

U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications—With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems, in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Data from other sources.—Comparability between the statistics presented in this report and statistics from other sources is frequently affected by the use of different classification systems, and by many of the differences in reporting described in the paragraphs on comparability with other data in the section on "Employment Status," page App-19. Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., are not directly comparable. Such listings may include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. Moreover, relatively few organizational listings attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

ACTIVITY 5 YEARS AGO

The data on "activity 5 years ago" were obtained from answers to question 37 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-49 and 51).

The series of questions on activity in April 1965 were asked of all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample. In 1970, this question was asked for the first time in a

decennial census. Data obtained from this question are presented in this report in connection with the subjects "Residence in 1965," "Labor mobility," and "Occupation 5 years ago."

A person was classified as a worker in 1965 if he answered "yes" to either (a) working or (b) in the Armed Forces. All other persons were classified as nonworkers in 1965. Since there were no imputation procedures for nonresponses to this question, the category "nonworkers in 1965" includes persons who failed to answer parts "a" and "b" of the question. Tests have shown that the number of persons who were working in April 1965 is probably understated to some extent since there is a tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment. To minimize this error, published data have been restricted to those age groups with the highest degree of reliability in reporting this information.

Data on labor mobility for males pertain to men who were 30 to 49 years old as of April 1, 1970. The tabulations cover the work status of these men in both 1965 and 1970. The category "worker in 1970" includes the employed plus members of the Armed Forces; "nonworker in 1970" includes the unemployed and persons not in the labor force. The terms "unemployed" and "labor force" are defined in the section on "Employment Status."

Data for females pertain to women 16 to 44 years old in April 1965 (21 to 49 years old in April 1970). The tabulations concentrate on the working patterns of women in child-bearing years with reference to marital status and the presence and age of children. The definitions of workers and non-

workers in 1965 and 1970 are the same for females as for males.

OCCUPATION 5 YEARS AGO

The data on "occupation 5 years ago" were derived from answers to question 38 (see facsimiles of questionnaire item and instructions, pages App-49 and 51).

This question, relating to industry, occupation, and class of worker in 1965, was asked of persons in the 5-percent sample who answered "Yes" to "Working at a job or business" in item 37a. The data on occupation were tabulated for persons 25 years old and over. There are indications that, because of failure of the respondent to recall accurately, the responses on occupation in 1965 are subject to greater error than those on current occupation. Therefore, the occupational classification in 1965 presented in this report is restricted to the major occupation group.

INCOME IN 1969

The data on income were derived from answers to questions 40 and 41 (see facsimiles of questionnaire items and instructions, pages App-49 and 51).

Information on money income received in the calendar year 1969 was requested from all persons 14 years old and over in the 20-percent sample. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported in item 40a (Wage or salary income), item 40b (Nonfarm net self-employment income), item 40c (Farm net self-employment income), item 41a (Social Security or railroad retirement income), item 41b (Public assistance or welfare income), and item 41c (All other income). "Earnings" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported as

wage or salary income and nonfarm and farm net self-employment income. 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; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Definitions

Type of income.—The six types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

Wage or salary income.—Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1969. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned.

Nonfarm net self-employment income.—Net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his 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.

Farm net self-employment income.—Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a 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.

Social Security or railroad retirement 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. 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. 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 interest; dividends; net income (or loss) from property rentals; net receipts from roomers or boarders; veteran's payments; public or private pensions; periodic receipts from insurance policies or annuities; unemployment insurance benefits; workmen's compensation cash benefits; net royalties; periodic payments from estates and trust funds; alimony or child support from persons who are not members of the household; 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 Manpower Development and Training Act.

Income of families and unrelated individuals.—This report includes information on income of families, unrelated individuals 14 years old and over, and persons 14 years old and over by detailed social and economic characteristics. In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 14 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, in compiling the income data for unrelated individuals and persons 14 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1969, the characteristics of persons and the

composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1970). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1969 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1969 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration were included. For most families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the family throughout 1969.

Income of households.—Income of households includes the income of the household head and all other persons 14 years old and over in the household, whether related to the head or not. Since many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Median, mean, and per capita income.—The median income was generally computed on the basis of the income intervals shown in each table; however, median incomes in some tables were calculated on the basis of more detailed income intervals. 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 medians are based on the distribution of persons 14 years old and over with income. The medians for wage or salary income, nonfarm self-employment income, farm self-employment income, Social Security income, public assistance income, and all other in-

come are based on the distributions of families and unrelated individuals having these types of income. When the median income falls in the terminal category of a distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median income falls in the terminal category "\$25,000 or more," it is shown as "\$25,000+."

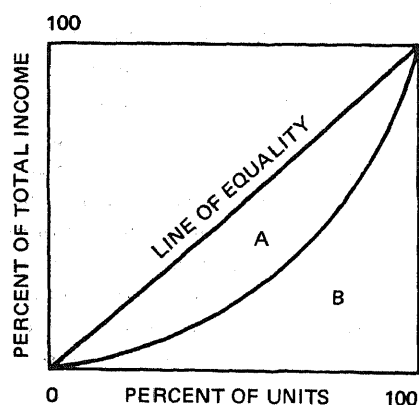
The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean family income is obtained by dividing total family income by the total number of families. Mean income for persons is obtained by dividing the total income of persons (including patients or inmates in institutional quarters) by the number of persons with income. For the six income types the means are based on families or unrelated individuals having those types of income. When the mean income for an area or population subgroup is a net loss, the dollar amount is shown preceded by a minus sign (e.g., -\$123). 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. It should be noted that the maximum income amount that can be aggregated for each family or unrelated individual is 1.3 million dollars for total income and \$995,000 for any one type of income. Thus, it is conceivable that the sum of the aggregates of all income types may exceed the aggregate of the total.

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, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups 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 in this report.

Index of income concentration.—The index of income concentration is a statistical measure derived from the Lorenz Curve. The Lorenz Curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative percent of units (families, unrelated individuals, or persons) on the abscissa against the cumulative percent of aggregate income on the ordinate as accounted for by these units. Aggregate income is obtained by multiplying the frequency in each income class interval by an assumed mean for that income class interval. Midpoints were used for income intervals below \$15,000. For income distributions of families, adjusted mean values were used for the \$15,000 to \$19,999 interval and the \$20,000 to \$24,999 interval. In general, the means for the open-end intervals (\$25,000 or more for families and \$15,000 or more for unrelated individuals and persons) were obtained by fitting a Pareto Curve to the data. When the use of the Pareto formula resulted in what appeared to be an extraneous mean value, exceeding \$75,000 for families or exceeding \$40,000 for unrelated individuals or persons, the assumed

mean was set at \$36,000 for families and \$23,000 for unrelated individuals or persons. If all units had exactly the same relative income, perfect equality would be represented by the diagonal shown in the diagram. Curves drawn to actual data invariably fall below this line and the greater the inequality in the distribution of income, the greater the area between the diagonal line and the Lorenz Curve.



The index of income concentration is defined as the ratio of the area between the diagonal and the Lorenz Curve to the total area under the diagonal. This relationship can be expressed as follows, using the notation in the diagram above.

$$L = \frac{A}{A+B} = \frac{\text{area betw. curve and diagonal}}{\text{area under diagonal}}$$

The index of income concentration ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. As the index approaches the limit of 1.0, the inequality of the income distribution increases. For more detailed information on this measure, see *Trends in the Income of Families and Persons in the United States 1947 to 1964*, Technical Paper No. 17, published in August 1967 by the Bureau of the Census.

Limitations of the Data

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. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the six income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State. Telephone callback procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were 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 was improved. For example, if a person reported that he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, editing and allocation procedures were

devised to impute appropriate values (either "none" or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in more detail in Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for families and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (less than \$1,000) includes families and individuals that were classified as having no 1969 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 and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and 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. In comparing income data for 1969 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 adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Data from earlier censuses.—The income data collected in the 1950 and 1960 censuses are basically similar to the 1970 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1960, information on income was obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in groups quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net self-employment income, and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. Between the 1960 and 1970 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1960 census, an assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment income but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income. This person was considered as unallocated. In the 1970 census, this assumption was not made. Generally, all missing values were imputed either as "none" or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net non-farm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, he was designated as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands in the coding operation. In the 1960 census processing, \$5, \$50, and \$500, respectively, were added by the computer to the absolute value of each amount that was coded in tens,

hundreds, or thousands of dollars. Entries of \$25,000 or more were treated as \$50,000, and losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as minus \$10,500. In the 1970 census, income amounts under \$100,000 were coded in hundreds of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in tens of thousands; \$50 was added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars and \$5,000 to each amount coded in tens of thousands of dollars. Entries of \$990,000 or more were treated as \$995,000, and losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as minus \$9,950, in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1960 and 1970 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1960 and 1970 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described in Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In the tabulations of family income for the 1950 census, if only the head's income was reported, it was assumed that there was no other income in the family.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to \$50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income tax data.—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report 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.

Social Security Administration earnings record data.—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1969 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 \$7,800 in 1969 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.

Bureau of Economic Analysis income series.—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), formerly the Office of Business Economics, of the Depart-

ment 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 this report would be 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 income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, 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, 1970. 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 insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1969

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see income definitions, above). Poverty statistics have not been published in previous decennial census reports. They have, however, been published annually since 1959 from data collected in the annual March Current Population Survey (CPS) by the Bureau of the Census. The population covered in the poverty statistics presented in this report excludes

inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 14 years old.

Definition.—The poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by a Federal Interagency Committee.⁶ The index provides a range of poverty income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, number of children under 18 years old, and farm and nonfarm residence. At the core of this definition of poverty is a nutritionally adequate food plan ("economy" plan) designed by the Department of Agriculture for "emergency or temporary use when funds are low." The index allows for differences in the cost of living between farm and nonfarm families by setting the poverty thresholds for farm families at 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families. The poverty income cutoffs are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index.

In 1969, the poverty thresholds ranged from \$1,487 for a female unrelated individual 65 years old and over living on a farm to \$6,116 for a nonfarm family with a male head and with seven or more persons (table A). The average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four headed by a male was \$3,745.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresh-

holds for regional, State or other local variations in the cost of living (except for the farm-nonfarm differential described above).

Alternate poverty levels.—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, two variations of the poverty definition were created: one is set at 75 percent of the official government standard and the other at 125 percent of this standard. Some data based on these two alternate poverty levels are presented in this report.

Poverty thresholds.—The poverty cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 124 thresholds based on size of family unit (from one person, i.e., unrelated individual, to seven-or-more-person family) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to six or more children present), sex of head, and farm and nonfarm residence. Unrelated individuals and 2-person families are further differentiated by age of head (under 65 years and 65 years and over). The total family income of each family in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family. (If the family's total income is less than its corresponding poverty cutoff, the family is classified as poor. Otherwise, it is classified as nonpoor.) The average thresholds shown in table A, however, were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, for a given size of family, sex of head, and residence category, the weighted average threshold for that group is

⁶For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 28, *Revision in Poverty Statistics, 1959 to 1968*.

obtained by multiplying the dollar amount for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the total aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that size of family.

Because family composition varies by farm and nonfarm residence, the weighted average thresholds at the poverty level for farm families, as shown in table A, will not be exactly 85 percent of the nonfarm levels. Moreover, since family composition does not remain constant from year to year, the weighted average thresholds for 1969 will not reflect exactly the increase in the Consumer Price Index between 1969 and earlier years.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted poverty

thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those families and unrelated individuals classified as poor. Consequently, to obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below 75 percent and below 125 percent of the poverty level, the weighted poverty thresholds shown in table A may be multiplied directly by 0.75 and 1.25, respectively.

The average weighted thresholds presented in table A are based on the March 1970 Current Population Survey. The complete matrix of poverty thresholds can be found in U.S. Bureau of the Census, **Public Use Samples of Basic Records from the 1970 Census: Description and Technical Documentation**, Washington, D.C., 1972.

Poverty status of persons.—The poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relation to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of a person

who is an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold.

The number of persons below the poverty level shown in chapter D may differ slightly from the number presented in chapter C for this State. This difference is caused in part by differences in the weighting procedures used to tabulate the sample data. In chapter D, the number of family members below the poverty level was calculated by adding the sample weights of all family members. In chapter C, the number of family members below the poverty level was calculated by multiplying the number of persons in the family by the sample weight of the family head. Since the sample weight of the family head is not necessarily identical with the sample weight of any other member of the family, the two weighting procedures may produce different results.

Households below poverty level.—Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or primary individual is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or the primary individual are not included in the total income of the family or primary individual when determining poverty status of a household.

The number of households shown in the poverty status tables is the sum of the households for which rent and value data are shown. This number may be less than the total number of household heads (i.e., households) shown in other tables since the rent and value data are tabulated only for households in specified types of

TABLE A. Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1969, by Size of Family Unit and Sex of Head, by Farm and Nonfarm Residence

Size of family unit	Total	Nonfarm			Farm		
		Total	Male head	Female head	Total	Male head	Female head
All unrelated individuals ..	\$1,834	\$1,840	\$1,923	\$1,792	\$1,569	\$1,607	\$1,512
Under 65 years	1,888	1,893	1,974	1,826	1,641	1,678	1,552
65 years and over	1,749	1,757	1,773	1,751	1,498	1,508	1,487
All families	3,388	3,410	3,451	3,082	2,954	2,965	2,757
2 persons	2,364	2,383	2,394	2,320	2,012	2,017	1,931
Head under 65 years	2,441	2,458	2,473	2,373	2,093	2,100	1,984
Head 65 years and over	2,194	2,215	2,217	2,202	1,882	1,883	1,861
3 persons	2,905	2,924	2,937	2,830	2,480	2,485	2,395
4 persons	3,721	3,743	3,745	3,725	3,195	3,197	3,159
5 persons	4,386	4,415	4,418	4,377	3,769	3,770	3,761
6 persons	4,921	4,958	4,962	4,917	4,244	4,245	4,205
7 or more persons	6,034	6,101	6,116	5,952	5,182	5,185	5,129

housing units as described below in the paragraphs on value and gross rent.

Ratio of family income to poverty level.—This ratio is obtained by dividing the income of a family or unrelated individual by the corresponding poverty threshold.

Income deficit.—The income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the income deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. 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 levels.

Median income deficit.—The median income deficit is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one having an income deficit above the median and the other having an income deficit below the median.

Mean income deficit.—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families or unrelated individuals (as appropriate) in that group.

Percentage distribution by type of income.—Two percentage distributions by type of income are shown in table 212. In the first, which is a distribution of aggregate family income by type of income, a negative (—) sign denotes a net loss from that particular type of income. Some types of income

may be shown as contributing more than 100 percent of the total aggregate because of losses from other types. In the second distribution, which is a percentage distribution of families by type of income received, the figures may add to more than 100 percent, since some families receive income from more than one source.

Housing Items Related to Poverty Status

Occupied housing unit.—A housing unit is a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters. A housing unit can be occupied by a family, a family and unrelated persons living together, a group of unrelated persons living together, or by one person.

For each occupied housing unit there is one household. The former term refers to a type of living quarters and the latter term refers to the persons who occupy the quarters. Thus, the total number of households in the United States is equal to the total number of occupied housing units in the United States.

Tenure.—The data on tenure were derived from answers to question H9. A housing unit is tabulated as "owner occupied" if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for; a cooperative or condominium is "owner occupied" only if the owner or co-owner lives in it. All other occupied units are classified as "renter occupied."

Value.—The data on value were derived from answers to question H11.

Value data are tabulated for owner-occupied one-family houses which are located on a place of less than 10 acres and which do not have a commercial

establishment or medical office on the property. Cooperatives, condominiums, mobile homes, and trailers are excluded from the value tabulations.

Mean value is the sum of the individual values reported divided by the number of owner-occupied units for which value is shown. For purposes of computation, the midpoints of the intervals were used, except that a mean value of \$3,500 was assigned housing units in the interval "less than \$5,000" and a mean of \$60,000 was assigned units in the interval "\$50,000 or more."

Gross rent.—The data on gross rent are based on the information reported for contract rent and the cost of utilities and fuel from questions H12 and H13. Rent data are tabulated for renter-occupied units, excluding one-family houses on 10 acres or more.

Monthly gross rent is the summation of contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (water, electricity, gas) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these items are paid for by the renter. Thus, gross rent eliminates individual differences which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuel as part of the contract rental payment. While the estimated costs of water and fuel are reported on a yearly basis, they are converted to monthly figures in the computation process.

Mean gross rent is the sum of the individual rental amounts divided by the number of renter-occupied units, excluding one-family houses on 10 acres or more.

Plumbing facilities.—Data on plumbing facilities were derived from answers to questions H5, H6, and H7.

"With all plumbing facilities" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, and also a flush toilet and a bathtub or shower inside the structure for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit.

Units "lacking some or all plumbing facilities" may lack hot water, bathtub (or shower), or flush toilet, or all of these facilities. Also included in this category are units having no piped water inside the structure and units with toilet or bathing facilities which are also used by another household.

APPENDIX B—Continued

List A. Intermediate Occupational Classification for Males (158 Items) with Component Detailed Items

This listing presents the relationship between the detailed occupation stub (e.g., table 170) and the intermediate occupation stub (e.g., table 173). The occupation groups marked with an asterisk (*) are not shown in the tables using the intermediate classification but can be derived by subtraction.

1. Accountants	23. Secondary	Assessors, controllers, and treasurers; local public administration
2. Architects	* Other teachers	Construction inspectors, public administration
3. Computer specialists	Adult education teachers	Inspectors, except construction; public administration
Computer programmers	Teachers, except college and university, n.e.c.	Officials and administrators; public administration, n.e.c.
Computer systems analysts	24. Engineering and science technicians	Postmasters and mail superintendents
Computer specialists, n.e.c.	25. Draftsmen and surveyors	34. Other specified managers and administrators
4. Engineers, aeronautical and astronautical	Draftsmen	Bank officers and financial managers
5. Engineers, civil	Surveyors	Credit men
6. Engineers, electrical and electronic	26. Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	Funeral directors
7. Engineers, mechanical	* Other engineering and science technicians	Health administrators
8. Other engineers	Agriculture and biological, except health	Managers and superintendents, building
Engineers, chemical	Chemical	Officers, pilots, and pursers; ship
Engineers, industrial	Industrial engineering	Officials of lodges, societies, and unions
Engineers, metallurgical and materials	Mechanical engineering	Railroad conductors
Engineers, mining	Mathematical	Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers
Engineers, petroleum	Engineering and science, n.e.c.	Managers and administrators, except farm—allocated
Engineers, sales	27. Technicians, except health, and engineering and science	35. Managers and administrators, n.e.c.—salaried
Engineers, n.e.c.	28. Airplane pilots	36. Manufacturing
9. Lawyers and judges	* Other technicians, except health, and engineering, and science	37. Wholesale and retail trade
Judges	Air traffic controllers	Wholesale trade
Lawyers	Embalmers	Hardware, farm equipment, and building material retailing
10. Life and physical scientists	Flight engineers	General merchandise stores
11. Chemists	Radio operators	Food stores
* Other life and physical scientists	Tool programmers, numerical control	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing
Agricultural	Technicians, n.e.c.	Gasoline service stations
Atmospheric and space	29. Writers, artists, and entertainers	Apparel and accessories stores
Biological	Actors	Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores
Geologists	Athletes and kindred workers	Other retail trade
Marine	Authors	38. Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
Physicists and astronomers	Dancers	Transportation
Life and physical, n.e.c.	Designers	Communications, and utilities and sanitary services
12. Dentists	Editors and reporters	39. All other industries
13. Pharmacists	Musicians and composers	Construction
14. Physicians, medical and osteopathic	Painters and sculptors	Finance, insurance, and real estate
15. Other related practitioners	Photographers	Business and repair services
Chiropractors	Public relations men and publicity writers	Personal services
Optometrists	Radio and television announcers	All other industries
Podiatrists	Writers, artists, and entertainers, n.e.c.	40. Managers and administrators, n.e.c.—self-employed
Veterinarians	30. Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	41. Construction
Health practitioners, n.e.c.	Actuaries	42. Manufacturing
16. Health technologists and technicians	Archivists and curators	43. Wholesale and retail trade
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	Dietitians	Wholesale trade
Dental hygienists	Farm management advisors	Hardware, farm equipment, and building material retailing
Health record technologists and technicians	Foresters and conservationists	General merchandise stores
Radiologic technologists and technicians	Home management advisors	Food stores
Therapy assistants	Librarians	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	Mathematicians	Gasoline service stations
17. Religious workers	Operations and systems researchers and analysts	Apparel and accessories stores
Clergymen	Personnel and labor relations workers	Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores
Religious workers, n.e.c.	Registered nurses	Other retail trade
18. Social scientists	Research workers, not specified	44. All other industries
Economists	Statisticians	Transportation
Political scientists	Therapists	Communications, and utilities and sanitary services
Psychologists	Vocational and educational counselors	Finance, insurance, and real estate
Sociologists	Professional, technical, and kindred workers—allocated	Business and repair services
Urban and regional planners	31. Buyers, purchasing agents, and sales managers	Personal services
19. Social and recreation workers	Buyers and shippers, farm products	All other industries
Social	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade	45. Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters
Recreation	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	
20. Teachers	Sales managers and department heads, retail trade	
21. College and university	Sales managers, except retail trade	
Biology	32. School administrators	
Chemistry	School administrators, college and secondary	
Engineering	School administrators, elementary and secondary	
Physics	33. Specified managers and administrators, public administration	
Other life and physical sciences		
Mathematics		
Economics		
English		
History		
Miscellaneous social sciences		
Other specified teachers		
Not specified teachers		
22. Elementary and prekindergarten		
Elementary school		
Prekindergarten and kindergarten		

APPENDIX B—Continued

List A.—Continued

46. Real estate agents and brokers
47. Sales representatives, manufacturing industries
48. Sales representatives, wholesale trade
49. Sales clerks, retail trade
50. Salesmen, retail trade
51. Salesmen of services and construction
52. Other sales workers
 - Advertising agents and salesmen
 - Auctioneers
 - Demonstrators
 - Hucksters and peddlers
 - Newsboys
 - Stock and bond salesmen
 - Sales workers—allocated
53. Bank tellers and cashiers
 - Bank tellers
 - Cashiers
54. Bookkeepers and billing clerks
 - Billing clerks
 - Bookkeepers
55. Mail handlers and postal clerks
 - Mail carriers, post office
 - Mail handlers, except post office
 - Postal clerks
56. Other clerical and kindred workers
 - Clerical assistants, social welfare
 - Clerical supervisors, n.e.c.
 - Collectors, bill and account
 - Counter clerks, except food
 - Dispatchers and starters, vehicle
 - Enumerators and interviewers
 - Estimators and investigators, n.e.c.
 - Expeditors and production controllers
 - File clerks
 - Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators
 - Library attendants and assistants
 - Messengers, including telegraph, and office boys
 - Meter readers, utilities
 - Bookkeeping and billing machine operators
 - Calculating machine operators
 - Computer and peripheral equipment operators
 - Duplicating machine operators
 - Key punch operators
 - Tabulating machine operators
 - Office machine operators, n.e.c.
 - Payroll and timekeeping clerks
 - Proofreaders
 - Real estate appraisers
 - Receptionists
 - Secretaries
 - Shipping and receiving clerks
 - Statistical clerks
 - Stenographers
 - Stock clerks and storekeepers
 - Teacher aides, except school monitors
 - Telegraph operators
 - Telephone operators
 - Ticket, station, and express agents
 - Typists
 - Weighers
 - Miscellaneous clerical workers
 - Not specified clerical workers
 - Clerical and kindred workers—allocated
57. Apparel craftsmen and upholsterers
 - Furriers
 - Tailors
 - Upholsterers
58. Bakers
59. Cabinetmakers
60. Carpenters
61. Excavating, grading, and road machine operators
 - Bulldozer operators
 - Excavating, grading, and road machine operators; except bulldozer
62. Electricians
63. Masons and tile setters
 - Brickmasons and stonemasons
 - Tile setters
64. Painters, construction and maintenance; and paperhangers
 - Painters, construction and maintenance
 - Paperhangers
65. Plasterers and cement finishers
 - Cement and concrete finishers
 - Plasterers
66. Plumbers and pipe fitters
67. Other construction craftsmen
 - Floor layers, except tile setters
 - Roofers and slaters
 - Structural metal craftsmen
68. Foremen, n.e.c., manufacturing
 - Durable goods
 - Nondurable goods
69. Foremen, n.e.c., nonmanufacturing industries
 - Construction
 - Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
 - All other industries
70. Linemen and servicemen, telephone and power
 - Electric power linemen and cablemen
 - Telephone installers and repairmen
 - Telephone linemen and splicers
71. Locomotive engineers and firemen
 - Locomotive engineers
 - Locomotive firemen
72. Mechanics and repairmen, air-conditioning, heating, and refrigeration
73. Mechanics and repairmen, aircraft
74. Mechanics and repairmen, automobile, including body
 - Automobile body repairmen
 - Automobile mechanics
75. Mechanics and repairmen, radio and television
76. Other mechanics and repairmen
 - Data processing machine repairmen
 - Farm implement
 - Heavy equipment mechanics, incl. diesel
 - Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics
 - Loom fixers
 - Office machine
 - Railroad and car shop
 - Miscellaneous mechanics and repairmen
 - Not specified mechanics and repairmen
77. Machinists and job and die setters
 - Job and die setters, metal
 - Machinists
78. Sheetmetal workers and tinsmiths
79. Tool and die makers
80. Other metal craftsmen
 - Blacksmiths
 - Boilermakers
 - Forgemen and hammermen
 - Heat treaters, annealers, and temperers
 - Millwrights
 - Molders, metal
 - Pattern and model makers, except paper
 - Rollers and finishers, metal
 - Shipfitters
81. Printing craftsmen
82. Compositors and typesetters
83. Pressmen and plate printers, printing
 - * Other printing craftsmen
 - Bookbinders
 - Electrotypers and stereotypers
 - Photoengravers and lithographers
84. Stationary engineers and power station operators
 - Power station operators
 - Stationary engineers
85. Other craftsmen and kindred workers
 - Automobile accessories installers
 - Carpet installers
 - Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen
 - Decorators and window dressers
 - Dental laboratory technicians
 - Engravers, except photoengravers
 - Furniture and wood finishers
 - Glaziers
 - Inspectors, scalars, and graders; log and lumber
 - Inspectors, n.e.c.
 - Construction
 - Railroads and railway express service
 - Jewelers and watchmakers
 - Millers; grain, flour, and feed
 - Motion picture projectionists
 - Opticians, and lens grinders and polishers
 - Piano and organ tuners and repairmen
 - Shoe repairmen
 - Sign painters and letterers
 - Stone cutters and stone carvers
 - Craftsmen and kindred workers, n.e.c.
 - Former members of the Armed Forces
 - Craftsmen and kindred workers—allocated
86. Assemblers
87. Checkers, examiners, and inspectors; manufacturing
88. Garage workers and gas station attendants
89. Laundry and dry cleaning operatives, n.e.c.
90. Meat cutters and butchers
 - Meat cutters and butchers, except manufacturing
 - Meat cutters and butchers, manufacturing
91. Mine operatives, n.e.c.
92. Packers and wrappers, except produce
 - Meat wrappers, retail trade
 - Packers and wrappers, except meat and produce
93. Painters, manufactured articles
94. Precision machine operatives
 - Drill press operatives
 - Grinding machine operatives
 - Lathe and milling machine operatives
 - Precision machine operatives, n.e.c.
95. Sawyers
96. Stationary firemen
97. Textile operatives
 - Carding, lapping, and combing operatives
 - Knitters, loopers, and toppers
 - Spinners, twistors, and winders
 - Weavers
 - Textile operatives, n.e.c.
98. Welders and flamecutters
99. Other metal working operatives
 - Filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers
 - Furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers
 - Heaters, metal
 - Metal platers
 - Punch and stamping press operatives
 - Riveters and fasteners
 - Solderers
100. Other specified operatives, n.e.c.
 - Asbestos and insulation workers
 - Blasters and powdermen
 - Bottling and canning operatives

APPENDIX B—Continued

List A.—Continued

	Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen; surveying	Boatmen and canalmen	141. Communications, and utilities and sanitary services
	Clothing ironers and pressers	Conductors and motormen, urban rail transit	142. Wholesale and retail trade
	Cutting operatives, n.e.c.	Fork lift and tow motor operatives	143. All other industries
	Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory	Motormen; mine, factory, logging camp, etc.	Business and repair services
	Drillers, earth	Parking attendants	Public administration
	Dry wall installers and lathers	Railroad brakemen	All other industries
	Dyers	Railroad switchmen	144. Farmers and farm managers
	Graders and sorters, manufacturing	Transport equipment operatives—allocated	(All occupations in this major group)
	Produce graders and packers, except factory and farm	125. Construction laborers	145. Paid farm laborers and farm foremen
	Milliners	Carpenters' helpers	Farm foremen
	Mixing operatives	Construction laborers, except carpenters' helpers	Farm laborers, wage workers
	Oilers and greasers, except auto	126. Freight, stock, and material handlers	Farm service laborers, self-employed
	Photographic process workers	Freight and material handlers	Farm laborers and farm foremen—allocated (class of worker other than unpaid family worker)
	Sailors and deckhands	Garbage collectors	146. Unpaid family workers
	Sewers and stitchers	Longshoremen and stevedores	Unpaid family workers
	Shoemaking machine operatives	Stockhandlers	Farm laborers and farm foremen—allocated (unpaid family class of worker)
	Winding operatives, n.e.c.	Warehousemen, n.e.c.	147. Service workers, except private household
	Operatives, except transport—allocated	127. Other specified laborers	148. Cleaning service workers
101. Machine operatives, miscellaneous specified		Animal caretakers, except farm	Chambermaids and maids, except private household
102. Machine operatives, not specified		Fishermen and oystermen	Cleaners and charwomen
103. Miscellaneous operatives		Gardeners and groundskeepers, except farm	Janitors and sextons
104. Not specified operatives		Lumbermen, raftsmen, and wood-choppers	149. Food service workers
Miscellaneous and not specified operatives by industry		Teamsters	150. Cooks, except private household
105. Wood products, including furniture		Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	151. Busboys
Lumber and wood products, except furniture		Laborers, except farm—allocated	Dishwashers
Furniture and fixtures		128. Miscellaneous laborers	* Other food service workers
106. Primary metal industries		129. Not specified laborers	Bartenders
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills		Miscellaneous and not specified laborers by industry	Food counter and fountain workers
* Other primary metal industries		130. Wood products, including furniture	Waiters
107. Fabricated metal industries		Lumber and wood products, except furniture	Food service workers, n.e.c., except private household
108. Machinery, including electrical		Furniture and fixtures	152. Health service workers
Machinery, except electrical		131. Metal industries	Dental assistants
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies		Primary metal industries	Health aides, except nursing
109. Motor vehicles and equipment		Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills	Health trainees
110. Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles		* Other primary metal industries	Lay midwives
111. Other durable goods		Fabricated metal industries, including not specified metal	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants
Stone, clay, and glass products		132. Machinery, including electrical	Practical nurses
Professional and photographic equipment, and watches		Machinery, except electrical	153. Personal service workers
Ordnance		Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	Airline stewardesses
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		133. Transportation equipment	Attendants, recreation and amusement
Durable goods—allocated		134. Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment	Attendants, personal service, n.e.c.
112. Food and kindred products		* Other transport equipment	Baggage porters and bellhops
113. Apparel and other fabricated textile products		135. Other durable goods	Barbers
114. Paper and allied products		Stone, clay, and glass products	Boarding and lodging house keepers
115. Chemicals and allied products		Professional and photographic equipment, and watches	Bootblacks
116. Other nondurable goods		Ordnance	Child care workers, except private household
Tobacco manufactures		Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Elevator operators
Printing, publishing, and allied industries		Durable goods—allocated	Hairdressers and cosmetologists
Petroleum and coal products		136. Nondurable goods	Housekeepers, except private household
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products		Food and kindred products	School monitors
Leather and leather products		* Other nondurable goods	Ushers, recreation and amusement
Nondurable goods—allocated		Tobacco manufactures	Welfare service aides
117. Not specified manufacturing industries		Textile mill products	154. Protective service workers
118. Transportation, communications, and other public utilities		Apparel and other fabricated textile products	Firemen, fire protection
119. Wholesale and retail trade		Paper and allied products	Guards and watchmen
120. All other industries		Printing, publishing, and allied industries	156. Policemen and detectives
Construction		Chemicals and allied products	* Other protective service workers
Business and repair services		Petroleum and coal products	Crossing guards and bridge tenders
Public administration		Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	Marshalls and constables
All other industries		Leather and leather products	Sheriffs and bailiffs
121. Bus drivers		Nondurable goods—allocated	* Service workers, except private household—allocated
122. Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs		138. Not specified manufacturing industries	158. Private household workers
123. Truck drivers and deliverymen		139. Railroads and railway express service	(All occupations in this major group)
Truck drivers		140. Transportation, except railroads	
124. Other transport equipment operatives			

APPENDIX B—Continued

List B. Intermediate Occupational Classification for Females (86 Items) with Component Detailed Items

This listing presents the relationship between the detailed occupation stub (e.g., table 170) and the intermediate occupation stub (e.g., table 173). The occupation groups marked with an asterisk (*) are not shown in the tables using the intermediate classification but can be derived by subtraction.

1. Accountants	Flight engineers	ers; local public administration
2. Computer specialists	Radio operators	Bank officers and financial managers
Computer programmers	Tool programmers, numerical control	Credit men
Computer systems analysts	Technicians, n.e.c.	Funeral directors
Computer specialists, n.e.c.	18. Writers, artists, and entertainers	Health administrators
3. Librarians	19. Actors and dancers	Construction inspectors, public administration
4. Mathematical specialists	Actors	Inspectors, except construction, public administration
Actuaries	Dancers	Managers and superintendents, building
Mathematicians	20. Authors, editors, and reporters	Officers, pilots, and pursers; ship
Statisticians	Authors	Officers and administrators; public administration, n.e.c.
5. Life and physical scientists	Editors and reporters	Officers of lodges, societies, and unions
Agricultural	* Other writers, artists, and entertainers	Postmasters and mail superintendents
Atmospheric and space	Athletes and kindred workers	Railroad conductors
Biological	Designers	Managers and administrators, except farm—allocated
Chemists	Musicians and composers	26. Managers and administrators, n.e.c.—salaried
Geologists	Painters and sculptors	27. Wholesale and retail trade
Marine	Photographers	Wholesale trade
Physicists and astronomers	Public relations men and publicity writers	Hardware, farm equipment, and building material retailing
Life and physical, n.e.c.	Radio and television announcers	General merchandise stores
6. Nurses, dietitians, and therapists	Writers, artists, and entertainers, n.e.c.	Food stores
7. Dietitians	21. Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing
8. Registered nurses	Architects	Gasoline service stations
* Therapists	Archivists and curators	Apparel and accessories stores
9. Health technologists and technicians	Chiropractors	Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	Clergymen	* All other retail trade
Dental hygienists	Dentists	Construction
Health record technologists and technicians	Engineers, aeronautical and astronautical	Manufacturing
Radiologic technologists and technicians	Engineers, chemical	Transportation
Therapy assistants	Engineers, civil	Communications, and utilities and sanitary services
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	Engineers, electrical and electronic	Finance, insurance, and real estate
10. Social scientists	Engineers, industrial	Business and repair services
Economists	Engineers, mechanical	Personal services
Political scientists	Engineers, metallurgical and materials	All other industries
Psychologists	Engineers, mining	28. Managers and administrators, n.e.c.—self-employed
Sociologists	Engineers, petroleum	29. Wholesale and retail trade
Urban and regional planners	Engineers, sales	Wholesale trade
Social scientists, n.e.c.	Engineers, n.e.c.	Hardware, farm equipment, and building material retailing
11. Social and recreation workers	Farm management advisors	General merchandise stores
Social	Foresters and conservationists	Food stores
Recreation	Health practitioners, n.e.c.	Motor vehicles and accessories retailing
12. Teachers: College and university	Home management advisors	Gasoline service stations
Biology	Judges	Apparel and accessories stores
Chemistry	Lawyers	Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores
Engineering	Operations and systems researchers and analysts	* All other retail trade
Physics	Optometrists	Construction
Other life and physical sciences	Personnel and labor relations workers	Manufacturing
Mathematics	Pharmacists	Transportation
Economics	Physicians, medical and osteopathic	Communications, and utilities and sanitary services
English	Podiatrists	Finance, insurance, and real estate
History	Religious workers, n.e.c.	Business and repair services
Miscellaneous social sciences	Research workers, not specified	Personal services
Other specified teachers	Veterinarians	All other industries
Not specified teachers	Vocational and educational counselors	30. Demonstrators, hucksters, and peddlers
13. Teachers: Elementary and prekindergarten	Professional, technical, and kindred workers—allocated	Demonstrators
Elementary school	22. Buyers, purchasing agents, and sales managers	Hucksters and peddlers
Prekindergarten and kindergarten	Buyers and shippers, farm products	31. Insurance, real estate agents, and brokers
14. Teachers: Secondary	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade	Insurance agents, brokers, and underwriters
15. Other teachers	Purchasing agents and buyers, n.e.c.	
Adult education teachers	Sales managers and department heads, retail trade	
Teachers, except college and university, n.e.c.	Sales managers, except retail trade	
16. Engineering and science technicians	23. Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers	
Agriculture and biological, except health	24. School administrators	
Chemical	School administrators, college	
Draftsmen	School administrators, elementary and secondary	
Electrical and electronic engineering	25. Other specified managers and administrators	
Industrial engineering	Assessors, controllers, and treasurers	
Mechanical engineering		
Mathematical		
Surveyors		
Engineering and science, n.e.c.		
17. Technicians, except health, and engineering and science		
Airplane pilots		
Air traffic controllers		
Embalmers		

APPENDIX B—Continued

List B.—Continued

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Real estate agents and brokers</p> <p>32. Sales clerks, retail trade</p> <p>33. Salesmen, retail trade</p> <p>34. Other sales workers</p> <p>Advertising agents and salesmen</p> <p>Auctioneers</p> <p>Newsboys</p> <p>Stock and bond salesmen</p> <p>Sales representatives, manufacturing industries</p> <p>Sales representatives, wholesale trade</p> <p>Salesmen of services and construction</p> <p>Sales workers—allocated</p> <p>35. Bank tellers</p> <p>36. Bookkeepers</p> <p>37. Cashiers</p> <p>38. Counter clerks, except food</p> <p>39. Enumerators and interviewers</p> <p>40. File clerks</p> <p>41. Office machine operators</p> <p>42. Bookkeeping and billing machine</p> <p>43. Key punch</p> <p>* Other office machine operators</p> <p>Calculating machine</p> <p>Computer and peripheral equipment</p> <p>Duplicating machine</p> <p>Tabulating machine</p> <p>Office machine, n.e.c.</p> <p>44. Payroll and timekeeping clerks</p> <p>45. Receptionists</p> <p>46. Secretaries</p> <p>47. Stenographers</p> <p>48. Telephone operators</p> <p>49. Typists</p> <p>50. Other clerical and kindred workers</p> <p>Billing clerks</p> <p>Clerical assistants, social welfare</p> <p>Clerical supervisors, n.e.c.</p> <p>Collectors, bill and account</p> <p>Dispatchers and starters, vehicle</p> <p>Estimators and investigators, n.e.c.</p> <p>Expeditors and production controllers</p> <p>Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators</p> <p>Library attendants and assistants</p> <p>Mail carriers, post office</p> <p>Mailhandlers, except post office</p> <p>Messengers, including telegraph, and office boys</p> <p>Meter readers, utilities</p> <p>Postal clerks</p> <p>Proofreaders</p> <p>Real estate appraisers</p> <p>Shipping and receiving clerks</p> <p>Statistical clerks</p> <p>Stock clerks and storekeepers</p> <p>Teacher aides, except school monitors</p> <p>Telegraph operators</p> <p>Ticket, station, and express agents</p> <p>Weighers</p> <p>Miscellaneous clerical workers</p> <p>Not specified clerical workers</p> <p>Clerical and kindred workers—allocated</p> <p>51. Craftsmen and kindred workers</p> <p>52. Foremen, n.e.c.</p> <p>Construction</p> <p>Durable goods manufacturing</p> <p>Nondurable goods manufacturing</p> <p>Transportation, communications, and other public utilities</p> <p>All other industries</p> <p>* Other craftsmen and kindred workers (All other occupations in this major group)</p> <p>53. Assemblers</p> <p>54. Bottling and canning operatives</p> | <p>55. Checkers, examiners, and inspectors; manufacturing</p> <p>56. Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory</p> <p>57. Laundry and drycleaning operatives, including ironers</p> <p>Clothing ironers and pressers</p> <p>Laundry and drycleaning operatives, n.e.c.</p> <p>58. Graders and sorters, manufacturing</p> <p>59. Packers and wrappers, except produce</p> <p>Meat wrappers, retail trade</p> <p>Packers and wrappers, except meat and produce</p> <p>60. Sewers and stitchers</p> <p>61. Textile operatives</p> <p>Carding, lapping, and combing operatives</p> <p>Knitters, loopers, and toppers</p> <p>Spinners, twistors, and winders</p> <p>Weavers</p> <p>Textile operatives, n.e.c.</p> <p>62. Other specified operatives</p> <p>Asbestos and insulation workers</p> <p>Blasters and powdermen</p> <p>Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen; surveying</p> <p>Cutting operatives, n.e.c.</p> <p>Drillers, earth</p> <p>Dry wall installers and lathers</p> <p>Dyers</p> <p>Filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers</p> <p>Furnacemen, smeltermen, and pourers</p> <p>Garage workers and gas station attendants</p> <p>Produce graders and packers, except factory and farm</p> <p>Heaters, metal</p> <p>Meat cutters and butchers, except manufacturing</p> <p>Meat cutters and butchers, manufacturing</p> <p>Metal platers</p> <p>Milliners</p> <p>Mine operatives, n.e.c.</p> <p>Mixing operatives</p> <p>Oilers and greasers, except auto</p> <p>Painters, manufactured articles</p> <p>Photographic process workers</p> <p>Drill press operatives</p> <p>Grinding machine operatives</p> <p>Lathe and milling machine operatives</p> <p>Precision machine operatives, n.e.c.</p> <p>Punch and stamping press operatives</p> <p>Riveters and fasteners</p> <p>Sailors and deckhands</p> <p>Sawyers</p> <p>Shoemaking machine operatives</p> <p>Solderers</p> <p>Stationary firemen</p> <p>Welders and flamecutters</p> <p>Winding operatives, n.e.c.</p> <p>Operatives, except transport—allocated</p> <p>Miscellaneous and not specified operatives by industry</p> <p>63. Machinery, including electrical</p> <p>Machinery, except electrical</p> <p>Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies</p> <p>64. Other durable goods</p> <p>Lumber and wood products, except furniture</p> <p>Furniture and fixtures</p> <p>Stone, clay, and glass products</p> <p>Primary metal industries</p> <p>Fabricated metal industries</p> <p>Transportation equipment</p> | <p>Professional and photographic equipment, and watches</p> <p>Ordnance</p> <p>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries</p> <p>Durable goods—allocated</p> <p>65. Nondurable goods: Manufacturing</p> <p>66. Food and kindred products</p> <p>67. Apparel and other fabricated textile products</p> <p>Textile mill products</p> <p>Apparel and other fabricated textile products</p> <p>* Other nondurable goods</p> <p>Tobacco manufactures</p> <p>Paper and allied products</p> <p>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</p> <p>Chemicals and allied products</p> <p>Petroleum and coal products</p> <p>Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products</p> <p>Leather and leather products</p> <p>Nondurable goods—allocated</p> <p>Not specified manufacturing</p> <p>68. Nonmanufacturing industries</p> <p>Construction</p> <p>Transportation, communications, and other public utilities</p> <p>Wholesale and retail trade</p> <p>Business and repair services</p> <p>Public administration</p> <p>All other industries</p> <p>69. Transport equipment operatives (All occupations in this major group)</p> <p>70. Laborers, except farm (All occupations in this major group)</p> <p>71. Farmers and farm managers (All occupations in this major group)</p> <p>72. Paid farm laborers and farm foremen</p> <p>Farm foremen</p> <p>Farm laborers, wage workers</p> <p>Farm service workers, self-employed</p> <p>Farm laborers and farm foremen—allocated (class of worker other than unpaid family worker)</p> <p>73. Unpaid family workers</p> <p>Unpaid family workers</p> <p>Farm laborers and farm foremen—allocated (unpaid family class of worker)</p> <p>74. Service workers, except private household</p> <p>75. Cleaning service workers</p> <p>76. Chambermaids and maids, except private household</p> <p>* Other cleaning service workers</p> <p>Cleaners and charwomen</p> <p>Janitors and sextons</p> <p>77. Food service workers</p> <p>78. Cooks, except private household</p> <p>79. Waiters and food counter workers</p> <p>Food counter and fountain workers</p> <p>Waiters</p> <p>* Other food service workers</p> <p>Bartenders</p> <p>Busboys</p> <p>Dishwashers</p> <p>Food service workers, n.e.c., except private household</p> <p>80. Health service workers</p> <p>81. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants</p> <p>82. Practical nurses</p> <p>* Other health service workers</p> <p>Dental assistants</p> <p>Health aides, except nursing</p> <p>Health trainees</p> |
|---|---|--|

APPENDIX B—Continued

List B.—Continued

83.	Lay midwives	Elevator operators	Maids and servants, private household
84.	Personal service workers	Housekeepers, except private household	Private household workers—allocated
*	Hairdressers and cosmetologists	School monitors	86. Private household workers—living out
	Other personal service workers	Ushers, recreation and amusement	Child care workers, private household
	Airline stewardesses	Welfare service aides	Cooks, private household
	Attendants, recreation and amusement	* Service workers, except private household—allocated, and protective service workers	Housekeepers, private household
	Attendants, personal service, n.e.c.	85. Private household workers—living in	Laundresses, private household
	Baggage porters and bellhops	Child care workers, private household	Maids and servants, private household
	Barbers	Cooks, private household	Private household workers—allocated
	Boarding and lodging house keepers	Housekeepers, private household	
	Bootblacks	Laundresses, private household	
	Child care workers, except private household		

APPENDIX B—Continued

LIST C. Condensed Occupational Classification Used for Total Employed in Chapter C as Related to Component Detailed Items Presented in List A

(Numbers in parentheses refer to items in List A.)

Professional, technical, and kindred workers Engineers (Items 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners (Items 12-15) Health workers, except practitioners (Item 16) Teachers, elementary and secondary school (Items 22, 23) Technicians, except health (Items 24, 27) Other professional workers (Items 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, part 20, 29, 30) Managers and administrators, except farm (Items 31-35, 40) Salaried: Manufacturing Retail trade Other industries Self-employed: Retail trade Other industries Sales workers (Items 45-52) Manufacturing and wholesale trade Retail trade Other industries Clerical and kindred workers Bookkeepers (Part item 54)	Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (Part item 56) Other clerical workers (Items 53, part item 54, 55, part item 56) Craftsmen and kindred workers Automobile mechanics, including body repairmen (Item 74) Mechanics and repairmen, except auto (Items 72, 73, 75, 76) Machinists (Part item 77) Metal craftsmen, except mechanics and machinists (Part item 77, 78, 79, 80) Carpenters (Item 60) Construction craftsmen, except carpenters (Items 61-67) Other craftsmen (Items 57, 58, 59, 68-71, 81, 84, 85) Operatives, except transport (Items 86-104) Durable goods, manufacturing Nondurable goods, manufacturing Nonmanufacturing industries Transport equipment operatives Truck drivers (Part item 123)	Other transport equipment operatives (Items 121, 122, part item 123, 124) Laborers, except farm Construction laborers (Item 125) Freight, stock, and material handlers (Item 126) Other laborers, except farm (Items 127, 128, 129) Farmers and farm managers (Item 144) Farm laborers and farm foremen (Items 145, 146) Service workers, except private household ¹ (Item 147) Cleaning service workers (Item 148) Food service workers (Item 149) Health service workers (Item 152) Personal service workers (Item 153) Protective service workers (Item 154) Private household workers (Item 158)
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¹Includes allocated cases not shown separately.

LIST D. Condensed Occupational Classification Used for Female Employed in Chapter C as Related to Component Detailed Items Presented in List B

(Numbers in parentheses refer to items in List B.)

Professional, technical, and kindred workers Nurses (Item 8) Health workers, except nurses (Items 6, 7, 9) Teachers, elementary and secondary schools (Items 13, 14) Technicians, except health (Items 16, 17) Other professional workers (Items 1-5, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 21) Managers and administrators, except farm (Items 22-26, 28) Sales workers (Items 30-34) Retail trade Other than retail trade Clerical and kindred workers Bookkeepers (Item 36)	Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (Items 46, 47, 49) Other clerical workers (Items 35, 37-41, 44, 45, 48, 50) Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers (Item 51) Operatives, except transport (Items 53-62, 63, 64, 65, 68) Durable goods, manufacturing Nondurable goods, manufacturing Nonmanufacturing industries Transport equipment operatives (Item 69) Laborers, except farm (Item 70)	Farmers and farm managers (Item 71) Farm laborers and farm foremen (Items 72, 73) Service workers, except private household ¹ (Item 74) Cleaning service workers (Item 75) Food service workers (Item 77) Health service workers (Item 80) Personal service workers (Item 83) Protective service workers (Part item 74) Private household workers (Items 85, 86)
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¹Includes allocated cases not shown separately.

APPENDIX B—Continued

List E. Intermediate Industrial Classification with Component Detailed Items

This listing presents the relationship between the detailed industry stub (e.g., in table 184) and the intermediate industry stub (e.g., in table 186). The industry groups marked with an asterisk (*) are not shown in the tables using the intermediate classification but can be derived by subtraction. Numbers in parentheses following the industry categories are the SIC definitions.

1. Agriculture Agricultural production (01) Agricultural services, except horticultural (07 except 0713 and 073) Horticultural services (073) Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries—allocated	Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	Soaps and cosmetics (284) Paints, varnishes, and related products (285) Agricultural chemicals (287) Miscellaneous chemicals (286, 289) Not specified chemicals and allied products
2. Forestry and fisheries Forestry (08) Fisheries (09)	18. Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)	34. Petroleum and coal products Petroleum refining (291) Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
3. Mining (All industries in this major group) (10-14)	19. Aircraft and parts (372)	35. Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products Rubber products (301-303, 306) Miscellaneous plastic products (307)
4. Construction (All industries in this major group) (15-17)	20. Other transportation equipment Ship and boat building and repairing (373) Railroad locomotives and equipment (374) Mobile dwellings and campers (3791) Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 3799)	36. Footwear, except rubber (313, 314)
5. Logging (241)	21. Professional and photographic equipment, and watches Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382) Optical and health services supplies (383, 384, 385) Photographic equipment and supplies (386) Watches, clocks, and clockwork-operated devices (387)	37. Other nondurable goods Tobacco manufactures (21) Tanned, curried, and finished leather (311) Leather products, except footwear (312, 315-317, 319) Manufacturing, nondurable goods—allocated
6. Sawmills, planing mills, and mill work (242, 243)	22. Ordnance (19)	38. Not specified manufacturing industries
7. Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)	23. Miscellaneous manufactures and durable goods—allocated Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39)	39. Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
8. Furniture and fixtures (25)	24. Meat products (201)	40. Railroads and railway express service (40)
9. Stone, clay, and glass products	25. Canning and preserving produce, sea foods, and beverages Canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods (203) Beverage industries (208)	41. Street railways and bus lines (411, 413-415, 417)
10. Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)	26. Bakery products (205)	42. Trucking service and warehousing Trucking service (421, 423) Warehousing and storage (422)
* Other stone, clay, and glass products Glass and glass products (321-323) Structural clay products (325) Pottery and related products (326) Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328-329)	27. Other food industries Dairy products (202) Grain-mill products (204, 0713) Confectionery and related products (207) Miscellaneous food preparation and kindred products (206, 209) Not specified food industries	43. Water transportation (44)
11. Primary iron and steel industries Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling, and finishing mills (3312, 3313) Other primary iron and steel industries (3315-3317, 332, 3391, part 3399)	28. Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221-224, 228)	44. Air transportation (45)
12. Primary nonferrous industries Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3352, 3361, part 3392, part 3399) Other primary nonferrous industries (3331-3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369, part 3392, part 3399)	29. Other textile mill products Knitting mills (225) Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226) Floor coverings, except hard surface (227) Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)	45. All other transportation Taxicab service (412) Pipe lines, except natural gas (46) Services incidental to transportation (47)
13. Fabricated metal industries, including not specified metal Cutlery, hand tools, and other hardware (342) Fabricated structural metal products (344) Screw machine products (345) Metal stamping (346) Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 348, 349) Not specified metal industries	30. Apparel and other fabricated textile products Apparel and accessories (231-238) Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)	46. Communications Radio broadcasting and television (483) Telephone (wire and radio) (481) Telegraph and miscellaneous communication services (482, 489)
14. Machinery, except electrical	31. Paper and allied products Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261-263, 266) Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264) Paperboard containers and boxes (265)	47. Electric and gas utilities Electric light and power (491) Electric-gas utilities (493) Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
15. Office, accounting, and computing machines Office and accounting machines (357 except 3573) Electronic computing equipment (3573)	32. Printing, publishing, and allied industries Newspaper publishing and printing (271) Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272-279)	48. Water supply, sanitary services, and other utilities Water supply (494) Sanitary services (495) Other and not specified utilities (497)
* Other machines, except electrical Engines and turbines (351) Farm machinery and equipment (352) Construction and material handling machines (353) Metalworking machinery (354) Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359) Not specified machinery	33. Chemicals and allied products Industrial chemicals (281) Plastics, synthetics, and resins, except fibers (282, except 2823 and 2824) Synthetic fibers (2823, 2824) Drugs and medicines (283)	* Transportation, communications, and other public utilities—allocated
16. Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies		49. Wholesale trade
17. Radio, television, and communication equipment (365, 366)		50. Food and farm products Food and related products (504) Farm products—raw materials (505)
* Other electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies Household appliances (363) Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)		* Other wholesale trade Motor vehicles and equipment (501) Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (502) Dry goods and apparel (503) Electrical goods (506) Hardware, plumbing, and heating supplies (507) Not specified electrical and hardware products Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508) Metals and minerals, n.e.c. (5091) Petroleum products (5092) Scrap and waste materials (5093) Alcoholic beverages (5095)

APPENDIX B—Continued

List E.—Continued

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|---|--|
| <p>Paper and its products (5096)
Lumber and construction materials (5098)
Wholesalers, n.e.c. (5094, 5097, 5099)
Not specified wholesale trade
Wholesale trade—allocated</p> <p>51. Hardware, farm equipment, and building material retailing
Lumber and building material retailing (521-524)
Hardware and farm equipment stores (525)</p> <p>52. General merchandise stores
Department and mail order establishments (531, 532)
Limited-price variety stores (533)
Vending machine operators (534)
Direct-selling establishments (535)
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)</p> <p>53. Food stores
Grocery stores (541)
Dairy products stores (545)
Retail bakeries (546)
Food stores, n.e.c. (542-544, 549)</p> <p>54. Motor vehicles and accessories retailing
Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
Tire, battery, and accessory dealers (553)
Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (559)</p> <p>55. Gasoline service stations (554)</p> <p>56. Apparel and accessories stores
Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe stores (56 except 566)
Shoe stores (566)</p> <p>57. Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores
Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
Household appliances, television, and radio stores (572, 573)</p> <p>58. Eating and drinking places (58)</p> <p>59. Drug stores (591)</p> <p>60. Other retail trade
Liquor stores (592)
Farm and garden supply stores (596)
Jewelry stores (597)
Fuel and ice dealers (598)
Retail florists (5992)
Miscellaneous retail stores (593-595, 599 except 5992)
Not specified retail trade
Retail trade—allocated</p> <p>61. Banking and credit agencies
Banking (60)</p> | <p>Credit agencies (61)</p> <p>62. Insurance (63, 64)</p> <p>63. Other finance and real estate
Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
Real estate, including real estate - insurance - law offices (65, 66)
Finance, insurance, and real estate—allocated</p> <p>64. Advertising (731)</p> <p>65. Commercial research, management, and programming services
Commercial research, development, and testing labs (7391, 7397)
Business management and consulting services (part 7392)
Computer programming services (part 7392)</p> <p>66. Automobile services
Automobile services, except repair (751, 752, 754)
Automobile repair and related services (753)</p> <p>67. Other business and repair services
Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
Employment and temporary help agencies (736, 7398)
Detective and protective services (7393)
Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394, 7395, 7396, 7399)
Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 769 except 7694)
Business and repair services—allocated</p> <p>68. Private households (88)</p> <p>69. Hotels and lodging places
Hotels and motels (701)
Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)</p> <p>70. Laundering, cleaning, and other garment services (721, 727)</p> <p>71. Barber and beauty shops
Beauty shops (723)
Barber shops (724)</p> <p>72. Other personal services
Shoe repair shops (725)
Dressmaking shops (part 729)
Miscellaneous personal services (722, 726, part 729)
Personal services—allocated</p> <p>73. Entertainment and recreation services
(All industries in this major group) (78, 79)</p> |
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- | | |
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| <p>74. Health services
Offices of physicians (801, 803)
Offices of dentists (802)
Offices of chiropractors (804)
Hospitals (806)
Convalescent institutions (8092)
Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (part 8099)
Health services, n.e.c. (807, part 8099)</p> <p>75. Educational services, government
Elementary and secondary schools (821)
Colleges and universities (822)
Libraries (823)
Educational services, n.e.c. (824, 829)
Not specified educational services
(These categories include all class of worker entries of federal, State, and local government.)</p> <p>76. Educational services, private
(This group includes all of the industries shown in number 75 with class of worker entries other than federal, State, and local government.)</p> <p>77. Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations
Religious organizations (866)
Welfare services (part 867)
Residential welfare facilities (part 867)
Nonprofit membership organizations (861-865, 869)</p> <p>78. Other professional and related services
Legal services (81)
Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
Engineering and architectural services (891)
Accounting, auditing, and book-keeping services (893)
Miscellaneous professional and related services (892, 899)
Professional and related services—allocated</p> <p>79. Public administration
Postal service (part 9190)</p> <p>80. Federal public administration (part 9190, 9490)</p> <p>81. State and local public administration
State public administration (9290)
Local public administration (9390)</p> <p>* Public administration—allocated</p> | |
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APPENDIX B—Continued

LIST F. Condensed Industrial Classification Used in Chapter C as Related to Component Detailed Items Presented in List E

(Numbers in parentheses refer to items in List E.)

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (Items 1, 2)
Mining (Item 3)
Construction (Item 4)
Manufacturing
 Furniture and lumber and wood products (Items 5, 6, 7, 8)
 Primary metal industries (Items 11, 12)
 Fabricated metal industries (including not specified metal) (Item 13)
 Machinery, except electrical (Item 14)
 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (Item 16)
 Motor vehicles and other transportation equipment (Items 18, 19, 20)
 Other durable goods (Items 9, 21, 22, 23)
 Food and kindred products (Items 24, 25, 26, 27)
 Textile mill and other fabricated textile products (Items 28, 29, 30)

Printing, publishing, and allied industries (Item 32)
Chemicals and allied products (Item 33)
Other nondurable goods (including not specified manufacturing industries) (Items 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38)
Railroads and railway express service (Item 40)
Trucking service and warehousing (Item 42)
Other transportation (Items 41, 43, 44, 45)
Communications (Item 46)
Utilities and sanitary services (Items 47, 48)
Wholesale trade (Item 49)
Food, bakery, and dairy stores (Item 53)
Eating and drinking places (Item 58)
General merchandise retailing (Item 52)
Motor vehicle retailing and service stations (Items 54, 55)
Other retail trade (Items 51, 56, 57, 59, 60)
Banking and credit agencies (Item 61)
Insurance, real estate, and other finance (Items 62, 63)

Business services (Items 64, 65, part item 67)
Repair services (Items 66, part item 67)
Private households (Item 68)
Other personal services (Items 69, 70, 71, 72)
Entertainment and recreation services (Item 73)
Hospitals (Part item 74)
Health services, except hospitals (Item 74 except hospitals)
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges
 Government (Part item 75)
 Private (Part item 76)
Other education and kindred services (Residual of items 75 and 76, and Museums, art galleries, and zoos from 78)
Welfare, religious, and nonprofit membership organizations (Item 77)
Legal, engineering, and miscellaneous professional services (Part item 78)
Public administration (Item 79)

APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Questions on this page appeared on all questionnaires)

Line No.	1. WHAT IS THE NAME OF EACH PERSON who was living here on Wednesday, April 1, 1970 or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?	2. HOW IS EACH PERSON RELATED TO THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? <i>Fill one circle.</i> <i>If "Other relative of head," also give exact relationship, for example, mother-in-law, brother, niece, grandson, etc.</i> <i>If "Other not related to head," also give exact relationship, for example, partner, maid, etc.</i>
	Print names in this order Head of the household Wife of head Unmarried children, oldest first Married children and their families Other relatives of the head Persons not related to the head	○ Head of household ○ Wife of head ○ Son or daughter of head ○ Other relative of head—<i>Print exact relationship</i> → ○ Roomer, boarder, lodger ○ Patient or inmate ○ Other not related to head—<i>Print exact relationship</i> →
	① Last name First nameMiddle initial	

3. SEX	4. COLOR OR RACE	DATE OF BIRTH				8. WHAT IS EACH PERSON'S MARITAL STATUS?
		5. Month and year of birth and age last birthday	6. Month of birth	7. Year of birth		
Fill one circle Male ○ Female ○	Fill one circle. If "Indian (American)," also give tribe. If "Other," also give race.	Print MonthYearAge	Fill one circle ○ Jan.-Mar. ○ Apr.-June ○ July-Sept. ○ Oct.-Dec.	Fill one circle for first three numbers ○ 186- ○ 187- ○ 188- ○ 189- ○ 190- ○ 191-	Fill one circle for last number ○ 192- ○ 193- ○ 194- ○ 195- ○ 196- ○ 197-	Fill one circle ○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
	○ White ○ Negro or Black ○ Indian (Amer.) ○ Japanese ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Other—<i>Print race</i> → Print tribe →					

Note: On the questionnaires used in Alaska, the categories "Aleut" and "Eskimo" were substituted for "Hawaiian" and "Korean" in question 4.

FACSIMILE OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS 1 TO 8

1. If you are not sure about whether to list a person, see the rules on the flap of the census form.

2. If two or more unrelated people live together and share the rent, mark the first one you list **Head of household**. Mark the rest **Other not related to head** and print "partner" in the space.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the head should be marked **Son or daughter**.
5. If the month or year of birth, or the age, is not known, give your best estimate.

6, 7. If you are not sure how to fill these circles, look at the examples shown above.

8. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

Name of person on line (1) of page 2		
Last name	First name Initial	
15 and 5 percent	13a. Where was this person born? If born in hospital, give State or country where mother lived. If born outside U.S., see instruction sheet; distinguish Northern Ireland from Ireland (Eire). ☐ This State OR (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)	
	5 percent	b. Is this person's origin or descent— (Fill one circle) ☐ Mexican ☐ Central or South American ☐ Puerto Rican ☐ Other Spanish ☐ Cuban ☐ No, none of these
	15 percent	14. What country was his father born in? ☐ United States OR (Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)
15 percent	15. What country was his mother born in? ☐ United States OR (Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)	
5 percent	16. For persons born in a foreign country— a. Is this person naturalized? ☐ Yes, naturalized ☒ ☐ No, alien ☐ Born abroad of American parents b. When did he come to the United States to stay? ☐ 1965 to 70 ☐ 1950 to 54 ☐ 1925 to 34 ☐ 1960 to 64 ☐ 1945 to 49 ☐ 1915 to 24 ☐ 1955 to 59 ☐ 1935 to 44 ☐ Before 1915	
15 percent	17. What language, other than English, was spoken in this person's home when he was a child? Fill one circle. ☐ Spanish ☒ Other— ☐ French Specify _____ ☐ German ☐ None, English only	
15 percent	18. When did this person move into this house (or apartment)? Fill circle for date of last move. ☐ 1969 or 70 ☐ 1965 or 66 ☐ 1949 or earlier ☐ 1968 ☐ 1960 to 64 ☐ Always lived in this house or apartment ☐ 1967 ☐ 1950 to 59	
15 percent	19a. Did he live in this house on April 1, 1965? If in college or Armed Forces in April 1965, report place of residence there. ☐ Born April 1965 or later Skip to 20 ☐ Yes, this house ☐ No, different house b. Where did he live on April 1, 1965? (1) State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc. _____ (2) County _____ (3) Inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.? ☐ Yes ☐ No (4) If "Yes," name of city, town, village, etc. _____	
15 percent	20. Since February 1, 1970, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree. ☐ No ☒ ☐ Yes, public ☐ Yes, parochial ☐ Yes, other private	
15 and 5 percent	21. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school he has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending, mark grade he is in. ☐ Never attended school— Skip to 23 ☐ Nursery school ☒ ☐ Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ College (academic year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 or more ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
15 and 5 percent	22. Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended? ☐ Now attending this grade (or year) ☐ Finished this grade (or year) ☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)	
5 percent	23. When was this person born? ☐ Born before April 1956— Please go on with questions 24 through 41. ☐ Born April 1956 or later— Please omit questions 24 through 41 and go to the next page for the next person.	
5 percent	24. If this person has ever been married— a. Has this person been married more than once? ☐ Once ☐ More than once b. When did he get married? When did he get married for the first time? 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 ☒	
15 and 5 percent	25. If this is a girl or a woman— How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. 9 10 11 12 or more None ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	
15 percent	26. If this is a man— a. Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States? ☐ Yes ☒ ☐ No b. Was it during— (Fill the circle for each period of service.) Vietnam Conflict (Since Aug. 1964) ☐ Korean War (June 1950 to Jan. 1955) ☐ World War II (Sept. 1940 to July 1947) ☐ World War I (April 1917 to Nov. 1918) ☐ Any other time ☐	

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

5 percent	27a. Has this person ever completed a vocational training program? <i>For example, in high school; as apprentice; in school of business, nursing, or trades; technical institute; or Armed Forces schools.</i> ☒ Yes ☐ No—Skip to 28	c. Where did he work last week? <i>If he worked in more than one place, print where he worked most last week.</i> <i>If he travels about in his work or if the place does not have a numbered address, see instruction sheet.</i> (1) Address (Number and street name) _____ (2) Name of city, town, village, etc. _____ (3) Inside the limits of this city, town, village, etc.? ☐ Yes ☐ No (4) County _____ (5) State _____ (6) ZIP Code _____	15 percent
	28a. Does this person have a health or physical condition which limits the kind or amount of work he can do at a job? <i>If 65 years old or over, skip to question 29.</i> ☐ Yes ☐ No b. Does his health or physical condition keep him from holding any job at all? ☐ Yes ☒ No	d. How did he get to work last week? <i>Fill one circle for chief means used on the last day he worked at the address given in 29c.</i> ☐ Driver, private auto ☐ Taxicab ☐ Passenger, private auto ☐ Walked only ☐ Bus or streetcar ☐ Worked at home ☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Other means—Specify ☒ <i>After completing question 29d, skip to question 33.</i>	
	c. If "Yes" in a or b—How long has he been limited in his ability to work? ☐ Less than 6 months ☐ 3 to 4 years ☐ 6 to 11 months ☐ 5 to 9 years ☐ 1 to 2 years ☐ 10 years or more	30. Does this person have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent or on layoff last week? ☐ Yes, on layoff ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. ☐ No	
15 and 5 percent	QUESTIONS 29 THROUGH 41 ARE FOR ALL PERSONS BORN BEFORE APRIL 1956 INCLUDING HOUSEWIVES, STUDENTS, OR DISABLED PERSONS AS WELL AS PART-TIME OR FULL-TIME WORKERS 29a. Did this person work at any time last week? ☐ Yes—Fill this circle if this person did full- or part-time work. <i>(Count part-time work such as a Saturday job, delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm; and active duty in the Armed Forces)</i> ☐ No—Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. <i>Skip to 30</i> b. How many hours did he work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off and add overtime or extra hours worked.</i> ☐ 1 to 14 hours ☐ 40 hours ☐ 15 to 29 hours ☐ 41 to 48 hours ☐ 30 to 34 hours ☐ 49 to 59 hours ☐ 35 to 39 hours ☐ 60 hours or more	31a. Has he been looking for work during the past 4 weeks? ☒ Yes ☐ No—Skip to 32 b. Was there any reason why he could not take a job last week? ☐ Yes, already has a job ☐ Yes, because of this person's temporary illness ☐ Yes, for other reasons (in school, etc.) ☐ No, could have taken a job 32. When did he last work at all, even for a few days? ☐ In 1970 ☐ 1964 to 1967 ☐ 1959 or earlier Skip ☐ In 1969 ☐ 1960 to 1963 ☐ Never worked to 36 ☐ In 1968	15 and 5 percent

APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE POPULATION QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

33-35. Current or most recent job activity Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week, if any. If he had more than one job, describe the one at which he worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1960.	37. In April 1965, was this person— (Fill three circles) a. Working at a job or business (full or part-time)? ☐ Yes ☐ No b. In the Armed Forces? ☐ Yes ☐ No c. Attending college? ☐ Yes ☐ No	15 and 5 percent
33. Industry a. For whom did he work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 36. (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer) b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe activity at location where employed. (For example: Junior high school, retail supermarket, dairy farm, TV and radio service, auto assembly plant, road construction) c. Is this mainly— (Fill one circle) ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Retail trade ☐ Wholesale trade ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)	38. If "Yes" for "Working at a job or business" in question 37— Describe this person's chief activity or business in April 1965. a. What kind of business or industry was this? b. What kind of work was he doing (occupation)? c. Was he— An employee of a private company or government agency... ☐ Self-employed or an unpaid family worker... ☐	5 percent
34. Occupation a. What kind of work was he doing? (For example: TV repairman, sewing machine operator, spray painter, civil engineer, farm operator, farm hand, junior high English teacher) b. What were his most important activities or duties? (For example: Types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, cleans buildings, finishes concrete) c. What was his job title?	39a. Last year (1969), did this person work at all, even for a few days? ☐ Yes ☐ No— Skip to 41 b. How many weeks did he work in 1969, either full-time or part-time? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service. ☐ 13 weeks or less ☐ 40 to 47 weeks ☐ 14 to 26 weeks ☐ 48 to 49 weeks ☐ 27 to 39 weeks ☐ 50 to 52 weeks	15 and 5 percent
35. 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 ☐	40. Earnings in 1969— Fill parts a, b, and c for everyone who worked any time in 1969 even if he had no income. (If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.) a. How much did this person earn in 1969 in wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs? (Before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.) \$00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None b. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own nonfarm business, professional practice, or partnership? (Net after business expenses. If business lost money, write "Loss" above amount.) \$00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None c. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own farm? (Net after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above amount.) \$00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None	15 and 5 percent
36. In April 1965, what State did this person live in? ☐ This State OR (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, etc.)	41. Income other than earnings in 1969— Fill parts a, b, and c. (If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.) a. How much did this person receive in 1969 from Social Security or Railroad Retirement? \$00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None b. How much did he receive in 1969 from public assistance or welfare payments? Include aid for dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind or totally disabled. Exclude separate payments for hospital or other medical care. \$00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None c. How much did he receive in 1969 from all other sources? Include interest, dividends, veterans' payments, pensions, and other regular payments. (See instruction sheet.) \$00 (Dollars only) OR ☐ None	15 and 5 percent

APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

13. Mark the circle for **This State** if he now lives in the same State as he was born in. If born in a **different State**, print name of State.
If born outside U.S., print name of country, U.S. possession, etc. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the U.S.
16. Mark one circle in part a and one circle in part b for persons born outside the 50 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Guam, or Virgin Islands of U.S.
17. If more than one language other than English was spoken, mark principal language.
18. Mark the date for the last time he moved into this particular house or apartment.
- 19a. Mark **Yes** if he lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1965, even if he moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No** if he lived in the same building but in a different apartment on April 1, 1965.
- b. If he lived somewhere else on April 1, 1965, give the address of his usual residence at that time.
- Part (2) For addresses in Louisiana, print the parish name.
For addresses in Alaska, print the borough name.
For addresses in independent cities, print the name of the city and word "city," for example, "Baltimore city."
- Part (3) Mark **Yes** if you know that the address is now inside the limits of a city, town, village, or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1965.
20. Do not count trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless you think he could get credit for it at a regular school or college.
21. Mark the highest grade he attended even if he did not finish it. If he is still in school, mark the grade he is in now.
If he skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended, regardless of how long it took to get there.
If he finished high school, but did not go to college, mark 12.
For college, mark the highest academic year attended.
22. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if he finished the entire grade or year shown in question 21.
- 24b. If exact dates of marriage are unknown, estimate as closely as possible.
25. Count all the children the girl or woman has ever had, even if some of them have died or no longer live with her.
26. Mark **Yes** if he was ever on active duty in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, no matter how short a time he served. Count only active duty in National Guard or Reserves.
Mark **No** if he had only civilian duty in the Armed Forces or merchant marine. Mark **No** if he was in the National Guard or Reserves, but was not called to active duty. Mark **No** if his only military service was in the Armed Forces of another country.
- 27a. Count only programs that he finished. Do not count courses which are not part of an organized program of study. Do not count training he got on-the-job, in company schools, in college after the second year, or by correspondence.
- 28a. **Health condition.** This is a serious illness, or a serious handicap (impairment) affecting some part of the body or mind, which interferes with his ability to work at a job. Answer **No** for pregnancy, common colds, etc.

- 29a. Mark **Yes** if he worked on any day Sunday through Saturday of last week.

Count as work

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payment "in kind"

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not

Any part-time work

Active duty in the Armed Forces

Do not count as work

Housework or yard work at own home

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as an inmate of an institution.

- b. Give the actual number of hours he worked at all jobs last week, even if that was more or fewer hours than he usually works.

- c. For a person who travels about in his work or who works in more than one place--If he usually checks in or out at the same place every day, give the address of that place.

If he does not check in or out at the same place, give the address of the place where he worked the most hours last week.

Give the exact address of the location or branch where he works if his employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system).

When you cannot give the number or street name, print the name of the building, if any, or the name of the company for which he works.

- d. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who worked on a farm where he lives or in an office or shop in his home.
30. Mark **No** if he works only during certain seasons or is "on call" to work when needed.

- 31a. Mark **Yes** if he tried to get a job or to start a business or profession at any time in the past four weeks; for example, if he registered at an employment office, went for a job interview, or did anything toward starting a business. Mark **Yes** if he was waiting to hear from places he had applied to or registered with within the past four weeks.

- b. Mark **Yes, already has a job** if he was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **Yes, because of this person's temporary illness** if he expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **Yes, for other reasons** for reasons such as going to school or taking care of children.

32. Look at the instruction for 29a to see what work means. Mark **Never worked** if he: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part-time, (2) never did any unpaid work in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 33a. If he worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of his supervisor. If he worked for a person or a small business that has no company name, print the name of the person he worked for.

- b. Write two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or person named in 33a does. Write what it makes or what it sells or what service it gives. Some examples of acceptable answers are shown on the Census form and here.

Acceptable

Cattle ranch
Wholesale grocery store
Retail gas station
Metal furniture manufacturing

Unacceptable

Ranch
Grocery store
Oil company
Furniture company

If a company does more than one thing (like make household electrical appliances and electric generators) describe only the major activity at the place where he works. If, however, he works at a warehouse, repair shop, etc., that is part of and used only by a larger organization, give the major activity of the larger organization; for example, department store warehouse—report department store.

APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR POPULATION QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS—cont.

33c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc. makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if a business does not make things but buys them to sell to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main purpose of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of "Other" are services, such as those given by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks. Farming and building houses, bridges, roads, are also examples of "Other" kinds of businesses.

34a. Write two or more words to tell the kind of work he does. If he is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, write that down too. See examples of acceptable answers on the Census form and here.

Acceptable	Unacceptable
Sales clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Practical nurse	Nurse

b. Write the most important things that he does on the job. Some examples are shown on the Census form.

c. Print his job title (what his employer calls his job). If he has no job title, print **None**.

35. If he was an employee of a **private** non-profit organization, mark the first circle.

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher in a local public school.

36. Mark **This State** if he now lives in the same State as he did in April 1965.

37. If he had two or more activities during the same period, mark **Yes** for each of these activities.

39. Look at the instruction for question 29a to see what **work** means. Count every week in which he did any work at all, even for a few hours.

40. Enter the amount or fill the **None** circle in a, b, and c. Part 40a includes "sick leave" pay. Part 40a **excludes** military bonuses, reimbursement for business expenses, and pay "in kind." The owner of an **unincorporated nonfarm** business should include his net earnings in part 40b. If the business or farm is **incorporated**, his earnings should be included in part 40a.

41. Enter the amount or fill the **None** circle in a, b, and c.

a. **Social Security or Railroad Retirement** — include U.S. Government payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, or to disabled workers. Include "Medicare" premiums; exclude receipts.

b. **Public assistance or public welfare payments** — include amounts received from Federal, State, or local public programs. Exclude private welfare payments.

c. **Interest, dividends** — include amounts received or credited to your account.

Veterans' payments — include money paid for service-connected disabilities, to survivors of deceased veterans, for education and on-the-job training subsistence allowances, and for "refunds" on "GI" insurance premiums.

Retirement pensions — include amounts paid by former private employers and by unions, and amounts paid by Federal, State, county, or other governmental agencies.

Other regular payments — include such periodic income as net rental income, unemployment insurance benefits, workmen's compensation, private welfare payments, alimony or child support, Armed Forces allotments, and regular contributions from persons who are not members of your household.

Exclude receipts from the sale of personal property, capital gains, lump-sum insurance or inheritance payments, or pay "in kind."

APPENDIX B—Continued

FACSIMILES OF SELECTED HOUSING QUESTIONS ON THE 1970 CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRES
(Percent indicates sample size)

80, 15 and 5 percent	B. Type of unit or quarters <u>Occupied</u> ☐ First form ☐ Continuation <u>Vacant</u> ☐ Regular ☐ Usual residence elsewhere ☒ Group quarters ☐ First form ☐ Continuation <i>For a vacant unit, also fill C, D, A, H2 to H8, and H10 to H12</i>	H12. Answer this question if you <u>pay rent</u> for your living quarters. a. If rent is paid by the <u>month</u>— What is the <u>monthly</u> rent? Write amount here → \$ _____ .00 (Nearest dollar) and Fill one circle ☐ Less than \$30 ☐ \$30 to \$39 ☐ \$40 to \$49 ☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$80 to \$89 ☒ ☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$100 to \$119 ☐ \$120 to \$149 ☐ \$150 to \$199 ☐ \$200 to \$249 ☐ \$250 to \$299 ☐ \$300 or more b. If rent is <u>not</u> paid by the month— What is the rent, and what period of time does it cover? \$ _____ .00 per _____ (Nearest dollar) (Week, half-month, year, etc.)	80, 15 and 5 percent
80, 15 and 5 percent	H5. Is there hot and cold piped water in this building? ☐ Yes, hot and cold piped water in this building ☐ No, only cold piped water in this building ☐ No piped water in this building H6. Do you have a flush toilet? ☐ Yes, for this household only ☐ Yes, but also used by another household ☐ No flush toilet ☒ H7. Do you have a bathtub or shower? ☐ Yes, for this household only ☐ Yes, but also used by another household ☐ No bathtub or shower	H13. Answer question H13 if you <u>pay rent</u> for your living quarters. In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for— a. Electricity? ☐ Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00 ☐ No, included in rent <i>Average monthly cost</i> ☐ No, electricity not used b. Gas? ☐ Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00 ☐ No, included in rent <i>Average monthly cost</i> ☐ No, gas not used c. Water? ☐ Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00 ☐ No, included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.? ☐ Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00 ☐ No, included in rent <i>Yearly cost</i> ☐ No, these fuels not used	15 and 5 percent
80, 15 and 5 percent	H9. Are your living quarters— ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? <i>Do not include cooperatives and condominiums here.</i> ☐ A cooperative or condominium which is owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? ☐ Rented for cash rent? ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?	H17. Is this building— ☐ On a city or suburban lot?— <i>Skip to H19</i> ☐ On a place of less than 10 acres? ☐ On a place of 10 acres or more? H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to— ☐ Less than \$50 (or None) ☒ ☐ \$50 to \$249 ☐ \$250 to \$2,499 ☐ \$2,500 to \$4,999 ☐ \$5,000 to \$9,999 ☐ \$10,000 or more	15 and 5 percent
80, 15 and 5 percent	H11. If you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying— What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot) would sell for if it were for sale? ☐ Less than \$5,000 ☐ \$5,000 to \$7,499 ☐ \$7,500 to \$9,999 ☐ \$10,000 to \$12,499 ☐ \$12,500 to \$14,999 ☐ \$15,000 to \$17,499 ☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$25,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$35,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$50,000 or more <i>If this house is on a place of 10 acres or more, or if any part of this property is used as a commercial establishment or medical office, do not answer this question.</i>		

FACSIMILES OF THE RESPONDENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTED HOUSING QUESTIONS IN THE 1970 CENSUS

H5. Mark **hot water** even if you have it only part of the time.

H6. **Also used by another household** means that someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the equipment. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the equipment.

H9. **Owned or being bought** means that the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the furnishings, utilities, or services are included.

a. If you pay rent by the month, write in the amount of rent and fill one circle.

b. If rent is not paid by the month, answer both parts of b. For example, \$20 per week, \$1,500 per year, etc.

H13. If exact costs are not known, estimate as closely as possible. Report amounts even if bills are unpaid or are paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket () the two utilities.

H17. A **city or suburban lot** is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a **city or suburban lot**.

A **place** is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this **residence** is located.

H18. Fill the circle for the total (gross) amount of money received from the sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products produced on this place during the calendar year 1969.