COMPTON (CDP) WILLOWBROOK (CDP) COMPTON CITY LYNNWOOD CITY
024 ALAMEDA CITY EMERYVILLE CITY PIEDMONT CITY ALBANY CITY BERKELEY CITY	066 WEST COMPTON (CDP) CARSON CITY WEST CARSON (CDP)	081 HUNTINGTON PARK CITY WALNUT PARK (CDP) FLORENCE-GRAHAM (CDP) SOUTH GATE CITY VERNON CITY
025 UNION CITY CITY FREMONT CITY NEWARK CITY	067 BELL GARDENS CITY MONTEBELLO CITY BELL CITY COMMERCIAL CITY CUDAHY CITY MAYWOOD CITY	082 EAST LOS ANGELES (CDP)
026 ASHLAND (CDP) HAYWARD CITY SAN LEANDRO CITY SAN LORENZO (CDP) CASTRO VALLEY (CDP) CHERRYLAND (CDP)	068 PARAMOUNT CITY DOWNEY CITY	083 WEST WHITTIER-LOS NIETOS (CDP) PICO RIVERA CITY SANTA FE SPRINGS CITY SOUTH WHITTIER (CDP)
027 BALANCE OF COUNTY	069 NORWALK CITY BELLFLOWER CITY	

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: 8 Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL. (Cont.)	ORANGE COUNTY (Cont.)	SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
084 WESTMONT (CDP) HAWTHORNE CITY LAWNDALE CITY LENNOX (CDP) WEST ATHENS (CDP) DEL AIRE (CDP) GARDENA CITY	098 MISSION VIEJO (CDP) EL TORO (CDP) LAGUNA HILLS (CDP)	033 STOCKTON CITY
	099 BALANCE OF COUNTY	034 BALANCE OF COUNTY
	RIVERSIDE COUNTY	SAN MATEO COUNTY
085 WEST PUENTE VALLEY (CDP) AVOCADO HEIGHTS (CDP) LA PUENTE CITY SOUTH SAN JOSE HILLS (CDP) VALINDA (CDP) WALNUT CITY INDUSTRY CITY	104 RIVERSIDE CITY 105 BALANCE OF COUNTY	019 SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CITY BRISBANE CITY COLMA TOWN DALY CITY CITY SAN BRUNO CITY
	SACRAMENTO COUNTY	020 FOSTER CITY CITY HILLSBOROUGH CITY SAN MATEO CITY BELMONT CITY BURLINGAME CITY
086 HACIENDA HEIGHTS (CDP) ROWLAND HEIGHTS (CDP) DIAMOND BAR (CDP)	009 ARDEN-ARCADE (CDP) CARMICHAEL (CDP)	021 AHTHERTON TOWN SAN CARLOS CITY WOODSIDE TOWN EAST PALO ALTO (CDP) MENLO PARK CITY NORTH FAIR OAKS (CDP) PORTOLA VALLEY TOWN REDWOOD CITY CITY
087 BALANCE OF COUNTY	010 CITRUS HEIGHTS (CDP) FOOTHILL FARMS (CDP) NORTH HIGHLANDS (CDP)	022 BALANCE OF COUNTY
MONTEREY COUNTY	011 RANCHO CORDOVA (CDP) ROSEMONT (CDP) FAIR OAKS (CDP) FOLSOM CITY LA RIVIERA (CDP) MATHER AFB (CDP) ORANGEVALE (CDP)	SANTA BARBARA COUNTY
049 MONTEREY CITY SALINAS CITY SEASIDE CITY	012 BALANCE OF COUNTY	052 SANTA MARIA CITY LOMPOC CITY SANTA BARBARA CITY
050 BALANCE OF COUNTY	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	053 BALANCE OF COUNTY
NAPA COUNTY	100 ONTARIO CITY SAN BERNARDINO CITY	SANTA CLARA COUNTY
015* NAPA CITY	101 UPLAND CITY CHINO CITY MONTCLAIR CITY RANCHO CUCAMONGA CITY	043 SAN JOSE CITY
016* BALANCE OF COUNTY	102 RIALTO CITY BLOOMINGTON (CDP) COLTON CITY FONTANA CITY GRAND TERRACE CITY	044 SUNNYVALE CITY
ORANGE COUNTY	103 BALANCE OF COUNTY	045 PALO ALTO CITY MOUNTAIN VIEW CITY
088 ANAHEIM CITY	SAN DIEGO COUNTY	046 CUPERTINO CITY LOS GATOS TOWN MONTE SERENO CITY SARATOGA CITY CAMPBELL CITY
089 GARDEN GROVE CITY	106 SAN DIEGO CITY	047 BALANCE OF COUNTY
090 SANTA ANA CITY	107 CARLSBAD CITY OCEANSIDE CITY VISTA CITY	SOLANO COUNTY
091 FULLERTON CITY	108 EL CAJON CITY LA MESA CITY LEMON GROVE CITY SPRING VALLEY (CDP)	015* FAIRFIELD CITY VALLEJO CITY
092 HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY	109 CHULA VISTA CITY NATIONAL CITY CITY	016* BALANCE OF COUNTY
093 LOS ALAMITOS CITY STANTON CITY BUENA PARK CITY CYPRESS CITY LA PALMA CITY	110 BALANCE OF COUNTY	STANISLAUS COUNTY
094 FOUNTAIN VALLEY CITY SEAL BEACH CITY WESTMINSTER CITY		035 MODESTO CITY
095 IRVINE CITY NEWPORT BEACH CITY COSTA MESA CITY		036 BALANCE OF COUNTY
096 BREA CITY PLACENTIA CITY YORBA LINDA CITY LA HABRA CITY		
097 ORANGE CITY TUSTIN CITY VILLA PARK CITY		

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

VENTURA COUNTY, CAL.	FAIRFIELD COUNTY (Cont.)	NEW HAVEN COUNTY
056 OXNARD CITY	020* BALANCE OF COUNTY	005* DERBY TOWN MILFORD TOWN
057 SIMI VALLEY CITY SAN BUENAVENTURA (VENTURA) CITY	HARTFORD COUNTY 010 HARTFORD TOWN	006 NEW HAVEN TOWN WEST HAVEN TOWN
058 THOUSAND OAKS CITY CAMARILLO CITY CAMARILLO HEIGHTS (CDP)	011 WETHERSFIELD TOWN WINDSOR TOWN BLOOMFIELD TOWN NEWINGTON TOWN WEST HARTFORD TOWN	007* BETHANY TOWN BRANFORD TOWN EAST HAVEN TOWN GUILFORD TOWN HAMDEN TOWN MADISON TOWN NORTH BRANFORD TOWN NORTH HAVEN TOWN WOODBRIDGE TOWN ORANGE TOWN WALLINGFORD TOWN
059 BALANCE OF COUNTY	012* MANCHESTER TOWN SOUTH WINDSOR TOWN EAST HARTFORD TOWN	
<u>COLORADO</u>	013* ENFIELD TOWN FARMINGTON TOWN GRANBY TOWN SIMSBURY TOWN SUFFIELD TOWN WINDSOR LOCKS TOWN AVON TOWN CANTON TOWN EAST GRANBY TOWN EAST WINDSOR TOWN	016* MERIDEN TOWN 017 WATERBURY TOWN 018* WOLCOTT TOWN MIDDLEBURY TOWN NAUGATUCK TOWN PROSPECT TOWN SOUTHBURY TOWN BEACON FALLS TOWN CHESHIRE TOWN
ARAPAHOE COUNTY	014* ROCKY HILL TOWN GLASTONBURY TOWN MARLBOROUGH TOWN	020* BALANCE OF COUNTY
008 AURORA CITY	015 SOUTHWICH TOWN NEW BRITAIN TOWN - PLAINVILLE TOWN BERLIN TOWN	NEW LONDON COUNTY
009 BALANCE OF COUNTY	020* HARTLAND TOWN	009 GROTON TOWN MONTVILLE TOWN NEW LONDON TOWN NORWICH TOWN
BOULDER COUNTY	016* BALANCE OF COUNTY	014* COLCHESTER TOWN
006* BOULDER CITY	LITCHFIELD COUNTY	966* GRISWOLD TOWN LEDYARD TOWN LISBON TOWN OLD LYME TOWN PRESTON TOWN SPRAGUE TOWN STONINGTON TOWN WATERFORD TOWN BOZRAH TOWN EAST LYME TOWN
010 BALANCE OF COUNTY	013* NEW HARTFORD TOWN	967* VOLUNTOWN TOWN NORTH STONINGTON TOWN
EL PASO COUNTY	016* PLYMOUTH TOWN	008* BALANCE OF COUNTY
013 COLORADO SPRINGS CITY	018* WOODBURY TOWN THOMASTON TOWN WATERTOWN TOWN	TOLLAND COUNTY
014* BALANCE OF COUNTY	019* NEW MILFORD TOWN	008* MANSFIELD TOWN
JEFFERSON COUNTY	020* BALANCE OF COUNTY	012* VERNON TOWN
011 LAKEWOOD CITY	MIDDLESEX COUNTY	014* COLUMBIA TOWN COVENTRY TOWN ELLINGTON TOWN ANDOVER TOWN BOLTON TOWN HEBRON TOWN STAFFORD TOWN TOLLAND TOWN WILLINGTON TOWN
012* BALANCE OF COUNTY	007* CLINTON TOWN	
<u>CONNECTICUT</u>	014* EAST HAMPTON TOWN PORTLAND TOWN CROMWELL TOWN	
FAIRFIELD COUNTY	966* OLD SAYBROOK TOWN	
001 DARIEN TOWN GREENWICH TOWN NEW CANAAN TOWN STAMFORD TOWN	008* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
002 NORWALK TOWN WESTON TOWN WESTPORT TOWN WILTON TOWN		
003 BRIDGEPORT TOWN		
004 EASTON TOWN FAIRFIELD TOWN MONROE TOWN TRUMBULL TOWN		
005* SHELTON TOWN STRATFORD TOWN		
019* BROOKFIELD TOWN DANBURY TOWN NEW FAIRFIELD TOWN NEWTOWN TOWN BETHEL TOWN REDDING TOWN		

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

TOLLAND COUNTY, CONN. (Cont.)

014* COLUMBIA TOWN
 COVENTRY TOWN
 ELLINGTON TOWN
 ANDOVER TOWN
 BOLTON TOWN
 HEBRON TOWN
 STAFFORD TOWN
 TOLLAND TOWN
 WILLINGTON TOWN

998* SOMERS TOWN

967* BALANCE OF COUNTY

WINDHAM COUNTY

967* ENTIRE COUNTY

FLORIDABROWARD COUNTY

033 FORT LAUDERDALE CITY
 034 HOLLYWOOD CITY
 035 LAUDERDALE-BY-THE-SEA TOWN
 LIGHTHOUSE POINT CITY
 POMPANO BEACH CITY
 SEA RANCH LAKES VILLAGE
 DEERFIELD BEACH CITY
 HILLSBORO BEACH TOWN

036 PARKLAND CITY
 TAMARAC CITY
 CORAL SPRINGS CITY
 MARGATE CITY
 NORTH LAUDERDALE CITY

037 COCONUT CREEK CITY
 PLANTATION CITY
 SUNRISE CITY
 DANIA CITY
 DAVIE TOWN
 HACIENDA VILLAGE CITY

038 COOPER CITY CITY
 PEMBROKE PARK TOWN
 PEMBROKE PINES CITY
 HALLANDALE CITY
 MIRAMAR CITY

039 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DADE COUNTY

040 MIAMI CITY

041 INDIAN CREEK VILLAGE
 BAL HARBOUR VILLAGE
 MIAMI BEACH CITY
 NORTH BAY VILLAGE CITY
 SURFSIDE TOWN
 BAY HARBOR ISLANDS TOWN

042 MIAMI SHORES VILLAGE
 NORTH MIAMI BEACH CITY
 NORTH MIAMI CITY
 BISCAYNE PARK VILLAGE
 OPA-LOCKA CITY
 EL PORTAL VILLAGE

DADE COUNTY (Cont.)

043 GOLDEN BEACH TOWN
 AVENTURA (CDP)
 LAKE LUCERNE (CDP)
 MIAMI LAKES (CDP)
 NORLAND (CDP)
 CAROL CITY (CDP)
 OJUS (CDP)
 OPA-LOCKA NORTH (CDP)
 SCOTT LAKE (CDP)
 SUNNY ISLES (CDP)
 IVES ESTATES (CDP)

044 HIALEAH CITY

045 GOLDEN GLADES (CDP)
 BROWNSVILLE (CDP)
 PINWOOD (CDP)
 WEST LITTLE RIVER (CDP)
 WESTVIEW (CDP)
 GLADEVIEW (CDP)

046 GLENVAR HEIGHTS (CDP)
 SOUTH MIAMI CITY
 WEST MIAMI CITY
 CORAL GABLES CITY
 WESTCHESTER (CDP)
 CORAL TERRACE (CDP)

047 SUNSET (CDP)
 KENDALE LAKES (CDP)
 SWEETWATER CITY
 TAMAMI (CDP)
 WESTWOOD LAKES (CDP)
 OLYMPIA HEIGHTS (CDP)

048 LINDGREN ACRES (CDP)
 PALMETTO ESTATES (CDP)
 RICHMOND HEIGHTS (CDP)
 KENDALL (CDP)

049 FLORIDA CITY CITY
 GOULDS (CDP)
 HOMESTEAD CITY
 CUTLER (CDP)
 LEISURE CITY (CDP)
 NARANJA-PRINCETON (CDP)
 PERRINE (CDP)
 SOUTH MIAMI HEIGHTS (CDP)
 CUTLER RIDGE (CDP)

050 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DUVAL COUNTY

006 JACKSONVILLE CITY

007* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

020 TAMPA CITY

021 BALANCE OF COUNTY

ORANGE COUNTY

015 ORLANDO CITY

016* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PALM BEACH COUNTY

031 BOCA RATON CITY
 WEST PALM BEACH CITY

032* BALANCE OF COUNTY

PINELLAS COUNTY

022 ST. PETERSBURG CITY
 023 LARGO CITY
 CLEARWATER CITY
 DUNEDIN CITY

024 BALANCE OF COUNTY

VOLUSIA COUNTY

012 DAYTONA BEACH CITY
 DAYTONA BEACH SHORES CITY
 HOLLY HILL CITY
 ORMOND BEACH CITY
 ORMOND-BY-THE-SEA (CDP)
 PORT ORANGE CITY
 SOUTH DAYTONA CITY

013 BALANCE OF COUNTY

GEORGIABIBB COUNTY

014* MACON CITY

015* BALANCE OF COUNTY

DE KALB COUNTY

004* ATLANTA CITY

006 BALANCE OF COUNTY

FULTON COUNTY

004* ATLANTA CITY

005 BALANCE OF COUNTY

JONES COUNTY

014* MACON CITY

015* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HAWAIIHONOLULU COUNTY

001 HONOLULU (CDP)

002 AIEA (CDP)
 HICKAM HOUSING (CDP)
 IROQUOIS POINT (CDP)
 PEARL CITY (CDP)
 WAIPAHU (CDP)
 EWA (CDP)
 EWA BEACH (CDP)

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APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

HONOLULU COUNTY, HAWAII (Cont.)		COOK COUNTY (Cont.)	COOK COUNTY (Cont.)
003	AHUIMANU (CDP) HEEIA (CDP) MAUNAWILI (CDP) MOKAPU (CDP) WAIMANALO (CDP) WAIMANALO BEACH (CDP) KAHALUU (CDP) KAILUA (CDP) KANEOHE (CDP)	039	BROADVIEW VILLAGE BROOKFIELD VILLAGE HILLSIDE VILLAGE LA GRANGE PARK VILLAGE LA GRANGE VILLAGE LYONS VILLAGE NORTH RIVERSIDE VILLAGE RIVERSIDE VILLAGE WESTCHESTER VILLAGE WESTERN SPRINGS VILLAGE
004	BALANCE OF COUNTY	040	BEDFORD PARK VILLAGE BRIDGEVIEW VILLAGE BURBANK CITY WILLOW SPRINGS VILLAGE COUNTRYSIDE CITY HICKORY HILLS CITY HODGKINS VILLAGE INDIAN HEAD PARK VILLAGE JUSTICE VILLAGE MCCOOK VILLAGE PALOS HILLS CITY SUMMIT VILLAGE
<u>ILLINOIS</u>		041	ALSIP VILLAGE CRESTWOOD VILLAG MERRIONETTE PARK VILLAGE MIDLOTHIAN VILLAGE OAK FOREST CITY ORLAND PARK VILLAGE PALOS HEIGHTS CITY PALOS PARK VILLAGE WESTHAVEN VILLAGE WORTH VILLAGE
029	EVANSTON CITY WILMETTE VILLAGE	042	COUNTRY CLUB HILLS CITY EAST HAZEL CREST VILLAGE FLOSSMOOR VILLAGE HAZEL CREST VILLAGE HOMewood VILLAGE MATTESON VILLAGE OLYMPIA FIELDS VILLAGE RICHTON PARK VILLAGE TINLEY PARK VILLAGE
030	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS VILLAGE PALATINE VILLAGE PROSPECT HEIGHTS CITY	043	BLUE ISLAND CITY CALUMET PARK VILLAGE DIXMOOR VILLAGE HARVEY CITY MARKHAM CITY PHOENIX VILLAGE POSEN VILLAGE ROBBINS VILLAGE
031	BERWYN CITY CICERO TOWN FOREST VIEW VILLAGE STICKNEY VILLAGE	044	CHICAGO HEIGHTS CITY EAST CHICAGO HEIGHTS VILLAGE GLENWOOD VILLAGE LANSING VILLAGE LYNWOOD VILLAGE SAUK VILLAGE VILLAGE SOUTH CHICAGO HEIGHTS VILLAGE THORNTON VILLAGE
032	CHICAGO RIDGE VILLAGE EVERGREEN PARK VILLAGE HOMETOWN CITY OAK LAWN VILLAGE	045	BURNHAM VILLAGE CALUMET CITY CITY DOLTON VILLAGE RIVERDALE VILLAGE SOUTH HOLLAND VILLAGE
033	GLENVIEW VILLAGE GOLF VILLAGE LINCOLNWOOD VILLAGE MORTON GROVE VILLAGE SKOKIE VILLAGE	046	BALANCE OF COUNTY
034	ELMWOOD PARK VILLAGE FOREST PARK VILLAGE OAK PARK VILLAGE RIVER FOREST VILLAGE RIVER GROVE VILLAGE	047	DU PAGE COUNTY
035	DES PLAINES CITY MOUNT PROSPECT VILLAGE	048	028* CHICAGO CITY
036	HARWOOD HEIGHTS VILLAGE NILES VILLAGE NORRIDGE VILLAGE PARK RIDGE CITY ROSEMONT VILLAGE SCHILLER PARK VILLAGE	049	OAK BROOK VILLAGE OAKBROOK TERRACE CITY VILLA PARK VILLAGE ELMHURST CITY LOMBARD VILLAGE
037	HOFFMAN ESTATES VILLAGE ROLLING MEADOWS CITY SCHAUMBURG VILLAGE	050	ADDISON VILLAGE WOOD DALE CITY CAROL STREAM VILLAGE GLENDALE HEIGHTS VILLAGE ITASCA VILLAGE ROSELLE VILLAGE BENSENVILLE VILLAGE BLOOMINGDALE VILLAGE
038	BELLWOOD VILLAGE BERKELEY VILLAGE FRANKLIN PARK VILLAGE MAYWOOD VILLAGE MELROSE PARK VILLAGE NORTHLAKE CITY STONE PARK VILLAGE	051	BURR RIDGE VILLAGE WILLOWBROOK VILLAGE WOODRIDGE VILLAGE DOWNERS GROVE VILLAGE HINSDALE VILLAGE LISLE VILLAGE WESTMONT VILLAGE CLARENDON HILLS VILLAGE DARIEN CITY
		052	WARRENVILLE CITY WEST CHICAGO CITY WHEATON CITY WINFIELD VILLAGE GLEN ELLYN VILLAGE NAPERVILLE CITY
		053	BALANCE OF COUNTY
		054	KANE COUNTY
		055	BATAVIA CITY SUGAR GROVE VILLAGE VALLEY VIEW VILLAGE GENEVA CITY MONTGOMERY VILLAGE NORTH AURORA VILLAGE ST. CHARLES CITY AURORA CITY
		056	LAKE COUNTY
		057	WAUKEGAN CITY WINTHROP HARBOR VILLAGE ZION CITY GURNEE VILLAGE NORTH CHICAGO CITY PARK CITY CITY WADSWORTH VILLAGE

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APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

LAKE COUNTY, ILL. (Cont.)	WINNEBAGO COUNTY	<u>KENTUCKY</u>
055 BANNOCKBURN VILLAGE LAKE BLUFF VILLAGE LAKE FOREST CITY LIBERTYVILLE VILLAGE LINCOLNSHIRE VILLAGE METTAWA VILLAGE RIVERWOODS VILLAGE VERNON HILLS VILLAGE DEERFIELD VILLAGE GREEN OAKS VILLAGE HIGHLAND PARK CITY HIGHWOOD CITY	002 ROCKFORD CITY 003* BALANCE OF COUNTY	CAMPBELL COUNTY 001* SILVER GROVE CITY SOUTHGATE CITY WILDER CITY WOODLAWN CITY BELLEVUE CITY COLD SPRING CITY CRESTVIEW CITY DAYTON CITY FORT THOMAS CITY HIGHLAND HEIGHTS CITY MELBOURNE CITY NEWPORT CITY
056 BALANCE OF COUNTY		981* BALANCE OF COUNTY
MADISON COUNTY		JEFFERSON COUNTY
015 ALTON CITY EAST ALTON VILLAGE GRANITE CITY CITY HARTFORD VILLAGE MADISON CITY PONTOON BEACH VILLAGE ROXANA VILLAGE SOUTH ROXANA VILLAGE VENICE CITY WOOD RIVER CITY	001 GARY CITY 002 HAMMOND CITY EAST CHICAGO CITY 003 BALANCE OF COUNTY	003 LOUISVILLE CITY 004* BALANCE OF COUNTY
016* BALANCE OF COUNTY		KENTON COUNTY
PEORIA COUNTY		001* BROMLEY CITY COVINGTON CITY CRESCENT PARK CITY CRESCENT SPRINGS CITY CRESTVIEW HILLS CITY EDGEWOOD CITY ELSMERE CITY ERLANGER CITY FAIRVIEW CITY FORT MITCHELL CITY FORT WRIGHT CITY INDEPENDENCE CITY KENTON VALE CITY LAKESIDE PARK CITY LUDLOW CITY PARK HILLS CITY RIDGEVIEW HEIGHTS CITY TAYLOR MILL CITY VILLA HILLS CITY
006 PEORIA CITY	006 SOUTH BEND CITY	981* BALANCE OF COUNTY
007* BALANCE OF COUNTY	007* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY	028 EVANSVILLE CITY	
987* MOLINE CITY ROCK ISLAND CITY	978* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
986* BALANCE OF COUNTY		
ST. CLAIR COUNTY	POLK COUNTY	
017 DUPO VILLAGE EAST CARONDELET VILLAGE EAST ST. LOUIS CITY FAIRMONT CITY VILLAGE NATIONAL CITY VILLAGE SAUGET VILLAGE WASHINGTON PARK VILLAGE ALORTON VILLAGE BROOKLYN VILLAGE CAHOKIA VILLAGE CENTREVILLE CITY	009 DES MOINES CITY 010* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
018* BALANCE OF COUNTY	SCOTT COUNTY	981* BALANCE OF COUNTY
WILL COUNTY	987* DAVENPORT CITY	
058 CREST HILL CITY JOLIET CITY LOCKPORT CITY ROCKDALE VILLAGE SHOREWOOD VILLAGE	986* BALANCE OF COUNTY	<u>LOUISIANA</u>
059 BALANCE OF COUNTY	KANSAS	BOSSIER PARISH
	SEDGWICK COUNTY	001* SHREVEPORT CITY
	005 WICHITA CITY	002* BALANCE OF COUNTY
	006* BALANCE OF COUNTY	CADDO PARISH
	SHAWNEE COUNTY	001* SHREVEPORT CITY
	015 TOPEKA CITY	002* BALANCE OF COUNTY
	016* BALANCE OF COUNTY	EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH
		015 BATON ROUGE CITY
		016 BALANCE OF COUNTY

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APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

JEFFERSON PARISH, LA.	WALDO COUNTY	BALTIMORE COUNTY (Cont.)
021 METAIRIE (CDP)	003* WINTERPORT TOWN	011 BALANCE OF COUNTY
022 RIVER RIDGE (CDP) JEFFERSON (CDP) KENNER CITY HARAHAN CITY	004* BALANCE OF COUNTY YORK COUNTY 006* OLD ORCHARD BEACH TOWN SACO CITY	MONTGOMERY COUNTY 015 BETHESDA (CDP) GLEN ECHO TOWN POTOMAC (CDP) CABIN JOHN-BROOKMONT (CDP)
023 MARRERO (CDP) GRETNA CITY HARVEY (CDP) TERRYTOWN (CDP) TIMBERLANE (CDP) WESTWEGO CITY ESTELLE (CDP)	968* KITTERY TOWN SOUTH BERWICK TOWN YORK TOWN BERWICK TOWN ELIOT TOWN	016 GAITHERSBURG CITY MONTGOMERY VILLAGE (CDP) NORTH BETHESDA (CDP) QUINCE ORCHARD (CDP) ROCKVILLE CITY GARRETT PARK TOWN GERMANTOWN (CDP)
024* BALANCE OF COUNTY	007* BALANCE OF COUNTY	017 NORTH KENSINGTON (CDP) SOUTH KENSINGTON (CDP) CALVERTON (CDP) COLESVILLE (CDP) WHEATON-GLENMONT (CDP) WHITE OAK (CDP) FAIRLAND (CDP) KENSINGTON TOWN
MAINE	MARYLAND	018 TAKOMA PARK CITY LANGLEY PARK (CDP) CHEVY CHASE (CDP) CHEVY CHASE SECTION FOUR TOWN CHEVY CHASE VILLAGE TOWN HILLANDALE (CDP) SILVER SPRING (CDP) SOMERSET TOWN
ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY	ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	019 BALANCE OF COUNTY
003* LISBON TOWN AUBURN CITY LEWISTON CITY	012 LINTHICUM (CDP) BROOKLYN PARK (CDP) FERNDALE (CDP) PUMPHREY (CDP) RIVIERA BEACH (CDP) SOUTH GATE (CDP) GLEN BURNIE (CDP) GREEN HAVEN (CDP) LAKE SHORE (CDP)	PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
004* BALANCE OF COUNTY	013 ANNAPOLIS CITY ARNOLD (CDP) BAY RIDGE (CDP) CAPE ST. CLAIRE (CDP) HIGHLAND BEACH TOWN LONDONTOWNE (CDP) MAYO (CDP) NAVAL ACADEMY (CDP) PAROLE (CDP) PASADENA (CDP) RIVA (CDP) SELBY-ON-THE-BAY (CDP) SEVERNA PARK (CDP)	020 COTTAGE CITY TOWN BLADENSBURG TOWN GLENARDEN TOWN TAKOMA PARK CITY UNIVERSITY PARK TOWN NEW CARROLLTON CITY NORTH BRENTWOOD TOWN MOUNT RAINIER CITY WOODLAWN (CDP) ADELPHI (CDP) DODGE PARK (CDP) EAST RIVERDALE (CDP) EDMONSTON TOWN BRENTWOOD TOWN CHEVERLY TOWN CHILLUM (CDP) COLLEGE PARK CITY BERWYN HEIGHTS TOWN COLMAR MANOR TOWN KENTLAND (CDP) LANDOVER (CDP) LANDOVER HILLS TOWN LANGLEY PARK (CDP) HILLANDALE (CDP) HYATTSVILLE CITY PALMER PARK (CDP) RIVERDALE TOWN
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	014 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
006* CUMBERLAND TOWN PORTLAND CITY CAPE ELIZABETH TOWN SCARBOROUGH TOWN SOUTH PORTLAND CITY WESTBROOK CITY WINDHAM TOWN YARMOUTH TOWN FALMOUTH TOWN FREEPORT TOWN GORHAM TOWN	007 ESSEX (CDP) MIDDLE RIVER (CDP) DUNDALK (CDP) EDGEMERE (CDP)	
007* BALANCE OF COUNTY	008 CARNEY (CDP) OVERLEA (CDP) PARKVILLE (CDP) PERRY HALL (CDP) ROSEDALE (CDP) ROSSVILLE (CDP)	
LINCOLN COUNTY	009 HAMPTON (CDP) LOCHEARN (CDP) PIKESVILLE (CDP) TOWSON (CDP)	
007* ENTIRE COUNTY	010 CATONSVILLE (CDP) LANSDOWNE-BALTIMORE HIGHLANDS MILFORD MILL (CDP) SECURITY (CDP) ARBUITUS (CDP)	
PENOBSCT COUNTY	BALTIMORE COUNTY	
003* BREWER CITY EDDINGTON TOWN GLENBURN TOWN HAMPDEN TOWN HERMON TOWN HOLDEN TOWN KENDUSKEAG TOWN OLD TOWN CITY ORONO TOWN ORRINGTON TOWN PENOBSCT INDIAN ISLAND VEAZIE TOWN BANGOR CITY	007 ESSEX (CDP) MIDDLE RIVER (CDP) DUNDALK (CDP) EDGEMERE (CDP)	
004* BALANCE OF COUNTY	008 CARNEY (CDP) OVERLEA (CDP) PARKVILLE (CDP) PERRY HALL (CDP) ROSEDALE (CDP) ROSSVILLE (CDP)	
SAGADAHOC COUNTY	009 HAMPTON (CDP) LOCHEARN (CDP) PIKESVILLE (CDP) TOWSON (CDP)	
007* ENTIRE COUNTY	010 CATONSVILLE (CDP) LANSDOWNE-BALTIMORE HIGHLANDS MILFORD MILL (CDP) SECURITY (CDP) ARBUITUS (CDP)	

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PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD. (Cont.)	BRISTOL COUNTY (Cont.)	HAMPSHIRE COUNTY
021 KETTERING (CDP) LANHAM-SEABROOK (CDP) LARGO (CDP) BOWIE CITY GLENN DALE (CDP) CALVERTON (CDP) BELTSVILLE (CDP) GOODARD (CDP) GREENBELT CITY	996* FALL RIVER CITY WESTPORT TOWN SWANSEA TOWN SOMERSET TOWN DIGHTON TOWN 029* BALANCE OF COUNTY ESSEX COUNTY	003* HATFIELD TOWN NORTHAMPTON CITY SOUTHAMPTON TOWN EASTHAMPTON TOWN 998* SOUTH HADLEY TOWN GRANBY TOWN HADLEY TOWN BELCHERTOWN TOWN
022 CORAL HILLS (CDP) GLASSMANOR (CDP) CARMODY HILLS-PEPPER MILL VILLAGE CAPITOL HEIGHTS TOWN FOREST HEIGHTS TOWN FORESTVILLE (CDP) FAIRMOUNT HEIGHTS TOWN SUITLAND-SILVER HILL (CDP) WALKER MILL (CDP) MARLOW HEIGHTS (CDP) SEAT PLEASANT CITY HILLCREST HEIGHTS (CDP)	010 LAWRENCE CITY HAVERHILL CITY 012 BEVERLY CITY TOPSFIELD TOWN PEABODY CITY SALEM CITY WENHAM TOWN MANCHESTER TOWN MARBLEHEAD TOWN HAMLTION TOWN MIDDLETON TOWN BOXFORD TOWN DANVERS TOWN	002* BALANCE OF COUNTY MIDDLESEX COUNTY 001* SHIRLEY TOWN TOWNSEND TOWN 005* MAYNARD TOWN STOW TOWN HUDSON TOWN MARLBOROUGH CITY HOPKINTON TOWN
023 CAMP SPRINGS (CDP) CLINTON (CDP) ANDREWS AFB (CDP) FRIENDLY (CDP) OXON HILL (CDP) TANTALLON (CDP) TEMPLE HILLS (CDP)	013 NAHANT TOWN SAUGUS TOWN SWAMPSMOTT TOWN LYNN CITY LYNNFIELD TOWN 995* ANDOVER TOWN GEORGETOWN TOWN GROVELAND TOWN MERRIMAC TOWN METHUEN TOWN NORTH ANDOVER TOWN SALISBURY TOWN WEST NEWBURY TOWN AMESBURY TOWN	009 WESTFORD TOWN TEWKSBURY TOWN BILLERICA TOWN CHELMSFORD TOWN 014 MELROSE CITY WAKEFIELD TOWN STONEHAM TOWN NORTH READING TOWN READING TOWN 015 LEXINGTON TOWN CARLISLE TOWN LINCOLN TOWN ACTON TOWN WILMINGTON TOWN WINCHESTER TOWN WOBURN CITY ARLINGTON TOWN BEDFORD TOWN BOXBOROUGH TOWN BURLINGTON TOWN CONCORD TOWN
024* BALANCE OF COUNTY	011* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
MASSACHUSETTS		
BERKSHIRE COUNTY		
001* CHESHIRE TOWN LENOX TOWN ADAMS TOWN DALTON TOWN LANESBOROUGH TOWN LEE TOWN STOCKBRIDGE TOWN PITTSTFIELD CITY	FRANKLIN COUNTY 002* ENTIRE COUNTY	
002* BALANCE OF COUNTY	HAMPDEN COUNTY	016 MEDFORD CITY MALDEN CITY EVERETT CITY
BRISTOL COUNTY	003* WEST SPRINGFIELD TOWN WESTFIELD CITY AGAWAM TOWN SOUTHWICK TOWN	019 SOMERVILLE CITY CAMBRIDGE CITY
027* EASTON TOWN	004 CHICOOPEE CITY HOLYOKE CITY SPRINGFIELD CITY	020 WATERTOWN TOWN BELMONT TOWN WALTHAM CITY
028* ACUSHNET TOWN DARTMOUTH TOWN FREETOWN TOWN NEW BEDFORD CITY FAIRHAVEN TOWN	005* BRIMFIELD TOWN HOLLAND TOWN WALES TOWN	021* NEWTON CITY WESTON TOWN
964* NORTH ATTLEBOROUGH TOWN SEEKONK TOWN ATTLEBORO CITY NORTON TOWN REHOBOTH TOWN	998* PALMER TOWN WILBRAHAM TOWN MONSON TOWN EAST LONGMEADOW TOWN HAMPDEN TOWN LONGMEADOW TOWN LUDLOW TOWN	022* FRAMINGHAM TOWN HOLLISTON TOWN ASHLAND TOWN NATICK TOWN SHERBORN TOWN SUDSBURY TOWN WAYLAND TOWN
	002* BALANCE OF COUNTY	

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

MIDDLESEX COUNTY, MASS. (Cont.)	WORCESTER COUNTY	KALAMAZOO COUNTY
997* DRACUT TOWN LOWELL CITY TYNGSBOROUGH TOWN	001* FITCHBURG CITY LUNENBURG TOWN WESTMINSTER TOWN LEOMINSTER CITY	025 KALAMAZOO CITY PORTAGE CITY
011* BALANCE OF COUNTY	006 PAXTON TOWN AUBURN TOWN WESTBOROUGH TOWN SHREWSBURY TOWN WEST BOYLSTON TOWN STERLING TOWN BERLIN TOWN BOYLSTON TOWN HOLDEN TOWN LEICESTER TOWN NORTHBOROUGH TOWN	026* BALANCE OF COUNTY
NORFOLK COUNTY	007 EAST BROOKFIELD TOWN BROOKFIELD TOWN CHARLTON TOWN OXFORD TOWN WEBSTER TOWN SUTTON TOWN SPENCER TOWN GRAFTON TOWN MILLBURY TOWN NORTH BROOKFIELD TOWN NORTHBRIDGE TOWN UPTON TOWN UXBRIDGE TOWN	KENT COUNTY
017* BROOKLINE TOWN	008 WORCESTER CITY	013 GRAND RAPIDS CITY
021* NEEDHAM TOWN WELLESLEY TOWN	965* MILLVILLE TOWN BLACKSTONE TOWN	014* EAST GRAND RAPIDS CITY GRANDVILLE CITY KENTWOOD CITY CASCADE TOWNSHIP WALKER CITY WYOMING CITY PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP
022* DOVER TOWN	998* WARREN TOWN	015 BALANCE OF COUNTY
024 RANDOLPH TOWN MILTON TOWN QUINCY CITY	005* BALANCE OF COUNTY	MACOMB COUNTY
025* BRAINTREE TOWN COHASSET TOWN WEYMOUTH TOWN	<u>MICHIGAN</u>	045 WARREN CITY CENTER LINE CITY
026* HOLBROOK TOWN	EATON COUNTY	046 EAST DETROIT CITY ROSEVILLE CITY ST. CLAIR SHORES CITY LAKE TOWNSHIP
027* AVON TOWN	018* LANSING CITY	047 FRASER CITY HARRISON TOWNSHIP MOUNT CLEMENS CITY CLINTON TOWNSHIP
964* PLAINVILLE TOWN	019* BALANCE OF COUNTY	048 STERLING HEIGHTS CITY
023 BALANCE OF COUNTY	GENESEE COUNTY	049 BALANCE OF COUNTY
PLYMOUTH COUNTY	021 FLINT CITY	OAKLAND COUNTY
025* NORWELL TOWN SCITUATE TOWN HINGHAM TOWN HULL TOWN	022 BURTON CITY GENESEE TOWNSHIP FLINT TOWNSHIP MOUNT MORRIS TOWNSHIP MOUNT MORRIS CITY	050 GROVELAND TOWNSHIP ADDISON TOWNSHIP BRANDON TOWNSHIP OXFORD TOWNSHIP HOLLY TOWNSHIP INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP OAKLAND TOWNSHIP ORION TOWNSHIP ROSE TOWNSHIP SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP
027* WEST BRIDgewater TOWN WHITMAN TOWN BROCKTON CITY HALIFAX TOWN BRIDgewater TOWN EAST BRIDgewater TOWN	023* BALANCE OF COUNTY	051 COMMERCE TOWNSHIP HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP LYON TOWNSHIP MILFORD TOWNSHIP NORTHVILLE CITY WALLED LAKE CITY WHITE LAKE TOWNSHIP WIXOM CITY NOVI TOWNSHIP SOUTH LYON CITY NOVI CITY
028* LAKEVILLE TOWN MARION TOWN MATTAPoisETT TOWN	018* LANSING CITY EAST LANSING CITY	053 AVON TOWNSHIP TROY CITY ROCHESTER CITY
029* CARVER TOWN MIDDLEBOROUGH TOWN PLYMOUTH TOWN PLYMPTON TOWN ROCHESTER TOWN WAREHAM TOWN	019* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
026* BALANCE OF COUNTY		
SUFFOLK COUNTY		
017* CHELSEA CITY REVERE CITY WINTHROP TOWN		
018 BALANCE OF COUNTY		

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

OAKLAND COUNTY, MICH. (Cont.)		WAYNE COUNTY (Cont.)	<u>MISSOURI</u>
054	BLOOMFIELD HILLS CITY BIRMINGHAM CITY SYLVAN LAKE CITY BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP ORCHARD LAKE VILLAGE CITY SOUTHFIELD TOWNSHIP WEST BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP	043 LINCOLN PARK CITY ALLEN PARK CITY MELVINDALE CITY RIVER ROUGE CITY WYANDOTTE CITY ECORSE CITY	CLAY COUNTY 008* KANSAS CITY CITY 011* BALANCE OF COUNTY
055	FARMINGTON CITY FARMINGTON HILLS CITY LATHRUP VILLAGE CITY SOUTHFIELD CITY	044 RIVERVIEW CITY FLAT ROCK CITY GIBRALTAR CITY BROWNSTOWN TOWNSHIP ROCKWOOD CITY SOUTHGATE CITY TRENTON CITY WOODHAVEN CITY GROSSE ILE TOWNSHIP	JACKSON COUNTY 008* KANSAS CITY CITY 009 INDEPENDENCE CITY
056	CLAWSON CITY HUNTINGTON WOODS CITY MADISON HEIGHTS CITY PLEASANT RIDGE CITY ROYAL OAK CITY	040 BALANCE OF COUNTY	010 BLUE SPRINGS CITY UNITY VILLAGE VILLAGE GRANDVIEW CITY GREENWOOD CITY LEE'S SUMMIT CITY RAYTOWN CITY
057	HAZEL PARK CITY BERKLEY CITY OAK PARK CITY ROYAL OAK TOWNSHIP FERNDALE CITY	<u>MINNESOTA</u> HENNEPIN COUNTY 011 MINNEAPOLIS CITY	012* BALANCE OF COUNTY
052	BALANCE OF COUNTY	012 CRYSTAL CITY BROOKLYN CENTER CITY GOLDEN VALLEY CITY ST. ANTHONY CITY NEW HOPE CITY ROBBINSDALE CITY	PLATTE COUNTY 008* KANSAS CITY CITY 011* BALANCE OF COUNTY
OTTAWA COUNTY	014* GEORGETOWN TOWNSHIP	013 EDEN PRAIRIE CITY MINNETONKA CITY BLOOMINGTON CITY	ST. LOUIS COUNTY
016	BALANCE OF COUNTY	014 ST. LOUIS PARK CITY EDINA CITY HOPKINS CITY RICHFIELD CITY	026 BERKELEY CITY BRIDGEON CITY CHAMP VILLAGE FLORISSANT CITY BLACK JACK CITY BRIDGETON TERRACE CITY HAZELWOOD CITY
WASHTENAW COUNTY	032 ANN ARBOR CITY	015 BALANCE OF COUNTY	027 BELLEFONTAINE NEIGHBORS CITY BEVERLY HILLS CITY CALVERTON PARK VILLAGE COUNTRY CLUB HILLS CITY FLORDELL HILLS CITY JENNINGS CITY VELDA VILLAGE HILLS VILLAGE FERGUSON CITY COOL VALLEY VILLAGE GLEN ECHO PARK VILLAGE MOLINE ACRES CITY UPLANDS PARK VILLAGE NORTHWOODS CITY PINE LAWN CITY RIVERVIEW VILLAGE KINLOCH CITY VELDA VILLAGE CITY WELLSTON CITY DELLWOOD CITY HILSDALE VILLAGE
033	BALANCE OF COUNTY	RAMSEY COUNTY 016 ST. PAUL CITY 017 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
WAYNE COUNTY	036 DETROIT CITY	ST. LOUIS COUNTY 992* DULUTH CITY	
037	GROSSE POINTE CITY GROSSE POINTE FARMS CITY GROSSE POINTE PARK CITY HIGHLAND PARK CITY HAMTRAMCK CITY GROSSE POINTE TOWNSHIP GROSSE POINTE WOODS CITY HARPER WOODS CITY	993* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
038	REDFORD TOWNSHIP DEARBORN CITY DEARBORN HEIGHTS CITY	<u>MISSISSIPPI</u> HINDS COUNTY 009* JACKSON CITY 010* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
039	LIVONIA CITY	RANKIN COUNTY 009* JACKSON CITY 010* BALANCE OF COUNTY	
041	WAYNE CITY GARDEN CITY CITY WESTLAND CITY INKSTER CITY		
042	ROMULUS CITY HURON TOWNSHIP SUMPTER TOWNSHIP TAYLOR CITY		

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO. (Cont.)

028 BEL-RIDGE VILLAGE
 BEL-NOR VILLAGE
 BELLERIVE VILLAGE
 EDMUNDSON VILLAGE
 BRECKENRIDGE HILLS VILLA
 CHARLACK CITY
 UNIVERSITY CITY CITY
 VINITA PARK CITY
 OVERLAND CITY
 PASADENA PARK VILLAGE
 PAGEDALE CITY
 PASADENA HILLS VILLAGE
 SCHUERMANN HEIGHTS VILLA
 ST. ANN CITY
 ST. JOHN CITY
 Sycamore Hills Village
 WOODSON TERRACE CITY
 OLIVETTE CITY
 HANLEY HILLS VILLAGE
 NORMANDY CITY
 GREENDALE CITY
 NORWOOD COURT VILLAGE
 VINITA TERRACE VILLAGE

029 BRENTWOOD CITY
 WARSON WOODS CITY
 FENTON CITY
 VALLEY PARK CITY
 TWIN OAKS VILLAGE
 SUNSET HILLS CITY
 PEERLESS PARK VILLAGE
 RICHMOND HEIGHTS CITY
 ROCK HILL CITY
 TOWN AND COUNTRY CITY
 OAKLAND CITY
 WEBSTER GROVES CITY
 WESTWOOD VILLAGE
 GLENDALE CITY
 FRONTENAC CITY
 GRANTWOOD TOWN
 CLAYTON CITY
 COUNTRY LIFE ACRES VILLAGE
 HUNTLIEGH CITY
 KIRKWOOD CITY
 LADUE CITY
 MAPLEWOOD CITY
 CRESTWOOD CITY
 CREVE COEUR CITY
 CRYSTAL LAKE PARK CITY
 DES PERES CITY

030 AFFTON (CDP)
 LAKESHIRE CITY
 LEMAY (CDP)
 ST. GEORGE CITY
 WILBUR PARK VILLAGE
 BELLA VILLA CITY
 CONCORD (CDP)
 MACKENZIE VILLAGE
 SHREWSBURY CITY
 MARLBOROUGH VILLAGE
 SAPPINTON (CDP)

031* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEBRASKA

DOUGLAS COUNTY
 006 OMAHA CITY
 984* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEVADA

CLARK COUNTY
 001 LAS VEGAS CITY
 002 BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CARROLL COUNTY
 001* JACKSON TOWN
 ALBANY TOWN
 HALE'S LOCATION
 BARTLETT TOWN
 EATON TOWN
 CHATHAM TOWN
 MADISON TOWN
 CONWAY TOWN
 HART'S LOCATION

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

GRAFTON COUNTY

005* ALEXANDRIA TOWN
 ASHLAND TOWN
 HEBRON TOWN
 HOLDerness TOWN
 BRIDGEWATER TOWN
 BRISTOL TOWN

001* BALANCE OF COUNTY

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

003 AMHERST TOWN
 HUDSON TOWN
 MILFORD TOWN
 NASHUA CITY
 MERRIMACK TOWN

004* MANCHESTER CITY
 BEDFORD TOWN
 GOFFSTOWN TOWN

006* LITCHFIELD TOWN

997* PELHAM TOWN

002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

MERRIMACK COUNTY

004* ALLENSTOWN TOWN
 PEMBROKE TOWN
 HOOKSETT TOWN

MERRIMACK COUNTY (Cont.)

006* LOUDON TOWN
 PITTSFIELD TOWN
 CONCORD CITY
 BOW TOWN
 DUNBARTON TOWN
 EPSOM TOWN
 CHICHESTER TOWN

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

004* LONDONDERRY TOWN
 DERRY TOWN

968* NEWFIELDS TOWN
 HAMPTON TOWN
 NEW CASTLE TOWN
 NEWMARKET TOWN
 NORTH HAMPTON TOWN
 NEWINGTON TOWN
 GREENLAND TOWN
 PORTSMOUTH CITY
 RYE TOWN

995* ATKINSON TOWN
 HAMPSTEAD TOWN
 SALEM TOWN
 WINDHAM TOWN
 PLAISTOW TOWN
 NEWTON TOWN
 KINGSTON TOWN

006* BALANCE OF COUNTY

STRAFFORD COUNTY

968* DURHAM TOWN
 FARMINGTON TOWN
 LEE TOWN
 BARRINGTON TOWN
 DOVER CITY
 MADBURY TOWN
 ROLLINSFORD TOWN
 SOMERSWORTH CITY
 ROCHESTER CITY

005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

BERGEN COUNTY

005 TETERBoro BOROUGH
 WALLINGTON BOROUGH
 WOOD-RIDGE BOROUGH
 SOUTH HACKENSACK TOWNSHIP
 EAST RUTHERFORD BOROUGH
 HASBROUCK HEIGHTS BOROUGH
 LITTLE FERRY BOROUGH
 CARLSTADT BOROUGH
 RUTHERFORD BOROUGH
 LYNDHURST TOWNSHIP
 MOONACHIE BOROUGH
 NORTH ARLINGTON BOROUGH

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

BERGEN COUNTY, N.J. (Cont.)		BURLINGTON COUNTY	ESSEX COUNTY (Cont.)
006	CLIFFSIDE PARK BOROUGH EDGEWATER BOROUGH FAIRVIEW BOROUGH LEONIA BOROUGH RIDGEFIELD PARK VILLAGE PALISADES PARK BOROUGH RIDGEFIELD BOROUGH FORT LEE BOROUGH	045 FIELDSBORO BOROUGH DELRAN TOWNSHIP FLORENCE TOWNSHIP BEVERLY CITY BORDENTOWN CITY BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP PALMYRA BOROUGH RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP RIVERTON BOROUGH BURLINGTON CITY BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP DELANCO TOWNSHIP EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	016 IRVINGTON TOWN MAPLEWOOD TOWNSHIP SOUTH ORANGE VILLAGE TOWNSHIP
007	ELMWOOD PARK BOROUGH FAIR LAWN BOROUGH GARFIELD CITY PARAMUS BOROUGH RIVER EDGE BOROUGH ROCHELLE PARK TOWNSHIP SADDLE BROOK TOWNSHIP MAYWOOD BOROUGH NEW MILFORD BOROUGH LODI BOROUGH ORADELL BOROUGH	046 EYESHAM TOWNSHIP MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH MEDFORD TOWNSHIP MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	017 BALANCE OF COUNTY HUDSON COUNTY 010 JERSEY CITY CITY
008	NORTHVALE BOROUGH PARK RIDGE BOROUGH NORWOOD BOROUGH OLD TAPPAN BOROUGH HAWORTH BOROUGH HILLSDALE BOROUGH HARRINGTON PARK BOROUGH MONTVALE BOROUGH RIVER VALE TOWNSHIP WOODCLIFF LAKE BOROUGH ROCKLEIGH BOROUGH TENAFLY BOROUGH WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP WESTWOOD BOROUGH BERGENFIELD BOROUGH CLOSTER BOROUGH CRESSKILL BOROUGH DEMAREST BOROUGH ALPINE BOROUGH DUMONT BOROUGH EMERSON BOROUGH ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS BOROUGH	047 BALANCE OF COUNTY CAMDEN COUNTY 041 PENNSAUKEN TOWNSHIP CAMDEN CITY MERCHANTVILLE BOROUGH	011 NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP UNION CITY CITY HOBOKEN CITY WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP WEST NEW YORK TOWN GUTTENBERG TOWN
009	FRANKLIN LAKES BOROUGH UPPER SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH HO-HO-KUS BOROUGH WALDWICK BOROUGH WYCKOFF TOWNSHIP MAHWAH TOWNSHIP GLEN ROCK BOROUGH MIDLAND PARK BOROUGH OAKLAND BOROUGH RAMSEY BOROUGH RIDGEWOOD VILLAGE SADDLE RIVER BOROUGH ALLENDALE BOROUGH	042 WOODLYNNE BOROUGH COLLINGWOOD BOROUGH HADDON TOWNSHIP CHERRY HILL TOWNSHIP 043 AUDUBON BOROUGH AUDUBON PARK BOROUGH BARRINGTON BOROUGH MAGNOLIA BOROUGH MOUNT EPHRAIM BOROUGH BELLMAWR BOROUGH BROOKLAWN BOROUGH GLOUCESTER CITY CITY HADDON HEIGHTS BOROUGH TAVISTOCK BOROUGH RUNNEMEDE BOROUGH SOMERDALE BOROUGH HADDONFIELD BOROUGH OAKLYN BOROUGH LAWNSIDE BOROUGH	012 BALANCE OF COUNTY MERCER COUNTY 048 TRENTON CITY HAMILTON TOWNSHIP LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP
004	BALANCE OF COUNTY	044 BALANCE OF COUNTY ESSEX COUNTY 013 NEWARK CITY	049 BALANCE OF COUNTY MIDDLESEX COUNTY 028 NEW BRUNSWICK CITY PERTH AMBOY CITY SAYREVILLE BOROUGH
		014 BLOOMFIELD TOWN BELLEVILLE TOWN GLEN RIDGE BOROUGH MONTCLAIR TOWN NUTLEY TOWN	030 SOUTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH EDISON TOWNSHIP METUCHEN BOROUGH DUNELLEN BOROUGH MIDDLESEX BOROUGH PISCATAWAY TOWNSHIP
		015 EAST ORANGE CITY WEST ORANGE TOWN ORANGE CITY	031 SPOTSWOOD BOROUGH MONROE TOWNSHIP JAMESBURG BOROUGH SOUTH BRUNSWICK TOWNSHIP PLAINSBORO TOWNSHIP CRANBURY TOWNSHIP HELMETTA BOROUGH OLD BRIDGE TOWNSHIP
			029 BALANCE OF COUNTY MONMOUTH COUNTY 032 KEANSBURG BOROUGH MATAWAN BOROUGH HOLMDEL TOWNSHIP KEYPORT BOROUGH MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP UNION BEACH BOROUGH ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS BOROUGH ABERDEEN TOWNSHIP HIGHLANDS BOROUGH HAZLET TOWNSHIP

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N.J. (Cont.)		MORRIS COUNTY (Cont.)	<u>NEW MEXICO</u>
034	SEA GIRT BOROUGH DEAL BOROUGH BRIELLE BOROUGH SPRING LAKE HEIGHTS BOROUGH WALL TOWNSHIP ASBURY PARK CITY BRADLEY BEACH BOROUGH ALLENHURST BOROUGH NEPTUNE CITY BOROUGH SOUTH BELMAR BOROUGH SPRING LAKE BOROUGH BELMAR BOROUGH AVON-BY-THE-SEA BOROUGH OCEAN TOWNSHIP INTERLAKEN BOROUGH NEPTUNE TOWNSHIP MANASQUAN BOROUGH LOCH ARBOUR VILLAGE	018 BALANCE OF COUNTY OCEAN COUNTY 036 ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH DOVER TOWNSHIP LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP LAVALLETTE BOROUGH MANTOLOKING BOROUGH POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH BRICK TOWNSHIP BAY HEAD BOROUGH	BERNALILLO COUNTY 004 ALBUQUERQUE CITY 005* BALANCE OF COUNTY <u>NEW YORK</u> ALBANY COUNTY 005 ALBANY CITY 006* BALANCE OF COUNTY BROOME COUNTY
035	FARMINGDALE BOROUGH FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP COLTS NECK TOWNSHIP MANALAPAN TOWNSHIP ENGLISHTOWN BOROUGH FREEHOLD BOROUGH ALLENTOWN BOROUGH ROOSEVELT BOROUGH MARLBORO TOWNSHIP MILLSTONE TOWNSHIP UPPER FREEHOLD TOWNSHIP HOWELL TOWNSHIP	029 BALANCE OF COUNTY PASSAIC COUNTY 001 PATERSON CITY 002 CLIFTON CITY PASSAIC CITY 003 BALANCE OF COUNTY SOMERSET COUNTY 026 PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUGH BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP BERNARDS TOWNSHIP BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH FAR HILLS BOROUGH GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP WARREN TOWNSHIP WATCHUNG BOROUGH	029 BINGHAMTON CITY ENDICOTT VILLAGE JOHNSON CITY VILLAGE ENDWELL (CDP) 973* BALANCE OF COUNTY ERIE COUNTY 022 BUFFALO CITY 023 CHEEKTONWAGA (CDP) WEST SENECA (CDP) WILLIAMSVILLE VILLAGE DEPEW VILLAGE LANCASTER VILLAGE SLOAN VILLAGE
033	BALANCE OF COUNTY	024* KENMORE VILLAGE TONAWANDA (CDP) TONAWANDA CITY 025* BALANCE OF COUNTY	MONROE COUNTY 019 ROCHESTER CITY 020* BALANCE OF COUNTY
MORRIS COUNTY			NASSAU COUNTY
019	MORRIS TOWNSHIP MORRISTOWN TOWN PASSAIC TOWNSHIP HARDING TOWNSHIP MADISON BOROUGH MENDHAM BOROUGH MENDHAM TOWNSHIP MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH CHATHAM BOROUGH CHATHAM TOWNSHIP FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	027 BALANCE OF COUNTY UNION COUNTY 023 LINDEN CITY UNION TOWNSHIP ROSELLE BOROUGH ROSELLE PARK BOROUGH KENILWORTH BOROUGH HILLSIDE TOWNSHIP	044 MINEOLA VILLAGE NEW CASSEL (CDP) HERRICKS (CDP) WESTBURY VILLAGE WILLISTON PARK VILLAGE NEW HYDE PARK VILLAGE NORTH NEW HYDE PARK (CDP) EAST WILLISTON VILLAGE GARDEN CITY PARK (CDP) CARLE PLACE (CDP)
020	MINE HILL TOWNSHIP DOVER TOWN RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP CHESTER TOWNSHIP NETCONG BOROUGH MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP CHESTER BOROUGH VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	024 CLARK TOWNSHIP CRANFORD TOWNSHIP GARWOOD BOROUGH SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP RAHWAY CITY WINFIELD TOWNSHIP MOUNTAINSIDE BOROUGH	045 MALVERNE VILLAGE FLORAL PARK VILLAGE LYNBROOK VILLAGE GARDEN CITY VILLAGE ELMONT (CDP) STEWART MANOR VILLAGE BELLEROSE VILLAGE NORTH VALLEY STREAM (CDP) SOUTH FLORAL PARK VILLAGE VALLEY STREAM VILLAGE FRANKLIN SQUARE (CDP)
021	JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP ROCKAWAY BOROUGH LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP WHARTON BOROUGH ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP KINNELON BOROUGH DENVILLE TOWNSHIP BUTLER BOROUGH RIVERDALE BOROUGH	025 NEW PROVIDENCE BOROUGH FANWOOD BOROUGH BERKELEY HEIGHTS TOWNSHIP PLAINFIELD CITY SCOTCH PLAINS TOWNSHIP SUMMIT CITY 022 BALANCE OF COUNTY	

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

NASSAU COUNTY, N.Y. (Cont.)	ONEIDA COUNTY (Cont.)	SUFFOLK COUNTY (Cont.)
046 HEWLETT (CDP) LONG BEACH CITY SOUTH VALLEY STREAM (CDP) WOODMORE (CDP) WOODSBURGH VILLAGE ISLAND PARK VILLAGE INWOOD (CDP) LAWRENCE VILLAGE ATLANTIC BEACH VILLAGE HEWLETT BAY PARK VILLAGE CEDARHURST VILLAGE HEWLETT NECK VILLAGE HEWLETT HARBOR VILLAGE EAST ROCKAWAY VILLAGE	013* BALANCE OF COUNTY ONONDAGA COUNTY 014 SYRACUSE CITY 015 BALANCE OF COUNTY RENSSELAER COUNTY 007* TROY CITY 006* BALANCE OF COUNTY SCHENECTADY COUNTY	059 NORTH GREAT RIVER (CDP) NORTH BAY SHORE (CDP) BRENTWOOD (CDP) CENTRAL ISLIP (CDP)
047 WEST HEMPSTEAD (CDP) BALDWIN (CDP) LAKEVIEW (CDP) OCEANSIDE (CDP) ROCKVILLE CENTRE VILLAGE	007* SCHENECTADY CITY 008* BALANCE OF COUNTY SUFFOLK COUNTY	060 ISLIP TERRACE (CDP) OAKDALE (CDP) EAST ISLIP (CDP) ISLIP (CDP) OCEAN BEACH VILLAGE BRIGHTWATERS VILLAGE SALTAIRE VILLAGE SAYVILLE (CDP) BAY SHORE (CDP) BAYPORT (CDP) WEST BAY SHORE (CDP) WEST ISLIP (CDP) WEST SAYVILLE (CDP)
048 FREEPORT VILLAGE UNIONDALE (CDP) ROOSEVELT (CDP) HEMPSTEAD VILLAGE	054 LLOYD HARBOR VILLAGE HUNTINGTON BAY VILLAGE HUNTINGTON STATION (CDP) CENTERPORT (CDP) HUNTINGTON (CDP) COLD SPRING HARBOR (CDP) GREENLAWN (CDP) SOUTH HUNTINGTON (CDP) WEST HILLS (CDP)	061 BOHEMIA (CDP) CENTEREACH (CDP) SELDEN (CDP) HOLTSVILLE (CDP) LAKE GROVE VILLAGE HOLBROOK (CDP) PORT JEFFERSON STATION (CDP) FARMINGVILLE (CDP) LAKE RONKONKOMA (CDP)
049 LEVITTOWN (CDP) EAST MEADOW (CDP) SOUTH WESTBURY (CDP)	055 NORTHPORT VILLAGE EAST NORTHPORT (CDP) FORT SALONGA (CDP) EATONS NECK (CDP) ELWOOD (CDP) COMMACK (CDP) MELVILLE (CDP) DIX HILLS (CDP) ASHAROKEN VILLAGE	062 ROCKY POINT (CDP) PATCHOGUE VILLAGE BELLPORT VILLAGE SOUND BEACH (CDP) MILLER PLACE (CDP) MOUNT SINAI (GDP) NORTH BELLPORT (CDP) NORTH PATCHOGUE (CDP) CORAM (CDP) EAST PATCHOGUE (CDP) MEDFORD (CDP)
050 NORTH MERRICK (CDP) NORTH WANTAGH (CDP) SEAFORD (CDP) MERRICK (CDP) BELLMORE (CDP) WANTAGH (CDP) NORTH BELLMORE (CDP)	056 AMITYVILLE VILLAGE COPIAQUE (CDP) DEER PARK (CDP) WYANDANCH (CDP) NORTH LINDENHURST (CDP) NORTH AMITYVILLE (CDP) EAST FARMINGDALE (CDP)	063 BALANCE OF COUNTY WESTCHESTER COUNTY
051 WOODBURY (CDP) FARMINGDALE VILLAGE HICKSVILLE (CDP) JERICHO (CDP) SYOSSET (CDP) BETHPAGE (CDP) LOCUST GROVE (CDP) OLD BETHPAGE (CDP) PLAINEDGE (CDP) PLAINVIEW (CDP)	057 BABYLON VILLAGE WEST BABYLON (CDP) LINDENHURST VILLAGE NORTH BABYLON (CDP)	041 YONKERS CITY
052 WEST AMITYVILLE (CDP) MASSAPEQUA PARK VILLAGE EAST MASSAPEQUA (CDP) MASSAPEQUA (CDP) SOUTH FARMINGDALE (CDP) NORTH MASSAPEQUA (CDP)	058 OLD FIELD VILLAGE HAUPPAUGE (CDP) HEAD OF THE HARBOR VILLAGE BELLE TERRE VILLAGE SMITHSTOWN (CDP) SETAUKEET-EAST SETAUKEET (CDP) PORT JEFFERSON VILLAGE VILLAGE OF THE BRANCH VILLAGE POQUOTT VILLAGE NESCONSET (CDP) NISSEQUOOG VILLAGE KINGS PARK (CDP) ST. JAMES (CDP) STONY BROOK (CDP)	042 MAMARONECK VILLAGE EASTCHESTER (CDP) LARCHMONT VILLAGE RYE CITY PELHAM VILLAGE NEW ROCHELLE CITY PELHAM MANOR VILLAGE TUCKAHOE VILLAGE MOUNT VERNON CITY BRONXVILLE VILLAGE
053 BALANCE OF COUNTY NIAGARA COUNTY	024* NORTH TONAWANDA CITY 025* BALANCE OF COUNTY	043 DOBBS FERRY VILLAGE ARDSLEY VILLAGE HARRISON VILLAGE HARTSDALE (CDP) HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON VILLAGE IRVINGTON VILLAGE SCARSDALE VILLAGE TARRYTOWN VILLAGE WHITE PLAINS CITY GREENVILLE (CDP)
012 UTICA CITY ROME CITY		

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y. (Cont.)	CUYAHOGA COUNTY (Cont.)	HAMILTON COUNTY (Cont.)
040* BALANCE OF COUNTY	009 LAKEWOOD CITY FAIRVIEW PARK CITY ROCKY RIVER CITY	051 LINCOLN HEIGHTS CITY GLENDALE VILLAGE WYOMING CITY FAIRFAX VILLAGE GREENHILLS CITY GOLF MANOR CITY DEER PARK CITY AMBERLEY VILLAGE BLUE ASH CITY READING CITY WOODLAWN VILLAGE
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>		LOCKLAND CITY MADEIRA CITY MARIEMONT VILLAGE MONTGOMERY CITY KENWOOD (CDP) THE VILLAGE OF INDIAN HILL CITY
CUMBERLAND COUNTY	010 MIDDLEBURG HEIGHTS CITY BROADVIEW HEIGHTS CITY BROOK PARK CITY STRONGSVILLE CITY NORTH ROYALTON CITY SEVEN HILLS CITY	SPRINGDALE CITY TERRACE PARK VILLAGE FOREST PARK CITY EVENDALE VILLAGE SHARONVILLE CITY SILVERTON CITY
030 BONNIE DOONE (CDP) SPRING LAKE TOWN FORT BRAGG (CDP) FAYETTEVILLE CITY	011 BROOKLYN CITY PARMA CITY PARMA HEIGHTS CITY BROOKLYN HEIGHTS VILLAGE	052 BALANCE OF COUNTY
031 BALANCE OF COUNTY	012 BEDFORD CITY WARRENSVILLE HEIGHTS CITY NEWBURGH HEIGHTS VILLAGE NORTH RANDALL VILLAGE BEDFORD HEIGHTS CITY CUYAHOGA HEIGHTS VILLAGE GARFIELD HEIGHTS CITY MAPLE HEIGHTS CITY	LORAIN COUNTY
DAVIDSON COUNTY	013 EAST CLEVELAND CITY SHAKER HEIGHTS CITY CLEVELAND HEIGHTS CITY	006 ELYRIA CITY LORAIN CITY
009* HIGH POINT CITY	014 RICHMOND HEIGHTS CITY EUCLID CITY UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS CITY SOUTH EUCLID CITY	007 BALANCE OF COUNTY
011* BALANCE OF COUNTY	015 BALANCE OF COUNTY	LUCAS COUNTY
DURHAM COUNTY	FAIRFIELD COUNTY	002 TOLEDO CITY
013 DURHAM CITY	040* COLUMBUS CITY	003* BALANCE OF COUNTY
014* BALANCE OF COUNTY	042* BALANCE OF COUNTY	MAHONING COUNTY
FORSYTH COUNTY	FRANKLIN COUNTY	019* YOUNGSTOWN CITY
007 WINSTON- ALEM CITY	040* COLUMBUS CITY	021 BALANCE OF COUNTY
008* BALANCE OF COUNTY	041 BALANCE OF COUNTY	MONTGOMERY COUNTY
GASTON COUNTY	HAMILTON COUNTY	044 DAYTON CITY
035* GASTONIA CITY	050 CINCINNATI CITY	045 KETTERING CITY CENTERVILLE CITY MORaine CITY OAKWOOD CITY MIAMISBURG CITY WEST CARROLLTON CITY WOODBOURNE-HYDE PARK (CDP)
037 BALANCE OF COUNTY	040* COLUMBUS CITY	046 BALANCE OF COUNTY
GUILFORD COUNTY	FRANKLIN COUNTY	STARK COUNTY
009* HIGH POINT CITY GREENSBORO CITY	041 BALANCE OF COUNTY	026 NORTH CANTON CITY CANTON CITY
010* BALANCE OF COUNTY	HAMILTON COUNTY	027* BALANCE OF COUNTY
MECKLENBURG COUNTY	050 CINCINNATI CITY	
035* CHARLOTTE CITY	040* COLUMBUS CITY	
036* BALANCE OF COUNTY	041 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
RANDOLPH COUNTY	040* COLUMBUS CITY	
009* HIGH POINT CITY	041 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
011* BALANCE OF COUNTY	HAMILTON COUNTY	
WAKE COUNTY	050 CINCINNATI CITY	
015 RALEIGH CITY	040* COLUMBUS CITY	
016 BALANCE OF COUNTY	041 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
<u>OHIO</u>	040* COLUMBUS CITY	
CUYAHOGA COUNTY	041 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
008 CLEVELAND CITY	040* COLUMBUS CITY	

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

022 AKRON CITY
 023 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 TRUMBULL COUNTY
 019* WARREN CITY
 YOUNGSTOWN CITY
 020 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OKLAHOMA

CANADIAN COUNTY
 009* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY
 012* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 CLEVELAND COUNTY
 009* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY
 011 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 MCCLAIN COUNTY
 009* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY
 012* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 OKLAHOMA COUNTY
 009* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY
 010 BALANCE OF COUNTY

OSAGE COUNTY
 004* TULSA CITY
 005* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 POTAWATOMIE COUNTY
 009* OKLAHOMA CITY CITY
 012* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 TULSA COUNTY
 004* TULSA CITY
 005* BALANCE OF COUNTY

OREGON

CLACKAMAS COUNTY
 002* PORTLAND CITY
 005 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 LANE COUNTY
 008 SPRINGFIELD CITY
 EUGENE CITY
 009 BALANCE OF COUNTY

MULTNOMAH COUNTY

002* PORTLAND CITY
 003 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 WASHINGTON COUNTY
 002* PORTLAND CITY
 004 BALANCE OF COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY
 022 PITTSBURGH CITY
 023 MOUNT OLIVER BOROUGH
 BLAWNOX BOROUGH
 VERONA BOROUGH
 PLUM BOROUGH
 SHARPSBURG BOROUGH
 SPRINGDALE BOROUGH
 SPRINGDALE TOWNSHIP
 TARENTUM BOROUGH
 ASPINWALL BOROUGH
 HARMAR TOWNSHIP
 O'HARA TOWNSHIP
 FOX CHAPEL BOROUGH
 FRAZER TOWNSHIP
 FAWN TOWNSHIP
 OAKMONT BOROUGH
 BRACKENRIDGE BOROUGH
 CHESWICK BOROUGH
 ETNA BOROUGH
 EAST DEER TOWNSHIP
 HARRISON TOWNSHIP

024 EAST PITTSBURGH BOROUGH
 WILMEROING BOROUGH
 WILKINS TOWNSHIP
 TRAFFORD BOROUGH
 TURTLE CREEK BOROUGH
 WILKINSBURG BOROUGH
 EDGEWOOD BOROUGH
 EAST MCKEESPORT BOROUGH
 WALL BOROUGH
 PENN HILLS TOWNSHIP
 PITCAIRN BOROUGH
 CHALFANT BOROUGH
 CHURCHILL BOROUGH
 MONROEVILLE BOROUGH
 NORTH BRADDOCK BOROUGH
 FOREST HILLS BOROUGH
 NORTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP

ALLEGHENY COUNTY (Cont.)

025 WHITE OAK BOROUGH
 VERSAILLES BOROUGH
 WHITAKER BOROUGH
 WEST MIFFLIN BOROUGH
 RANKIN BOROUGH
 WEST HOMESTEAD BOROUGH
 LINCOLN BOROUGH
 MCKEESPORT CITY
 MUNHALL BOROUGH
 PORT VUE BOROUGH
 DUQUESNE CITY
 ELIZABETH BOROUGH
 ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP
 FORWARD TOWNSHIP
 DRAVOSBURG BOROUGH
 GLASSPORT BOROUGH
 HOMESTEAD BOROUGH
 CLAIRTON CITY
 BRADDOCK BOROUGH
 BRADDOCK HILLS BOROUGH
 SWISSVALE BOROUGH
 SOUTH VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP
 WEST ELIZABETH BOROUGH
 LIBERTY BOROUGH

026 WHITEHALL BOROUGH
 UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP
 HEIDELBERG BOROUGH
 CASTLE SHANNON BOROUGH
 DORMONT BOROUGH
 BRENTWOOD BOROUGH
 SCOTT TOWNSHIP
 BALDWIN TOWNSHIP
 BETHEL PARK BOROUGH
 BALDWIN BOROUGH
 MOUNT LEBANON TOWNSHIP
 SOUTH PARK TOWNSHIP
 JEFFERSON BOROUGH
 GREEN TREE BOROUGH
 PLEASANT HILLS BOROUGH

027 RICHLAND TOWNSHIP
 INDIANA TOWNSHIP
 MCCANDLESS TOWNSHIP
 SHALER TOWNSHIP
 MILLVALE BOROUGH
 WEST DEER TOWNSHIP
 WEST VIEW BOROUGH
 ROSS TOWNSHIP
 HAMPTON TOWNSHIP
 RESERVE TOWNSHIP

028 BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

BERKS COUNTY, PA.	CAMBRIA COUNTY	CHESTER COUNTY (Cont.)
047 ROBESON TOWNSHIP WEST READING BOROUGH SPRING TOWNSHIP ST. LAWRENCE BOROUGH SINKING SPRING BOROUGH SHILLINGTON BOROUGH READING CITY WEST LAWN BOROUGH MUHLENBERG TOWNSHIP WYOMISSING BOROUGH WYOMISSING HILLS BOROUGH MOUNT PENN BOROUGH MOHNTON BOROUGH TEMPLE BOROUGH KENHORST BOROUGH LAURELDALE BOROUGH LOWER ALSACE TOWNSHIP ALSACE TOWNSHIP BIRDSBORO BOROUGH CUMRU TOWNSHIP EXETER TOWNSHIP BERN TOWNSHIP	032 ADAMS TOWNSHIP MIDDLE TAYLOR TOWNSHIP BROWNSTOWN BOROUGH EAST CONEMAUGH BOROUGH DALE BOROUGH EAST TAYLOR TOWNSHIP DAISYTOWN BOROUGH EHRENFELD BOROUGH FERNDALE BOROUGH CROYLE TOWNSHIP WESTMONT BOROUGH RICHLAND TOWNSHIP LORAIN BOROUGH LOWER YODER TOWNSHIP SCALP LEVEL BOROUGH SOUTH FORK BOROUGH SOUTHMONT BOROUGH STONYCREEK TOWNSHIP SUMMERHILL TOWNSHIP UPPER YODER TOWNSHIP WEST TAYLOR TOWNSHIP JOHNSTOWN CITY FRANKLIN BOROUGH GEISTOWN BOROUGH CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP	067 BALANCE OF COUNTY CUMBERLAND COUNTY
048 BALANCE OF COUNTY	033* BALANCE OF COUNTY	041 CAMP HILL BOROUGH EAST PENNSBORO TOWNSHIP HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP LEMOYNE BOROUGH NEW CUMBERLAND BOROUGH SHIREMANSTOWN BOROUGH SILVER SPRING TOWNSHIP UPPER ALLEN TOWNSHIP WEST FAIRVIEW BOROUGH WORMLEYSBURG BOROUGH MECHANICSBURG BOROUGH MONROE TOWNSHIP LOWER ALLEN TOWNSHIP
BUCKS COUNTY	CHESTER COUNTY	042* BALANCE OF COUNTY DAUPHIN COUNTY
061 FALLS TOWNSHIP MORRISVILLE BOROUGH TULLYTOWN BOROUGH BRISTOL TOWNSHIP BRISTOL BOROUGH	065 WESTTOWN TOWNSHIP WILLISTOWN TOWNSHIP THORNbury TOWNSHIP TREDYFFRIN TOWNSHIP WEST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP EAST GOSHEN TOWNSHIP EAST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP EASTTOWN TOWNSHIP MALVERN BOROUGH BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP EAST BRADFORD TOWNSHIP WEST CHESTER BOROUGH	039 HARRISBURG CITY LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP PAXTANG BOROUGH PENBROOK BOROUGH SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP SWATARA TOWNSHIP
062 LANGHORNE MANOR BOROUGH MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP LOWER SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP PENNDL BOROUGH HULMEVILLE BOROUGH LANGHORNE BOROUGH BENSELEM TOWNSHIP UPPER SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	066 SPRING CITY BOROUGH EAST VINCENT TOWNSHIP ELYERSON BOROUGH HONEY BROOK BOROUGH HONEY BROOK TOWNSHIP NORTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP PHOENIXVILLE BOROUGH SCHUYLKILL TOWNSHIP SOUTH COVENTRY TOWNSHIP EAST PIKELAND TOWNSHIP EAST COVENTRY TOWNSHIP EAST NANTMEAL TOWNSHIP WEST PIKELAND TOWNSHIP WEST VINCENT TOWNSHIP WEST WHITELAND TOWNSHIP CHARLESTOWN TOWNSHIP DOWNTON BOROUGH EAST BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP EAST CALN TOWNSHIP WEST NANTMEAL TOWNSHIP UPPER UWCHLAN TOWNSHIP UWCHLAN TOWNSHIP WALLACE TOWNSHIP WARWICK TOWNSHIP WEST BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP WEST CALN TOWNSHIP	040 BALANCE OF COUNTY DELAWARE COUNTY
063 WARWICK TOWNSHIP YARDLEY BOROUGH DOYLESTOWN BOROUGH NORTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP WRIGTHSTOWN TOWNSHIP NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP NEW BRITAIN BOROUGH WARMINSTER TOWNSHIP BUCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP DOYLESTOWN TOWNSHIP LOWER MAKEFIELD TOWNSHIP IVYLAND BOROUGH NEWTOWN BOROUGH		051 EDDYSTONE BOROUGH PARKSIDE BOROUGH CHESTER CITY ASTON TOWNSHIP BROOKHAVEN BOROUGH CHESTER TOWNSHIP TRAINER BOROUGH UPPER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP MARCUS HOOK BOROUGH UPLAND BOROUGH LOWER CHICHESTER TOWNSHIP
064 BALANCE OF COUNTY		052 CHESTER HEIGHTS BOROUGH BETHEL TOWNSHIP BIRMINGHAM TOWNSHIP CONCORD TOWNSHIP MEDIA BOROUGH EDGMONT TOWNSHIP MARPLE TOWNSHIP MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP ROSE VALLEY BOROUGH THORNbury TOWNSHIP UPPER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP RADNOR TOWNSHIP NEWTOWN TOWNSHIP
		053 SWARTHMORE BOROUGH RUTLEDGE BOROUGH SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP RIDLEY TOWNSHIP HAVERFORD TOWNSHIP MORTON BOROUGH NETHER PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

DELAWARE COUNTY, PA. (Cont.)	MONTGOMERY COUNTY	WESTMORELAND COUNTY (Cont.)
054 EAST LANSDOWNE BOROUGH LANSDOWNE BOROUGH CLIFTON HEIGHTS BOROUGH MILLBOURNE BOROUGH UPPER DARBY TOWNSHIP	056 EAST NORRITON TOWNSHIP WHITPAIN TOWNSHIP WEST NORRITON TOWNSHIP PLYMOUTH TOWNSHIP NORRISTOWN BOROUGH WHITEMARSH TOWNSHIP	030 BALANCE OF COUNTY
055 BALANCE OF COUNTY	057 BRIDGEPORT BOROUGH CONSHOHOCKEN BOROUGH NARBERTH BOROUGH LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP UPPER MERION TOWNSHIP WEST CONSHOHOCKEN BOROUGH	YORK COUNTY
ERIE COUNTY		037 NORTH YORK BOROUGH WEST YORK BOROUGH YORK CITY SPRING GARDEN TOWNSHIP SPRINGETTSBURY TOWNSHIP WEST MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP
001 ERIE CITY		038* BALANCE OF COUNTY
002 BALANCE OF COUNTY		<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>
LACKAWANNA COUNTY	058 SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP UPPER DUBLIN TOWNSHIP CHELTENHAM TOWNSHIP ABINGTON TOWNSHIP AMBLER BOROUGH JENKINTOWN BOROUGH ROCKLEDGE BOROUGH	KENT COUNTY
009* SCRANTON CITY		002* WARWICK CITY
011* BALANCE OF COUNTY		005* EAST GREENWICH TOWN WEST WARWICK TOWN COVENTRY TOWN
LANCASTER COUNTY		967* BALANCE OF COUNTY
044 EAST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP EAST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP MANHEIM TOWNSHIP MILLERSVILLE BOROUGH WEST LAMPETER TOWNSHIP EAST PETERSBURG BOROUGH LANCASTER CITY LANCASTER TOWNSHIP	059 NORTH WALES BOROUGH UPPER MORELAND TOWNSHIP MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP UPPER GWYNEDD TOWNSHIP LOWER GWYNEDD TOWNSHIP LOWER MORELAND TOWNSHIP HATBORO BOROUGH HORSHAM TOWNSHIP BRYN ATHYN BOROUGH LANSDALE BOROUGH	NEWPORT COUNTY
045 ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP COLUMBIA BOROUGH MOUNTVILLE BOROUGH PENN TOWNSHIP ELIZABETHTOWN BOROUGH LITITZ BOROUGH MANHEIM BOROUGH MANOR TOWNSHIP CONOY TOWNSHIP EAST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP WARWICK TOWNSHIP RAPHO TOWNSHIP WEST HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP WEST DONEGAL TOWNSHIP MOUNT JOY BOROUGH MOUNT JOY TOWNSHIP MARIETTA BOROUGH	060 BALANCE OF COUNTY	005* JAMESTOWN TOWN
046 BALANCE OF COUNTY	049* EASTON CITY BETHLEHEM CITY	996* TIVERTON TOWN LITTLE COMPTON TOWN PORTSMOUTH TOWN
LEHIGH COUNTY	962* ROSETO BOROUGH LOWER MOUNT BETHEL TOWNSHIP UPPER MOUNT BETHEL TOWNSHIP WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP BANGOR BOROUGH PORTLAND BOROUGH EAST BANGOR BOROUGH	967* BALANCE OF COUNTY
049* BETHLEHEM CITY ALLENTOWN CITY	050* BALANCE OF COUNTY	PROVIDENCE COUNTY
050* BALANCE OF COUNTY	WESTMORELAND COUNTY	001 PROVIDENCE CITY
LUZERNE COUNTY	029 ADAMSBURG BOROUGH ARONA BOROUGH GREENSBURG CITY HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP HUNKER BOROUGH IRWIN BOROUGH JEANNETTE CITY MADISON BOROUGH MANOR BOROUGH NEW STANTON BOROUGH PENN BOROUGH NORTH HUNTINGDON TOWNSHIP NORTH IRWIN BOROUGH PENN TOWNSHIP SOUTH GREENSBURG BOROUGH YOUNGWOOD BOROUGH SOUTHWEST GREENSBURG BOROUGH TRAFFORD BOROUGH	002* PAWTUCKET CITY
009* WILKES-BARRE CITY HAZLETON CITY		003 EAST PROVIDENCE CITY CRANSTON CITY
010 BALANCE OF COUNTY		004 CENTRAL FALLS CITY WOONSOCKET CITY CUMBERLAND TOWN LINCOLN TOWN
		965* SCITUATE TOWN JOHNSTON TOWN SMITHFIELD TOWN BURRELLVILLE TOWN NORTH SMITHFIELD TOWN NORTH PROVIDENCE TOWN
		967* BALANCE OF COUNTY
		WASHINGTON COUNTY
		005* SOUTH KINGSTOWN TOWN NORTH KINGSTOWN TOWN NARRAGANSETT TOWN
		966* HOPKINTON TOWN WESTERLY TOWN
		967* BALANCE OF COUNTY

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: B Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group CodesSOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON COUNTY
 018 CHARLESTON CITY
 NORTH CHARLESTON CITY
 019 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 GREENVILLE COUNTY
 002* GREENVILLE CITY
 003* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 RICHLAND COUNTY
 012 COLUMBIA CITY
 013 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 SPARTANBURG COUNTY
 002* SPARTANBURG CITY
 004 BALANCE OF COUNTY

TENNESSEE

DAVIDSON COUNTY
 008 NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON
 007* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 HAMILTON COUNTY
 014 CHATTANOOGA CITY
 015* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 KNOX COUNTY
 020 KNOXVILLE CITY
 021 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 SHELBY COUNTY
 001 MEMPHIS CITY
 002* BALANCE OF COUNTY

TEXAS

BEXAR COUNTY
 040 SAN ANTONIO CITY
 042* LIVE OAK CITY
 UNIVERSAL CITY CITY
 CONVERSE CITY
 SELMA CITY
 041 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 COLLIN COUNTY
 013* DALLAS CITY
 022 BALANCE OF COUNTY

DALLAS COUNTY

013* DALLAS CITY
 014 GARLAND CITY
 015 IRVING CITY
 016 CEDAR HILL CITY
 DE SOTO CITY
 GRAND PRAIRIE CITY
 DUNCANVILLE CITY
 017 BALCH SPRINGS CITY
 MESQUITE CITY
 SEAGOVILLE CITY
 WILMER CITY
 SUNNYVALE TOWN
 HUTCHINS CITY
 LANCASTER CITY
 018 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 DENTON COUNTY
 013* DALLAS CITY
 023 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 EL PASO COUNTY
 032 EL PASO CITY
 971* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 FORT BEND COUNTY
 058* HOUSTON CITY
 063* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 HARRIS COUNTY
 058* HOUSTON CITY
 059 SOUTH HOUSTON CITY
 GALENA PARK CITY
 JACINTO CITY CITY
 PASADENA CITY
 060 SEABROOK CITY
 LOMAX CITY
 TAYLOR LAKE VILLAGE CITY
 SHOREACRES CITY
 MORGAN'S POINT CITY
 LA PORTE CITY
 BAYTOWN CITY
 DEER PARK CITY
 061 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 HIDALGO COUNTY
 036 EDINBURG CITY
 PHARR CITY
 MCALLEN CITY
 037 BALANCE OF COUNTY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

055* BEAUMONT CITY
 PORT ARTHUR CITY
 056* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 KAUFMAN COUNTY
 013* DALLAS CITY
 024* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY
 058* HOUSTON CITY
 064* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 ORANGE COUNTY
 055* ORANGE CITY
 056* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 TARRANT COUNTY
 019 FORT WORTH CITY
 020 ARLINGTON CITY
 021 BALANCE OF COUNTY
 TRAVIS COUNTY
 044* AUSTIN CITY
 045* BALANCE OF COUNTY
 WILLIAMSON COUNTY
 044* AUSTIN CITY
 045* BALANCE OF COUNTY

UTAH

SALT LAKE COUNTY
 002* SALT LAKE CITY CITY
 003 TAYLORSVILLE (CDP)
 KEARNS (CDP)
 WEST VALLEY (CDP)
 BENNION (CDP)
 MAGNA (CDP)

004 COTTONWOOD (CDP)
 EAST MILLCREEK (CDP)
 GRANITE PARK (CDP)
 SOUTH COTTONWOOD (CDP)
 SOUTH SALT LAKE CITY
 UNION-EAST MIDVALE (CDP)
 MOUNT OLYMPUS (CDP)
 MURRAY CITY
 HOLLADAY (CDP)
 COTTONWOOD HEIGHTS (CDP)

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

APPENDIX O: 8 Sample Sub-County Units and Their County Group Codes

<u>SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH (Cont.)</u>		<u>VIRGINIA</u>	<u>WEST VIRGINIA</u>
005	BLUFFDALE CITY MIDVALE CITY DRAPER CITY RIVERTON CITY SANDY CITY CITY SOUTH JORDAN CITY WEST JORDAN CITY WHITE CITY (CDP)	FAIRFAX COUNTY 029 HYBLA VALLEY (CDP) MOUNT VERNON (CDP) BELLE HAVEN (CDP) HUNTINGTON (CDP) ROSE HILL (CDP) FORT HUNT (CDP) FRANCONIA (CDP) GROVETON (CDP)	KANAWHA COUNTY 007* CHARLESTON CITY NITRO CITY ST. ALBANS CITY DUNBAR CITY SOUTH CHARLESTON CITY 008* BALANCE OF COUNTY
006*	BALANCE OF COUNTY	030 BURKE (CDP) LORTON (CDP) FORT BELVOIR (CDP) WEST SPRINGFIELD (CDP) NEWINGTON (CDP) SPRINGFIELD (CDP)	PUTNAM COUNTY 007* NITRO CITY 008* BALANCE OF COUNTY
	<u>WEBER COUNTY</u>		
002*	OGDEN CITY		
006*	BALANCE OF COUNTY		
	<u>VERMONT</u>		
	ADDISON COUNTY	031 ANNANDALE (CDP) LINCOLNIA (CDP) LAKE BARCROFT (CDP) MANTUA (CDP) BAILEY'S CROSSROADS (CDP) NORTH SPRINGFIELD (CDP) SEVEN CORNERS (CDP)	CALUMET COUNTY 005* APPLETON CITY 006* BALANCE OF COUNTY
	CALEDONIA COUNTY		DANE COUNTY
002*	ENTIRE COUNTY		
	CHITTENDEN COUNTY	032* DUNN LORING (CDP) JEFFERSON (CDP) IDYLWOOD (CDP) PIMMIT HILLS (CDP) MERRIFIELD (CDP) TYSONS CORNER (CDP) MCLEAN (CDP)	016 MADISON CITY 017 BALANCE OF COUNTY
002*	BOLTON TOWN UNDERHILL TOWN WESTFORD TOWN		DOUGLAS COUNTY 992* SUPERIOR CITY
003*	HUNTINGTON TOWN BUELS GORE	033* HERNDON TOWN VIENNA TOWN OAKTON (CDP) RESTON (CDP) WOLF TRAP (CDP)	993* BALANCE OF COUNTY
001*	BALANCE OF COUNTY		MILWAUKEE COUNTY 022* MILWAUKEE CITY
	ESSEX COUNTY	034* BALANCE OF COUNTY	023 BALANCE OF COUNTY
002*	ENTIRE COUNTY		OUTAGAMIE COUNTY
	FRANKLIN COUNTY	<u>WASHINGTON</u>	005* APPLETON CITY 006* BALANCE OF COUNTY
001*	GEORGIA TOWN	KING COUNTY	WASHINGTON COUNTY 022* MILWAUKEE CITY
002*	BALANCE OF COUNTY	017* SEATTLE CITY	025* BALANCE OF COUNTY
	GRAND ISLE COUNTY	018 BALANCE OF COUNTY	WINNEBAGO COUNTY 005* OSHKOSH CITY APPLETON CITY
001*	SOUTH HERO TOWN	PIERCE COUNTY	006* BALANCE OF COUNTY
002*	BALANCE OF COUNTY	013 TACOMA CITY	
	LAMOILLE COUNTY	014 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
002*	ENTIRE COUNTY	SNOHOMISH COUNTY	
	ORANGE COUNTY	017* EVERETT CITY	
003*	ENTIRE COUNTY	019 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
	ORLEANS COUNTY	SPOKANE COUNTY	
002*	ENTIRE COUNTY	005 SPOKANE CITY	
	WASHINGTON COUNTY	006 BALANCE OF COUNTY	
003*	ENTIRE COUNTY		

* Only part of a county group. For other part(s) see listings under other county(s) or the maps in Appendix N.

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Public-Use Microdata Samples County Group Equivalency File

Tape Technical Documentation

Attachment 1	Abstract
Attachment 2	Data Dictionary
Attachment 3	Example printout of the file
Attachment 4	Example pages from the formatted print files showing A and B sample county groups

NOTE

Questions about the documentation should be directed to Data User Services Division, Data Access and Use Staff, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-2074.

Questions about the tape should be directed to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Tapes), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-4100.

Questions about the subject matter should be directed to Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Phone: (301) 763-5242.

Attachment 1**Abstract**

Census of Population and Housing, 1980:
Public-Use Microdata Samples County Group
Equivalency File [machine-readable data file] /
conducted by the Bureau of the Census. --
Washington : The Bureau [producer and
distributor], 1983.

TYPE OF FILE:

Geographic reference

SUBJECT-MATTER DESCRIPTION:

The county group equivalency file contains area names, numeric codes, and 1980 census population counts for the components (counties, MCD's, and place parts within counties) of each A and B sample county group used in the 1980 census microdata files. Each county group is identified by a unique 5-digit State and county group code combination. Different sets of county groups are used for the A and B samples.

County groups from the A sample ($N=1149$) include almost all individual counties and many places of 100,000 or more inhabitants. Counties and places not separately identified have been grouped into units that frequently follow SMSA or State planning district boundaries. B sample county groups ($N=1253$) identify 282 SMSA's of 100,000 or more inhabitants; the remaining 36 SMSA's are paired together so that metropolitan/nonmetropolitan comparisons can be made. Also, large cities and counties are identified within some SMSA's. Outside SMSA's, counties are grouped according to State planning districts where possible.

The tape also contains two "print files" which list the names and codes for each A and B sample county group and its component counties, MCD's, and place parts within counties. B sample county groups which cross State boundaries are listed at the end of the B sample print file and are identified with a "99" state code. These print files provide the same information available on microfiche.

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE:

All 50 States and the District of Columbia.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

FILE STRUCTURE: Rectangular

FILE SIZE: The county group equivalency file of 5,994 records (record length is 68 characters) is followed by two 132 character "print files" which display county group components for the A sample (212 printout pages) and B sample (245 printout pages). There is no carriage control in the print files, so page breaks must be programmed by the user. These print files provide the same information available on microfiche.

FILE SORT SEQUENCE: The county group equivalency file is arranged in FIPS State code order with FIPS county, and census MCD and place codes following their hierarchical order.

REFERENCE MATERIALS:

U. S. Bureau of the Census. "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public-Use Microdata Samples County Group Equivalency File Tape Technical Documentation." The documentation includes this abstract, a data dictionary, and an example printout of the file. One copy accompanies each tape order. When ordered separately, it is available for \$5 from Customer Services.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public-Use Microdata Samples Tape Technical Documentation." The documentation includes an abstract, data dictionary, descriptive materials, a glossary, and several code lists. One copy accompanies each tape order. The 1980 census public-use microdata samples are expected to be released later this year (1983). When ordered separately, the documentation is available for \$5 from Customer Services.

Attachment 2

S-5

PUMSARF DATA DICTIONARY 03/14/83 PAGE 1

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
RECTYPE	1	1 Record Type
	1	County or County-Equivalent
	2	Minor Civil Division
	3	Place (county part of incorporated place or census designated place)
STATE	2	2 FIPS State Code
01		Alabama
02		Alaska
04		Arizona
05		Arkansas
06		California
08		Colorado
09		Connecticut
10		Delaware
11		Dist. of Columbia
12		Florida
13		Georgia
15		Hawaii
16		Idaho
17		Illinois
18		Indiana
19		Iowa
20		Kansas
21		Kentucky
22		Louisiana
23		Maine
24		Maryland
25		Massachusetts
26		Michigan
27		Minnesota
28		Mississippi
29		Missouri
30		Montana
31		Nebraska
32		Nevada
33		New Hampshire
34		New Jersey
35		New Mexico
36		New York
37		North Carolina
38		North Dakota
39		Ohio
40		Oklahoma
41		Oregon
42		Pennsylvania
44		Rhode Island
45		South Carolina
46		South Dakota
47		Tennessee
48		Texas
49		Utah
50		Vermont
51		Virginia
53		Washington
54		West Virginia

PUMSARF DATA DICTIONARY

03/14/83 PAGE 2

RECORD A

NAME	SIZE/ SCALE	BEGIN
	55	Wisconsin
	56	Wyoming
COUNTY	3	4 FIPS County Code
MCD	3	7 Minor Civil Division Code (Applicable if RECTYPE = 2)
PLACE	4	10 Census Place Code (Applicable if RECTYPE = 3)
ABALANCE	1	14 County Balance Flag (A Sample) Blank indicates that the field is not applicable or that the county is not subdivided (Applicable if RECTYPE = 1)
	1	County is subdivided ATYPE, ACOUGRP and AIDENT describe the balance of the county not covered by MCD and place records
ATYPE	1	15 Area Type Code (A Sample) 1 County group is an SMSA central city (or cities) 2 County group is composed of SMSA territory outside a central city 3 County group is composed of SMSA territory both inside and outside a central city 4 County group is composed of both SMSA and nonmetropolitan territory 5 County group is composed of nonmetropolitan territory
ACOUGRP	3	16 County Group Code (A Sample) Blank on MCD and place records where the county is not subdivided

7
S

PUMSARF DATA DICTIONARY

03/14/83 PAGE 3

RECORD A

NAME SIZE/
SCALE BEGIN

on the A sample
Code is unique within State

001-099 County group code

AIDENT 1 19
Area Identification Code (A Sample)

(Applicable if ATYPE = 4)

3 SMSA not identified

BBALANCE 1 20
County Balance Flag (B Sample)

Blank indicates that the field is
not applicable or that the county
is not subdivided

(Applicable if RECTYPE = 1)

1 County is subdivided
BTYPES, BCOUGRP and BIDENT describe
the balance of the county not covered by
MCD and place records

BTYPES 1 21
Area Type Code (B Sample)

1 County group is an
SMSA central city (or cities)
2 County group is composed of SMSA
territory outside a central city
3 County group is composed of SMSA
territory both inside and outside
a central city
5 County group is composed of
nonmetropolitan territory

BCOUGRP 3 22
County Group Code (B Sample)

Blank on MCD and place records
where the county is not subdivided
on the B sample
Codes of 001-199 are unique within
State; codes of 900-998 are for
county groups which cross State
boundaries

001-998 County group code

Note: In Michigan, subdivided counties are shown in the equivalentency file with MCD and place records. MCD's define "county group" below the county level for the county groups of residence only. Places are used to define these same county groups for the "place of work" and "place of residence in 1975".

from SIF 1A
Population of county, MCD or place part

TOTALPOP 9 60 1980 Population

Name of county, MCD or place

ARENAME 30 30 Area Name

0040-9340 SNSA code

County records in New England States carry an SNSA code only if the entire county is within a single SNSA or if the balance of the county as defined on the county record is within a single SNSA.

SNSA 4 26 FIPS SNSA Code

State not identified State and SNSA not identified SNSA not identified

Blank if state is identified B sample and it SNSA is identified where applicable

BIDENT 1 25 Area Identification Code (B Sample)

NAME SCALE BEGIN SIZE /

RECORD A

PMSLRF DATA DICTIONARY 03/14/83 PAGE 4

TC1001	3016	5240AUTAGA COUNTY	COUNTY	000032259	101007	5013	RIBBON COUNTY	000015723	101009	40083	5008	BLOUNT COUNTY	000036459	101011	5016	5015	BULLOCK COUNTY	0000010596	101013	5016	5015	BUTLER COUNTY	000021680	101015	3007	3007	450CALHOUN COUNTY	0000119761	101017	5014	5014	CHAMBERS COUNTY	000039191	101019	5014	5014	CHESTER COUNTY	0000018760	101021	5013	5013	CHILTON COUNTY	0000030612	101023	5018	5017	CHOCIAW COUNTY	0000016839	101025	5018	5017	CLARKE COUNTY	0000027702	101027	5014	5014	CLAY COUNTY	0000013703	101029	5014	5014	CLEBURNE COUNTY	000012595	101031	5022	5020	COFFEE COUNTY	0000038533	101033	40013	3001	2650COLBERT COUNTY	0000054519	101035	5018	5017	CONECHUA COUNTY	0000015884	101037	5014	5014	COODSA COUNTY	0000011377	101039	5022	5020	COVINGTON COUNTY	0000036850	101043	5002	5002	CRENSHAW COUNTY	0000014110	101045	5022	5020	CULLMAN COUNTY	0000061642	101047	5018	5017	DALLAS COUNTY	0000053981	101049	5005	5005	DE KALB COUNTY	0000053658	101051	3017	3016	5240ELMORE COUNTY	0000043390	101053	40213	5017	ESCAMBIA COUNTY	0000038440	101055	3006	3006	2880ETOWAH COUNTY	000003057	101057	5013	5013	FAYETTE COUNTY	0000018809	101059	40013	5008	FRANKLIN COUNTY	0000028350	101063	5022	5020	GENEVA COUNTY	0000024253	101064	5022	5020	GENEVA COUNTY	00000111021	101065	5013	5013	GEREENE COUNTY	00000111021	101067	5022	5020	HENRY COUNTY	0000015302	101069	5022	5020	HOUSTON COUNTY	0000074632	101071	5005	5005	JACKSON COUNTY	0000051407	101073	101076	12010	10009	10009 100GBIRMINGHAM CITY	0000284413	101077	40013	3001	2650LAUDERDALE COUNTY	0000054653	101079	5013	5013	LAMAR COUNTY	0000030170	101081	40153	5015	LAWRENCE COUNTY	0000026283	101083	2004	2004	3440LIMESTONE COUNTY	0000046005	101085	5016	5015	LOWNDES COUNTY	0000013253
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Attachment 4

COMPONENTS OF A SAMPLE COUNTY GROUPS

PAGE 1

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 001 SMSA: 9999 TOTAL POPULATION: 215409
 TYPE OF AREA: SMSA COMBINED WITH NONMETROPOLITAN AREA

NAME	POPULATION	ST	COU	MCD	PL	SMSA
COLBERT COUNTY	54519	01	033			2650
FRAIKLIN COUNTY	28350	01	059			
LAUDERDALE COUNTY	80546	01	077			2650
MARION COUNTY	30041	01	093			
WINSTON COUNTY	21953	01	133			

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 002 SMSA: 0000 TOTAL POPULATION: 182043
 TYPE OF AREA: NONMETROPOLITAN AREA

NAME	POPULATION	ST	COU	MCD	PL	SMSA
CULLMAN COUNTY	61642	01	043			
LAURENCE COUNTY	30170	01	079			
MORGAN COUNTY	90231	01	103			

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 003 SMSA: 3440 TOTAL POPULATION: 196966
 TYPE OF AREA: SMSA, CENTRAL CITY/REMAINDER NOT SEPARATELY IDENTIFIED

NAME	POPULATION	ST	COU	MCD	PL	SMSA
MADISON COUNTY	196966	01	089			3440

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 004 SMSA: 3440 TOTAL POPULATION: 111627
 TYPE OF AREA: SMSA, EXCLUDING CENTRAL CITY

NAME	POPULATION	ST	COU	MCD	PL	SMSA
LIMESTONE COUNTY	46005	01	083			3440
MARSHALL COUNTY	65622	01	095			3440

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 005 SMSA: 0000 TOTAL POPULATION: 105065
 TYPE OF AREA: NONMETROPOLITAN AREA

NAME	POPULATION	ST	COU	MCD	PL	SMSA
DE KALB COUNTY	53658	01	049			
JACKSON COUNTY	51407	01	071			

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 006 SMSA: 2880 TOTAL POPULATION: 103057
 TYPE OF AREA: SMSA, CENTRAL CITY/REMAINDER NOT SEPARATELY IDENTIFIED

NAME	POPULATION	ST	COU	MCD	PL	SMSA
ETOWAH COUNTY	103057	01	055			2880

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 007 SMSA: 0450 TOTAL POPULATION: 119761
 TYPE OF AREA: SMSA, CENTRAL CITY/REMAINDER NOT SEPARATELY IDENTIFIED

NAME	POPULATION	ST	COU	MCD	PL	SMSA
CALHOUN COUNTY	119761	01	015			0450

COMPONENTS OF 8 SAMPLE COUNTY GROUPS

PAGE 1

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 001 SMSA: 2650 TOTAL POPULATION: 135065
 TYPE OF AREA: SMSA, CENTRAL CITY/REMAINDER NOT SEPARATELY IDENTIFIED

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
COLBERT COUNTY	54519	01 033		2650
LAUDERDALE COUNTY	80546	01 077		2650

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 002 SMSA: 0000 TOTAL POPULATION: 162043
 TYPE OF AREA: NONMETROPOLITAN AREA

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
CULLMAN COUNTY	61642	01 043		
LAURENCE COUNTY	30170	01 079		
MORGAN COUNTY	90231	01 103		

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 003 SMSA: 3440 TOTAL POPULATION: 142513
 TYPE OF AREA: SMSA CENTRAL CITY

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
HUNTSVILLE CITY	142513	01 009	0935	3440

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 004 SMSA: 3440 TOTAL POPULATION: 166080
 TYPE OF AREA: SMSA, EXCLUDING CENTRAL CITY

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
LIMESTONE COUNTY	46005	01 083		3440
MADISON COUNTY	54453 (BALANCE)	01 089		3440
MARSHALL COUNTY	65622	01 095		3440

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 005 SMSA: 0000 TOTAL POPULATION: 105065
 TYPE OF AREA: NONMETROPOLITAN AREA

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
DE KALB COUNTY	53658	01 049		
JACKSON COUNTY	51407	01 071		

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 006 SMSA: 2680 TOTAL POPULATION: 103057
 TYPE OF AREA: SMSA, CENTRAL CITY/REMAINDER NOT SEPARATELY IDENTIFIED

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
ETOAH COUNTY	103057	01 055		2680

STATE: 01 COUNTY GROUP: 007 SMSA: 0450 TOTAL POPULATION: 119761
 TYPE OF AREA: SMSA, CENTRAL CITY/REMAINDER NOT SEPARATELY IDENTIFIED

NAME	POPULATION	ST COU MCD	PL	SMSA
CALHOUN COUNTY	119761	01 015		0450