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ABSTRACT

This user's manual is intended to aid in the use of the Fourth Count (population) School District Data Tapes (SDDTs) derived from the 1970 Census. The manual, which is designed to complement the 1970 Census Users' Guide prepared by the United States Census Bureau, covers sources of the data, structure and contents of the tapes, and use of the tapes. Because school districts are not generally coterminous with area organizations used by the 1970 Census, school administrators could not apply the Census data directly. To alleviate this problem, the data tapes, which are a recompilation of the 1970 data, provide data tables for each school district in the country with 300 or more students. The tapes contain half of the data tables contained in the original census tapes, including all tables requested by several dozen educational planners consulted in the design phases of the tape development effort. There are 3,494 school district records in the data tapes, for an average of 2.5 school district records per high school. Data breakdowns include age, sex, Negro population, Spanish origin, mother tongue, place of birth, residence and housing arrangements, employment and occupational status, marital status, and economic status. An extract of these data tapes has also been prepared to supplement the main data files of the National Longitudinal Study (NLS) of the High School Class of 1972. The extract includes only those school districts that contained one or more high schools in the 1972 NLS sample. This manual describes the preparation of the SDDTs, tape labels and control information, record types, county components and administrative units, computer requirements, and tape format; and it provides code explanations and sample FORTRAN and COBOL access statements. (TJH)

ED313415

USER'S MANUAL

FOR

1970 CENSUS FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA TAPES

- ◊ sources of the data
- ◊ structure and contents of the tapes
- ◊ how to use the tapes

1973 sep p 5

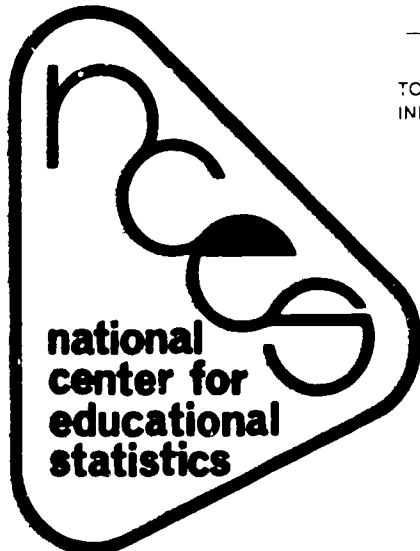
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ATTACHMENT: NLS EXTRACT OF THE 1970 CENSUS SCHOOL
DISTRICT DATA TAPE

This data file was designed to supplement the main data files of the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972. The file includes only those school districts which contained one or more high schools in the NLS 72 sample.

The character position of each data item on a school district record is identical to that described in the school district data tape User's Manual (pp. 10-13) with two exceptions: 1) The logical records were changed from 120 characters to 4999 characters in length and the last 48 characters of filler (4993-5040) were omitted. 2) Stratum numbers and high school identification numbers were added in positions 4993-4995 and 4996-4999, respectively.

Each school district in the file is represented by a variable number of records of type 0, 1, and 2 or 3, 4, and 5, (see p.8)* in ascending numerical sequence.

Each of the 1,318 high schools in the NLS sample is represented by one set of school district records, some of which are duplicates (because more than one high school was sampled in a number of school districts). There are 3,494 school district records in the file, an average of 2½ school district records per high school.

The individual records in the NLS archive file are in order by final stratum number; within each stratum, by high school identification number; and within each high school, by student identification number. The sets of school district records are in a similar order to facilitate merging. The school district records are in order by final stratum number; within each stratum, by high school identification number; and for each high school, by record type.

Two versions of this extract file are available, one using release file high school identification numbers and the other using master file high school identification numbers. Users should work with the version that contains the same set of high school codes as that contained in their copy of the NLS archive file.

*Type 6, 7, and 8 records were excluded from this extract.

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PREFACE

The 1970 Census School District Data Tape (SDDT) Users' Guide* has been designed to complement the 1970 Census Users' Guide prepared by the U. S. Census Bureau.

School District Data Tape users who are already familiar with the 1970 Census summary tapes will find in the SDDT Users' Guide nearly all information necessary for productive tape utilization.

Users unfamiliar with the Census will find it necessary to read the 1970 Census Users' Guide** and to continue to use it as an extension of this SDDT Users' Guide.

*The School District Data Tapes and this Users' Guide were prepared by Applied Urbanetics, Inc., under contract to the U. S. Office of Education. Questions and comments concerning the Guide and the Tapes should be directed to the National Center for Educational Statistics, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

**Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402

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SECTION I: DEVELOPEMENT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA TAPE

Why a School District Data Tape

The 1970 Census of Population provided valuable data for mayors, governors, and other officials who managed political jurisdictions recognized by the Census Bureau (cities, counties, etc.). However, for the school district superintendents, the 1970 Census provided only partly useful information.

Because school districts are not generally coterminous with area organizations used by the 1970 Census, school administrators could not apply the Census data directly. Each school district could contain either part of a city or county or more than one city or county, or combinations of parts of cities or counties. The school administrator was faced with a mathematical aggregation task to convert the 1970 Census data to useful form.

To alleviate this problem, the U. S. Office of Education, National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) has created the School District Data Tape (SDDT). This is a recompilation of the 1970 Census Fourth Count Population data, providing data tables for each school district in the country with 300 or more students.* The SDDT contains half of the data tables contained in the original tapes, including all tables requested by several dozen education planners consulted in the design phases of the SDDT effort.

Uses of the School District Data Tape

While NCES was exploring which data tables were to be compiled by school district, many applications of 1970 Census data became evident. Some of these applications are presented here.** As users find other Census applications in the education field, these new uses will be publicized through Census Bureau and Office of Education publications.

*Some districts of enrollment less than 300 are found on the SDDT's. The majority of such districts have been assigned a 99999 school district code. The Fourth Count Data for all such districts on the SDDT's have been aggregated to county and state totals.

**Some of these applications require Census data aggregated below the levels of school districts. For information concerning the availability of such data, contact William Dorfman, SSB, NCES, U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C. (202/963-5794)

- Allocation of Federal Funds--Identification of poverty families to target eligible attendance areas for Title I of ESEA and for sub-county allocation of Title I.
- Desegregation Planning--Exact specifications of minority concentrations in areas as small as Census tracts to assist in maximizing racial heterogeneity in school attendance patterns.
- Bi-lingual and minority Special Education Planning--Identification of children with language problems, or potential language problems, and minority group concentrations for planning effective special education programs.
- Pre-school and Child Care Planning--Identification of pre-school age children of poverty families or of working mothers who could be served with child care services.
- Facility Planning--Population projections compared with school facility capacities to identify available or overcrowded facilities in future years.
- Redistricting--Relevant analysis regarding Population, ages, and races, to evaluate alternative redistricting plans.
- Planning "Educational Parks" or "Cluster Concept"--Evaluation of plans on the basis of concentrations of children of various ages and races.
- Urban-Suburban-Rural Analyses--Comparison of demographic information including poverty, education status, housing, employment of the families of children in school districts throughout the state (with special emphasis on the differences among urban, rural, and suburban districts).
- Mobility Analysis--Detailing the mobility of families of school-age children to help plan programs for especially mobile families.
- Social and Economic Inequality Among School Districts--Relative evaluation of the socio-economic status of families in school districts throughout the state.
- School Children Profiles--Production of complete demographic profiles of the expected enrollment of schools to assist principals and teachers in molding educational programs to the unique needs of their students.

In addition to these uses, most State Education Agencies will find data by school district of value in allocating Federal and State aid to school districts and in the evaluation of the inequity of property taxes as a basis for financing elementary and secondary education.

Preparation of the School District Data Tapes

Reaggregating the Census data required three major steps:

- Step I Overlay school district boundaries on Census Maps.
- Step II Create a geo-reference tape indicating the percent of each Census area falling within each school district.
- Step III Merge the geo-reference tape with the 1970 Census Fourth Count Population Files A (traced areas) and B (Minor Civil Divisions)* to create the School District Data Tape.

Step I was completed between April, 1970 and December, 1970, Step II was completed in September, 1972 and Step III was completed in February, 1973.

Step I - School District Outlines

Step I required sending hundreds of maps to school districts for boundary placement and checking the returned maps for accuracy and completeness. In some cases, school districts were visited in order to determine exact district boundaries. Once the maps were correctly outlined, they were forwarded to the Census Bureau for encoding. Copies of those maps, on microfilm, are available from National Audio-visual Center, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20409.

Step II - Geo-Reference Tape Preparation

The Census Bureau staff determined the percentage of area of each Census block group and enumeration district that was geographically contained within each school district. They appended the school district number, type (elementary, secondary or unified) and percent of area to appropriate records on MEDLIST (Master Enumeration District List) to create the Geo-Reference Tape.

*The 1970 Fourth Count Census Data for this project was obtained by special arrangement with the Princeton-Rutgers Census Data Project, a member of the START community, and made possible through their contract with JUALabs, funded in large part by a Ford Foundation grant to the Center for Research libraries.

Step III - School District Data Tape Preparation

The Applied Urbanetics staff sorted and separated the Census Bureau Geo-Reference tape into two parts to be merged with Files A and B of Fourth Count Census. Each part of the Geo-Reference tape was merged with the appropriate file and the resulting two files were merged to create School District Data Tapes with data compiled to the tract and MCD levels within each School District. Office of Education computer files designated the School District Universe Tapes (1969-1970, 1970-1971) were used to identify the names, enrollments, and counties of each school district on the Geo-Reference tape. Finally, all tract and MCD data was aggregated to obtain single data tables for each school district. (This process is described in full in a Technical Note available from the U. S. Office of Education.)

Once the final tapes were produced, they were made available for sale to interested parties (see the section "How to Obtain Tapes" for details).

Limitations

The SDDT's were created by reaggregating the Fourth Count Census (Population) Summary tapes and share the limitations of those tapes. The reader is encouraged to review the Census Users' Guide mentioned earlier or the appendices of any of the Census PC(1) General Social and Economic Characteristics Reports* for full documentation of the following limitations of the Fourth Count tapes:

1. Limited availability of data for the Negro and Spanish Heritage population because of suppression.
2. Unreliability of racial or ethnic group population counts because race or ethnic group was determined by self definition.
3. Unreliability of poverty or welfare data because recipients often do not fill out Census forms or refuse to admit to welfare payments.
4. Variation in the reliability of the data due to sampling error. The Census Bureau has calculated the standard error of estimate for each data table on the Fourth Count Summary Tapes. A table of standard error of estimates for each data table is found in Appendix C of the PC (1) Reports.

*Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

5. Variation in the consistency of Total, Negro and Spanish Heritage data population tables for each data table on the Fourth Count (Population) tapes. The complex weighting process used by Census occasionally resulted in Negro or Spanish Heritage totals for a data table larger than the Total population total for the same table. Appendix C of the PC(1) Report series contains a discussion of Census weighting procedures.

The reaggregation process created two additional limitations that must be recognized by all users of the SDDT:

1. Aggregation of partially suppressed data. When two or more tracts or MCD's are aggregated to the school district level, one or more may have suppressed data tables. The SDDT has a composite suppression indicator which is the percent of the population who live in areas in which the Total, Negro or Spanish Heritage data for the data table was suppressed. For example, if a data table for the Negro population of one of the tracts within a school district which is composed of four tracts were suppressed, the computer program which aggregates the data calculates the suppression indicator which is the population total for the tract with suppressed data divided by the population of the school district. Table III on page 30 shows the location within the SDDT record of the suppression indicator for each table.
2. Split tracts or MCD's. Wherever tracts or MCD's were split by a school district, two assumptions were made. First, the population was assumed to be uniformly distributed across the tract or MCD. A school district which contains fifty percent of the land area of a census tract is apportioned fifty percent of the population of the tract. Second, population characteristics are assumed to be uniformly distributed throughout the population. If fifty percent of the population of a census tract lives within a school district, then fifty percent of each of the data items extracted from the Fourth Count (Population) Summary Tapes are apportioned to the school district.

SECTION II: STRUCTURES OF THE TAPES

The School District Data Tapes match, as closely as possible, the format of the Fourth Count (Population) Summary tapes supplied by the Census Bureau. Here, the content and the structure of the SDDT's are described in detail.

Labels and Control Information

The tapes are written at 556, 800 or 1600 BPI density, with IBM Standard labels. The tapes have a fixed block format, a 120 logical record length, and a 5,040 character block size (i.e., physical record). The data set name is SDDT followed by the two-digit 1970 state code for the state. The data set name for the SDDT for the state of Texas is, for example, SDDT48. A table of 1970 state codes can be found on page 40 of this guide.

Record Types

There can be up to three physical records for each school district or school district component in the SDDT's. Each record contains a 120 character header of geographic identifying information, 31 16-character fields and 523 8-character fields of Fourth Count Census Data and 53 3-character fields of suppression indicators. Fields are adjusted so that no field spans a logical record boundary. The Census Data appears in the same order as on the Fourth Count Summary Tapes.

The level of aggregation and racial category of each physical record is identified by a one digit record type code which appears as the first character on the record. The meaning of the nine possible type codes is described as follows:

1. Record Types 0-2 - Summary Records for Entire School Districts Which Lie in One County and Have No Administrative Units.
 - Type 0 --- Record for Total Population
 - Type 1 --- Record for Negro Population
 - Type 2 --- Record for Spanish Heritage Population
2. Record Types 3-5 - Summary Records for Entire School Districts Which Lie in More Than One County or Have More Than One Administrative Unit.
 - Type 3 --- Record for Total Population
 - Type 4 --- Record for Negro Population
 - Type 5 --- Record for Spanish Heritage Population
3. Record Types 6-8 - Summary Records for County Components and Administrative Units of School Districts.
 - Type 6 --- Record for Total Population
 - Type 7 --- Record for Negro Population
 - Type 8 --- Record for Spanish Heritage Population

Records of Negro or Spanish Heritage data appear on the SDDT's only if the value of the data they contain is non-zero. For example, a school district in South Dakota with no Spanish Heritage or Negro population and no county components or administrative units would have only a Type 0 record on the SDDT.

Separate county component or administrative unit records are found on the SDDT's only for school districts with more than one county or administrative unit. Record Types 3-5 have an administrative unit indicator which shows the number of administrative units in the school district and a county intersection indicator which shows the number of county components of a school district. If a school district has both more than one administrative unit and more than one county component, only the administrative unit Type 6-8 records will appear on the SDDT. The Type 6, 7 and 8 records for the county components and administrative units follow the Type 3, 4 or 5 records for their parent school districts. Records for each school district appear in ascending numerical sequence.

Format

The format of the School District Data tape is presented in the following three tables:

1. Table I describes the content and structure of the SDDT physical record.
2. Table II shows the position on the SDDT physical record of each cell of the Fourth Count (Population) Summary data tables on the SDDT's. NOTE that a full table of SDDT data may be suppressed. If it is, a "-1" will appear as the first data value in the table.
3. Table III shows the position in the SDDT record of the suppression percentage indicator for each data table on the SDDT.

Table I contains a brief explanation of the codes used on the tapes. More detailed explanations are contained in the section following the tables entitled "Code Explanations". Additional population concepts are explained in the Census Users' Guide Volume I, pages 91-109.

Table I

Contents of the Character Coded School District Data Tape

| <u>STARTING CHARACTER</u> | <u>FIELD LENGTH IN CHARACTERS*</u> | <u>CONTENT</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 1N | Record Type 0-- Total population data for school district with no sub-components 1-- Negro population data for school district with no sub-components 2-- Spanish Heritage population data for school district with no sub-components 3-- Total population data for entire school district when school district contains sub-components 4-- Negro population data for entire school district when school district contains sub-components 5-- Spanish heritage data for entire school district when school district contains sub-components 6-- Total population data for a school district sub-component (administrative unit or school district-county component) 7-- Negro population data for school district sub-component 8-- Spanish heritage population data for school district sub-component |
| 2 | 2N | FIPS State Number |
| 4 | 5N | School District (OE Sequence Number) |
| 9 | 2N | Administrative Unit Indicator: Record Types 0-2 - the number 0 Record Types 3-5 - the number of administrative units in the school district Record Types 6-8 - the administrative unit number (if applicable) |

*"N" represents numeric data; "A" represents alphanumeric data

| <u>STARTING CHARACTER</u> | <u>FIELD LENGTH IN CHARACTERS*</u> | <u>CONTENT</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 11 | 1N | School District Type: 1--unified district 2--elementary district 3--secondary district 4--vocational district |
| 12 | 30A | School District Name |
| 42 | 7N | School District Enrollment Indicator ("1": data not available) Record Types 0-5 - the total school district enrollment Record Types 6-8 - the number 0 |
| 49 | 3N | County Number Indicator Record Types 0-2 and 6-8 - FIPS county number Record Types 3-5 - FIPS code of the county of superintendent's office |
| 52 | 16A | County Name Indicator Record Types 0-2 and 6-8 - name of county Record Types 3-5 - name of county of superintendent's office |
| 68 | 1 | County Inclusion Indicator 0--the area defined on the record is not geographically equivalent to a county or set of counties*** 1--the area defined on the record is geographically equivalent to a county or set of counties |
| 69 | 3N | County of Greatest Population Indicator: Record Types 0-2 and 6-8 - FIPS county number Record Types 3-5 - FIPS number of county with largest school district county intersection |
| 72 | 1N | Number of counties intersecting the area defined on the record** |
| 73 | 18N | List of up to 6 FIPS county numbers intersecting the area defined on this record (3 characters each) |

**"N" represents numeric data; "A" represents alphanumeric data

***"9" in this field means 9 or more.

***Equivalent is defined as inclusion of 98% of a county or set of counties.

STARTING CHARACTER

FIELD LENGTH IN CHARACTERS*

CONTENT

| | | |
|-----|----|--|
| 91 | 3N | MCD Number: if the entire area defined on the record lies in the same MCD, that MCD number is recorded here otherwise, the field is set to -1. |
| 94 | 1N | MCD equivalence indicator: 0--the area defined on the record is not equivalent to an MCD 1--the area defined on the record is equivalent to an MCD |
| 95 | 4N | Place Number: if the entire area defined on the record lies in the same place, that place number is recorded here otherwise, this field is set to -1. |
| 99 | 2N | Place Description Code: -1--the place description code changes within the area defined on the record 1--every part of the area defined on the record is in the central city of an SMSA only 2--every part of the area defined on the record is in the central city of an urbanized area only 3--every part of the area defined on the record is in the central city of both SMSA and urbanized area 4--every part of the area defined on the record is in other incorporated places 5--every part of the area defined on the record is in an unincorporated place 7--every part of the area defined on the record is not in a place** |
| 101 | 4N | SMSA Number: if the entire area defined on the record lies in the same SMSA, that SMSA code is recorded here. If the entire area falls in no SMSA, then the code is zero. Otherwise, this field is set to -1. |
| 105 | 8N | Urban Population of the area defined on the record |

**N" represents numeric data; "A" represents alphanumeric data

**6 is no longer used by the Census Bureau

| <u>STARTING CHARACTER</u> | <u>FIELD LENGTH IN CHARACTERS*</u> | <u>CONTENT</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 113 | 3N | Percent of total geographic areas (tracts or MCD's) which were only partially allocated to the area defined on the record |
| 116 | 3N | Percent of the total population from geographic areas which were only partially allocated to the area defined on the record |
| 119 | 2 | Filler |
| 121 | 112N | 16-character cells 1-7 |
| 233 | 8 | Filler |
| 241 | 112N | 16-character cells 8-14 |
| 353 | 8 | Filler |
| 361 | 112N | 16-character cells 15-21 |
| 473 | 8 | Filler |
| 481 | 112N | 16-character cells 22-28 |
| 593 | 8 | Filler |
| 601 | 48N | 16-character cells 29-31 |
| 649 | 4184N | 8-character cells 1-523 |
| 4833 | 87N | Suppression percentages (3 characters) for the first 29 tables |
| 4920 | 1 | Filler |
| 4921 | 72N | Suppression percentages (3 characters) for remaining tables (except #126 and #127, which are never suppressed) |
| 4993 | 48 | Filler |

*"N" represents numeric data; "A" represents alphanumeric data

TABLE II

POSITION OF THE FOURTH COUNT (POPULATION) CENSUS
ON THE SDDT RECORD

TABLE 1
AGGREGATE \$ FAMILY INCOME OF FAMILIES
(SEE NOTES 1 AND 2)

CHAR* L**
0121 16

TABLE 2
AGGREGATE \$ FAMILY INCOME OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE
HEAD
(SEE NOTES 1 AND 2)

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| | CHAR | L |
| NUMBER OF FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD | 0137 | 16 |
| AGGREGATE FAMILY INCOME | 0153 | 16 |

TABLE 6
AGGREGATE \$ EARNINGS OF MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND
OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
(SEE NOTE 1)

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| | CHAR | L |
| TOTAL | 0169 | 16 |
| PROFESSIONAL, MANAGERIAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS | 0185 | 16 |
| CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS | 0201 | 16 |
| OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT LABORERS EXCEPT FARM | 0217 | 15 |
| FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS | 0241 | 16 |
| FARM LABORERS, EXCEPT UNPAID, AND FARM FOREMEN | 0257 | 16 |
| | 0273 | 16 |

TABLE 7
AGGREGATE \$ EARNINGS OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND
OVER IN THE EXPERIENCED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
(SEE NOTE 1)

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------|----|
| | CHAR | L |
| TOTAL | 0289 | 16 |
| CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS | 0305 | 16 |
| OPERATIVES INCLUDING TRANSPORT | 0321 | 16 |

TABLE 8
AGGREGATE \$ INCOME BY TYPE FOR FAMILIES
AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
(SEE NOTES 1 AND 2)

| | FAMILY | | UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL | |
|---|--------|----|-------------------------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| WAGE AND SALARY | 0337 | 16 | 0441 | 16 |
| NONFARM, SELF EMPLOYMENT | 0361 | 16 | 0457 | 16 |
| FARM, SELF-EMPLOYMENT | 0377 | 16 | 0481 | 16 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT | 0393 | 16 | 0497 | 16 |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR WELFARE PAYMENTS | 0409 | 16 | 0513 | 16 |
| ALL OTHER INCOME | 0425 | 16 | 0529 | 16 |

**Char" indicates the starting character position if the
field within the full 5040 character physical record.

***L" indicates length of the field in characters.

TABLE 10
 AGGREGATE \$ INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES BELOW
 POVERTY LEVEL
 (SEE NOTES 1,2,3, AND 4)

CHAR L
 0545 16

TABLE 11
 AGGREGATE \$ INCOME DEFICIT FOR UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
 (SEE NOTES 1,3 AND 4)

CHAR L
 0561 16

TABLE 12
 AGGREGATE \$ INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPES RECEIVED BY
 FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
 (SEE NOTES 1, 2 AND 4)

| | CHAR | L |
|---|------|----|
| TOTAL INCOME | 0577 | 16 |
| EARNINGS | 0601 | 16 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT | 0617 | 16 |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR WELFARE PAYMENTS | 0633 | 16 |

TABLE 17
 PERSONS BY AGE AND SEX

| | MALE | | FEMALE | |
|-------------|------|----|--------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| UNDER 3 | 0649 | 08 | 0865 | 08 |
| 3-4 | 0657 | 08 | 0873 | 08 |
| 5 | 0665 | 08 | 0881 | 08 |
| 6 | 0673 | 08 | 0889 | 08 |
| 7-9 | 0681 | 08 | 0897 | 08 |
| 10-13 | 0689 | 08 | 0905 | 08 |
| 14 | 0697 | 08 | 0913 | 08 |
| 15 | 0705 | 08 | 0921 | 08 |
| 16 | 0713 | 08 | 0929 | 08 |
| 17 | 0721 | 08 | 0937 | 08 |
| 18 | 0729 | 08 | 0945 | 08 |
| 19 | 0737 | 08 | 0953 | 08 |
| 20 | 0745 | 08 | 0961 | 08 |
| 21 | 0753 | 08 | 0969 | 08 |
| 22-24 | 0761 | 08 | 0977 | 08 |
| 25-29 | 0769 | 08 | 0985 | 08 |
| 30-34 | 0777 | 08 | 0993 | 08 |
| 35-39 | 0785 | 08 | 1001 | 08 |
| 40-44 | 0793 | 08 | 1009 | 08 |
| 45-49 | 0801 | 08 | 1017 | 08 |
| 50-54 | 0809 | 08 | 1025 | 08 |
| 55-59 | 0817 | 08 | 1033 | 08 |
| 60-61 | 0825 | 08 | 1041 | 08 |
| 62-64 | 0833 | 08 | 1049 | 08 |
| 65-69 | 0841 | 08 | 1057 | 08 |
| 70-74 | 0849 | 08 | 1065 | 08 |
| 75 AND OVER | 0857 | 08 | 1073 | 08 |

TABLE 19
FAMILIES BY TYPE, PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN
(SEE NOTE 2)

| | HUSBAND- WIFE FAMILY | | OTHER FAMILY WITH MALE HEAD | | FAMILY WITH FEMALE HEAD | |
|--|-------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD NOT PRESENT | 1081 | 08 | 1105 | 08 | 1129 | 08 |
| OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD PRESENT | | | | | | |
| OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD PRESENT | 1089 | 08 | 1113 | 08 | 1137 | 08 |
| OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD NOT PRESENT | 1097 | 08 | 1121 | 08 | 1145 | 08 |

TABLE 21
PERSONS BY NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE

| | CHAR | L |
|----------------------------|------|----|
| NATIVE OF NATIVE PARENTAGE | 1153 | 08 |
| FOREIGN STOCK | 1161 | 08 |

TABLE 22
**PERSONS OF FOREIGN STOCK BY NATIVITY AND COUNTRY
OF ORIGIN**

| | NATIVE | | FOREIGN BORN | |
|----------------|--------|----|-----------------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 1169 | 08 | 1433 | 08 |
| IRELAND | 1177 | 08 | 1441 | 08 |
| NORWAY | 1185 | 08 | 1449 | 08 |
| SWEDEN | 1193 | 08 | 1457 | 08 |
| DENMARK | 1201 | 08 | 1465 | 08 |
| NETHERLANDS | 1209 | 08 | 1473 | 08 |
| SWITZERLAND | 1217 | 08 | 1481 | 08 |
| FRANCE | 1225 | 08 | 1489 | 08 |
| GERMANY | 1233 | 08 | 1497 | 08 |
| POLAND | 1241 | 08 | 1505 | 08 |
| CZECHOSLOVAKIA | 1249 | 08 | 1513 | 08 |
| AUSTRIA | 1257 | 08 | 1521 | 08 |
| HUNGARY | 1265 | 08 | 1529 | 08 |
| YUGOSLAVIA | 1273 | 08 | 1537 | 08 |
| U.S.S.R. | 1281 | 08 | 1545 | 08 |
| LITHUANIA | 1289 | 08 | 1553 | 08 |
| FINLAND | 1297 | 08 | 1561 | 08 |
| RUMANIA | 1305 | 08 | 1569 | 08 |
| GREECE | 1313 | 08 | 1577 | 08 |
| ITALY | 1321 | 08 | 1585 | 08 |
| PORTUGAL | 1329 | 08 | 1593 | 08 |
| OTHER EUROPE | 1337 | 08 | 1601 | 08 |
| SOUTHWEST ASIA | 1345 | 08 | 1609 | 08 |
| CHINA | 1353 | 08 | 1617 | 08 |
| JAPAN | 1361 | 08 | 1625 | 08 |
| OTHER ASIA | 1369 | 08 | 1633 | 08 |
| CANADA | 1377 | 08 | 1641 | 08 |
| MEXICO | 1385 | 08 | 1649 | 08 |
| CUBA | 1393 | 08 | 1657 | 08 |

| | | | | |
|---------------|------|----|------|----|
| OTHER AMERICA | 1401 | 08 | 1665 | 08 |
| AFRICA | 1409 | 08 | 1673 | 08 |
| ALL OTHER | 1417 | 08 | 1681 | 08 |
| NOT REPORTED | 1425 | 08 | 1689 | 08 |

TABLE 23
PERSONS BY MOTHER TONGUE AND NATIVITY

| | NATIVE | | FOREIGN BORN | |
|--------------|--------|----|--------------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| ENGLISH | 1697 | 08 | 1801 | 08 |
| FRENCH | 1705 | 08 | 1809 | 08 |
| SWEDISH | 1713 | 08 | 1817 | 08 |
| GERMAN | 1721 | 08 | 1825 | 08 |
| POLISH | 1729 | 08 | 1833 | 08 |
| RUSSIAN | 1737 | 08 | 1841 | 08 |
| HUNGARIAN | 1745 | 08 | 1849 | 08 |
| YIDDISH | 1753 | 08 | 1857 | 08 |
| ITALIAN | 1761 | 08 | 1865 | 08 |
| SPANISH | 1769 | 08 | 1873 | 08 |
| PORTUGUESE | 1777 | 08 | 1881 | 08 |
| ALL OTHER | 1785 | 08 | 1889 | 08 |
| NOT REPORTED | 1793 | 08 | 1897 | 08 |

TABLE 24
PERSONS WITH SPANISH INDICATOR BY TYPE OF INDICATOR

| | CHAR | L |
|---|------|----|
| PERSONS CLASSIFIED IN ANY OF THE FIVE SPANISH CATEGORIES OF THE QUESTION ON ORIGIN OR DESCENT | 1905 | 08 |
| PERSONS OF PUERTO RICAN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE | 1913 | 08 |
| PERSONS OF SPANISH LANGUAGE | 1921 | 08 |
| PERSONS NOT OF SPANISH LANGUAGE BUT OF SPANISH SURNAME | 1929 | 08 |

TABLE 27
NATIVE PERSONS BY STATE OF BIRTH

| | CHAR | L |
|--|------|----|
| BORN IN STATE OF RESIDENCE | 1937 | 08 |
| BORN OUTSIDE OF STATE OF RESIDENCE | | |
| IN NORTHEAST | 1945 | 08 |
| IN NORTH CENTRAL | 1953 | 08 |
| IN SOUTH | 1961 | 08 |
| IN WEST | 1969 | 08 |
| BORN ABROAD, AT SEA, IN OUTLYING AREAS, ETC. | 1977 | 08 |
| STATE OF BIRTH NOT REPORTED | 1985 | 08 |

TABLE 28
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY RESIDENCE IN 1965

| | CHAR | L |
|---------------------------------------|------|----|
| SAME HOUSE | 1993 | 08 |
| DIFFERENT HOUSE | | |
| SAME COUNTY | 2001 | 08 |
| DIFFERENT COUNTY | | |
| SAME STATE | 2009 | 08 |
| DIFFERENT STATE | | |
| NORTHEAST | 2017 | 08 |
| NORTH CENTRAL | 2025 | 08 |
| SOUTH | 2033 | 08 |
| WEST | 2041 | 08 |
| ABROAD, IN ARMED FORCES IN 1965 | 2049 | 08 |
| ABROAD, NOT IN ARMED FORCES IN 1965 | 2057 | 08 |
| MOVED, RESIDENCE IN 1965 NOT REPORTED | 2065 | 08 |

TABLE 29
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER LIVING IN SMSA'S OR ADJACENT TRACTS BY RESIDENCE IN 1965

| | CHAR | L |
|---|------|----|
| SAME HOUSE | 2073 | 08 |
| DIFFERENT HOUSE | | |
| IN CENTRAL CITY OF THIS SMSA | 2081 | 08 |
| IN OTHER PART OF THIS SMSA OR ADJACENT TRACTS | 2089 | 08 |
| OUTSIDE THIS SMSA | | |
| IN NORTH AND WEST | 2097 | 08 |
| IN SOUTH | 2105 | 08 |
| ABROAD IN 1965 | 2113 | 08 |
| MOVED, RESIDENCE IN 1965 NOT REPORTED | 2121 | 08 |

TABLE 34
PERSONS BY THE YEAR PERSON MOVED INTO HOUSING UNIT

| | CHAR | L |
|-------------------|------|----|
| 1969-1970 | 2129 | 08 |
| 1968 | 2137 | 08 |
| 1967 | 2145 | 08 |
| 1965-1966 | 2153 | 08 |
| 1960-1964 | 2161 | 08 |
| 1950-1959 | 2169 | 08 |
| 1949 OR EARLIER | 2177 | 08 |
| ALWAYS LIVED HERE | 2185 | 08 |

TABLE 38
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY LEVEL AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

| | CHAR | L |
|--------------------|------|----|
| PERSONS 3-34 YEARS | | |
| NURSERY SCHOOL | | |
| PUBLIC | 2193 | 08 |
| PAROCHIAL | 2201 | 08 |
| PRIVATE | 2209 | 08 |
| KINDERGARTEN | | |
| PUBLIC | 2217 | 08 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|----|
| PAROCHIAL | 2225 | 08 |
| PRIVATE | 2233 | 08 |
| ELEMENTARY | | |
| PUBLIC | 2241 | 08 |
| PAROCHIAL | 2249 | 08 |
| PRIVATE | 2257 | 08 |
| HIGH SCHOOL | | |
| PUBLIC | 2265 | 08 |
| PAROCHIAL | 2273 | 08 |
| PRIVATE | 2281 | 08 |
| COLLEGE | | |
| PUBLIC | 2289 | 08 |
| PRIVATE | 2297 | 08 |
| POPULATION 35 YEARS AND OVER | 2305 | 08 |

TABLE 39
PERSONS 3-34 YEARS OLD ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY AGE

| | CHAR | L |
|-------------|------|----|
| 3-4 YEARS | 2313 | 08 |
| 5- 6 YEARS | 2321 | 08 |
| 7-13 YEARS | 2329 | 08 |
| 14-15 YEARS | 2337 | 08 |
| 16-17 YEARS | 2345 | 08 |
| 18-19 YEARS | 2353 | 08 |
| 20-21 YEARS | 2361 | 08 |
| 22-24 YEARS | 2369 | 08 |
| 25-34 YEARS | 2377 | 08 |

TABLE 40
PERSONS 18-24 YEARS OLD BY COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

| | CHAR | L |
|--|------|----|
| COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF HIGH SCHOOL OR MORE | 2385 | 08 |
| COMPLETED 4 YEARS OF COLLEGE OR MORE | 2393 | 08 |

TABLE 41
PERSONS 16-21 YEARS OLD NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX

| | MALE | | FEMALE | |
|----------------------------------|------|----|--------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| EMPLOYED OR IN ARMED FORCES | | | | |
| NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE | 2401 | 08 | 2433 | 08 |
| HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE | 2409 | 08 | 2441 | 08 |
| UNEMPLOYED OR NOT IN LABOR FORCE | | | | |
| NOT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE | 2417 | 08 | 2449 | 08 |
| HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE | 2425 | 08 | 2457 | 08 |

TABLE 42
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SEX

| | MALE | | FEMALE | |
|--|------|----|--------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| NO SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED, INCLUDES NURSERY AND KINDER- GARTEN | 2465 | 08 | 2545 | 08 |
| ELEMENTARY | | | | |
| 1-4 YEARS | 2473 | 08 | 2553 | 08 |
| 5-6 YEARS | 2481 | 08 | 2561 | 08 |
| 7 YEARS | 2489 | 08 | 2569 | 08 |
| 8 YEARS | 2497 | 08 | 2577 | 08 |
| HIGH SCHOOL | | | | |
| 1-3 YEARS | 2505 | 08 | 2585 | 08 |
| 4 YEARS | 2513 | 08 | 2593 | 08 |
| COLLEGE | | | | |
| 1-3 YEARS | 2521 | 08 | 2601 | 08 |
| 4 YEARS | 2529 | 08 | 2609 | 08 |
| 5 YEARS OR MORE | 2537 | 08 | 2617 | 08 |

TABLE 43
PERSONS 16-64 YEARS OLD WITH LESS THAN 3 YEARS OF
COLLEGE COMPLETED BY VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND SEX

| | MALE | | FEMALE | |
|-----------------------------|------|----|--------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING | 2625 | 08 | 2641 | 08 |
| WITHOUT VOCATIONAL TRAINING | 2633 | 08 | 2649 | 08 |

TABLE 44
FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY MARITAL STATUS NUMBER OF
CHILDREN, AND AGE

| | 15-24 YEARS OLD | | 25-34 YEARS OLD | | 35-44 YEARS OLD | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| NEVER MARRIED | 2657 | 08 | 2689 | 08 | 2721 | 08 |
| EVER MARRIED | 2665 | 08 | 2697 | 08 | 2729 | 08 |
| NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE | 2673 | 08 | 2705 | 08 | 2737 | 08 |
| NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN | 2681 | 08 | 2713 | 08 | 2745 | 08 |

TABLE 48
MARRIED COUPLES BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN
AND AGE OF HUSBAND

| | CHAR | L |
|----------------------------|------|----|
| WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 | 2753 | 08 |
| WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 | 2761 | 08 |
| WITH HUSBAND UNDER 45 | 2769 | 08 |

TABLE 49
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD BY RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS

| | CHAR | L |
|----------------------------|------|----|
| LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS | 2777 | 08 |
| LIVING WITH ONE PARENT | 2785 | 08 |
| LIVING WITH NEITHER PARENT | 2793 | 08 |

TABLE 52

PERSONS 16-64 YEARS OLD NOT INMATES AND NOT ATTENDING
SCHOOL BY DISABILITY, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND SEX

| | MALE | | FEMALE | |
|--------------------------------|------|----|--------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| NOT DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED | | | | |
| IN LABOR FORCE | 2801 | 08 | 2857 | 08 |
| NOT IN LABOR FORCE | 2809 | 08 | 2865 | 08 |
| DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED | | | | |
| EMPLOYED | 2817 | 08 | 2873 | 08 |
| UNEMPLOYED | 2825 | 08 | 2881 | 08 |
| NOT IN LABOR FORCE | | | | |
| ABLE TO WORK | 2833 | 08 | 2889 | 08 |
| UNABLE TO WORK | | | | |
| DISABLED LESS THAN 6 MONTHS | 2841 | 08 | 2897 | 08 |
| DISABLED 6 MONTHS OR MORE | 2849 | 08 | 2905 | 08 |

TABLE 53

MALES 20-49 YEARS OLD AND FEMALES 15-44 YEARS OLD BY
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

| | MALES | | FEMALES | |
|-------------------------|-------|----|---------|----|
| | 20-49 | | 15-44 | |
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL | 2913 | 08 | 2945 | 08 |
| HIGH SCHOOL | | | | |
| 1-3 YEARS | 2921 | 08 | 2953 | 08 |
| 4 YEARS | 2929 | 08 | 2961 | 08 |
| COLLEGE, 1 YEAR OR MORE | 2937 | 08 | 2969 | 08 |

TABLE 55

PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN THE LABOR FORCE BY
AGE AND SEX

| | MALE | | FEMALE | |
|-------------------|------|----|--------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| 16-17 YEARS | 2977 | 08 | 3041 | 08 |
| 18-19 YEARS | 2985 | 08 | 3049 | 08 |
| 20-21 YEARS | 2993 | 08 | 3057 | 08 |
| 22-24 YEARS | 3001 | 08 | 3065 | 08 |
| 25-34 YEARS | 3009 | 08 | 3073 | 08 |
| 35-44 YEARS | 3017 | 08 | 3081 | 08 |
| 45-64 YEARS | 3025 | 08 | 3089 | 08 |
| 65 YEARS AND OVER | 3033 | 08 | 3097 | 08 |

TABLE 56

PERSONS 14-15 YEARS OLD BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND SEX

| | MALE | | FEMALE | |
|-------------------------|------|----|--------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| IN ARMED FORCES | 3105 | 08 | 3137 | 08 |
| IN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE | | | | |
| EMPLOYED | 3113 | 08 | 3145 | 08 |
| UNEMPLOYED | 3121 | 08 | 3153 | 08 |
| NOT IN LABOR FORCE | 3129 | 08 | 3161 | 08 |

TABLE 57
 PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 AND LABOR
 FORCE STATUS OF FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY MARITAL
 STATUS

| | MARRIED HUSBAND PRESENT | | OTHER WOMEN | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6 | | | | |
| NOT IN LABOR FORCE | 3169 | 08 | 3217 | 08 |
| IN LABOR FORCE | 3177 | 08 | 3225 | 08 |
| WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17 YEARS | | | | |
| NOT IN LABOR FORCE | 3185 | 08 | 3233 | 08 |
| IN LABOR FORCE | 3193 | 08 | 3241 | 08 |
| WITH NO OWN CHILDREN UNDER 18 | | | | |
| NOT IN LABOR FORCE | 3201 | 08 | 3249 | 08 |
| IN LABOR FORCE | 3209 | 08 | 3257 | 08 |

TABLE 58
 EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION

| | CHAR | L |
|--|------|----|
| PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS | | |
| ENGINEERS, TECHNICAL PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND RELATED PRACTITIONERS | 3265 | 08 |
| MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT PRACTITION- ERS | 3273 | 08 |
| TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS | 3281 | 08 |
| TECHNICIANS, EXCEPT HEALTH OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS | 3289 | 08 |
| MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS EXCEPT FARM SALARIED | 3297 | 08 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3305 | 08 |
| RETAIL TRADE | | |
| OTHER INDUSTRIES | 3313 | 08 |
| SELF EMPLOYED | | |
| RETAIL TRADE | 3321 | 08 |
| OTHER INDUSTRIES | 3329 | 08 |
| SALES WORKERS | | |
| MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE TRADE | 3337 | 08 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 3345 | 08 |
| OTHER SALES WORKERS | | |
| CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS | | |
| BOOKKEEPERS | 3353 | 08 |
| SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS | 3361 | 08 |
| OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS | 3369 | 08 |
| CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS | | |
| AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS AND BODY REPAIRMEN | 3377 | 08 |
| MECHANICS AND REPAIRMEN, EXCEPT AUTO | 3385 | 08 |
| | 3393 | 08 |
| | | |
| | 3401 | 08 |
| | | |
| | 3409 | 08 |

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| MACHINISTS | 3417 | 08 |
| METAL CRAFTSMEN, EXCEPT MECHANICS AND MACHINISTS | 3425 | 08 |
| CARPENTERS | 3433 | 08 |
| CONSTRUCTION CRAFTSMEN, EXCEPT CARPENTERS | 3441 | 08 |
| OTHER CRAFTSMEN | 3449 | 08 |
| OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT DURABLE GOODS, MANUFACTURING | 3457 | 08 |
| NONDURABLE GOODS, MANUFACTURING | 3465 | 08 |
| NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 3473 | 08 |
| TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES | | |
| TRUCK DRIVERS | 3481 | 08 |
| OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES | 3489 | 08 |
| LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM | | |
| CONSTRUCTION LABORERS | 3497 | 08 |
| FREIGHT, STOCK, AND MATERIAL HANDLERS | 3505 | 08 |
| OTHER LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM | 3513 | 08 |
| FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS | 3521 | 08 |
| FARM LABORERS AND FARM FOREMEN | | |
| FARM LABORERS, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS | 3529 | 08 |
| FARM LABORERS, EXCEPT UNPAID, AND FARM FOREMEN | 3537 | 08 |
| SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD | | |
| CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS | 3545 | 08 |
| FOOD SERVICE WORKERS | 3553 | 08 |
| HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS | 3561 | 08 |
| PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS | 3569 | 08 |
| PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS | 3577 | 08 |
| SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD | 3585 | 08 |
| PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS | 3593 | 08 |

TABLE 59
EMPLOYED FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
CHAR L

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS | | |
| NURSES | 3601 | 08 |
| MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH WORKERS, EXCEPT NURSES' | 3609 | 08 |
| TEACHERS, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS | 3617 | 08 |
| TECHNICIANS, EXCEPT HEALTH | 3625 | 08 |
| OTHER PROFESSIONAL WORKERS | 3633 | 08 |
| MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM | 3641 | 08 |
| SALES WORKERS | | |
| RETAIL TRADE | 3649 | 08 |
| OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE | 3657 | 08 |
| CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS | | |
| BOOKEEPERS | 3665 | 08 |
| SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS, AND TYPISTS | 3673 | 08 |

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| OTHER CLERICAL WORKERS | 3681 | 08 |
| CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN AND KINDRED WORKERS | 3689 | 08 |
| OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT DURABLE GOODS, MANUFACTURING NONDURABLE GOODS, MANUFACTURING | 3697 | 08 |
| NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES | 3705 | 08 |
| TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES | 3713 | 08 |
| LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM | 3721 | 08 |
| FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS | 3729 | 08 |
| FARM LABORERS AND FARM FOREMEN | 3737 | 08 |
| FARM LABORERS, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS | 3745 | 08 |
| FARM LABORERS, EXCEPT UNPAID, AND FARM FOREMEN | 3753 | 08 |
| SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD | | |
| CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS | 3761 | 08 |
| FOOD SERVICE WORKERS | 3769 | 08 |
| HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS | 3777 | 08 |
| PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS | 3785 | 08 |
| PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS | 3793 | 08 |
| SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD | 3801 | 08 |
| PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS | 3809 | 08 |

TABLE 60
EMPLOYED MALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION

| | | |
|---|------|----|
| | CHAR | L |
| SALES WORKERS | 3817 | 08 |
| OTHER WHITE COLLAR WORKERS | 3825 | 08 |
| BLUE COLLAR WORKERS | 3833 | 08 |
| FARM WORKERS | 3841 | 08 |
| SERVICE WORKERS, INCLUDING PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD | 3849 | 08 |

TABLE 61
EMPLOYED FEMALES 14-15 YEARS OLD BY OCCUPATION

| | | |
|--|------|----|
| | CHAR | L |
| WHITE COLLAR WORKERS | 3857 | 08 |
| BLUE COLLAR WORKERS | 3865 | 08 |
| FARM WORKERS | 3873 | 08 |
| SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD | 3881 | 08 |
| PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS | 3889 | 08 |

TABLE 66
PERSONS 14-15 YEARS OLD BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969

| | | |
|----------------------|------|----|
| | CHAR | L |
| 50-52 WEEKS | 3897 | 08 |
| 48-49 WEEKS | 3905 | 08 |
| 40-47 WEEKS | 3913 | 08 |
| 27-39 WEEKS | 3921 | 08 |
| 14-26 WEEKS | 3929 | 08 |
| 13 WEEKS OR LESS | 3937 | 08 |
| DID NOT WORK IN 1969 | 3945 | 08 |

TABLE 70
EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

| | MALE | | FEMALE | |
|--|------|----|--------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS | 3953 | 08 | 4033 | 08 |
| SALES WORKERS | 3961 | 08 | 4041 | 08 |
| CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS | | | | |
| CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS | 3969 | 08 | 4049 | 08 |
| OPERATIVES, INCLUDING TRANSPORT | 3977 | 08 | 4057 | 08 |
| LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM | 3985 | 08 | 4065 | 08 |
| FARM WORKERS | 3993 | 08 | 4073 | 08 |
| SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD | 4001 | 08 | 4081 | 08 |
| PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS | 4009 | 08 | 4089 | 08 |
| LAST WORKED 1959 OR EARLIER | 4017 | 08 | 4097 | 08 |
| | 4025 | 08 | 4105 | 08 |

TABLE 73
FEMALES 21-49 YEARS OLD WITH NO OWN CHILDREN 5-10
YEARS OLD BY WORK STATUS IN 1965, IN 1970, AND
PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS
(SEE NOTE 5)

| | OWN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE PRESENT | | NO OWN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE PRESENT | |
|-------------------|--|----|---|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| | WORKER IN 1965 | | | |
| WORKER IN 1970 | 4113 | 08 | 4137 | 08 |
| NONWORKER IN 1970 | 4121 | 08 | 4145 | 08 |
| NONWORKER IN 1965 | 4129 | 08 | 4153 | 08 |

TABLE 74
FEMALES 21-49 YEARS OLD WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-10
YEARS OLD AND NO CHILDREN UNDER 6
(SEE NOTE 5)

| | NONWORKER IN 1965 | | WORKER IN 1965 | |
|-------------------|----------------------|----|-------------------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| WORKER IN 1970 | 4161 | 08 | 4177 | 08 |
| NONWORKER IN 1970 | 4169 | 08 | 4185 | 08 |

TABLE 75
FAMILIES BY FAMILY INCOME
(SEE NOTE 2)

| | CHAR | L |
|-----------------|------|----|
| UNDER \$1,000 | 4193 | 08 |
| \$1,000-\$1,999 | 4201 | 08 |
| \$2,000-\$2,999 | 4209 | 08 |
| \$3,000-\$3,999 | 4217 | 08 |
| \$4,000-\$4,999 | 4225 | 08 |
| \$5,000-\$5,999 | 4233 | 08 |
| \$6,000-\$6,999 | 4241 | 08 |
| \$7,000-\$7,999 | 4249 | 08 |
| \$8,000-\$8,999 | 4257 | 08 |

20

| | | |
|-------------------|------|----|
| \$9,000-\$9,999 | 4265 | 08 |
| \$10,000-\$11,999 | 4273 | 08 |
| \$12,000-\$14,999 | 4281 | 08 |
| \$15,000-\$24,999 | 4289 | 08 |
| \$25,000-\$49,999 | 4297 | 08 |
| \$50,000 AND OVER | 4305 | 08 |

TABLE 82
FAMILIES BY RATIO OF FAMILY INCOME TO POVERTY LEVEL
(SEE NOTE 4)

| | CHAR | L |
|--------------|------|----|
| UNDER .50 | 4313 | 08 |
| .50-.74 | 4321 | 08 |
| .75-.99 | 4329 | 08 |
| 1.00-1.24 | 4337 | 08 |
| 1.25-1.49 | 4345 | 08 |
| 1.50-1.99 | 4353 | 08 |
| 2.00-2.99 | 4361 | 08 |
| 3.00 OR MORE | 4369 | 08 |

TABLE 83
AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES
BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
(SEE NOTE 4)

| CHAR | L |
|------|----|
| 4377 | 08 |

TABLE 84
FAMILIES BY PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18,
TYPE OF FAMILY, AND POVERTY STATUS
(SEE NOTE 4)

| | ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL | | | | BELOW POVERTY LEVEL | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----|-------------|----|---------------------|----|-------------|----|
| | MALE HEAD | | FEMALE HEAD | | MALE HEAD | | FEMALE HEAD | |
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| NO RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 | 4385 | 08 | 4409 | 08 | 4433 | 08 | 4457 | 08 |
| 1 OR MORE RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 | 4393 | 08 | 4417 | 08 | 4441 | 08 | 4465 | 08 |
| SOME RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 6 | 4401 | 08 | 4425 | 08 | 4449 | 08 | 4473 | 08 |

TABLE 85
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY TYPE OF FAMILY,
POVERTY STATUS, AND AGE
(SEE NOTES 2 AND 4)

| | MALE HEAD | | | | FEMALE HEAD | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|----|---------------------|----|---------------------|----|---------------------|----|
| | ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL | | BELOW POVERTY LEVEL | | ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL | | BELOW POVERTY LEVEL | |
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| UNDER 6 YEARS OLD | 4481 | 08 | 4497 | 08 | 4513 | 08 | 4529 | 08 |
| 6-17 YEARS OLD | 4489 | 08 | 4505 | 08 | 4521 | 08 | 4537 | 08 |

TABLE 86
 FAMILY HEADS 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY STATUS
 (SEE NOTE 4)

| | CHAR | L |
|---------------------|------|----|
| ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL | 4545 | 08 |
| BELOW POVERTY LEVEL | 4553 | 08 |

TABLE 88
 FEMALE FAMILY HEADS IN THE LABOR FORCE WITH RELATED
 CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD BY POVERTY STATUS
 (SEE NOTE 4)

| | CHAR | L |
|---------------------|------|----|
| ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL | 4561 | 08 |
| BELOW POVERTY LEVEL | 4569 | 08 |

TABLE 91
 RELATED CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES WITH
 INCOMES BELOW \$3,000

| CHAR | L |
|------|----|
| 4577 | 08 |

TABLE 92
 RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD IN FAMILIES BELOW
 POVERTY LEVEL BY PRESENCE OF PARENTS
 (SEE NOTE 4)

| | CHAR | L |
|--------------------------|------|----|
| LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS | 4585 | 08 |
| OTHER | 4593 | 08 |

TABLE 93
 PERSONS RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RE-
 TIREMENT BY AGE AND POVERTY STATUS
 (SEE NOTE 4)

| | ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL | | BELOW POVERTY LEVEL | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| UNDER 65 YEARS OLD | 4601 | 08 | 4617 | 08 |
| 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER | 4609 | 08 | 4625 | 08 |

TABLE 94
 FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL RECEIVING INCOME OF
 SELECTED TYPES
 (SEE NOTES 2, 4 AND 6)

| | CHAR | L |
|---|------|----|
| EARNINGS | 4633 | 08 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT | 4641 | 08 |
| PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OR WELFARE PAYMENTS | 4649 | 08 |

TABLE 98

FAMILY MEMBERS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS
 OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY LEVEL, FAMILY TYPE AND FAMILY STATUS
 (SEE NOTE 4)

| | LESS THAN 75% OF POVERTY LEVEL | | | | LESS THAN 125% OF POVERTY LEVEL | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|--------|----|------------------------------------|----|--------|----|
| | MALE | | FEMALE | | MALE | | FEMALE | |
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| HEAD OF FAMILY | 4657 | 08 | 4689 | 08 | 4721 | 08 | 4753 | 08 |
| RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 | 4665 | 08 | 4697 | 08 | 4729 | 08 | 4761 | 08 |
| LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS | 4673 | 08 | 4705 | 08 | 4737 | 08 | 4769 | 08 |
| UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS | 4681 | 08 | 4713 | 08 | 4745 | 08 | 4777 | 08 |

TABLE 99

FAMILY MEMBERS AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 14 YEARS
 OLD AND OVER BY POVERTY LEVEL AND AGE
 (SEE NOTE 4)

| | LESS THAN 75% OF POVERTY LEVEL | | LESS THAN 125% OF POVERTY LEVEL | |
|-----------------------|---|----|--|----|
| | CHAR | L | CHAR | L |
| UNDER 65 YEARS OLD | 4785 | 08 | 4801 | 08 |
| 65 YEARS OLD AND OVER | 4793 | 08 | 4809 | 08 |

TABLE 126

100% POPULATION COUNT

| CHAR | L |
|------|----|
| 4817 | 08 |

TABLE 127

100% HOUSING COUNT

| CHAR | L |
|------|----|
| 4825 | 08 |

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Aggregates, along with the relevant counts of units, will permit the computation of mean values (e.g., average income, etc.). In all cases a loss is tallied as negative income and the unit receiving it as a unit with income. Multiply the aggregate income by \$10 to obtain the true value. The tabulated value was scaled by a factor of \$10 for tally purposes.
- 2 This count is obtained by using the weight of the head of the family (or indicated parent).
- 3 In computing deficit, negative incomes are treated as zero.
- 4 All tallies concerning 'poverty level' exclude inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years old. The term "poverty level" used in these tabulations refers to the Social Security Administrations Poverty Index. Families referred to as 'below poverty level' are those below a 1.00 ratio of family income to poverty level (see table 82).
- 5 'Worker' includes members of the Armed Forces.
- 6 Any given unit may be tallied in more than one income category.

TABLE III
 POSITION OF SUPPRESSION INDICATORS
 ON ALL SDDT RECORD TYPES

| <u>Starting Character Position</u> | <u>Suppression Indicator For Census Data Table Number</u> |
|--|---|
| 4833 | 1 |
| 4836 | 2 |
| 4839 | 6 |
| 4842 | 7 |
| 4845 | 8 |
| 4848 | 10 |
| 4851 | 11 |
| 4854 | 12 |
| 4857 | 17 |
| 4860 | 19 |
| 4863 | 21 |
| 4866 | 22 |
| 4869 | 23 |
| 4872 | 24 |
| 4875 | 27 |
| 4878 | 28 |
| 4881 | 29 |
| 4884 | 34 |
| 4887 | 38 |
| 4890 | 39 |
| 4893 | 40 |
| 4896 | 41 |
| 4899 | 42 |
| 4902 | 43 |
| 4905 | 44 |
| 4908 | 48 |
| 4911 | 49 |
| 4914 | 52 |
| 4917 | 53 |
| 4921 | 55 |
| 4924 | 56 |
| 4927 | 57 |
| 4930 | 58 |
| 4933 | 59 |
| 4936 | 60 |
| 4939 | 61 |
| 4942 | 66 |
| 4945 | 70 |
| 4948 | 73 |
| 4951 | 74 |
| 4954 | 75 |
| 4957 | 82 |
| 4960 | 83 |
| 4963 | 84 |
| 4966 | 85 |
| 4969 | 86 |

TABLE III (Cont'd)

| Starting Character Position | Suppression Indicator For Census Data Table Number |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 4972 | 88 |
| 4975 | 91 |
| 4978 | 92 |
| 4981 | 93 |
| 4984 | 94 |
| 4987 | 98 |
| 4990 | 99 |

Code Explanations

Race: The term "race" as used by the Census Bureau refers to the division of the population into White, Negro, and several other racial categories. These racial categories do not correspond to strict scientific definitions of biological stock. Persons were asked to indicate their race by selecting one of the following: White; Negro or Black; Indian (American); Japanese; Chinese; Filipino; Hawaiian; Korean; Other (specify). (In Alaska, Hawaiian and Korean were omitted and Aleut and Eskimo were added).

In the 1970 Census, the Spanish-American population is defined differently according to the sample in which a person is enumerated and according to his State of residence. All tabulations except those for 5-percent data are based upon a 15-percent sample, defined as follows:

- a. In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, persons of Puerto Rican stock
- b. In the five southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas), persons of Spanish language or persons not of Spanish language but of Spanish surname identified by matching with a list of about 8,000 such names.
- c. In the remaining States, persons of Spanish language

Tabulations of 5-percent data are for persons who report Spanish origin or descent, including Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish. Spanish origin or descent is ascertained by means of a 5-percent sample question.

The "White" population is defined by Census to include persons who indicated their race as white. Also included are persons who indicated the "other race" category and furnished written entries that should correctly be classified in the White category.

The category "All other races" includes all persons who did not indicate their race as white or did not have their entry classified as White.

The category "Negro and other races" is defined by census to include persons who indicated their race as one of the following:

1. Negro persons who indicated their race as "Negro or Black."
2. Persons who indicated the "other race" category and furnished a written entry that should be classified as "Negro or Black."

FIPS State Codes: a two-digit code assigned in sequence to states listed alphabetically. These codes are contained in the Federal Information Processing Standard Publication (FIPS PUB), Nos. 5 and 6.

School District Code: a five-digit code, developed by the National Council on Educational Statistics. These codes are unique for all school districts within a state. Most of the codes used on these tapes refer to the 1969-1970 school year. Codes for nine states*, however, refer to 1970-1971. Most school districts with enrollment less than 300 were assigned a 99999 identification code.

School District Administrative Unit: a subunit of a school district which had some form of decentralization in the Spring of 1970. Such units appear only in the states of California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

School District Administrative Unit Number: a two-digit identification number assigned to each administrative unit within a school district.

School District Type: a one-digit code designating school district type, as follows:

- 1-unified school districts
- 2-elementary school districts
- 3-secondary school districts
- 4-vocational school districts

School District Name: the first thirty letters of the name of each school district.

School District Enrollment: enrollment figures are reported for each school district. They refer to the 1969-70 school year for all states except for eight*, for which 1970-71 data are reported.

*Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Oregon, and Ohio.

County: self-explanatory, except for Louisiana, where such divisions are called parishes, and for Alaska, where 29 census divisions have recently been established as county equivalents. A number of cities (e.g., Baltimore, St. Louis and many Virginia cities) are independent of any county organization, and are therefore treated as county equivalents. All county and county-equivalent divisions are listed by name.

County Number: a two-digit FIPSPUBS code, unique within each state.

School District County Component: that portion of a school district lying within a single county. When a school district is completely contained within a county, the school district and the school district county component are coterminous. When a school district overlaps several counties, each portion of the district lying within a single county comprises a unique school district county component.

County Inclusion Indicator: a one-digit code, either 1 or 0:

1 designates a school district, school district county component, or school district administrative unit equivalent to a whole county or group of counties. Equivalence is defined as inclusion of 98% of the counties or group of counties.

0 designates all other cases.

Minor Civil Division (MCD), or Census County Divisions: a primary political and administrative subdivision of a county, e.g., towns, townships, precincts, magisterial districts, or gores.

MCD Number: a three-digit code assigned to MCD's, in numerical order, within a county.

-1 denotes a school district or sub-component which is not all in the same MCD.

MCD Equivalence Indicator: a one-digit code, either 1 or 0:

1 designates a school district, a school district county component, or a school district administrative unit which is equivalent to a MCD.

0 designates those which are not equivalent to an entire MCD.

Place: a concentration of population, regardless of the existence of legally prescribed units, powers, or functions. However, most of the places identified in the census are incorporated as cities, towns, villages or boroughs.

Place Description Code: a one-digit numeric code identifying places by type, as follows:

- 1 - the place description code changes within the area defined on the record
- 1 - central city of an SMSA only
- 2 - central city of an urbanized area only
- 3 - central city of both an SMSA and an urbanized area
- 4 - other incorporated place
- 5 - unincorporated place
- 7 - not a place
- (6 is not used)

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA): An SMSA is a large urban area (though it may include some non-urban land), selected by the Bureau of the Budget according to criteria found on pp. 83 ff. of the Census User's Guide, Vol. I. An SMSA is based upon a large city, but extends outward to include the entire metropolitan area integrated into a single economic and social unit.

Central City of an SMSA: the largest city of an SMSA. (In addition to this central city, an SMSA may incorporate additional secondary cities.)

Ring of an SMSA: the ring is all of the SMSA that is not part of the central city itself.

SMSA Number: a four-digit code identifies each SMSA. The codes are defined in the FIPSPUBS No. 8. If the entire population of a school district or school district component is found in an SMSA, the SMSA number is placed in the SMSA number field.

-1 - denotes a school district is not all in the same SMSA.

Total Population: a summation for each school district or school district component, of the total population from the Type 5 (allocation) record of the 1970 Census Fourth Count (Population) of the component tracts and MCD's.

Total Housing: a summation for each school district or school district component of total housing count from the Type 5, allocation, record of the 1970 Census Fourth Count (Population) for each component tract and MCD.

Suppression: A process developed by the Bureau of the Census to prevent identification of individuals within units of Census geography. There are two kinds of suppression on the 1970 Census Summary Tapes.

1. Primary suppression occurs when there is an insufficient number of persons or household heads in an identifiable ethnic or racial group within a census enumeration area.

2. Complementary suppression occurs when knowledge of the White and total table permits calculation of the numbers of the suppressed racial group. This type of suppression does not occur in the case of Spanish Americans since they are dispersed throughout the White and Black records.

Since the five, fifteen, and twenty percent samples are weighted differently, the minimum number of racial group members necessary to prevent suppression varies as shown by Table IV.

In the Fourth Count Population Summary Tapes, the entire table for a racial group may be suppressed. If suppression occurs in the Black record, suppression of the data item for the other racial group may occur. Individual data elements or strata of tables are not suppressed.

Table IV: The Minimum Number of Cases Necessary to Prevent Suppression

| <u>Sample Type</u> | <u>Weight</u> | <u>Necessary Number of Cases</u> |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| 5% | 20 | 100 |
| 15% | 6 or 7 | 33 |
| 20% | 5 | 25 |

Suppression Indicator: a suppression indicator was calculated for each table of Census data found on the SDDT's. This indicates the percent of the population of the school district, school district county component, or school district administrative unit who lived in Census areas in which the data was suppressed by the Census Bureau on the 1970 Fourth Count (Population) Summary Tapes.

Urban Population: the percent of the population within a school district or school district component which resides in geographic areas classified as urban.

Split Geographic Unit Indicator: the percentage of geographic areas within a school or school district component lying within tracts or MCD's which extend beyond the boundaries of the school district.

Split Geographic Unit Population Indicator: this is the percent of the population within a school district component that comes from split tracts or MCD's, i.e., those split between several school districts.

Double Precision: data which has more than eight significant digits and must be stored as REAL * 8 variables.

SECTION III: OBTAINING AND USING THE SCHOOL DISTRICT DATA TAPE

Obtaining Copies of the SDDT

To order copies of the tape SDDT, send the following information:

- Your name, address, and zip code
- The State or States you want
- Indication of 7 or 9 track
- For 9 track, indication of 800 or 1600 BPI
- For 7 track, indication of 556 or 800 BPI

Also enclose your check for \$77.25 for each reel supplied. You can determine the number of reels from the tables on the following page. Table VI shows the states found on each reel of the SDDT's. Table VII shows the 1970 state code used in the SDDT data set name for each state. Make your check payable to the U.S. Office of Education. Mail your check and the information requested above to:

Statistical Services Branch
National Center for Educational Statistics
U. S. Office of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20202

REEL NUMBERS AND FILE POSITIONS
OF SDDT'S STORED AT THE
HEW DATA MANAGEMENT CENTER

NCES will provide copies of individual reels of the SDDT's. If you request the SDDT for a particular state, you will only receive the SDDT for that state. If you request a full reel, you will receive all state SDDT's which are stored on the same reel at the HEW Tape Library. The SDDT's are stored at 1600 BPI density* as follows:

| | <u>REEL</u> | <u>FILE</u> | | <u>REEL</u> | <u>FILE</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Alabama | 1 | 1 | Montana | | 5 |
| Alaska | | 2 | Nebraska | 5 | 1 |
| Arizona | | 3 | Nevada | | 2 |
| Arkansas | | 4 | New Hampshire | | 3 |
| California | | 5 | New Jersey | | 4 |
| Colorado | | 6 | New Mexico | | 5 |
| Connecticut | | 7 | New York | 6 | 1 |
| Delaware | | 8 | North Carolina | | 2 |
| District of Columbia | | 9 | North Dakota | | 3 |
| Florida | | 10 | Ohio | | 4 |
| Georgia | | 11 | Oklahoma | 7 | 1 |
| Hawaii | | 12 | Oregon | | 2 |
| Idaho | 2 | 1 | Pennsylvania | | 3 |
| Illinois | | 2 | Rhode Island | | 4 |
| Indiana | | 3 | South Carolina | | 5 |
| Iowa | 3 | 1 | South Dakota | | 6 |
| Kansas | | 2 | Tennessee | | 7 |
| Kentucky | | 3 | Texas | 8 | 1 |
| Louisiana | | 4 | Utah | | 2 |
| Maine | | 5 | Vermont | | 3 |
| Maryland | | 6 | Virginia | | 4 |
| Massachusetts | | 7 | Washington | | 5 |
| Michigan | 4 | 1 | West Virginia | | 6 |
| Minnesota | | 2 | Wisconsin | 9 | 1 |
| Mississippi | | 3 | Wyoming | | 2 |
| Missouri | | 4 | | | |

*Tapes ordered at 556 or 800 BPI density may require more than one reel of tape.

COMPUTER REQUIREMENTS

TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MAGNETIC TAPE RECORDING FOR SDDT'S

| Characteristics | Industry Compatible Tape | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | 7-Track Tape | 9-Track Tape |
| Width | .5 inch | .5 inch |
| Reel Size | 10.5 inch diameter; maximum 2400 foot length | 10.5 inch diameter maximum 2400 foot length |
| Recording Mode | NRZI (nonreturn to zero) | NRZI (nonreturn to zero) |
| Number of Recording Tracks | 7 (6 data, 1 parity) | 9 (8 data, 1 parity) |
| Density (characters or bytes) | 556/800 | 800/1600 |
| Language | Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) | Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) |
| Error Controls | Character - even parity | Character (byte) - odd parity |
| | Track - longitudinal redundancy check | Block-Cyclical code check based on an 8-bit character which is computed from data characters during write opera- tion and recorded at end of tape block as hardware function |
| Recorded Tape Representation | One 6-bit character per tape frame | One 8-bit character (byte) per tape frame |
| Interblock Spacing | .75 inch | .6 inch (nominal) |

TABLE VI 1970 State Codes Used in the SDDT

DATA SET NAMES

| <u>State</u> | <u>1970</u> | <u>State</u> | <u>1970</u> |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Alabama | 01 | Montana | 30 |
| Alaska | 02 | Nebraska | 31 |
| Arizona | 04 | Nevada | 32 |
| Arkansas | 05 | New Hampshire | 33 |
| California | 06 | New Jersey | 34 |
| Colorado | 08 | New Mexico | 35 |
| Connecticut | 09 | New York | 36 |
| Delaware | 10 | North Carolina | 37 |
| District of Columbia | 11 | North Dakota | 38 |
| Florida | 12 | Ohio | 39 |
| Georgia | 13 | Oklahoma | 40 |
| Hawaii | 15 | Oregon | 41 |
| Idaho | 16 | Pennsylvania | 42 |
| Illinois | 17 | Rhode Island | 44 |
| Indiana | 18 | South Carolina | 45 |
| Iowa | 19 | South Dakota | 46 |
| Kansas | 20 | Tennessee | 47 |
| Kentucky | 21 | Texas | 48 |
| Louisiana | 22 | Utah | 49 |
| Maine | 23 | Vermont | 50 |
| Maryland | 24 | Virginia | 51 |
| Massachusetts | 25 | Washington | 53 |
| Michigan | 26 | West Virginia | 54 |
| Minnesota | 27 | Wisconsin | 55 |
| Mississippi | 28 | Wyoming | 56 |
| Missouri | 29 | | |

Sample FORTRAN and Cobol Access Statements

The following statements can be used within a FORTRAN program to read an SDDT tape:

```

DIMENSION IRHEAD(36), DREC(31), IREC(523), IPER(53)
DOUBLE PRECISION DREC
C
READ(10,2901,END=900) IRHEAD, DREC, IREC, IPER
C
2901 FORMAT(11, 12, 15, 12, 11, 7A4, A2, 17, 13, 4A4, 11, 13, 11,
1 6I3, 13, 11,
A 14, 12, 14, 18, 13, 13 /
B 4(7F16.0/),
C 3F16.0, 9I8/
D 34(15I8/),
E 4I8, 29I3/
F 24I3)
```

If OS/360 is used, the following Job Control Language statements would be appropriate with the above FORTRAN:

```
//GO.FT10F001 DD UNIT=2400,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(1,SL),DSN=SDDT21
// DCB=(RECFM=FB,LRECL=120,BLKSIZE=5040),
// VOL=SER=026187
```

The following statements can be used within a Cobol program to read an SDDT tape:

```
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.
FILE-CONTROL.
    SELECT SCHOOL-DISTRICT-TAPE ASSIGN UT-S-INPUT.

DATA DIVISION.
FILE SECTION.
FU SCHOOL-DISTRICT-TAPE
    LABEL RECORDS ARE STANDARD
    RECORDING MODE IS F.
01 BIG-RECORD.
    02 RECORD-TYPE          PIC 9.
    02 FIPS-STATE           PIC 99.
    02 SD-NUMBER            PIC 9(5).
```

| | | |
|----|------------------|----------------------------|
| 02 | ADMIN-UNIT | PIC 99. |
| 02 | SD-TYPE | PIC 9. |
| 02 | SD-NAME | PIC X(30). |
| 02 | SD-ENROLL | PIC 9(7). |
| 02 | COUNTY-NUMBER | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | COUNTY-NAME | PIC X(16). |
| 02 | COUNTY-100 | PIC 9. |
| 02 | COUNTY-MAX | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | COUNTY-CROSS | PIC 9. |
| 02 | COUNTY-LIST | PIC 9(3) OCCURS 6 TIMES. |
| 02 | MCD-NUMBER | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | MCD-100 | PIC 9. |
| 02 | PLACE-NUMBER | PIC 9(4). |
| 02 | PLACE-DESCR-CODE | PIC 99. |
| 02 | SMSA-NUMBER | PIC 9(4). |
| 02 | URBAN-POP | PIC 9(8). |
| 02 | SPLIT-BY-UNITS | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SPLIT-BY-PEOPLE | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | FILLER | PIC X(2). |
| 02 | DPCELL-1 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-2 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-3 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-4 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-5 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-6 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-7 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | FILLER | PIC X(8). |
| 02 | DPCELL-8 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-9 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-10 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-11 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-12 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-13 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-14 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | FILLER | PIC X(8). |
| 02 | DPCELL-15 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-16 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-17 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-18 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-19 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-20 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-21 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | FILLER | PIC X(8). |
| 02 | DPCELL-22 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-23 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-24 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-25 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-26 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-27 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-28 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | FILLER | PIC X(8). |
| 02 | DPCELL-29 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-30 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | DPCELL-31 | PIC 9(16). |
| 02 | INTEGER-CELL | PIC 9(8) OCCURS 523 TIMES. |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-1 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-2 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-3 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-4 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-5 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-6 | PIC 9(3). |

| | | |
|----|-------------|------------|
| 02 | SUPPRESS-7 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-8 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-9 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-10 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-11 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-12 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-13 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-14 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-15 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-16 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-17 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-18 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-19 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-20 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-21 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-22 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-23 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-24 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-25 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-26 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-27 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-28 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-29 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | FILLER | PIC X. |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-30 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-31 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-32 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-33 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-34 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-35 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-36 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-37 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-38 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-39 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-40 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-41 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-42 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-43 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-44 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-45 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-46 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-47 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-48 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-49 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-50 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-51 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-52 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | SUPPRESS-53 | PIC 9(3). |
| 02 | FILLER | PIC X(48). |

OPEN INPUT SCHOOL-DISTRICT-TAPE.

READ SCHOOL-DISTRICT-TAPE
AT END GO TO END-TAPE.

Caution for Cobol users: All numeric fields are right justified and leading zeros are supplied. Further, in conformance with Census Bureau practice, negative values are indicated by the presence of a minus sign in the leftmost character of the field. Thus, to determine whether or not a field contains a negative value, it is necessary to redefine the field in such a way as to be able to independently check the leftmost character for "-". The following fields may contain negative values:

SD-ENROLL
MCD-NUMBER
PLACE-NUMBER
PLACE-DESCR-CODE
SMSA-NUMBER
DPCELL-1 through DPCELL-31
INTEGER-CELL

If OS/360 is used, the following Job Control Language statements would be appropriate with the above Cobol:

```
//GO.INPUT DD UNIT=2400,DISP=(OLD,KEEP),LABEL=(1,SL),JSN=SDDT21  
// DCB=(RECFM=F,BLKSIZE=5040),  
// VOL .SER=026187
```