Public Use Microdata Sample, Guam

2000

Issued January 2004

2000 Census of Population and Housing

PUMS/01-GUAM

Technical Documentation

U S C E N S U S B U R E A U

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U.S. Department of Commerce
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United States Census 2000

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CONTENTS

Chapters

1. Abstract 1–1
2. Introduction 2–1
3. How to Use This File. 3–1
4. Accuracy of the Microdata Sample Estimates. 4–1
5. Sample Design and Estimation 5–1
6. Data Dictionary 6–1
7. User Updates 7–1

Appendixes

A. Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts. A–1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics. B–1
C. Data Collection and Processing Procedures C–1
D. Questionnaire D–1
E. Data Products and User Assistance E–1
F. Maps F–1
G. Code Lists G–1
H. Topcoded Variables and Control Counts H–1

Chapter 1. Abstract

CITATION

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Public Use Microdata Sample, Guam: Technical Documentation, 2003.

TYPE OF FILE

Microdata

SUBJECT CONTENT

The Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file contains records representing a 10-percent sample of the occupied and vacant housing units in Guam and the people in the occupied units. Group quarters people also are included. The file contains a weight of 10 for each person and housing unit, which when applied to the individual records, expand the sample to the relevant total. Please see Chapter 6, Data Dictionary for a complete list of the variables and recodes.

Some of the items included on the housing record are: air conditioning; allocation flags for housing items; bathroom facilities; bedrooms; condominium fee; condominium status; contract rent; cooking facilities; cost of utilities; family income in 1999; household income in 1999; household type; housing unit weight; material for walls, roof, and foundation; mortgage payment; mortgage status; piped water; presence and age of own children; presence of subfamilies in household; radio; real estate taxes; refrigerator; rooms; selected monthly owner costs; sewage disposal; sink; size of building (units in structure); source of water; state code; telephone service; tenure; vacancy status; value (of housing unit); vehicles available; year householder moved into unit; and year structure built.

Some of the items included on the person record are: allocation flags for population items; citizenship; class of worker; disability status; earnings in 1999; educational attainment; father's place of birth; fertility; grandparents as caregivers; hours worked; income in 1999 by type; industry; language spoken at home; marital status; means of transportation to work; migration state; mobility status; mother's place of birth; veteran period of service; years of military service; occupation; person's weight; personal care limitation; place of birth; place of work state; poverty status in 1999; race/ethnicity; relationship; school enrollment and type of school; time of departure for work; travel time to work; vehicle occupancy; weeks worked in 1999; work limitation status; work status in 1999; and year of entry.

GEOGRAPHIC CONTENT

The 2000 PUMS file for Guam covers the island of Guam and does not contain any sub-island geography.

USER UPDATES

The section on User Updates informs data users about corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. However, sometimes this information becomes available too late to be reflected in this related documentation. The most up-to-date compilation of Census 2000 user updates is available on the Census Bureau's Internet site at www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html. Users also can register to receive user updates by e-mail by contacting Customer Services Center, Marketing Services Office, U.S. Census Bureau on 301-763-INFO (4636) (webmaster@census.gov).

FILE ORDERING

For ordering and pricing information, access the online catalog at the Census Bureau's Internet site (www.census.gov) or contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center (301-763-INFO (4636)).

Chapter 2. Introduction

OVERVIEW

Public use microdata sample files are ASCII files that contain individual records of the characteristics for a sample of people and housing units. Information that could identify a household or an individual is excluded in order to protect the confidentiality of respondents. Within the limits of the sample size, the geographic detail, and the confidentiality protection, these files allow users to prepare virtually any tabulation they require.

WHAT ARE MICRODATA?

Microdata are the individual records that contain information collected about each person and housing unit. They include the census basic record types, computerized versions of the questionnaires collected from households, as coded and edited during census processing. The Census Bureau uses these confidential microdata in order to produce the summary data that go into the various reports, summary files, and special tabulations. Public use microdata samples are extracts from the confidential microdata taken in a manner that avoids disclosure of information about households or individuals. For Census 2000, the microdata are only available to the public through the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) products.

PROTECTING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

All data released (in print or electronic media) by the Census Bureau are subject to strict confidentiality measures imposed by the legislation under which our data are collected: Title 13, U.S. Code. Responses to the questionnaire can be used only for statistical purposes, and Census Bureau employees are sworn to protect respondents' identities.

Because of the rapid advances in computer technology since 1990 and the increased accessibility of census data to the user community, the Census Bureau has had to adopt more stringent measures to protect the confidentiality of public use microdata through enhanced disclosure limitation techniques.

Confidentiality is protected, in part, by the use of the following processes: data-swapping, topcoding of selected variables, geographic population thresholds, age perturbation for large households, and reduced detail on some categorical variables.

Data swapping is a method of disclosure limitation designed to protect confidentiality in tables of frequency data (the number or percent of the population with certain characteristics). Data swapping is done by editing the source data or exchanging records for a sample of cases. Swapping is applied to individual records and, therefore, also protects microdata.

Top-coding is a method of disclosure limitation in which all cases in or above a certain percentage of the distribution are placed into a single category.

Geographic population thresholds prohibit the disclosure of data for individuals or housing units for geographic units with population counts below a specified level.

Age perturbation, that is, modifying the age of household members, is required for large households (households containing ten people or more) due to concerns about confidentiality.

Detail for categorical variables is collapsed if the number of occurrences in each category does not meet a specified national minimum threshold.

To maintain confidentiality, while retaining as much characteristic detail as possible, a minimum threshold of 30 nationally is set for the identification of variable categories within categorical variables in the 10-percent PUMS file.

USES OF MICRODATA FILES

Public use microdata files essentially allow "do-it-yourself" special tabulations. The Census 2000 file furnishes nearly all of the detail recorded on the questionnaires in the census, subject to the limitations of sample size, geographic identification, and confidentiality protection. Users can construct a wide variety of tabulations interrelating any desired set of variables. They have almost the same freedom to manipulate the data that they would have if they had collected the data in their own sample survey, yet these files offer the precision of census data collection techniques and sample sizes larger than would be feasible in most independent sample surveys.

Microdata samples are useful to users who are doing research that does not require the identification of specific small geographic areas or detailed crosstabulations for small populations. Microdata users frequently study relationships among census variables not shown in existing census tabulations, or concentrate on the characteristics of specially defined populations.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SIZE

The microdata file (10 percent) is a stratified sample drawn from a universe that is defined as all occupied housing units, including all occupants, vacant housing units, people in institutions, and other group quarters in Guam.

Like 1990, the file contains weights for both the housing unit and the people in the unit. The user can estimate the frequency of a particular characteristic for the entire population by summing the weight variables for records with that characteristic from the microdata file. A section of Chapter 5, Sampling Design and Estimation discusses the preparation and verification of estimates (see page 5-1).

Reliability improves with increases in sample size, so the choice of sample size must represent a balance between the level of precision desired and the resources available for working with microdata files. By using tables provided in Chapter 4 (see page 4-3), one can estimate the degree to which sampling error will affect any specific estimate prepared from a microdata file of a particular sample size.

SUBJECT CONTENT

Microdata files contain the full range of population and housing information collected in Census 2000. These files allow users to study how characteristics are interrelated (for example, income and educational attainment of husbands and wives).

Information for each housing unit in the sample appears on a 255-character record with geographic, household, and housing items, followed by a variable number of 255-character records with person-level information, one record for each member of the household. Information for each group quarters person in the sample appears on a 255-character pseudo housing unit record. Items on the housing record are listed beginning on page 6-1; items on the person record are listed beginning on page 6-5. Although the subjects are further defined in Appendix B of this document, it is important to note that some items on the microdata file were modified in order to provide protection for individual respondents.

The questionnaires were edited for completeness and consistency and substitutions or allocations were made for most missing data. Allocation flags appear interspersed throughout the file indicating each item that has been allocated. Thus, a user desiring to tabulate only actually observed values can eliminate variables with allocated values. Editing and allocation flags are discussed beginning on page 4-15.

GEOGRAPHIC CONTENT

The 2000 PUMS file for Guam covers the island of Guam and does not contain any sub-island geography.

CORRESPONDING MICRODATA FROM EARLIER CENSUSES

PUMS files exist for the 1990 Census of Guam and employed a 10-percent sample size. Very little comparability exists between geographic identifiers on the previous files, but housing and population characteristics are similar. Because of this similarity, microdata files from the most recent census are a rich resource for analysis of trends. Appendix B discusses historical comparability of items in greater detail.

Chapter 3.
How To Use This File

INTRODUCTION

This chapter serves as a guide for data users to both the data files and the technical documentation. Novice users trying to understand how to use the documentation and the file should read this chapter first.

DATA FORMAT AND ACCESS TOOLS

The 2000 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data file for Guam is available in flat ASCII format on CD-ROM and for downloading via FTP from the Census Bureau Web site. Users can utilize off-the-shelf standard statistical software packages to manipulate the data.

The 2000 PUMS file for Guam is accompanied by an electronic data dictionary in a format that will allow the user to read in ASCII characters and prepare statements transforming the variables and their corresponding descriptions and values to the proper statements required by the software package of choice.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

The 2000 PUMS file structure for Guam is hierarchical and contains two basic record types of 255 characters each: the housing unit record and the person record. The PUMS files are released in this format because of the tremendous amount of data contained in one record.

Each record has a unique identifier (serial number) that links the people in the housing unit to the proper housing unit record. The inclusion of the serial number on both record types affords the option of processing the data either sequentially or hierarchically. The file is sorted to maintain the relationship between both record types, so that a user does not have to be concerned about keeping the record sequence as the file was delivered. Each housing unit record is followed by a variable number of person records, one for each occupant. Vacant housing units will have no person record, and selected people in group quarters will have a pseudo housing record and a person record. The only types of group quarters that are identified are institutional and noninstitutional.

A housing unit weight appears on the housing unit record and a person weight appears on the person record. Weights allow users to produce estimates that closely approximate published data in other products.

Geographic identifiers and subsample identifiers appear only on the housing unit record. Thus, most tabulations of person characteristics require manipulation of both housing unit and person records. The item “PERSONS” on the housing unit record indicates the exact number of person records following before the next housing unit record. This feature allows a program to anticipate what type of record will appear next, if necessary. Most statistical software packages are capable of handling the data either hierarchically or sequentially. Many users may still want to create extract files with household data repeated with each person’s record. All fields are numeric with the following exceptions. (1) Record Type is either “H” or “P.” (2) The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC)-based code for occupation and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)-based code for industry may have an “X” or “Y.”

MACHINE-READABLE DOCUMENTATION

A machine readable “data dictionary ” or record layout file is provided. A user can produce hard copy documentation for extract files or labels for tabulations created; or with minor modifications, can use the data dictionary file with software packages or user programs to automatically specify the layout of the microdata files.

PREPARING AND VERIFYING TABULATIONS

Estimation. Estimates of totals may be made from tabulations of public use microdata samples by using a simple inflation estimate, that is, summing the weights associated with that variable (e.g. for housing characteristics, use the housing unit weight; for person characteristics, use the person weight). Those users using subsample numbers to vary the sample size must apply an appropriate factor, or, otherwise adjust the weights to derive an appropriate estimation of totals. We further explain the use of weights and subsample numbers in Chapter 5, Sample Design and Estimation.

Estimation of percentages. A user can estimate percentages by simply dividing the weighted estimate of people or housing units with a given characteristic by the weighted sample estimate for the base. Normally, this yields the same as would be obtained if one made the computation using sample tallies rather than weighted estimates. For example, the percentage of housing units with telephone service in a 10-percent sample can be obtained by simply dividing the tally of sample housing units with telephone service by the total number of sample housing units.

Verifying tabulations. Producing desired estimates from the PUMS is relatively easy. File structure and coding of items is straightforward. There are no missing data (see the section "Use of Allocation Flags" in Chapter 4). Records not applicable for each item are assigned to specific NA categories, and it is frequently not necessary to determine in a separate operation whether a record is in the universe or not. PUMS "universe"and "variable" definitions may differ from other products produced from sample data primarily because of concerns about disclosure risks (e.g. PUMS files may have different topcodes, or the recodes may vary because the components were topcoded). Thus, user tabulations should be verified against other available tallies. Two ways for the user to verify estimates follow:

1. Using control counts from the samples. Total unweighted and weighted population and housing counts are provided. See Appendix H.
2. Using published data from Census 2000. Tabulations from the Census 2000 data base are available in the printed census publications and on the summary data file. Users may check the reasonableness of statistics derived from PUMS against these sources. A familiarity with summary data already available may also facilitate planning of tabulations to be made from microdata. Those publications series likely to be of greatest use for this purpose are listed in PHC-4, Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics and the Guam Summary File. In comparing sample tabulations with published data, one must carefully note the universe of the published tabulation. For instance, on PUMS person records, Industry (character position 146-148) is reported for the civilian labor force and for people not in the labor force who reported having worked in 1995 or later. Industry tabulations in Census 2000 publications are presented only for the employed population.

Thus, a tally of industry for all people from whom industry is reported in PUMS records would not correspond directly to any published tabulation. A user should always pay particular attention to concept definitions, as presented in Appendix B, Definitions of Subject Characteristics. One cannot, of course, expect exact agreement between census publications that are based on the complete census count, full sample estimates, or a subsample of the census sample and user estimates based on tallies of a 10-percent or smaller sample. They will inevitably differ to some extent due to change in selection of actual cases for PUMS.

Chapter 4, Accuracy of the Microdata Sample Estimates, discusses sampling variability and its measurement. User experience has indicated that careful verification of sample tabulations is essential—so important that it may frequently be advisable to include additional cells in a tabulation for no other reason than to provide counts or to yield marginal totals, not otherwise available, which may be verified against available tabulations.

Chapter 4.
Accuracy of the Microdata Sample Estimates

INTRODUCTION

The tabulations prepared from a public use microdata sample (PUMS) are based on a 10-percent sample of the 2000 Census of Guam. The data summarized from this file are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a 100-percent enumeration. Estimates derived from this sample are expected to differ from the 100-percent figures, because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of people and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the data collection and processing phases of the census. This chapter provides a detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedures.

In the PUMS, the basic unit is an individual housing unit and the people who live in occupied housing units or group quarters. However, microdata records in these samples do not contain names or addresses. A more detailed discussion of methods to protect confidentiality of individual responses follows.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

The Census Bureau has modified or suppressed some data in this data release to protect confidentiality. Title 13 United States Code, Section 9, prohibits the Census Bureau from publishing results in which an individual can be identified. The Census Bureau's internal Disclosure Review Board sets the confidentiality rules for all data releases. A checklist approach is used to ensure that all potential risks to the confidentiality of the data are considered and addressed.

Title 13, United States Code. Title 13 of the United States Code authorizes the Census Bureau to conduct censuses and surveys. Section 9, of the same title, requires that any information collected from the public under the authority of Title 13 be maintained as confidential. Section 214 of Title 13 and Sections 3559 and 3571 of Title 18 of the United States Code provide for the imposition of penalties of up to 5 years in prison and up to $250,000 in fines for wrongful disclosure of confidential census information.

Disclosure Limitation. Disclosure limitation is the process for protecting the confidentiality of data. A disclosure of data occurs when someone can use published or released statistical information to identify an individual who provided information under a pledge of confidentiality. Using disclosure limitation procedures, the Census Bureau modifies or removes the characteristics that put confidential information at risk for disclosure. Although it may appear that the PUMS files show information about a specific individual, the Census Bureau has taken steps to disguise the original data, while making sure the results are still useful. The techniques used by the Census Bureau to protect confidentiality in tabulations vary, depending on the type of data.

Data Swapping. Data swapping is a method of disclosure limitation designed to protect confidentiality in data (the number or percentage of the population with certain characteristics). Data swapping is done by editing the source data or exchanging records for a sample of cases. A sample of households is selected and matched on a set of selected key variables with households in neighboring geographic areas that have similar characteristics. Because the swap often occurs within a neighboring area, there is usually no effect on the marginal totals for the area or for totals that include data from multiple areas. Data swapping procedures were first used in the 1990 census and were also used for Census 2000. Since microdata records are the actual housing unit and person records, the Census Bureau takes further steps to prevent the identification of specific individuals, households, or housing units. The main disclosure avoidance method used is

to limit the geographic detail shown in the files. A geographic area must have a minimum population of 100,000 to be fully identified. Thus, the only geography indicated on the PUMS is Guam itself. Furthermore, certain variables are topcoded, or the actual values of the characteristics are replaced by a descriptive statistic, such as the mean.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the estimates that users produce are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and people living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, and so forth. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, people within those housing units, and people living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Thus, it measures the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates, with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product is described in the section called "Calculation of Standard Errors."

In addition to the variability that arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Nonsampling Error" in this chapter.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and, therefore, should be reflected in the standard error.

Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their incomes, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such systematic biases are not reflected in the standard error.

CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERRORS

Two methods for estimating standard errors of estimated totals and percentages are described in this section. The first method is very simple. This method uses standard errors that have been calculated for specific sizes of estimated totals and percentages given in Tables A and B, presented later in this section. The estimated standard errors shown in Tables A and B were calculated assuming simple random sampling, while the microdata sample was selected using a systematic sampling procedure. The numbers shown in Table C, referred to as design factors, are defined as the ratio of the standard error from the actual sample design to the standard error from a simple random sample.

The standard errors in Tables A and B, used in conjunction with the appropriate design factors from Table C, produce a reasonable measure of reliability for microdata sample estimates. A second, alternative methodology by which more precise standard errors can be obtained requires additional data processing and file manipulation. This method uses the formulas directly. The trade off is an increase in precision for more data processing. Given the technology available today, the second method is preferable and strongly recommended. However, the standard error tables may be very useful in producing acceptable approximations of the standard errors. On the other hand, for many statistics, particularly from detailed cross-tabulations, standard errors using the second method are applicable to a wider variety of statistics, such as means and ratios.

To produce standard error estimates, one obtains (1) the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic that would result from a simple random sample design (of people, families, or housing units) and estimation methodology; and (2) a design factor, which partially reflects the effects of the actual sample design and estimation procedure used for the 2000 Guam PUMS, for the particular characteristic estimated. In general, these design factors provide conservative estimates of the standard error. In addition, these factors only pertain to individual data items (e.g., educational attainment, employment status) and are not entirely appropriate for use with detailed cross-tabulated data. To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate from the 10-percent sample follow the steps given below.

1. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from Table A for estimated totals or from Table B for estimated percentages. Alternately, the formula given at the bottom of each table may be used to calculate the unadjusted standard error.

   In using Table A, or the corresponding formula for estimated totals, use weighted figures rather than unweighted sample counts to select the appropriate row. To select the applicable column for person characteristics, use the total population in Guam (not just the total of the universe being examined), or use the total count of housing units in Guam if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic. Similarly in using Table B, or the corresponding formula for estimated percentages, use weighted figures to select the appropriate column.

2. Use Table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (e.g., place of birth or educational attainment). If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, scan Table C for each appropriate factor and use the largest factor. Multiply the unadjusted standard error from step 1 by this design factor.

Totals and Percentages. Tables A through C, at the end of this chapter, contain the necessary information for calculating standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know:

- The unadjusted standard error for the characteristic (given in Table A for estimated totals or Table B for estimated percentages) that would result under a simple random sample design of people, housing units, households, or families.
- The design factor, for the particular characteristic estimated, based on the sample design and estimation techniques (given in Table C).

  The design factor is the ratio of the estimated standard error to the standard error of a simple random sample. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and estimation procedure used for the Census 2000 Guam PUMS.
- The estimated number of people, housing units, households, or families in the geographic area tabulated.

Use the steps given below to calculate the standard error of an estimated total or percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator multiplied by 100, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the percentage of Black or African-American teachers is the ratio of Black or African-American teachers to all teachers multiplied by 100.

1. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from Table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Use Table C to obtain the appropriate design factor, based on the characteristic (employment status, school enrollment, etc.)
3. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this design factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the publication areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated

totals and percentages are still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the unadjusted standard errors in Table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row.

Examples using Tables A through C are given in the section titled "Using Tables to Compute Standard Errors and Confidence Intervals."

Sums and Differences. The standard errors estimated from Tables A and B are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of, or difference between, a sample estimate and a 100-percent value use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors $SE(\hat{X})$ and $SE(\hat{Y})$ of estimates $\hat{X}$ and $\hat{Y}$, respectively:

$$SE(\hat{X} + \hat{Y}) = SE(\hat{X} - \hat{Y}) = \sqrt{[SE(\hat{X})]^2 + [SE(\hat{Y})]^2}$$

   This method is, however, an approximation as the two estimates of interest in a sum or a difference are likely to be correlated. If the two quantities X and Y are positively correlated, this method underestimates the standard error of the sum of $\hat{X}$ and $\hat{Y}$, and overestimates the standard error of the difference between the two estimates. If the two estimates are negatively correlated, this method overestimates the standard error of the sum and underestimates the standard error of the difference.

   This method may also be used for the sum of or the difference between sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 2000 Guam PUMS must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this chapter.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black or African-American teachers, subtract the estimate of Black or African-American teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black or African-American teachers, apply the above formula directly.

Ratios. Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. An example is the ratio of students to teachers in public elementary schools. (Note that this method cannot be used to compute a standard error for a sample mean.) The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula:

$$SE\left(\frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\right) = \left(\frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\right)\sqrt{\frac{[SE(\hat{X})]^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{[SE(\hat{Y})]^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians. The sampling variability of an estimated median depends on the form of the distribution and the size of its base. The standard error of an estimated median is approximated by constructing a 68-percent confidence interval. Estimate the 68-percent confidence limits of a median based on sample data using the following procedure.

1. Obtain the frequency distribution for the selected variable. Cumulate these frequencies to yield the base.
2. Determine the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution using the formula:

$$\mathrm{SE}(50\ percent) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{base} \times 50^2\right)} \times \mathrm{D}esign\ \mathrm{F}actor$$

3. Subtract from and add to 50 percent the standard error determined in step 2.

$$p_lower = 50 - \mathrm{SE}\ (50\ percent)$$

$$p_upper = 50 + \mathrm{SE}\ (50\ percent)$$

4. Determine the category in the distribution containing p_lower and the category in the distribution containing p_upper.

   If p_lower and p_upper fall in the same category, follow the steps below. If p_lower and p_upper fall in different categories, go to step 7.

   - Define A1 as the smallest value in that category.
   - Define A2 to be the smallest value in the next (higher) category.
   - Define C1 as the cumulative percent of units strictly less than A1.
   - Define C2 as the cumulative percent of units strictly less than A2.

5. Use the following formulas with p_lower, p_upper, A1, A2, C1, and C2 to determine lower and upper bounds for a confidence interval about the median:

$$\mathrm{L}ower\ \mathrm{B}ound = \left(\frac{p_lower - \mathrm{C1}}{\mathrm{C2} - \mathrm{C1}}\right) \times (\mathrm{A2} - \mathrm{A1}) + \mathrm{A1}$$

$$\mathrm{U}pper\ \mathrm{B}ound = \left(\frac{p_upper - \mathrm{C1}}{\mathrm{C2} - \mathrm{C1}}\right) \times (\mathrm{A2} - \mathrm{A1}) + \mathrm{A1}$$

6. Divide the difference between the lower and upper bounds, determined in step 5, by two to obtain the estimated standard error of the estimated median:

$$\mathrm{SE}(median) = \frac{\mathrm{U}pper\ \mathrm{B}ound - \mathrm{L}ower\ \mathrm{B}ound}{2}$$

7.a. For the category containing p_lower, define the values A1, A2, C1, and C2 as described in step 4 above. Use these values and the formula in step 5 to obtain the Lower Bound.

7.b. For the category containing p_upper, define a new set of values for A1, A2, C1, and C2 as described in step 4. Use these values and the formula in step 5 to obtain the Upper Bound.

8. Use the Lower Bound and Upper Bound obtained in step 7 and the formula in step 6 to calculate the standard error of the estimated median.

Means. A mean is defined here as the average quantity of some characteristic (other than the number of people, housing units, households, or families) per person, housing unit, household, or family. For example, a mean could be the average annual income of females age 25 to 34. The standard error of a mean can be approximated by the formula below. Because of the approximation used in developing this formula, the estimated standard error of the mean obtained from this formula will generally underestimate the true standard error.

The formula for estimating the standard error of a mean, $\bar{x}$, from the 10-percent sample is:

$$\mathrm{SE}(\bar{x}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{base} \times s^2\right)} \times \mathrm{D}esign\ \mathrm{F}actor$$

where s^2 is the estimated population variance of the characteristic and the base is the total number of units in the population. The population variance, s^2, may be estimated using data that has been grouped into intervals.

For this method, the range of values for the characteristic is divided into c intervals, where the lower and upper boundaries of interval j are L_j and U_j, respectively. Each person is placed into one of the c intervals, such that the value of the characteristic is between L_j and U_j. The estimated population variance, s^2, is then given by:

$$s^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{c} p_j m_j^2 - (\bar{X})^2$$

where p_j is the estimated proportion of people in interval j (based on weighted data) and m_j is the midpoint of the jth interval, calculated as:

$$m_j = \frac{L_j + U_j}{2}.$$

If the cth interval is open-ended, (i.e., no upper interval boundary exists) then approximate m_c by:

$$m_c = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) L_c .$$

The estimated sample mean, $\bar{x}$, can be obtained using the following formula:

$$\bar{x} = \sum_{j=1}^{c} p_j m_j.$$

Confidence Intervals. A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability.

For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 2000 Guam PUMS design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. **68-percent confidence interval.** Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
2. **90-percent confidence interval.** Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. **95-percent confidence interval.** Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples either is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval cannot be made. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples.

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample estimates. First compute the ratio, sum, or difference. Next, obtain the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier). Finally, form a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

Calculating the Confidence Interval from the Standard Error. To calculate the lower and upper bounds of the 90-percent confidence interval around an estimate using the standard error, multiply the standard error by 1.645, then add and subtract the product from the estimate.

Lower bound = Estimate − (Standard Error x 1.645)

Upper bound = Estimate + (Standard Error x 1.645)

Limitations. Be careful when computing and interpreting confidence intervals. The estimated standard errors given in this chapter do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. In addition to sampling variance, the standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of that total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors might not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, be careful interpreting the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful, if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Zero or small estimates; very large estimates. The value of almost all Census 2000 characteristics is greater than or equal to zero by definition. The method given previously for calculating confidence intervals relies on large sample theory and may result in negative values for zero or small estimates, which are not admissible for most characteristics. In this case, the lower limit of the confidence interval is set to zero by default. A similar caution holds for estimates of totals that are close to the population total and for estimated proportions near one, where the upper limit of the confidence interval is set to its largest admissible value. In these situations, the level of confidence of the adjusted range of values is less than the prescribed confidence level.

Using Tables to Compute Standard Errors and Confidence Intervals

Note: The following examples do not contain actual estimates or standard errors derived from this data product. The numbers are used for illustration purposes only.

Example 1. Standard Error of a Total. Suppose we tally the 10-percent public use microdata sample for Guam and the sum of PUMS weights for all persons in Guam is 154,320. The sum of the PUMS weights for those people who are age 16 years and over and in the civilian labor force is 59,948.

The basic standard error for the estimated total is obtained from Table A or from the formula given below Table A. To avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is:

$$\mathrm{SE}\,(\hat{\mathrm{Y}}) = \sqrt{9(\hat{\mathrm{Y}})\left(1 - \frac{\hat{\mathrm{Y}}}{\mathrm{N}}\right)}$$

In the example,

$$\mathrm{SE}(59{,}948) = \sqrt{9(59{,}948)\left(1 - \frac{59{,}948}{154{,}320}\right)} = 574\ \textit{people}.$$

The standard error of the estimated 59,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error, 574, by the appropriate design factor (employment status) from Table C. Suppose the design factor for employment status is 1.2, then the standard error is

$$\mathrm{SE}(59{,}948) = 574 \times 1.2 = 689\ \textit{people}.$$

Note that in this example the total weighted count of people in Guam of 154,320 was used.

Example 2. Standard Error of a Percent. Suppose there are 95,763 persons in Guam age 16 years and over. The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force, $\hat{\mathrm{P}}$, is 62.6. The formula for the unadjusted standard error of a percentage given below Table B, is:

$$\mathrm{SE}\,(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{9}{\mathrm{B}}\,\hat{p}\,(100 - \hat{p})}.$$

Therefore, using the formula given below Table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.47 percent.

$$\mathrm{SE}(62.6) = \sqrt{\frac{9}{95{,}763}\,62.6(100 - 62.6)} = 0.47 \textit{ percentage points.}$$

The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.47 × 1.2 = 0.56 percentage points. Note that in this example the base is defined as the weighted count of persons 16 years old and over, 95,763.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places.

Example 3. Computing a Confidence Interval. In example 1, the standard error of the 59,948 people 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was approximately 689. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is:

$$[59{,}948 - (1.645 \times 689)] \textit{ to } [59{,}948 + (1.645 \times 689)]$$
$$\textit{or}$$
$$[58{,}815,\ 61{,}081]$$

One can say that 90 percent of the intervals constructed from repeated samples of the same population will contain the value obtained by averaging all possible values.

Example 4. Computing a Confidence Interval for a Sum or Difference. Suppose the number of males in Guam age 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force was 35,200, and the estimated total number of males 16 years and over was 46,272. Thus, the estimated percentage of males 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is approximately 76.1 percent. Using the formula below Table B, the unadjusted standard error is approximately 0.59 percentage points. Assume Table C shows the design factor to be 1.2 for "Employment status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (76.1 percent) is 0.59 x 1.2 = 0.71 percentage points.

Suppose the same data is collected for females and the estimated percentage of females 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 48.2 percent with an approximate standard error of 0.82 percent.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between the percentage of males and females who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two sexes is:

$$76.1 - 48.2 = 27.9 \textit{ percent.}$$

Using the male and female results for this example:

$$\mathrm{SE}(27.9) = \sqrt{(\mathrm{SE}(76.1))^2 + (\mathrm{SE}(48.2))^2} = \sqrt{(0.71)^2 + (0.82)^2}$$
$$= 1.08 \textit{ percentage points.}$$

The 90-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[27.9 - (1.645 \times 1.08)] \text{ to } [27.9 + (1.645 \times 1.08)]$$
$$\text{or}$$
$$[26.1,\ 29.7].$$

One can say with 90-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

When, as in this example, the interval does not include zero, one can conclude, again with 90 percent confidence, that the difference observed between the two sexes for this characteristic is greater than can be attributed to sampling error.

Example 5. Computing the Standard Error and Confidence Interval for a Ratio. For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are approximately normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate, then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio.

Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of males who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force to the estimate of females who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. If the estimates for males and females are 35,200 and 23,855, respectively, and the standard errors are 579 and 504, respectively, then the ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$35{,}200/\,23{,}855 = 1.48$$

The standard error of the ratio is:

$$\mathrm{SE}(1.48) = \left(\frac{35{,}200}{23{,}855}\right)\sqrt{\frac{(579)^2}{(35{,}200)^2} + \frac{(504)^2}{(23{,}855)^2}}$$
$$= 0.04.$$

Using the results above, the 90-percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.48 - (1.645 \times 0.04)]\ \textit{to}\ [1.48 + (1.645 \times 0.04)]$$
$$\textit{or}$$
$$[1.41,\ 1.55]$$

Example 6. Computing the Standard Error and Confidence Interval of a Median. The following example shows the steps for calculating an estimated standard error and confidence interval for the median property value.

1. Suppose the design factor in Table C for the housing characteristic "Property value" is 1.2.

2. Obtain the weighted frequency distribution for property values. The base is the sum of the weighted frequencies (4,227).

Table 4-1. **Frequency Distribution and Cumulative Totals for Property Value**

Property value	Frequency	Cumulative sum	Cumulative percent
Less than $50,000	1,548	1,548	36.62
$50,000 to $99,999	820	2,368	56.02
$100,000 to $149,999	752	3,120	73.81
$150,000 to $199,999	524	3,644	86.21
$200,000 to $299,999	300	3,944	93.30
$300,000 to $499,999	248	4,192	99.17
$500,000 or more	35	4,227	100.00

3. Determine the standard error of the estimate of 50 percent from the distribution:

$$\mathrm{SE}\ (50\ \textit{percent}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{4{,}227} \times 50^2\right)} \times 1.2$$
$$= 2.77\ \textit{percentage points.}$$

4. Calculate a confidence interval with bounds:

$$\text{p_lower} = 50 - 2.77 = 47.23 \text{ percent}$$

$$\text{p_upper} = 50 + 2.77 = 52.77 \text{ percent}$$

From the given distribution, the category with the cumulative percent first exceeding 47.23 percent is $50,000 to $99,999. Therefore, A1 = $50,000. C1 is the cumulative percent of housing units with value less than $50,000. As a result, C1 = 36.62 percent.

The category with the cumulative percent that first exceeds 52.77 percent is also $50,000 to $99,999. A2 is the smallest value in the next (higher) category, resulting in A2 = $100,000. C2 is the cumulative percent of housing units with value less than $100,000. Thus, C2 = 56.02 percent.

5. Given the values obtained in earlier steps, calculate the Lower and Upper Bounds of the confidence interval about the median:

$$\text{Lower Bound} = \left(\frac{47.23 - 36.62}{56.02 - 36.62}\right) \times (\$100{,}000 - \$50{,}000) + \$50{,}000$$

$$\text{Upper Bound} = \left(\frac{52.77 - 36.62}{56.02 - 36.62}\right) \times (\$100{,}000 - \$50{,}000) + \$50{,}000$$

The confidence interval is [$77,345, $91,624].

6. The estimated standard error of the median is:

$$\text{SE (median)} = \frac{\$91{,}624 - \$77{,}345}{2} = \$7{,}140$$

Example 7. Computing the Standard Error of a Mean. This example shows the steps for calculating the standard error for the average commuting time for those who commute to work. The frequency distribution is given in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. **Frequency Distribution for Travel Time to Work**

Travel time to work	Frequency
Did not work at home:	**776,619**
Less than 5 minutes	14,602
5 to 9 minutes	69,066
10 to 14 minutes	107,161
15 to 19 minutes	138,187
20 to 24 minutes	139,726
25 to 29 minutes	52,879
30 to 34 minutes	120,636
35 to 39 minutes	19,751
40 to 44 minutes	25,791
45 to 59 minutes	50,322
60 to 89 minutes	29,178
90 or more minutes	9,320
Worked at home	**19,986**

1. Cumulating the frequencies over the 12 categories for those who commuted to work (i.e., did not work at home), yields the population count (base) of 776,619 workers age 16 years and over.

2. Find the midpoint m_j for each of the 12 categories. Multiply each category's proportion p_j by the square of the midpoint and sum this product over all categories.

For example, the midpoint of category 1 "Less than 5 minutes" is

$$m_1 = \frac{0 + 5}{2} = 2.5 \textit{ minutes}$$

while the midpoint of the 12th category "90 or more minutes" is

$$m_{12} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) 90 = 135 \textit{ minutes}.$$

The proportion of units in the first category, p_1, is

$$p_1 = \frac{14{,}602}{776{,}619} = 0.019.$$

Information necessary to calculate the standard error is provided in Table 4-3.

Table 4-3. **Calculations for Travel Time to Work**

Travel time to work	p_j	m_j	$p_j m_j^2$	$p_j m_j$
Did not work at home:				
Less than 5 minutes	0.019	2.5	0.119	0.048
5 to 9 minutes	0.089	7	4.361	0.623
10 to 14 minutes	0.138	12	19.872	1.656
15 to 19 minutes	0.178	17	51.442	3.026
20 to 24 minutes	0.180	22	87.120	3.960
25 to 29 minutes	0.068	27	49.572	1.836
30 to 34 minutes	0.155	32	158.720	4.960
35 to 39 minutes	0.025	37	34.225	0.925
40 to 44 minutes	0.033	42	58.212	1.386
45 to 59 minutes	0.065	52	175.760	3.380
60 to 89 minutes	0.038	74.5	210.910	2.831
90 or more minutes	0.012	135	218.700	1.620
Total			1069.013	26.251

3. To estimate the mean commuting time for people, multiply each category's proportion by its midpoint and sum over all categories in the universe. Table 4-3 shows an estimated mean travel time to work, $\bar{x}$, of 26 minutes.

4. Calculate the estimated population variance.

$$s^2 = 1069.013 - (26)^2 = 393.013$$

5. Assume the design factor for "Travel time to work" is 1.3. Use this information and the results from steps 1 through 4 to calculate an estimated standard error for the mean as:

$$\mathrm{SE}(\bar{X}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{776{,}619} \times 393.013\right)} \times 1.3 = 0.09\ \textit{minutes}.$$

USING TABLES A THROUGH C FOR OTHER SAMPLE SIZES

Tables A through C may also be used to approximate the unadjusted standard errors for other sample sizes by adjusting for the sample size desired. The adjustment for sample size is obtained as described below.

Let f be the sampling rate for the sample size to be used. The adjustment for sample size can be read from the following table:

Table 4-4. **Standard Error Sample Size Adjustment Factors for Different Sampling Rates**

f	Sample size adjustment factor[1]
0.09	1.06
0.07	1.21
0.05	1.45
0.03	1.90
0.01	3.32

[1]Multiply the standard errors in Table A or B by this factor.

For example, if the user were to select a subsample of one half of the 10-percent sample, i.e., f = 0.05, then the standard errors shown in Table A or B for the 10-percent sample must be multiplied by 1.45 to obtain the standard errors for a 0.05 sample. The factor of 1.45 shows that the standard errors increase by 45 percent when the sample size is halved.

The formula used to compute the sample size adjustment factor is:

$$\textit{Adjustment factor} = \frac{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) - 1}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{0.10}\right) - 1}}$$

Alternatively, the user may wish to use the following formulas to calculate the unadjusted standard errors directly.

For estimated totals, the formula is

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{f} - 1\right)\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

where:
N = size of geographic area, and;
$\hat{Y}$ = estimate (weighted) of characteristic total.

Example 1 shows the unadjusted standard error for the figure 59,948 to be 574. Using the above formula, with f = 0.05, yields an unadjusted standard error $SE(\hat{Y}) = 835$ for a 45-percent increase in the standard error as shown in the above table.

For an estimated percentage, the formula is

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{f} - 1\right)\left(\frac{\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}{B}\right)}$$

where:
$\hat{p}$ = estimated percentage, and;
B = base of estimated percentage (weighted estimate).

ESTIMATION OF STANDARD ERRORS DIRECTLY FROM THE MICRODATA SAMPLES

Use of tables or formulas to derive approximate standard errors, as discussed above, is simple and does not complicate processing. Nonetheless, a more accurate estimate of the standard error can be obtained from the samples themselves, using the random group method. Using this method, it is also possible to compute standard errors for means, ratios, indexes, correlation coefficients, or other statistics for which the tables or formulas presented earlier do not apply.

The random group method does increase processing time somewhat since it requires that the statistic of interest, for example a total, be computed separately for each of up to 100 random groups. The variability of that statistic for the sample as a whole is estimated from the variability of the statistic among the various random groups within the sample. The procedure for calculating a standard error by the random group method for various statistics is given below.

Totals. The following method should be used to obtain the standard errors of estimated totals. The random groups estimate of variance of $\hat{X}$ is given by:

$$var(\hat{X}) = \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)\sum_{g=1}^{t}\left(x_g - \frac{1}{t}\left(\sum_{g=1}^{t} x_g\right)\right)^2$$

or the computational formula:

$$var(\hat{X}) = \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)\sum_{g=1}^{t} x_g^2 - t\,\bar{x}_g^2$$

where:
t = number of random groups,
x_g = the weighted microdata sample total of the characteristic of interest from the gth random group, and

$\bar{x}_g = \sum_{g=1}^{t}\frac{x_g}{t}$, the average random group total.

The standard error of the estimated total is the square root of var $(\hat{X})$

$$SE(\hat{X}) = \sqrt{var(\hat{X})}$$

It is suggested that t = 100 for estimating the standard error of a total since, as it is discussed in the next chapter, each of the sample records was assigned a two-digit subsample number sequentially from 00 to 99. The two-digit number can be used to form 100 random groups.

For example, a sample case with 01 as the two-digit number will be in random group 1. All sample cases with 02 as the two-digit number will be in random group 2, etc., up to 00 as the one-hundredth random group. The reliability of the random group variance estimator is a function of both the kurtosis of the estimator and number of groups, t. If t is small, the coefficient of variation (CV) will be large, and therefore, the variance estimator will be of low precision. In general, the larger t is, the more reliable the variance estimator will be.

Percentages, Ratios, and Means. To obtain the estimated standard error of a percent, ratio, or mean, the following method should be used. Let

$$\hat{r} = \frac{\hat{x}}{\hat{y}} \text{ be the estimated percent, ratio, or mean}$$

where $\hat{x}$ *and* $\hat{y}$ = the estimated totals as defined above for the X and Y characteristics.

For the case where both the numerator and the denominator are obtained from the full microdata sample (i.e. the file was not subsampled) then the variance of $\hat{r}$ is given by

$$var(\hat{r}) = \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\hat{y}}\right)^2 \sum_{g=1}^{t} (x_g - \hat{r}y_g)^2$$

where:
t and x_g are defined above,
$\hat{y}$ = the weighted full microdata sample total for the y characteristic, and;
y_g = the corresponding weighted total for the gth random group.

Correlation Coefficients, Regression Coefficients and Complex Statistics. The random group method for computing the variance of correlation coefficients, regression coefficients, and other complex nonlinear statistics may be expressed as:

$$var(\hat{A}) = \left(\frac{t}{t-1}\right) \sum_{g=1}^{t} (\hat{A}_g - \hat{A})^2$$

where:
$\hat{A}_g$ = the weighted estimate (at the tabulation area level) of the statistic of interest computed from the gth random group, and;
$\hat{A}$ = corresponding weighted estimate computed from the full microdata sample.

Care must be exercised when using this variance estimator for complex nonlinear statistics, as its properties have not been fully explored for such statistics. In particular, the choice of the number of random groups must be considered more carefully. When using the 10-percent Guam PUMS, use of t = 100 is recommended. When using a subsample, the user should consider using a smaller number of random groups to ensure that each random group contains at least 25 records. Fewer than 100 random groups can be formed by appropriate combination of the two-digit subsample numbers.

For example, to construct 50 random groups, assign all records in which the subsample number is 01 or 51 to the first random group; all records in which the subsample number is 02 or 52, to the second random group, etc. Finally, assign all records in which the subsample number is 00 or 50 to random group 50. Ten random groups can be constructed by including all records having subsample numbers with the same “units” digit in a particular random group. For example, subsample numbers 00, 10, ..., 90 would form one random group; subsample numbers 01, 11, ..., 91 would form a second random group, etc.

STANDARD ERRORS FOR SMALL ESTIMATES

Percentage estimates of zero and estimated totals of zero are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. While the magnitude of the error is difficult to quantify, users should be aware that such estimates are, nevertheless, subject to both sampling and nonsampling error even though in the case of zero estimates the corresponding random groups estimate of variance will be zero.

Also, the standard error estimates obtained using the random groups method do not include all components of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. Therefore, the standard error calculated using the methods described in this section represent a lower bound for the total error. Data users should be aware that, in general, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors do not meet the stated levels of confidence. Data users are advised to be conservative when making inferences from the data provided in this data product.

NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to eliminate, completely, nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Census Bureau attempts to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted to control this error in Census 2000. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census.

Undercoverage. It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1990 census and results from the 2000 census testing cycle.

Nonresponse. Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire or the failure to obtain any information for a housing unit allows for the introduction of bias into the data because the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect these differences either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

Respondent and Enumerator Error. The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the question wording was extensively tested in several experimental studies prior to the census, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. The respondent may overlook or misunderstand a question, or may answer a question in a way that cannot be interpreted correctly by the data capture system.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent or fail to collect some of the information for a person or household. The work of enumerators was monitored carefully to minimize these types of field enumeration problems. Field staff was prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators.

Processing Error. The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, transmittal of completed questionnaires, and manual coding of write-in responses. Error may also be introduced by the failure to capture all the information that the respondents or enumerators provided on the forms. Many of the various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to ensure their accurate application.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operations was to produce a set of data that describes the population as clearly and accurately as possible. To meet this objective, crew leaders review and edit questionnaires for consistency, completeness, and acceptability during field data collection operations. Census clerks in the local census offices also review questionnaires for omissions, certain inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable in certain quantities or in conjunction with other data omissions. As a result of this review operation, missing information was collected through a telephone or personal visit followup.

Subsequent to field operations, imputation procedures assigned acceptable values to remaining incomplete or inconsistent data records. Allocations, or computer assignments of acceptable data in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for people or housing units with similar characteristics. Assigning acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Substitutions, which assign a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit, were not performed in the 2000 Guam Census. This contrasts with the 1990 Guam Census that incorporated substitutions.

USE OF ALLOCATION FLAGS

As a result of the editing, there are no blank fields or missing data in the Guam public use microdata sample file. Each field contains a data value or a "not applicable" indicator, except for the few items where allocation was not appropriate and a "not reported" indicator is included. For every subject item, it is possible for the user to differentiate between entries that were allocated, by means of "allocation flags" in the microdata files. For all items it is possible to compute the allocation rate and, if the rate is appreciable, compute the distribution of actually observed values (with allocated data omitted) and compare it with the overall distribution including allocated values. The allocation flags indicate the changes made between observed and final output values.

These flags may indicate up to four possible types of allocations:

1. Pre-edit. When the original entry was rejected because it fell outside the range of acceptable values.
2. Consistency. Imputed missing characteristics based on other information recorded for the person or housing unit.
3. Hot Deck. Supplied the missing information from the record of another person or housing unit.
4. Cold Deck. Supplied missing information from a predetermined distribution.

In general, the allocation procedures provide better data than could be obtained by simply weighting up the observed distribution to account for missing values. The procedures reflect local variations in characteristics, as well as variations among the strata used in imputation. There are, however, certain circumstances where allocated data may introduce undesirable bias. It may be particularly important to analyze allocations of data in detailed studies of subpopulations or in

statistics derived from cross-classification of variables, such as correlation coefficients or measures of regression. The degree of editing required was greater for some subjects than for others. While the allocation procedure was designed to yield appropriate statistics for the overall distribution or for specific subpopulations (the strata used in the allocation process), allocated characteristics will not necessarily have a valid relationship with other observed variables for the same individual. For example, consider a tabulation of people 80 years old and over by income. Income allocations were made separately for different age groupings, including the category 65 years old and over, but not separately for people 80 years old and over.

Because people aged 65 to 70 or 75 are more likely to have significant earnings than people 80 or over, allocated income data for the latter group might be biased upward. Thus, if the rate of allocations for the group is appreciably large, and a bias in the allocated value is evident, it may be desirable to exclude allocated data from the analysis.

It should also be apparent from this illustration that knowledge of the specific allocation procedures is valuable in detailed subject analysis. Users may contact the Population Division or the Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, U.S. Census Bureau, for more information on the allocation scheme for a specific subject item.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals, 10-percent Sample**

Estimated total	Size of geographic area[1] (Guam PUMS weighted totals) Housing units 47,700	People 154,320
100	30	30
500	67	67
1,000	94	95
2,500	146	149
5,000	201	209
10,000	267	290
25,000	327	434
50,000	-	552
75,000	-	589
100,000	-	563
125,000	-	462
150,000	-	194

[1]The total count of people, housing units, households, or families in the area if the estimated total is a person, housing unit, household, or family characteristic, respectively.

For other estimated totals not shown in the table, use the formula given below to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{9\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = *Size of publication area*

$\hat{Y}$ = *Estimate of characteristic total*

The 9 in the above equation is based on a 1-in-10 sample and is derived from the inverse of the sampling rate minus one, i.e., 9 = 10 − 1.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Errors in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages, 10-percent Sample**

Estimated percentage	Base of estimated percentage[1]											
	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	100,000	125,000	150,000
2 or 98	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
10 or 90	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
15 or 85	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
20 or 80	3.8	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
25 or 75	4.1	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
30 or 70	4.3	3.5	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
35 or 65	4.5	3.7	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
50	4.7	3.9	3.0	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, use the formula given below to calculate the standard error. Use this table only for proportions; that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{B}\right)\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage (weighted total)

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

The 9 in the above equation is based on a 1-in-10 sample and is derived from the inverse of the sampling rate minus one, i.e., 9 = 10 − 1.

Table C. **2000 Standard Error Design Factors—Guam**

Characteristic	Design factor
POPULATION	
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.0
Age	1.2
Sex	1.3
Race and ethnic origin	1.3
Place of birth	1.2
Citizenship status	1.2
Residence in 1995	1.7
Year of entry	1.3
Language spoken at home and frequency of English usage	1.3
School enrollment and type of school	1.3
Educational attainment	1.0
Marital status	0.8
Children ever born	0.9
Grandparent status and responsibility for grandchild	1.1
Household size	0.9
Household type and relationship	1.0
Employment status	0.8
Weeks worked in 1999	0.7
Occupation	0.9
Industry	1.0
Means of transportation to work	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.1
Travel time to work	1.0
Disabled and employment disability	0.9
Class of worker	0.7
Number of workers in family in 1999	0.8
Household income in 1999	1.0
Family income in 1999	1.0
Poverty status in 1999 (persons)	2.0
Poverty status in 1999 (families)	0.7
Veteran status	1.2
HOUSING	
Tenure	0.3
Occupancy status	0.6
Vacancy status	0.2
Condominium status	0.7
Rooms, bedrooms	0.8
Persons per room	0.8
Units in structure	0.5
Year structure built	0.9
Year householder moved into unit	0.8
Air conditioning	1.0
Water supply	0.9
Bathtub or shower	1.2
Toilet facilities	1.2
Sewage disposal	0.7
Plumbing facilities	0.4
Telephone service available	0.4
Kitchen facilities	0.4
Vehicles available	0.8
Property value	1.0
Gross rent	0.8
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999	0.7
Selected monthly owner costs	0.9
Selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1999	1.0
Mortgage status	0.9

Chapter 5.
Sample Design and Estimation

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION FOR THE GUAM PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SAMPLES

This chapter discusses the selection procedure for the public use microdata samples (PUMS) in terms of two operations:

1. the selection of the PUMS from the persons and housing units included in the 2000 Guam census, and
2. estimation from the PUMS.

Producing Estimates or Tabulations

Estimation of totals and percentages. The 2000 Guam PUMS were self-weighted. All persons or housing units in the PUMS have a weight of 10. To produce estimates on tabulations of 100-percent characteristics from the PUMS files, multiply the number of PUMS persons or housing units that possess the characteristic of interest by 10 (equivalent to adding the weights). For instance, if the characteristic of interest is "total number of males aged 5-17," determine the sex and age of all persons and multiply the number of those who match the characteristic of interest by 10.

To get estimates of proportions, divide the estimate of persons or housing units with a given characteristic by the base sample estimate. For example, the proportion of "owner-occupied housing units with plumbing facilities" is obtained by dividing the PUMS estimate of owner-occupied housing units with plumbing facilities by the PUMS estimate of total housing units.

To get estimates of characteristics such as the "total number of related children in households" for Guam, sum the value of the characteristic across all household records and multiply by 10. If the desired estimate is the "number of households with at least one related child in the household," count all households with a value not equal to zero for the characteristic and multiply by 10.

Sample Design

For the 2000 Guam census, every person and housing unit received the same questionnaire. There were no separate short-form and long-form questionnaires for Guam, and consequently, no sample design was needed.

Selection of the Guam PUMS

A stratified 1-in-10 systematic selection procedure with equal probability was used to select the Guam PUMS. The sampling universe was defined as all occupied housing units including all occupants, vacant housing units, and group quarters (GQ) persons in the census. The sample units were stratified during the selection process. The stratification was intended to improve the reliability of estimates derived from the 10-percent sample by defining strata within which there is a high degree of homogeneity among the census households with respect to characteristics of major interest.

A total of 99 strata were defined: 72 strata for occupied housing units, 24 strata for GQ people, and 3 strata for vacant housing units. First, the units were divided into three major groups: occupied housing units, vacant housing units, and GQ population. The occupied housing unit universe was stratified by family type, race or ethnic origin of the householder, tenure, and maximum age in the household.

The vacant housing unit universe was stratified by vacancy status. Finally, the GQ population was stratified by GQ type (institutional, noninstitutional), race or ethnic origin, and age. The stratification matrices are provided in Tables A, B, and C.

Subsampling the PUMS Files

During the sample selection operation, consecutive two-digit subsample numbers, from 00 to 99, were assigned to each sample case in the Guam PUMS to allow for the designation of various size subsamples, and, as discussed in the preceding chapter, to allow for the calculation of standard error. As an example, for the 10-percent PUMS, the choice of records having subsample numbers with the same "units" digit (e.g., the two "units" digit includes subsample numbers 2, 12, 22, ..., 92) will provide a 1-in-100 subsample.

Samples of any size between 1/10 and 1/1000 maybe selected in a similar manner by using appropriate two-digit subsample numbers assigned to the microdata samples. Care must be exercised when selecting such samples. If only the "units" digit is required, the "units" digit should be randomly selected. If two "units" digits are required, the first should be randomly selected and the second should be either 5 more or 5 less than the first. Failure to use this procedure, e.g., selection of records with the same "tens" digit instead of records with the same "units" digit plus 5, would provide a 1-in-10 subsample but one that would be somewhat more clustered and, as a result, subject to larger sampling error.

Table A. **Guam PUMS Stratification Matrix—Vacant Housing Units**

Vacant
Vacant, for rent
Vacant, for sale
Vacant, other

Table B. **Guam PUMS Stratification Matrix—Occupied Housing Units**

Family Type	Maximum age in household	Race or ethnic origin of householder/tenure					
		Asian Alone		Pacific Islander Alone		Other	
		Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter	Owner	Renter
Family with own children under 18	0-59 60-74 75-84 85+						
Family without own children under 18	0-59 60-74 75-84 85+						
Other household (nonfamily)	0-59 60-74 75-84 85+						

Table C. **Guam PUMS Stratification Matrix—Group Quarters People**

Age	GQ Type/Race or Ethnic Origin					
	Institutional			Noninstitutional		
	Asian Alone	Pacific Islander Alone	Other	Asian Alone	Pacific Islander Alone	Other
0-59						
60-74						
75-84						
85+						

Chapter 6.
Data Dictionary

CONTENTS

Indexes Page
Alphabetical Index by Variable Name....6-1
Housing Unit Record....6-1
Person Record....6-5
Alphabetical Index by Description....6-9
Housing Unit Record....6-9
Person Record....6-12
Character Location Index....6-16
Housing Unit Record....6-16
Person Record....6-19
Record Layout
Housing Unit Record....6-23
Person Record....6-41

This chapter, in conjunction with several appendixes, defines the record layout and applicable codes for the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. Six indexes (three housing unit and three person) are included in the following introductory pages for use in quickly locating data items in the PUMS file. Data fields in the indexes are specified beginning with an H for housing unit record or P for person record. For example, P9-10 is a two-character field beginning in character location 9 of the person record.

The record layout follows the indexes. The H designation appears only at the beginning of the housing unit record and the P designation appears only at the beginning of the person record. Character location in the record layout is expressed in three separate elements, SIZE, BEGIN, and END for each variable or data item.

INDEXES

Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Housing Unit Record)

Variable name	Character location	Description
AIRCOND	H54	Have Air Conditioning
AIRCONDA	H55	Have Air Conditioning Allocation Flag
AUTOS	H56	Motor Vehicles Used by Household Members
AUTOSA	H57	Motor Vehicles Used by Household Members Allocation Flag
BATH	H38	Have a Bathtub or Shower
BATHA	H39	Have a Bathtub or Shower Allocation Flag
BEDRMS	H34	Number of Bedrooms
BEDRMSA	H35	Number of Bedrooms Allocation Flag
BLDGSZ	H25-26	Size of Building
BLDGSZA	H27	Size of Building Allocation Flag
BUSINES	H72	Business on Property
BUSINESA	H73	Business on Property Allocation Flag

Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
CONDOFEE	H127-131	Condominium Fee (Monthly)
CONDOFEEA	H132	Condominium Fee (Monthly) Allocation Flag
CONDOPRT	H64	Is this Part of a Condominium
CONDOPTA	H65	Is this Part of a Condominium Allocation Flag
ELEC	H74-77	Cost of Electricity (Annual)
ELECA	H78	Cost of Electricity (Annual) Allocation Flag
EMPSTAT	H173	Family Type and Employment Status
FINC	H184-191	Family Total Income in 1999
FLUSHA	H41	Have a Flush Toilet Allocation Flag
FLUSHTL	H40	Have a Flush Toilet
FNDMATA	H71	Material Used for Foundation Allocation Flag
FOUNDMAT	H70	Material Used for Foundation
GAS	H79-82	Cost of Gas (Annual)
GASA	H83	Cost of Gas (Annual) Allocation Flag
GRAPI	H168-170	Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income
GRNT	H164-167	Gross Rent
HHL	H171	Household Language
HHT	H141	Household/Family Type
HINC	H176-183	Household Total Income in 1999
HWEIGHT	H14-17	Housing Unit weight
INSAMT	H122-125	Property Insurance Amount (Annual)
INSAMTA	H126	Property Insurance Amount (Annual) Allocation Flag
INSINCL	H120	Property Insurance Status
INSINCLA	H121	Property Insurance Status Allocation Flag
KITCHEN	H44	Cooking Facilities
KITCHENA	H45	Cooking Facilities Allocation Flag
MORTG1	H99	Mortgage Status
MORTG1A	H100	Mortgage Status Allocation Flag
MORTG2	H107	Second Mortgage Status
MORTG2A	H108	Second Mortgage Status Allocation Flag
MRT1AMT	H101-105	Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount)
MRT1AMTA	H106	Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount) Allocation Flag
MRT2AMT	H109-113	Second Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount)
MRT2AMTA	H114	Second Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount) Allocation Flag
NOC	H148-149	Number of Own Children Under 18 Years in Household
NPF	H146-147	Number of People in Family
NRC	H150-151	Number of Related Children Under 18 Years in Household
OIL	H89-92	Cost of Oil (Annual)
OILA	H93	Cost of Oil (Annual) Allocation Flag
P18	H144-145	Number of People Under 18 Years in Household
P65	H142-143	Number of People 65 Years and Over in Household
PAOC	H153	Presence and Age of Own Children Under 18 Years
PARC	H154	Presence and Age of Related Children Under 18 Years
PERSONS	H19-20	Number of Person Records Following This Housing Record
PIPEDWA	H37	Hot or Cold Piped Water Allocation Flag
PIPEDWTR	H36	Hot or Cold Piped Water
PSF	H152	Presence of Subfamily in Household

Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
RADIO	H58	Have a Battery Operated Radio
RADIOA	H59	Have a Battery Operated Radio Allocation Flag
RECTYPE	H1	Record Type
REFRIG	H48	Refrigerator in Building
REFRIGA	H49	Refrigerator in Building Allocation Flag
RENT	H94-97	Monthly Rent
RENTA	H98	Monthly Rent Allocation Flag
ROOFMAT	H68	Material Used for the Roof
ROOFMATA	H69	Material Used for the Roof Allocation Flag
ROOMS	H32	Number of Rooms
ROOMSA	H33	Number of Rooms Allocation Flag
SAMPLE	H9	Sample Identifier
SERIALNO	H2-8	Housing/Group Quarters Unit Serial Number
SEWER	H62	Building Connected to a Public Sewer
SEWERA	H63	Building Connected to a Public Sewer Allocation Flag
SINK	H50	Sink with Piped Water
SINKA	H51	Sink with Piped Water Allocation Flag
SMOC	H156-160	Selected Monthly Owner Costs
SMOCAPI	H161-163	Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income
STATE	H10-11	State Code
STOVE	H46	Type of Cooking Facilities
STOVEA	H47	Type of Cooking Facilities Allocation Flag
SUBSAMPL	H12-13	Subsample number
SVAL	H155	Specified Value Indicator
TAXAMT	H117-118	Property Tax Amount (Annual)
TAXAMTA	H119	Property Tax Amount (Annual) Allocation Flag
TAXINCL	H115	Property Tax Status
TAXINCLA	H116	Property Tax Status Allocation Flag
TELEPHNA	H53	Telephone in House/Apartment Allocation Flag
TELEPHON	H52	Telephone in House/Apartment
TENURE	H23	Home Ownership
TENUREA	H24	Home Ownership Allocation Flag
TOILET	H42	Type of Toilet Facilities
TOILETA	H43	Type of Toilet Facilities Allocation Flag
UNITTYPE	H18	Type of Unit
VACSTAT	H21	Vacancy Status
VACSTATA	H22	Vacancy Status Allocation Flag
VALUE	H133-139	Property Value
VALUEA	H140	Property Value Allocation Flag
WALLMAT	H66	Material Used for the Outside Walls
WALLMATA	H67	Material Used for the Outside Walls Allocation Flag
WATER	H60	Source of Water
WATERA	H61	Source of Water Allocation Flag
WATRCOST	H84-87	Cost of Water and Sewer (Annual)
WIF	H172	Number of Workers in Family

Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
WORKEXP	H174-175	Family Type and Work Experience of Householder
WTRCOSTA	H88	Cost of Water and Sewer (annual) Allocation Flag
YRBUILT	H28	Year Building Built
YRBUILTA	H29	Year Building Built Allocation Flag
YRMOVED	H30	Year Moved In
YRMOVEDA	H31	Year Moved In Allocation Flag

Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Person Record)

Variable name	Character location	Description
ABGO	P87	Able to Go Out Disability
ABGOA	P88	Able to Go Out Disability Allocation Flag
ABSENT	P140	Absent from Work
ABWORK	P89	Employment Disability
ABWORKA	P90	Employment Disability Allocation Flag
AGE	P23-24	Age
AGEA	P25	Age Allocation Flag
BACKWRK	P143	Back to Work
CARPOOL	P131	Vehicle Occupancy
CARPOOLA	P132	Vehicle Occupancy Allocation Flag
CITIZEN	P54	Citizenship Status
CITIZENA	P55	Citizenship Status Allocation Flag
CLWKR	P168	Class of Worker
CLWKRA	P169	Class of Worker Allocation Flag
DISABLE	P91	Disability Recode
EARNS	P246-252	Person's Total Earnings in 1999
EDUC	P37-38	Educational Attainment
EDUCA	P39	Educational Attainment Allocation Flag
ENGOTH	P48	Speak This Language More Than English
ENGOTHA	P49	Speak This Language More Than English Allocation Flag
ENROLL	P33	School Enrollment; Attended since February 1, 2000
ENROLLA	P34	School Enrollment; Attended since February 1, 2000 Allocation Flag
ESP	P123	Employment Status of Parent(s)
ESR	P121	Employment Status Recode
ESRA	P122	Employment Status Recode Allocation Flag
ETHNIC	P26-27	Race/Ethnicity
FERTIL	P92	Number of Children Ever Born
FERTILA	P93	Number of Children Ever Born Allocation Flag
GRADE	P35	School Enrollment: Grade Level Attending
GRADEA	P36	School Enrollment: Grade Level Attending Allocation Flag
GRANDC	P99	Presence of Grandchildren under 18 years
GRANDCA	P100	Presence of Grandchildren under 18 years Allocation Flag
HOURS	P175-176	Hours Per Week in 1999
HOURSA	P177	Hours Per Week in 1999 Allocation Flag
HOWLONG	P103	Length of Responsibility for Grandchildren
HOWLONGA	P104	Length of Responsibility for Grandchildren Allocation Flag

Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Person Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
INCINT	P192-197	Interest Income in 1999
INCINTA	P198	Interest Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
INCOTH	P231-236	Other Income in 1999
INCOTHA	P237	Other Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
INCPA	P211-215	Public Assistance Income in 1999
INCPAA	P216	Public Assistance Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
INCREM	P224-229	Remittance Income in 1999
INCREMA	P230	Remittance Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
INCRET	P217-222	Retirement Income in 1999
INCRETA	P223	Retirement Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
INCSE	P185-190	Self-Employment Income in 1999
INCSEA	P191	Self-Employment Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
INCSS	P199-203	Social Security Income in 1999
INCSSA	P204	Social Security Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
INCSSI	P205-209	Supplemental Security Income in 1999
INCSSIA	P210	Supplemental Security Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
INCTOT	P238-244	Person's Total Income in 1999
INCTOTA	P245	Person's Total Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
INCWS	P178-183	Wage/Salary Income in 1999
INCWSA	P184	Wage/Salary Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
INDCEN	P146-148	Industry (Census)
INDCENA	P149	Industry (Census) Allocation Flag
INDNAICS	P150-157	Industry (NAICS)
LANG	P44-46	Language Spoken
LANGA	P47	Language Spoken Allocation Flag
LASTWRK	P144	Year Last Worked
LASTWRKA	P145	Year Last Worked Allocation Flag
LAYOFF	P139	Layoff from Job
LOOKWRK	P142	Looking for Work
LVTIME	P133-134	Time Leaving for Work
LVTIMEA	P135	Time Leaving for Work Allocation Flag
MARSTAT	P28	Marital Status
MARSTATA	P29	Marital Status Allocation Flag
MENTAL	P83	Mental Disability
MENTALA	P84	Mental Disability Allocation Flag
MIGREASN	P61	Reason for Moving to Guam
MIGST	P75-77	Migration State or Foreign Country Code
MIGSTA	P78	Migration State or Foreign Country Code Allocation Flag
MILDEP	P71	Military Dependency
MILDEPA	P72	Military Dependency Allocation Flag
MILITARY	P105	Military Service
MILITRYA	P106	Military Service Allocation Flag
MILYRS	P117	Years of Military Service
MILYRSA	P118	Years of Military Service Allocation Flag
MOB	P73	Residence 5 Years Ago

Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Person Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
MOBA	P74	Residence 5 Years Ago Allocation Flag
MSP	P30	Married, Spouse Present Recode
OCCCEN	P158-160	Occupation (Census)
OCCCENA	P161	Occupation (Census) Allocation Flag
OCCSOC	P162-167	Occupation (SOC)
OCS	P18	Own Child Indicator
PAOCF	P20	Presence and Age of Own Children, Females
PHYSCL	P81	Physical Disability
PHYSCLA	P82	Physical Disability Allocation Flag
PNUM	P9-10	Person Sequence Number
POB	P50-52	Place of Birth
POBA	P53	Place of Birth Allocation Flag
POBDAD	P67-69	Father's Place of Birth
POBDADA	P70	Father's Place of Birth Allocation Flag
POBMOM	P63-65	Mother's Place of Birth
POBMOMA	P66	Mother's Place of Birth Allocation Flag
POVERTY	P253-255	Person's Poverty Status
POWISL	P125-127	Island/State/Foreign County Where Worked Last Week
POWISLA	P128	Island/State/Foreign Country Where Worked Last Week Allocation Flag
PWEIGHT	P11-14	Person Weight
RC	P19	Related Child Indicator
REASONA	P62	Reason for Moving to Guam Allocation Flag
RECALL	P141	Return-to-Work Recall
RECTYPE	P1	Record Type
RELATE	P15-16	Relationship
RELATEA	P17	Relationship Allocation Flag
RSPNSBL	P101	Responsible for Grandchildren
RSPNSBLA	P102	Responsible for Grandchildren Allocation Flag
SENSORY	P79	Sensory Disability
SENSORYA	P80	Sensory Disability Allocation Flag
SERIALNO	P2-8	Housing/Group Quarters Unit Serial Number
SEX	P21	Sex
SEXA	P22	Sex Allocation Flag
SFN	P31	Subfamily Number for This Person
SFR	P32	Subfamily Relationship
SLFCARE	P85	Self-Care Disability
SLFCAREA	P86	Self-Care Disability Allocation Flag
SPEAK	P42	Non-English Language
SPEAKA	P43	Non-English Language Allocation Flag
TRVMNS	P129	Means of Transportation to Work
TRVMNSA	P130	Means of Transportation to Work Allocation Flag
TRVTIME	P136-137	Travel Time to Work
TRVTIMEA	P138	Travel Time to Work Allocation Flag

Alphabetical Index by Variable Name (Person Record)—Con.

Variable name	Character location	Description
VOCEDUC	P40	Vocational Training Received
VOCEDUCA	P41	Vocational Training Received Allocation Flag
VPS1	P107	Veteran's Period of Service 1: On Active Duty April 1995 or Later
VPS2	P108	Veteran's Period of Service 2: On Active Duty August 1990 to March 1995 (Including Persian Gulf War)
VPS3	P109	Veteran's Period of Service 3: On Active Duty September 1980 to July 1990
VPS4	P110	Veteran's Period of Service 4: On Active Duty May 1975 to August 1980
VPS5	P111	Veteran's Period of Service 5: On Active Duty During the Vietnam Era (August 1964 to April 1975)
VPS6	P112	Veteran's Period of Service 6: On Active Duty February 1955 to July 1964
VPS7	P113	Veteran's Period of Service 7: On Active Duty During the Korean War (June 1950 to January 1955)
VPS8	P114	Veteran's Period of Service 8: On Active Duty During World War II (September 1940 to July 1947)
VPS9	P115	Veteran's Period of Service 9: On Active Duty Any Other Time
VPSA	P116	Veteran's Period of Service Allocation Flag
VPSR	P119-120	Veteran's Period of Service Recode
WEEKS	P172-173	Weeks Worked in 1999
WEEKSA	P174	Weeks Worked in 1999 Allocation Flag
WORKLWK	P124	Worked Last Week
WRKLYR	P170	Worked in 1999
WRKLYRA	P171	Worked in 1999 Allocation Flag
YR2AREA	P56-59	Year of Entry to Guam
YR2AREAA	P60	Year of Entry to Guam Allocation Flag
YRLSTC	P94-97	Year of Birth for Last Child
YRLSTCA	P98	Year of Birth for Last Child Allocation Flag

Alphabetical Index by Description (Housing Unit Record)

Description	Variable name	Character location
Building Connected to a Public Sewer	SEWER	H62
Building Connected to a Public Sewer Allocation Flag	SEWERA	H63
Business on Property	BUSINES	H72
Business on Property Allocation Flag	BUSINESA	H73
Condominium Fee (Monthly)	CONDOFEE	H127-131
Condominium Fee (Monthly) Allocation Flag	CONDOFEEA	H132
Cooking Facilities	KITCHEN	H44
Cooking Facilities Allocation Flag	KITCHENA	H45
Cost of Electricity (Annual)	ELEC	H74-77
Cost of Electricity (Annual) Allocation Flag	ELECA	H78
Cost of Gas (Annual)	GAS	H79-82
Cost of Gas (Annual) Allocation Flag	GASA	H83
Cost of Oil (Annual)	OIL	H89-92
Cost of Oil (Annual)Allocation Flag	OILA	H93
Cost of Water and Sewer (Annual)	WATRCOST	H84-87
Cost of Water and Sewer (Annual) Allocation Flag	WTRCOSTA	H88
Family Total Income in 1999	FINC	H184-191
Family Type and Employment Status	EMPSTAT	H173
Family Type and Work Experience of Householder	WORKEXP	H174-175
Gross Rent	GRNT	H164-167
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income	GRAPI	H168-170
Have a Bathtub or Shower	BATH	H38
Have a Bathtub or Shower Allocation Flag	BATHA	H39
Have a Battery Operated Radio	RADIO	H58
Have a Battery Operated Radio Allocation Flag	RADIOA	H59
Have a Flush Toilet	FLUSHTL	H40
Have a Flush Toilet Allocation Flag	FLUSHA	H41
Have Air Conditioning	AIRCOND	H54
Have Air Conditioning Allocation Flag	AIRCONDA	H55
Home Ownership	TENURE	H23
Home Ownership Allocation Flag	TENUREA	H24
Hot or Cold Piped Water	PIPEDWTR	H36
Hot or Cold Piped Water Allocation Flag	PIPEDWA	H37
Household Language	HHL	H171
Household Total Income in 1999	HINC	H176-183
Household/Family Type	HHT	H141
Housing Unit Weight	HWEIGHT	H14-17
Housing/Group Quarters Unit Serial Number	SERIALNO	H2-8
Is this Part of a Condominium	CONDOPRT	H64
Is this Part of a Condominium Allocation Flag	CONDOPTA	H65

Alphabetical Index by Description (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Description	Variable name	Character location
Material Used for Foundation	FOUNDMAT	H70
Material Used for Foundation Allocation Flag	FNDMATA	H71
Material Used for the Outside Walls	WALLMAT	H66
Material Used for the Outside Walls Allocation Flag	WALLMATA	H67
Material Used for the Roof	ROOFMAT	H68
Material Used for the Roof Allocation Flag	ROOFMATA	H69
Monthly Rent	RENT	H94-97
Monthly Rent Allocation Flag	RENTA	H98
Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount)	MRT1AMT	H101-105
Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount) Allocation Flag	MRT1AMTA	H106
Mortgage Status	MORTG1	H99
Mortgage Status Allocation Flag	MORTG1A	H100
Motor Vehicles Used by Household Members	AUTOS	H56
Motor Vehicles Used by Household Members Allocation Flag	AUTOSA	H57
Number of Bedrooms	BEDRMS	H34
Number of Bedrooms Allocation Flag	BEDRMSA	H35
Number of Own Children Under 18 Years in Household	NOC	H148-149
Number of People 65 Years and Over in Household	P65	H142-143
Number of People in Family	NPF	H146-147
Number of People Under 18 Years in Household	P18	H144-145
Number of Person Records Following This Housing Record	PERSONS	H19-20
Number of Related Children Under 18 Years in Household	NRC	H150-151
Number of Rooms	ROOMS	H32
Number of Rooms Allocation Flag	ROOMSA	H33
Number of Workers in Family	WIF	H172
Presence and Age of Own Children Under 18 Years	PAOC	H153
Presence and Age of Related Children Under 18 Years	PARC	H154
Presence of Subfamily in Household	PSF	H152
Property Insurance Amount (Annual)	INSAMT	H122-125
Property Insurance Amount (Annual) Allocation Flag	INSAMTA	H126
Property Insurance Status	INSINCL	H120
Property Insurance Status Allocation Flag	INSINCLA	H121
Property Tax Amount (Annual)	TAXAMT	H117-118
Property Tax Amount (Annual) Allocation Flag	TAXAMTA	H119
Property Tax Status	TAXINCL	H115
Property Tax Status Allocation Flag	TAXINCLA	H116
Property Value	VALUE	H133-139
Property Value Allocation Flag	VALUEA	H140

Alphabetical Index by Description (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Description	Variable name	Character location
Record Type	RECTYPE	H1
Refrigerator in Building	REFRIG	H48
Refrigerator in Building Allocation Flag	REFRIGA	H49
Sample Identifier	SAMPLE	H9
Second Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount)	MRT2AMT	H109-113
Second Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount) Allocation Flag	MRT2AMTA	H114
Second Mortgage Status	MORTG2	H107
Second Mortgage Status Allocation Flag	MORTG2A	H108
Selected Monthly Owner Costs	SMOC	H156-160
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income	SMOCAPI	H161-163
Sink with Piped Water	SINK	H50
Sink with Piped Water Allocation Flag	SINKA	H51
Size of Building	BLDGSZ	H25-26
Size of Building Allocation Flag	BLDGSZA	H27
Source of Water	WATER	H60
Source of Water Allocation Flag	WATERA	H61
Specified Value Indicator	SVAL	H155
State Code	STATE	H10-11
Subsample Number	SUBSAMPL	H12-13
Telephone in House/Apartment	TELEPHON	H52
Telephone in House/Apartment Allocation Flag	TELEPHNA	H53
Type of Cooking Facilities	STOVE	H46
Type of Cooking Facilities Allocation Flag	STOVEA	H47
Type of Toilet Facilities	TOILET	H42
Type of Toilet Facilities Allocation Flag	TOILETA	H43
Type of Unit	UNITTYPE	H18
Vacancy Status	VACSTAT	H21
Vacancy Status Allocation Flag	VACSTATA	H22
Year Building Built	YRBUILT	H28
Year Building Built Allocation Flag	YRBUILTA	H29
Year Moved In	YRMOVED	H30
Year Moved In Allocation Flag	YRMOVEDA	H31

Alphabetical Index by Description (Person Record)

Description	Variable name	Character location
Able to Go Out Disability	ABGO	P87
Able to Go Out Disability Allocation Flag	ABGOA	P88
Absent from Work	ABSENT	P140
Age	AGE	P23-24
Age Allocation Flag	AGEA	P25
Back to Work	BACKWRK	P143
Citizenship Status	CITIZEN	P54
Citizenship Status Allocation Flag	CITIZENA	P55
Class of Worker	CLWKR	P168
Class of Worker Allocation Flag	CLWKRA	P169
Disability Recode	DISABLE	P91
Educational Attainment	EDUC	P37-38
Educational Attainment Allocation Flag	EDUCA	P39
Employment Disability	ABWORK	P89
Employment Disability Allocation Flag	ABWORKA	P90
Employment Status of Parent(s)	ESP	P123
Employment Status Recode	ESR	P121
Employment Status Recode Allocation Flag	ESRA	P122
Father's Place of Birth	POBDAD	P67-69
Father's Place of Birth Allocation Flag	POBDADA	P70
Hours Per Week in 1999	HOURS	P175-176
Hours Per Week in 1999 Allocation Flag	HOURSA	P177
Housing/Group Quarters Unit Serial No.	SERIALNO	P2-8
Industry (Census)	INDCEN	P146-148
Industry (Census) Allocation Flag	INDCENA	P149
Industry (NAICS)	INDNAICS	P150-157
Interest Income in 1999	INCINT	P192-197
Interest Income in 1999 Allocation Flag	INCINTA	P198
Island/State/Foreign County Where Worked Last Week	POWISL	P125-127
Island/State/Foreign Country Where Worked Last Week Allocation Flag	POWISLA	P128
Language Spoken	LANG	P44-46
Language Spoken Allocation Flag	LANGA	P47
Layoff from Job	LAYOFF	P139
Length of Responsibility for Grandchildren	HOWLONG	P103
Length of Responsibility for Grandchildren Allocation Flag	HOWLONGA	P104
Looking for Work	LOOKWRK	P142

Alphabetical Index by Description (Person Record)—Con.

Description	Variable name	Character location
Marital Status	MARSTAT	P28
Marital Status Allocation Flag	MARSTATA	P29
Married, Spouse Present Recode	MSP	P30
Means of Transportation to Work	TRVMNS	P129
Means of Transportation to Work Allocation Flag	TRVMNSA	P130
Mental Disability	MENTAL	P83
Mental Disability Allocation Flag	MENTALA	P84
Migration State or Foreign Country Code	MIGST	P75-77
Migration State or Foreign Country Code Allocation Flag	MIGSTA	P78
Military Dependency	MILDEP	P71
Military Dependency Allocation Flag	MILDEPA	P72
Military Service	MILTARY	P105
Military Service Allocation Flag	MILITRYA	P106
Mother's Place of Birth	POBMOM	P63-65
Mother's Place of Birth Allocation Flag	POBMOMA	P66
Non-English Language	SPEAK	P42
Non-English Language Allocation Flag	SPEAKA	P43
Number of Children Ever Born	FERTIL	P92
Number of Children Ever Born Allocation Flag	FERTILA	P93
Occupation (Census)	OCCCEN	P158-160
Occupation (Census) Allocation Flag	OCCCENA	P161
Occupation (SOC)	OCCSOC	P162-167
Other Income in 1999	INCOTH	P231-236
Other Income in 1999 Allocation Flag	INCOTHA	P237
Own Child Indicator	OCS	P18
Person Sequence Number	PNUM	P9-10
Person Weight	PWEIGHT	P11-14
Person's Poverty Status	POVERTY	P253-255
Person's Total Earnings in 1999	EARNS	P246-252
Person's Total Income in 1999	INCTOT	P238-244
Person's Total Income in 1999 Allocation Flag	INCTOTA	P245
Physical Disability	PHYSCL	P81
Physical Disability Allocation Flag	PHYSCLA	P82
Place of Birth	POB	P50-52
Place of Birth Allocation Flag	POBA	P53
Presence and Age of Own Children, Females	PAOCF	P20
Presence of Grandchildren Under 18 Years	GRANDC	P99
Presence of Grandchildren Under 18 Years Allocation Flag	GRANDCA	P100
Public Assistance Income in 1999	INCPA	P211-215
Public Assistance Income in 1999 Allocation Flag	INCPAA	P216

Alphabetical Index by Description (Person Record)—Con.

Description	Variable name	Character location
Race/Ethnicity	ETHNIC	P26-27
Reason for Moving to Guam	MIGREASN	P61
Reason for Moving to Guam Allocation Flag	REASONA	P62
Record Type	RECTYPE	P1
Related Child Indicator	RC	P19
Relationship	RELATE	P15-16
Relationship Allocation Flag	RELATEA	P17
Remittance Income in 1999	INCREM	P224-229
Remittance Income in 1999 Allocation Flag	INCREMA	P230
Residence 5 Years Ago	MOB	P73
Residence 5 Years Ago Allocation Flag	MOBA	P74
Responsible for Grandchildren	RSPNSBL	P101
Responsible for Grandchildren Allocation Flag	RSPNSBLA	P102
Retirement Income in 1999	INCRET	P217-222
Retirement Income in 1999 Allocation Flag	INCRETA	P223
Return-to-Work Recall	RECALL	P141
School Enrollment: Grade Level Attending	GRADE	P35
School Enrollment: Grade Level Attending Allocation Flag	GRADEA	P36
School Enrollment; Attended since February 1, 2000	ENROLL	P33
School Enrollment; Attended since February 1, 2000 Allocation Flag	ENROLLA	P34
Self-Care Disability	SLFCARE	P85
Self-Care Disability Allocation Flag	SLFCAREA	P86
Self-Employment Income in 1999	INCSE	P185-190
Self-Employment Income in 1999 Allocation Flag	INCSEA	P191
Sensory Disability	SENSORY	P79
Sensory Disability Allocation Flag	SENSORYA	P80
Sex	SEX	P21
Sex Allocation Flag	SEXA	P22
Social Security Income in 1999	INCSS	P199-203
Social Security Income in 1999 Allocation Flag	INCSSA	P204
Speak This Language More Than English	ENGOTH	P48
Speak This Language More Than English Allocation Flag	ENGOTHA	P49
Subfamily Number for This Person	SFN	P31
Subfamily Relationship	SFR	P32
Supplemental Security Income in 1999	INCSSI	P205-209
Supplemental Security Income in 1999 Allocation Flag	INCSSIA	P210
Time Leaving for Work	LVTIME	P133-134
Time Leaving for Work Allocation Flag	LVTIMEA	P135
Travel Time to Work	TRVTIME	P136-137
Travel Time to Work Allocation Flag	TRVTIMEA	P138

Alphabetical Index by Description (Person Record)—Con.

Description	Variable name	Character location
Vehicle Occupancy	CARPOOL	P131
Vehicle Occupancy Allocation Flag	CARPOOLA	P132
Veteran's Period of Service 1: On Active Duty April 1995 or Later	VPS1	P107
Veteran's Period of Service 2: On Active Duty August 1990 to March 1995 (Including Persian Gulf War)	VPS2	P108
Veteran's Period of Service 3: On Active Duty September 1980 to July 1990	VPS3	P109
Veteran's Period of Service 4: On Active Duty May 1975 to August 1980	VPS4	P110
Veteran's Period of Service 5: On Active Duty During the Vietnam Era (August 1964 to April 1975)	VPS5	P111
Veteran's Period of Service 6: On Active Duty February 1955 to July 1964	VPS6	P112
Veteran's Period of Service 7: On Active Duty During the Korean War (June 1950 to January 1955)	VPS7	P113
Veteran's Period of Service 8: On Active Duty During World War II (September 1940 to July 1947)	VPS8	P114
Veteran's Period of Service 9: On Active Duty Any Other Time	VPS9	P115
Veteran's Period of Service Allocation Flag	VPSA	P116
Veteran's Period of Service Recode	VPSR	P119-120
Vocational Training Received	VOCEDUC	P40
Vocational Training Received Allocation Flag	VOCEDUCA	P41
Wage/Salary Income in 1999	INCWS	P178-183
Wage/Salary Income in 1999 Allocation Flag	INCWSA	P184
Weeks Worked in 1999	WEEKS	P172-173
Weeks Worked in 1999 Allocation Flag	WEEKSA	P174
Worked in 1999	WRKLYR	P170
Worked in 1999 Allocation Flag	WRKLYRA	P171
Worked Last Week	WORKLWK	P124
Year Last Worked	LASTWRK	P144
Year Last Worked Allocation Flag	LASTWRKA	P145
Year of Birth for Last Child	YRLSTC	P94-97
Year of Birth for Last Child Allocation Flag	YRLSTCA	P98
Year of Entry to Guam	YR2AREA	P56-59
Year of Entry to Guam Allocation Flag	YR2AREAA	P60
Years of Military Service	MILYRS	P117
Years of Military Service Allocation Flag	MILYRSA	P118

Character Location Index (Housing Unit Record)

Character location	Variable name	Description
H1	RECTYPE	Record Type
H2-8	SERIALNO	Housing/Group Quarters Unit Serial Number
H9	SAMPLE	Sample Identifier
H10-11	STATE	State Code
H12-13	SUBSAMPL	Subsample Number
H14-17	HWEIGHT	Housing Unit weight
H18	UNITTYPE	Type of Unit
H19-20	PERSONS	Number of Person Records Following This Housing Record
H21	VACSTAT	Vacancy Status
H22	VACSTATA	Vacancy Status Allocation Flag
H23	TENURE	Home Ownership
H24	TENUREA	Home Ownership Allocation Flag
H25-26	BLDGSZ	Size of Building
H27	BLDGSZA	Size of Building Allocation Flag
H28	YRBUILT	Year Building Built
H29	YRBUILTA	Year Building Built Allocation Flag
H30	YRMOVED	Year Moved In
H31	YRMOVEDA	Year Moved In Allocation Flag
H32	ROOMS	Number of Rooms
H33	ROOMSA	Number of Rooms Allocation Flag
H34	BEDRMS	Number of Bedrooms
H35	BEDRMSA	Number of Bedrooms Allocation Flag
H36	PIPEDWTR	Hot or Cold Piped Water
H37	PIPEDWA	Hot or Cold Piped Water Allocation Flag
H38	BATH	Have a Bathtub or Shower
H39	BATHA	Have a Bathtub or Shower Allocation Flag
H40	FLUSHTL	Have a Flush Toilet
H41	FLUSHA	Have a Flush Toilet Allocation Flag
H42	TOILET	Type of Toilet Facilities
H43	TOILETA	Type of Toilet Facilities Allocation Flag
H44	KITCHEN	Cooking Facilities
H45	KITCHENA	Cooking Facilities Allocation Flag
H46	STOVE	Type of Cooking Facilities
H47	STOVEA	Type of Cooking Facilities Allocation Flag
H48	REFRIG	Refrigerator in Building
H49	REFRIGA	Refrigerator in Building Allocation Flag
H50	SINK	Sink with Piped Water
H51	SINKA	Sink with Piped Water Allocation Flag
H52	TELEPHON	Telephone in House/Apartment
H53	TELEPHNA	Telephone in House/Apartment Allocation Flag
H54	AIRCOND	Have Air Conditioning
H55	AIRCONDA	Have Air Conditioning Allocation Flag
H56	AUTOS	Motor Vehicles Used by Household Members
H57	AUTOSA	Motor Vehicles Used by Household Members Allocation Flag
H58	RADIO	Have a Battery Operated Radio
H59	RADIOA	Have a Battery Operated Radio Allocation Flag

Character Location Index (Housing Unit Record)—Con.

Character location	Variable name	Description
H60	WATER	Source of Water
H61	WATERA	Source of Water Allocation Flag
H62	SEWER	Building Connected to a Public Sewer
H63	SEWERA	Building Connected to a Public Sewer Allocation Flag
H64	CONDOPRT	Is this Part of a Condominium
H65	CONDOPTA	Is this Part of a Condominium Allocation Flag
H66	WALLMAT	Material Used for the Outside Walls
H67	WALLMATA	Material Used for the Outside Walls Allocation Flag
H68	ROOFMAT	Material Used for the Roof
H69	ROOFMATA	Material Used for the Roof Allocation Flag
H70	FOUNDMAT	Material Used for Foundation
H71	FNDMATA	Material Used for Foundation Allocation Flag
H72	BUSINES	Business on Property
H73	BUSINESA	Business on Property Allocation Flag
H74-77	ELEC	Cost of Electricity (Annual)
H78	ELECA	Cost of Electricity (Annual) Allocation Flag
H79-82	GAS	Cost of Gas (Annual)
H83	GASA	Cost of Gas (Annual) Allocation Flag
H84-87	WATRCOST	Cost of Water and Sewer (Annual)
H88	WTRCOSTA	Cost of Water and Sewer (Annual) Allocation Flag
H89-92	OIL	Cost of Oil (Annual)
H93	OILA	Cost of Oil (Annual) Allocation Flag
H94-97	RENT	Monthly Rent
H98	RENTA	Monthly Rent Allocation Flag
H99	MORTG1	Mortgage Status
H100	MORTG1A	Mortgage Status Allocation Flag
H101-105	MRT1AMT	Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount)
H106	MRT1AMTA	Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount) Allocation Flag
H107	MORTG2	Second Mortgage Status
H108	MORTG2A	Second Mortgage Status Allocation Flag
H109-113	MRT2AMT	Second Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount)
H114	MRT2AMTA	Second Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount) Allocation Flag
H115	TAXINCL	Property Tax Status
H116	TAXINCLA	Property Tax Status Allocation Flag
H117-118	TAXAMT	Property Tax Amount (Annual)
H119	TAXAMTA	Property Tax Amount (Annual) Allocation Flag
H120	INSINCL	Property Insurance Status
H121	INSINCLA	Property Insurance Status Allocation Flag
H122-125	INSAMT	Property Insurance Amount (Annual)
H126	INSAMTA	Property Insurance Amount (Annual) Allocation Flag
H127-131	CONDOFEE	Condominium Fee (Monthly)
H132	CONDOFEEA	Condominium Fee (Monthly) Allocation Flag
H133-139	VALUE	Property Value
H140	VALUEA	Property Value Allocation Flag
H141	HHT	Household/Family Type
H142-143	P65	Number of People 65 Years and Over in Household
H144-145	P18	Number of People Under 18 Years in Household
H146-147	NPF	Number of People in Family

Character location	Variable name	Description
H148-149	NOC	Number of Own Children Under 18 Years in Household
H150-151	NRC	Number of Related Children Under 18 Years in Household
H152	PSF	Presence of Subfamily in Household
H153	PAOC	Presence and Age of Own Children Under 18 Years
H154	PARC	Presence and Age of Related Children Under 18 Years
H155	SVAL	Specified Value Indicator
H156-160	SMOC	Selected Monthly Owner Costs
H161-163	SMOCAPI	Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income
H164-167	GRNT	Gross Rent
H168-170	GRAPI	Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income
H171	HHL	Household Language
H172	WIF	Number of Workers in Family
H173	EMPSTAT	Family Type and Employment Status
H174-175	WORKEXP	Family Type and Work Experience of Householder
H176-183	HINC	Household Total Income in 1999
H184-191	FINC	Family Total Income in 1999

Character Location Index (Person Record)

Character location	Variable name	Description
P1	RECTYPE	Record Type
P2-8	SERIALNO	Housing/Group Quarters Unit Serial No.
P9-10	PNUM	Person Sequence Number
P11-14	PWEIGHT	Person Weight
P15-16	RELATE	Relationship
P17	RELATEA	Relationship Allocation Flag
P18	OCS	Own Child Indicator
P19	RC	Related Child Indicator
P20	PAOCF	Presence and Age of Own Children, Females
P21	SEX	Sex
P22	SEXA	Sex Allocation Flag
P23-24	AGE	Age
P25	AGEA	Age Allocation Flag
P26-27	ETHNIC	Race/Ethnicity
P28	MARSTAT	Marital Status
P29	MARSTATA	Marital Status Allocation Flag
P30	MSP	Married, Spouse Present Recode
P31	SFN	Subfamily Number for This Person
P32	SFR	Subfamily Relationship
P33	ENROLL	School Enrollment; Attended since February 1, 2000
P34	ENROLLA	School Enrollment; Attended since February 1, 2000 Allocation Flag
P35	GRADE	School Enrollment: Grade Level Attending
P36	GRADEA	School Enrollment: Grade Level Attending Allocation Flag
P37-38	EDUC	Educational Attainment
P39	EDUCA	Educational Attainment Allocation Flag
P40	VOCEDUC	Vocational Training Received
P41	VOCEDUCA	Vocational Training Received Allocation Flag
P42	SPEAK	Non-English Language
P43	SPEAKA	Non-English Language Allocation Flag
P44-46	LANG	Language Spoken
P47	LANGA	Language Spoken Allocation Flag
P48	ENGOTH	Speak This Language More Than English
P49	ENGOTHA	Speak This Language More Than English Allocation Flag
P50-52	POB	Place of Birth
P53	POBA	Place of Birth Allocation Flag
P54	CITIZEN	Citizenship Status
P55	CITIZENA	Citizenship Status Allocation Flag
P56-59	YR2AREA	Year of Entry to Guam
P60	YR2AREAA	Year of Entry to Guam Allocation Flag
P61	MIGREASN	Reason for Moving to Guam
P62	REASONA	Reason for Moving to Guam Allocation Flag

Character Location Index (Person Record)—Con.

Character location	Variable name	Description
P63-65	POBMOM	Mother's Place of Birth
P66	POBMOMA	Mother's Place of Birth Allocation Flag
P67-69	POBDAD	Father's Place of Birth
P70	POBDADA	Father's Place of Birth Allocation Flag
P71	MILDEP	Military Dependency
P72	MILDEPA	Military Dependency Allocation Flag
P73	MOB	Residence 5 Years Ago
P74	MOBA	Residence 5 Years Ago Allocation Flag
P75-77	MIGST	Migration State or Foreign Country Code
P78	MIGSTA	Migration State or Foreign Country Code Allocation Flag
P79	SENSORY	Sensory Disability
P80	SENSORYA	Sensory Disability Allocation Flag
P81	PHYSCL	Physical Disability
P82	PHYSCLA	Physical Disability Allocation Flag
P83	MENTAL	Mental Disability
P84	MENTALA	Mental Disability Allocation Flag
P85	SLFCARE	Self-Care Disability
P86	SLFCAREA	Self-Care Disability Allocation Flag
P87	ABGO	Able to Go Out Disability
P88	ABGOA	Able to Go Out Disability Allocation Flag
P89	ABWORK	Employment Disability
P90	ABWORKA	Employment Disability Allocation Flag
P91	DISABLE	Disability Recode
P92	FERTIL	Number of Children Ever Born
P93	FERTILA	Number of Children Ever Born Allocation Flag
P94-97	YRLSTC	Year of Birth for Last Child
P98	YRLSTCA	Year of Birth for Last Child Allocation Flag
P99	GRANDC	Presence of Grandchildren Under 18 Years
P100	GRANDCA	Presence of Grandchildren Under 18 Years Allocation Flag
P101	RSPNSBL	Responsible for Grandchildren
P102	RSPNSBLA	Responsible for Grandchildren Allocation Flag
P103	HOWLONG	Length of Responsibility for Grandchildren
P104	HOWLONGA	Length of Responsibility For Grandchildren Allocation Flag
P105	MILTARY	Military Service
P106	MILITRYA	Military Service Allocation Flag
P107	VPS1	Veteran's Period of Service 1: On Active Duty April 1995 or Later
P108	VPS2	Veteran's Period of Service 2: On Active Duty August 1990 to March 1995 (Including Persian Gulf War)
P109	VPS3	Veteran's Period of Service 3: On Active Duty September 1980 to July 1990
P110	VPS4	Veteran's Period of Service 4: On Active Duty May 1975 to August 1980
P111	VPS5	Veteran's Period of Service 5: On Active Duty During the Vietnam Era (August 1964 to April 1975)

Character Location Index (Person Record)—Con.

Character location	Variable name	Description
P112	VPS6	Veteran's Period of Service 6: On Active Duty February 1955 to July 1964
P113	VPS7	Veteran's Period of Service 7: On Active Duty During the Korean War (June 1950 to January 1955)
P114	VPS8	Veteran's Period of Service 8: On Active Duty During World War II (September 1940 to July 1947)
P115	VPS9	Veteran's Period of Service 9: On Active Duty Any Other Time
P116	VPSA	Veteran's Period of Service Allocation Flag
P117	MILYRS	Years of Military Service
P118	MILYRSA	Years of Military Service Allocation Flag
P119-120	VPSR	Veteran's Period of Service Recode
P121	ESR	Employment Status Recode
P122	ESRA	Employment Status Recode Allocation Flag
P123	ESP	Employment Status of Parent(s)
P124	WORKLWK	Worked Last Week
P125-127	POWISL	Island/State/Foreign Country Where Worked Last Week
P128	POWISLA	Island/State/Foreign Country Where Worked last Week Allocation Flag
P129	TRVMNS	Means of Transportation to Work
P130	TRVMNSA	Means of Transportation to Work Allocation Flag
P131	CARPOOL	Vehicle Occupancy
P132	CARPOOLA	Vehicle Occupancy Allocation Flag
P133-134	LVTIME	Time Leaving for Work
P135	LVTIMEA	Time Leaving for Work Allocation Flag
P136-137	TRVTIME	Travel Time to Work
P138	TRVTIMEA	Travel Time to Work Allocation Flag
P139	LAYOFF	Layoff From Job
P140	ABSENT	Absent From Work
P141	RECALL	Return-to-Work Recall
P142	LOOKWRK	Looking for Work
P143	BACKWRK	Back to Work
P144	LASTWRK	Year Last Worked
P145	LASTWRKA	Year Last Worked Allocation Flag
P146-148	INDCEN	Industry (Census)
P149	INDCENA	Industry (Census) Allocation Flag
P150-157	INDNAICS	Industry (NAICS)
P158-160	OCCCEN	Occupation (Census)
P161	OCCCENA	Occupation (Census) Allocation Flag
P162-167	OCCSOC	Occupation (SOC)
P168	CLWKR	Class of Worker

Character Location Index (Person Record)—Con.

Character location	Variable name	Description
P169	CLWKRA	Class of Worker Allocation Flag
P170	WRKLYR	Worked in 1999
P171	WRKLYRA	Worked in 1999 Allocation Flag
P172-173	WEEKS	Weeks Worked in 1999
P174	WEEKSA	Weeks Worked in 1999 Allocation Flag
P175-176	HOURS	Hours Per Week in 1999
P177	HOURSA	Hours Per Week in 1999 Allocation Flag
P178-183	INCWS	Wage/Salary Income in 1999
P184	INCWSA	Wage/Salary Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
P185-190	INCSE	Self-Employment Income in 1999
P191	INCSEA	Self-Employment Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
P192-197	INCINT	Interest Income in 1999
P198	INCINTA	Interest Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
P199-203	INCSS	Social Security Income in 1999
P204	INCSSA	Social Security Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
P205-209	INCSSI	Supplemental Security Income in 1999
P210	INCSSIA	Supplemental Security Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
P211-215	INCPA	Public Assistance Income in 1999
P216	INCPAA	Public Assistance Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
P217-222	INCRET	Retirement Income in 1999
P223	INCRETA	Retirement Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
P224-229	INCREM	Remittance Income in 1999
P230	INCREMA	Remittance Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
P231-236	INCOTH	Other Income in 1999
P237	INCOTHA	Other Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
P238-244	INCTOT	Person's Total Income in 1999
P245	INCTOTA	Person's Total Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
P246-252	EARNS	Person's Total Earnings in 1999
P253-255	POVERTY	Person's Poverty Status

RECORD LAYOUT

The data for the Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), Guam are provided as one file. It is comprised of the housing unit record and the person record. The data fields in each record are 255 characters in length.

The first character position of each line in this data dictionary determines its type as shown below:

A "D" in the first position represents data item description. This line provides the variable name, the size of the field, the beginning position, and the ending position. (The variable name on this line is limited to 8 characters.)

A "T" in the first position provides an English description of the variable name.

An "R" in the first position indicates that the value is a range. The upper and lower values of the range are separated with ".."

The value description line has a "V" in the first position and a "." in position 24. This line provides the value code to the left of the "." and the value description to the right of the "." The description text may be continued for as many lines as are needed.

The layout is presented below.

HOUSING UNIT RECORD

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	END
D RECTYPE	1	1	1
T Record Type			
V	H .	Housing or Group Quarters Unit	
D SERIALNO	7	2	8
T Housing/Group Quarters Unit Serial Number			
R	0000001..9999999 .	Unique identifier assigned within state	
D SAMPLE	1	9	9
T Sample Identifier			
V	1 .	10% sample	
D STATE	2	10	11
T State Code			
V	66 .	Guam	
D SUBSAMPL	2	12	13
T Subsample number			
R	00..99 .		
D HWEIGHT	4	14	17
T Housing unit weight			
R	0010 .		

D UNITTYPE 1 18 18
T Type of Unit
V 0 . Housing unit
V 1 . Institutional group quarters
V 2 . Noninstitutional group quarters

D PERSONS 2 19 20
T Number of Person Records Following This Housing Record
V 00 . Vacant unit
V 01 . Householder living alone or any person in group quarters
R 02..97 . Number of persons in household

D VACSTAT 1 21 21
T Vacancy Status
V 0 . Not in universe (occupied or GQ)
V 1 . For rent
V 2 . For sale only
V 3 . Rented or sold, not occupied
V 4 . For seasonal, recreational or occasional use
V 5 . For migrant workers
V 6 . Other vacant

D VACSTATA 1 22 22
T Vacancy Status Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D TENURE 1 23 23
T Home Ownership
V 0 . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V 1 . Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan
V 2 . Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)
V 3 . Rented for cash rent
V 4 . Occupied without payment of cash rent

D TENUREA 1 24 24
T Home Ownership Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D BLDGSZ	2		25	26
T Size of Building				
V		blank	.	Not in universe (GQ)
V		01	.	A mobile home
V		02	.	A one-family house detached from any other house
V		03	.	A one-family house attached to one or more houses
V		04	.	A building with 2 apartments
V		05	.	A building with 3 or 4 apartments
V		06	.	A building with 5 to 9 apartments
V		07	.	A building with 10 to 19 apartments
V		08	.	A building with 20 to 49 apartments
V		09	.	A building with 50 or more apartments
V		10	.	A container
V		11	.	Boat, RV, van, etc.

D BLDGSZA	1		27	27
T Size of Building Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated or GQ
V		1	.	Allocated

D YRBUILT	1		28	28
T Year Building Built				
V		blank	.	Not in universe (GQ)
V		1	.	1999 to 2000
V		2	.	1995 to 1998
V		3	.	1990 to 1994
V		4	.	1980 to 1989
V		5	.	1970 to 1979
V		6	.	1960 to 1969
V		7	.	1950 to 1959
V		8	.	1940 to 1949
V		9	.	1939 or earlier

D YRBUILTA	1		29	29
T Year Building Built Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated or GQ
V		1	.	Allocated

D YRMOVED	1		30	30
T Year Moved In				
V		blank	.	Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V		1	.	1999 or 2000
V		2	.	1995 to 1998
V		3	.	1990 to 1994
V		4	.	1980 to 1989
V		5	.	1970 to 1979
V		6	.	1969 or earlier

D YRMOVEDA 1 31 31
T Year Moved In Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D ROOMS 1 32 32
T Number of Rooms
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
R 1..8 . 1 to 8 rooms
V 9 . 9 or more rooms

D ROOMSA 1 33 33
T Number of Rooms Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D BEDRMS 1 34 34
T Number of Bedrooms
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 0 . No bedrooms
R 1..4 . 1 to 4 bedrooms
V 5 . 5 or more bedrooms

D BEDRMSA 1 35 35
T Number of Bedrooms Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D PIPEDWTR 1 36 36
T Hot or Cold Piped Water
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 1 . Yes, in unit
V 2 . Yes, in building, not in unit
V 3 . No, only cold water in unit
V 4 . No, only cold water in building
V 5 . No, only cold water outside building
V 6 . No piped water

D PIPEDWA 1 37 37
T Hot or Cold Piped Water Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D BATH	1		38	38
T Have a Bathtub or Shower				
V		blank	. Not in universe (GQ)	
V		1	. Yes, in unit	
V		2	. Yes, in building, not in unit	
V		3	. Yes, outside building	
V		4	. No	
D BATHA	1		39	39
T Have a Bathtub or Shower Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated or GQ	
V		1	. Allocated	
D FLUSHTL	1		40	40
T Have a Flush Toilet				
V		blank	. Not in universe (GQ)	
V		1	. Yes, in unit	
V		2	. Yes, in building, not in unit	
V		3	. Yes, outside building	
V		4	. No	
D FLUSHA	1		41	41
T Have a Flush Toilet Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated or GQ	
V		1	. Allocated	
D TOILET	1		42	42
T Type of Toilet Facilities				
V		blank	. Not in universe (GQ)	
V		1	. Outhouse or privy	
V		2	. Other or none	
D TOILETA	1		43	43
T Type of Toilet Facilities Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated or GQ	
V		1	. Allocated	
D KITCHEN	1		44	44
T Cooking Facilities				
V		blank	. Not in universe (GQ)	
V		1	. Inside Building	
V		2	. Outside Building	
V		3	. No cooking facilities	

D KITCHENA 1 45 45
T Cooking Facilities Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D STOVE 1 46 46
T Type of Cooking Facilities
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 1 . Electric stove
V 2 . Kerosene stove
V 3 . Gas stove
V 4 . Mocrowave oven & nonportable burners
V 5 . Microwave only
V 6 . Other (fireplace, hot plate, etc.)

D STOVEA 1 47 47
T Type of Cooking Facilities Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D REFRIG 1 48 48
T Refrigerator in Building
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D REFRIGA 1 49 49
T Refrigerator in Building Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D SINK 1 50 50
T Sink with Piped Water
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D SINKA 1 51 51
T Sink with Piped Water Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D TELEPHON 1 52 52
T Telephone in House/Apartment
V blank . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D TELEPHNA 1 53 53
T Telephone in House/Apartment Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D AIRCOND 1 54 54
T Have Air Conditioning
V blank . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V 1 . Yes, central air-conditioning system
V 2 . Yes, 1 individual room unit
V 3 . Yes, 2 or more individual room units
V 4 . No

D AIRCONDA 1 55 55
T Have Air Conditioning Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D AUTOS 1 56 56
T Motor Vehicles Used by Household Members
V blank . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V 0 . None
V 1..5 . 1 to 5
V 6 . 6 or more

D AUTOSA 1 57 57
T Motor Vehicles Used by Household Members Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D RADIO 1 58 58
T Have a Battery Operated Radio
V blank . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D RADIOA 1 59 59
T Have a Battery Operated Radio Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D WATER 1 60 60
T Source of Water
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 1 . A public system only
V 2 . A public system and catchment
V 3 . An individual well
V 3 . A catchment, tanks, or drums only
V 5 . Other source such as standpipe, spring, creek, etc.

D WATERA 1 61 61
T Source of Water Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D SEWER 1 62 62
T Building Connected to a Public Sewer
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 1 . Yes, connected to public sewer
V 2 . No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
V 3 . No, use other means

D SEWERA 1 63 63
T Building Connected to a Public Sewer Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D CONDOPRT 1 64 64
T Is this Part of a Condominium
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D CONDOPTA 1 65 65
T Is This Part of a Condominium Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D WALLMAT 1 66 66
T Material Used for the Outside Walls
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 1 . Poured concrete
V 2 . Concrete blocks
V 3 . Metal
V 4 . Wood
V 5 . Other

D WALLMATA 1 67 67
T Material Used for the Outside Walls Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D ROOFMAT 1 68 68
T Material Used for the Roof
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 1 . Poured concrete
V 2 . Metal
V 3 . Wood
V 4 . Other

D ROOFMATA 1 69 69
T Material Used for the Roof Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D FOUNDMAT 1 70 70
T Material Used for Foundation
V blank . Not in universe (GQ)
V 1 . Concrete
V 2 . Wood pier or pilings
V 3 . Other

D FNDMATA 1 71 71
T Material Used for Foundation Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D BUSINES 1 72 72
T Business on Property
V blank . Not in universe (vacant or GQ; occupied and SBLDGSZ=1,2,3)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D BUSINESA 1 73 73
T Business on Property Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D ELEC	4		74	77
T Cost of Electricity (Annual)				
V		blank	.	Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V		0000	.	Included in rent or condominium fee
V		0001	.	No charge or not used
V		0002	.	$1 or $2
R		0003..5999	.	$3 to $5,999
V		6000	.	Topcode
V		6000	.	State mean of topcoded values
D ELECA	1		78	78
T Cost of Electricity (Annual) Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated or GQ
V		1	.	Allocated
D GAS	4		79	82
T Cost of Gas (Annual)				
V		blank	.	Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V		0000	.	Included in rent or condominium fee
V		0001	.	No charge or not used
V		0002	.	$1 or $2
R		0003..2699	.	$3 to $2,699
V		2700	.	Topcode
V		3600	.	State mean of topcoded values
D GASA	1		83	83
T Cost of Gas (Annual) Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated or GQ
V		1	.	Allocated
D WATRCOST	4		84	87
T Cost of Water and Sewer (Annual)				
V		blank	.	Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V		0000	.	Included in rent or condominium fee
V		0001	.	No charge or not used
V		0002	.	$1 or $2
R		0003..2899	.	$3 to $2,899
V		2900	.	Topcode
V		3800	.	State mean of topcoded values

D WTRCOSTA 1 88 88
T Cost of Water and Sewer (Annual) Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D OIL 4 89 92
T Cost of Oil (Annual)
V blank . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V 0000 . Included in rent or condominium fee
V 0001 . No charge or not used
V 0002 . $1 or $2
R 0003..2399 . $3 to $2,399
V 2400 . Topcode
V 3300 . State mean of topcoded values

D OILA 1 93 93
T Cost of Oil (Annual) Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D Rent 4 94 97
T Monthly Rent
V blank . Not in universe (GQ; or STENURE is not 3 and SISVAC is not 1)
R 0001..2599 . $1 to $2,599
V 2600 . Topcode
V 3300 . State mean of topcoded values

D RENTA 1 98 98
T Monthly Rent Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D MORTG1 1 99 99
T Mortgage Status
V blank . Not in universe (vacant, GQ, renter-occupied)
V 1 . Yes, mortgage, deed of trust or similar debt
V 2 . Yes, contract to purchase
V 3 . No

D MORTG1A 1 100 100
T Mortgage Status Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D MRT1AMT 5 101 105
T Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount)
V blank . Not in universe (vacant, GQ, renter-occupied, or owner-occupied and MORTG1=3)
V 00000 . No regular payment
R 00001..02699 . $1 to $2,699
V 02700 . Topcode
V 03900 . State mean of top-coded values

D MRT1AMTA 1 106 106
T Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount) Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D MORTG2 1 107 107
T Second Mortgage Status
V blank . Not in universe (vacant, GQ, renter-occupied, or owner-occupied and MORTG1=3)
V 1 . Yes, a 2nd mortgage
V 2 . Yes, a home equity loan
V 3 . No
V 4 . Both a 2nd mortgage and a home equity loan

D MORTG2A 1 108 108
T Second Mortgage Status Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D MRT2AMT 5 109 113
T Second Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount)
V blank . Not in universe (vacant, GQ, renter-occupied, or owner-occupied and MORTG1=3)
V 00000 . No regular payment
R 00001..01899 . $1 to $1,899
V 01900 . Topcode
V 02400 . State mean of top-coded values

D MRT2AMTA 1 114 114
T Second Mortgage Payment (Monthly Amount) Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D TAXINCL	1		115	115
T Property Tax Status				
V		blank	.	Not in universe (vacant, GQ, renter-occupied, or owner-occupied and MORTG1=3)
V		1	.	Yes, taxes included in mortgage payment
V		2	.	No, taxes paid separately, or taxes not required
D TAXINCLA	1		116	116
T Property Tax Status Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated or GQ
V		1	.	Allocated
D TAXAMT	2		117	118
T Property Tax Amount (Annual)				
V		00	.	Not in universe (GQ, renter-occupied or vacant but VACSTAT not 2)
V		01	.	No taxes paid
V		02	.	$1 to $49
V		03	.	$50 to $99
V		04	.	$100 to $149
V		05	.	$150 to $199
V		06	.	$200 to $249
V		07	.	$250 to $299
V		08	.	$300 to $349
V		09	.	$350 to $399
V		10	.	$400 to $449
V		11	.	$450 to $499
V		12	.	$500 to $549
V		13	.	$550 to $599
V		14	.	$600 to $649
V		15	.	$650 to $699
V		16	.	$700 or more
D TAXAMTA	1		119	119
T Property Tax Amount (Annual) Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated or GQ
V		1	.	Allocated
D INSINCL	1		120	120
T Property Insurance Status				
V		blank	.	Not in universe (vacant, GQ, renter-occupied, or owner-occupied and SMORTG=3)
V		1	.	Yes, insurance included in mortgage payment
V		2	.	No, insurance paid separately, or no insurance
D INSINCLA	1		121	121
T Property Insurance Status Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated or GQ
V		1	.	Allocated

D INSAMT 4 122 125
T Property Insurance Amount (Annual)
V blank . Not in universe (vacant, GQ, or renter-occupied)
V 00000 . No insurance payment
R 0001..3799 . $1 to $3,799
V 3800 . Topcode
V 5600 . State mean of topcoded values

D INSAMTA 1 126 126
T Property Insurance Amount (Annual) Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D CONDFEE 5 127 131
T Condominium Fee (Monthly)
V blank . Not in universe (vacant, GQ, renter-occupied
V 00000 . Not a condominium
R 00001..07999 . $1 to $7,999
V 8000 . Topcode
V 19900 . State mean of topcoded values

D CONDFEEA 1 132 132
T Condominium Fee (Monthly) Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D VALUE 7 133 139
T Property Value
V blank . Not in universe (GQ, TENURE=3-4, or VACSTAT=1,3-6)
R 000001..9999999 . $1 to $999,999
V 1000000 . Topcode
V 1921000 . State mean of topcoded values

D VALUEA 1 140 140
T Property Value Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated or GQ
V 1 . Allocated

D HHT 1 141 141
T Household/Family Type
V 0 . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V 1 . Family household: married couple
V 2 . Family household: male householder, no wife present
V 3 . Family household; female householder, no husband present
V 4 . Nonfamily household: male householder, living alone
V 5 . Nonfamily household: male householder, not living alone
V 6 . Nonfamily household: female householder, living alone
V 7 . Nonfamily household: female householder, not living alone

D P65 2 142 143
T Number of People 65 Years and Over in Household
V 00 . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
R 01..97 . 1 to 97 people 65 years and over

D P18 2 144 145
T Number of People Under 18 Years in Household
V 00 . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
R 01..97 . 1 to 97 people under 18 years

D NPF 2 146 147
T Number of People in Family
V 00 . Not in universe (vacant, GQ, HHT not 1-3)
R 02..97 . 2 to 97 related people in family

D NOC 2 148 149
T Number of Own Children Under 18 Years in Household
V 00 . None (includes not in universe: vacant or GQ)
R 01..96 . 1 to 96 own children under 18 years

D NRC 2 150 151
T Number of Related Children Under 18 Years in Household
V 00 . None (includes not in universe: vacant or GQ)
R 01..96 . 1 to 96 related children under 18 years

D PSF 1 152 152
T Presence of Subfamily in Household
V 0 . No subfamilies (includes not in universe: vacant or GQ)
V 1 . 1 or more subfamilies

D PAOC 1 153 153
T Presence and Age of Own Children Under 18 Years
V 0 . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V 1 . With own children under 6 years only
V 2 . With own children 6 to 17 years only
V 3 . With own children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years
V 4 . No own children under 18 years

D PARC 1 154 154
T Presence and Age of Related Children Under 18 Years
V 0 . Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V 1 . With related children under 6 years only
V 2 . With related children 6 to 17 years only
V 3 . With related children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years
V 4 . No related children under 18 years

D SVAL	1		155	155
T Specified Value Indicator				
V		0	.	Not specified unit (includes GQ, rental units)
V		1	.	Specified unit
D SMOC	5		156	160
T Selected Monthly Owner Costs				
V		00000	.	Not in universe (vacant, GQ, no costs, not owner-occupied)
R		00001..17499	.	$1 to $17,499
V		17500	.	$17,500 or more
D SMOCAPI	3		161	163
T Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income				
V		000	.	Not in universe (vacant, GQ, no costs, not owner-occupied, or household income less than $1)
R		001..100	.	1% to 100%
V		101	.	101% or more
D GRNT	4		164	167
T Gross Rent				
V		0000	.	Not in universe: (vacant, GQ, owner-occupied, not rented for cash rent)
R		0001..2999	.	$1 to $2,999
V		3000	.	$3,000 or more
D GRAPI	3		168	170
T Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income				
V		000	.	Not in universe: (vacant, GQ, owner-occupied, not rented for cash rent, or household income is not positive, or 0%)
R		001..100	.	1% to 100%
V		101	.	101% or more
D HHL	1		171	171
T Household Language				
V		0	.	Not in universe (vacant or GQ)
V		1	.	English only
V		2	.	Chamorro
V		3	.	Philippine
V		4	.	Other Pacific Island language
V		5	.	Asian
V		6	.	Other language
D WIF	1		172	172
T Number of Workers in Family				
V		0	.	Not in universe (vacant, GQ, or HHT not 1-3)
V		1	.	No workers in family
V		2	.	1 worker in family
V		3	.	2 workers in family
V		4	.	3 or more workers in family

D EMPSTAT 1 173 173
T Family Type and Employment Status
V 0 . Not in universe (vacant,GQ, or HHT not 1-3)
V 1 . Married-couple family; husband in labor force, wife in labor force
V 2 . Married-couple family; husband in labor force, wife not in labor force
V 3 . Married-couple family; husband not in labor force, wife in labor force
V 4 . Married-couple family; husband not in labor force, wife not in labor force
V 5 . Other family, male householder, no wife present, in labor force
V 6 . Other family, male householder, no wife present, not in labor force
V 7 . Other family, female householder, no husband present, in labor force
V 8 . Other family, female householder, no husband present, not in labor force

D WORKEXP 2 174 175
T Family Type and Work Experience of Householder
V 00 . Not in universe (vacant,GQ, or HHT not 1-3)
V 01 . Married-couple family; householder worked full-time year-round in 1999, spouse worked full-time year-round in 1999
V 02 . Married-couple family; householder worked full-time year-round in 1999, spouse worked less than full-time year-round in 1999
V 03 . Married-couple family; householder worked full-time year-round in 1999, spouse did not work in 1999
V 04 . Married-couple family; householder worked less than full-time year-round in 1999, spouse worked full-time year-round in 1999
V 05 . Married-couple family; householder worked less than full-time year-round in 1999, spouse worked less than full-time year-round in 1999
V 06 . Married-couple family; householder worked less than full-time year-round in 1999, spouse did not work in 1999
V 07 . Married-couple family; householderdid not work in 1999, spouse worked full-time year-round in 1999
V 08 . Married-couple family; householder did not work in 1999, spouse worked less than full-time year-round in 1999
V 09 . Married-couple family; householder did not work in 1999, spouse did not work in 1999
V 10 . Other family; male householder, no wife present, householder worked full-time year-round in 1999

V	10	.	Other family; male householder, no wife present, householder worked full-time year-round in 1999
V	11	.	Other family; male householder, no wife present, householder worked less than full-time year-round in 1999
V	12	.	Other family; male householder, no wife present, householder did not work in 1999
V	13	.	Other family; female householder, no husband present, householder worked full-time year-round in 1999
V	14	.	Other family; female householder, no husband present, householder worked less than full-time year-round in 1999
V	15	.	Other family; female householder, no husband present, householder did not work in 1999

D HINC	8	176	183
T Household Total Income in 1999			
V	-0059999	.	Loss of $59,999 or more
R	-000001..-0059998	.	Loss of $1 to $59,998
V	000000000	.	Not in universe (vacant, GQ, no income)
V	00000001	.	$1 or break even
R	00000002-00199999	.	$2 to $199,999
V	00200000	.	$200,000 or more
D FINC	8	184	191
T Family Total Income in 1999			
V	-0059999	.	Loss of $59,999 or more
R	-000001..-0059998	.	Loss of $1 to $59,998
V	000000000	.	Not in universe (vacant, GQ, no income)
V	00000001	.	$1 or break even
R	00000002-00199999	.	$2 to $199,999
V	00200000	.	$200,000 or more
D FILLER	64	192	255

PERSON RECORD

DATA	SIZE	BEGIN	END
D RECTYPE	1	1	1
T Record Type			
V	P	. Person record	
D SERIALNO	7	2	8
T Housing/Group Quarters (GQ) Unit Serial Number			
SERIALNO is common for each unit and all persons within the unit.			
R	0000001..9999999	. Unique identifier assigned within state	
D PNUM	2	9	10
T Person Sequence Number			
R	01..97	. Person Number	
D PWEIGHT	4	11	14
T Person Weight			
V	0010	. Person weight	
D RELATE	2	15	16
T Relationship			
V	01	. Householder	
V	02	. Husband/wife	
V	03	. Natural born son/daughter	
V	04	. Adopted son/daughter	
V	05	. Stepson/Stepdaughter	
V	06	. Brother/sister	
V	07	. Father/mother	
V	08	. Grandchild	
V	09	. Parent-in-law	
V	10	. Son-in-law/daughter-in-law	
V	11	. Other relative	
V	12	. Brother-in-law/sister-in-law	
V	13	. Nephew/niece	
V	14	. Grandparent	
V	15	. Uncle/aunt	
V	16	. Cousin	
V	17	. Roomer/boarder	
V	18	. Housemate/roommate	
V	19	. Unmarried partner	
V	20	. Foster child	
V	21	. Other nonrelative	
V	22	. Institutionalized GQ person	
V	23	. Noninstitutionalized GQ person	
D RELATEA	1	17	17
T Relationship Allocation Flag			
V	0	. Not allocated	
V	1	. Allocated	

D OCS	1		18	18
T Own Child Indicator				
V		0	.	Not an own child under 18 years (includes GQ)
V		1	.	Yes, own child under 18 years
D RC	1		19	19
T Related Child Indicator				
V		0	.	Not a related child under 18 years (includes GQ)
V		1	.	Yes, related child under 18 years
D PAOCF	1		20	20
T Presence and Age of Own Children, Females				
V		0	.	Not in universe (GQ, male, and females under 16 years)
V		1	.	With own children under 6 years only
V		2	.	With own children 6 to 17 years only
V		3	.	With own children under 6 years and 6 to 17 years
V		4	.	No own children under 18 years
D SEX	1		21	21
T Sex				
V		1	.	Male
V		2	.	Female
D SEXA	1		22	22
T Sex Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated
V		1	.	Allocated
D AGE	2		23	24
T Age				
V		0	.	Under 1 year
R		1..84	.	1 to 84 years
V		85	.	Topcode
V		89	.	State mean of topcoded values
D AGEA	1		25	25
T Age Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated
V		1	.	Allocated
D ETHNIC	2		26	27
T Race/Ethnicity				
V		01	.	White alone
V		02	.	Black or African American alone
V		03	.	Asian alone
V		04	.	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
V		05	.	Some other race alone
V		06	.	Black or African American; White
V		07	.	Asian; White
V		08	.	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; White
V		09	.	White; Some other race

V	10	Asian; Black or African American
V	11	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Black or African American
V	12	Black or African American; Some other race
V	13	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Asian
V	14	Asian; Some other race
V	15	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race

D MARSTAT	1	28	28

T Marital Status

V	1	Now married
V	2	Widowed
V	3	Divorced
V	4	Separated
V	5	Never married (includes under 15 years)

D MARSTATA	1	29	29

T Marital Status Allocation Flag

V	0	Not allocated
V	1	Allocated

D MSP	1	30	30

T Married, Spouse Present Recode

V	0	Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V	1	Now married, spouse present
V	2	Now married, spouse absent
V	3	Widowed
V	4	Divorced
V	5	Separated
V	6	Never married

D SFN	1	31	31

T Subfamily Number for this person

V	0	Not in a subfamily
V	1	In subfamily #1
V	2	In subfamily #2
V	3	In subfamily #3
V	4	In subfamily #4

D SFR	1	32	32

T Subfamily Relationship

V	0	Not in a subfamily
V	1	Husband/wife, no children
V	2	Husband/wife, with children
V	3	Parent in one-parent subfamily
V	4	Child in married-couple subfamily
V	5	Child in mother-child subfamily
V	6	Child in father-child subfamily

D ENROLL 1 33 33
T School Enrollment; Attended since February 1, 2000
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 3 years)
V 1 . No, has not attended since February 1
V 2 . Yes, public school or college
V 3 . Yes, private school or college

D ENROLLA 1 34 34
T School Enrollment: Attended since February 1, 2000 Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D GRADE 1 35 35
T School Enrollment: Grade Level Attending
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 3 years or QATTEND = 1)
V 1 . Nursery school, preschool
V 2 . Kindergarten
V 3 . Grade 1 to grade 4
V 4 . Grade 5 to grade 8
V 5 . Grade 9 to grade 12
V 6 . College undergraduate
V 7 . Graduate or professional school

D GRADEA 1 36 36
T School Enrollment: Grade Level Attending Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D EDUC 2 37 38
T Educational Attainment
V 00 . Not in universe (Under 3 years)
V 01 . No schooling completed
V 02 . Nursery school to 4th grade
V 03 . 5th grade or 6th grade
V 04 . 7th grade or 8th grade
V 05 . 9th grade
V 06 . 10th grade
V 07 . 11th grade
V 08 . 12th grade, no diploma
V 09 . High school graduate
V 10 . Some college, but less than 1 year
V 11 . One or more years of college, no degree
V 12 . Associate degree
V 13 . Bachelor's degree
V 14 . Master's degree
V 15 . Professional degree
V 16 . Doctorate degree

D EDUCA	1		39	39
T Educational Attainment Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated	
V		1	. Allocated	
D VOCEDUC	1		40	40
Vocational Training Received				
V		0	. Not in universe (under 16 years)	
V		1	. No training	
V		2	. Yes, trained in Guam	
V		3	. Yes, trained outside Guam	
D VOCEDUCA	1		41	41
T Vocational Training Received Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated	
V		1	. Allocated	
D SPEAK	1		42	42
T Non-English Language				
V		blank	. Not in universe (Under 5 years)	
V		1	. Yes	
V		2	. No	
D SPEAKA	1		43	43
T Non-English Language Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated	
V		1	. Allocated	
D LANG	3		44	46
T Language Spoken				
V		000	. Not in universe (Less than 5 years or SPEAK = 2)	
V		607	. Austrian	
V		619	. Italian	
V		620	. French	
V		623	. Creole	
V		625	. Cuban	
V		639	. Russian	
V		649	. Yugoslavian	
V		663	. Hindi	
V		677	. Sinhalese	
V		704	. Tamil	
V		708	. Chinese	
V		711	. Cantonese	
V		712	. Mandarin	
V		714	. Taiwanese	
V		720	. Thai	
V		723	. Japanese	
V		724	. Korean	
V		728	. Viet Namese	
V		742	. Tagalog	
V		743	. Ilongo	
V		744	. Cebuano	
V		745	. Pangasinan	

V	746	.	Ilocano
V	748	.	Pampangan
V	751	.	Carolinian
V	752	.	Chamorro
V	754	.	Kosraean
V	755	.	Marshallese
V	759	.	Palauan
V	760	.	Ponapean
V	761	.	Trukese
V	764	.	Yapese
V	767	.	Samoan
V	771	.	Fijian
V	776	.	Hawaiian
V	777	.	Arabic
V	778	.	Hebrew
V	988	.	Other Pacific Languages
V	986	.	Other Asian Languages
V	994	.	Other Languages

D LANGA 1 47 47
T Language Spoken Allocation Flag

V	0	.	Not allocated
V	1	.	Allocated

D ENGOTH 1 48 48
T Speak This Language More Than English

V	blank	.	Not in universe (Under 5 years or SPEAK = 2)
V	1	.	Yes, more frequently than English
V	2	.	Both equally often
V	3	.	No, less frequently than English
V	4	.	Does not speak English

D ENGOTHA 1 49 49
T Speak This Language More Than English Allocation Flag

V	0	.	Not allocated
V	1	.	Allocated

D POB 3 50 52
T Place of Birth

R	001..056	.	FIPS Codes for U.S. States (See Appendix G)
R	060	.	American Samoa
V	066	.	Guam
V	069	.	CNMI
V	072	.	Puerto Rico
V	078	.	US Virgin Islands
V	109	.	France
V	110	.	Germany
V	120	.	Italy
V	134	.	Spain
V	138	.	UK (Also includes codes 140-142)
V	139	.	England

V	166	.	Europe - other
V	205	.	Myanmar
V	207	.	China (Also includes code 232)
V	209	.	Hong Kong
V	210	.	India
V	211	.	Indonesia
V	215	.	Japan
V	217	.	Korea (Also includes code 221)
V	220	.	South Korea
V	226	.	Malaysia
V	233	.	Philippines
V	240	.	Taiwan
V	242	.	Thailand
V	247	.	Vietnam
V	249	.	Asia - other
V	301	.	Canada
V	303	.	Mexico
V	316	.	Panama
V	317	.	Central America - other
V	332	.	Haiti
V	338	.	St Kitts - Nevis
V	343	.	West Indies - other
V	374	.	South America
V	462	.	Africa
V	501	.	Australia
V	511	.	Marshall Islands
V	512	.	Micronesia
V	515	.	New Zealand
V	518	.	Palau
V	527	.	Samoa
V	528	.	Oceania - other
V	555	.	Elsewhere

D POBA	1	53	53
T Place of Birth Allocation Flag			
V	0	.	Not allocated
V	1	.	Allocated

D CITIZEN	1	54	54
T Citizenship Status			
V	1	.	Yes, born in Guam
V	2	.	Yes, born in U.S., U.S. Territory or Commonwealth
V	3	.	Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
V	4	.	Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
V	5	.	No, not a citizen of the United States (Permanent Resident)
V	6	.	No, not a citizen of the United States (Temporary Resident)

D CITIZENA	1		55	55
T Citizenship Status Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated	
V		1	. Allocated	
D YR2AREA	4		56	59
T Year of Entry to Guam				
V		blank	. Not in universe (CITIZEN = 1)	
V		1945	. 1945 or earlier	
R		1946..2000	. 1946 to 2000	
D YR2AREAA	1		60	60
T Year of Entry to United States Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated	
V		1	. Allocated	
D MIGREASN	1		61	61
T Reason for Moving to Guam				
V		blank	. Not in universe (CITIZEN = 1)	
V		1	. Employment	
V		2	. Military	
V		3	. Subsistence Activity	
V		4	. Missionary Activities	
V		5	. With Spouse or Parent	
V		6	. Attend School	
V		7	. Medical Problems	
V		8	. Housing	
V		9	. Other	
D REASONA	1		62	62
Reason for Moving to Guam Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated	
V		1	. Allocated	
D POBMOM	3		63	65
T Mother's Place of Birth				
R		001..555	. FIPS Codes	
R		001..056	. FIPS Codes of U.S. States (See Appendix G)	
V		057	. Other U.S. states	
V		060	. American Samoa	
V		066	. Guam	
V		069	. CNMI	
V		072	. Puerto Rico	
V		109	. France	
V		110	. Germany	
V		119	. Ireland	
V		120	. Italy	
V		126	. Netherlands	
V		134	. Spain	
V		138	. UK	
V		163	. Russia	
V		166	. Europe - other	
V		205	. Myanmar	

V	207	.	China (Also includes code 232)
V	209	.	Hong Kong
V	210	.	India
V	211	.	Indonesia
V	212	.	Iran
V	215	.	Japan
V	217	.	Korea
V	220	.	South Korea
V	231	.	Pakistan
V	233	.	Philippines
V	238	.	Sri Lanka
V	240	.	Taiwan
V	242	.	Thailand
V	243	.	Turkey
V	247	.	Vietnam
V	249	.	Asia - other
V	301	.	Canada
V	303	.	Mexico
V	316	.	Panama
V	317	.	Central America - other
V	332	.	Haiti
V	333	.	Jamaica
V	343	.	West Indies - other
V	364	.	Colombia
V	374	.	South America
V	462	.	Africa
V	501	.	Australia
V	511	.	Marshall Islands
V	512	.	Micronesia
V	515	.	New Zealand
V	518	.	Palau
V	527	.	Samoa
V	528	.	Oceania - Other
V	555	.	Elsewhere

D POBMOMA	1		66	66
T Mother's Place of Birth Allocation Flag				
V	0	.	Not allocated	
V	1	.	Allocated	

D POBDAD	3		67	69
T Father's Place of Birth				
R	001..056	.	FIPS Codes for U.S. States (See Appendix G)	
V	060	.	America Samoa	
V	066	.	Guam	
V	069	.	CNMI	
V	072	.	Puerto Rico	
V	109	.	France	
V	110	.	Germany	
V	119	.	Ireland	
V	120	.	Italy	
V	126	.	Netherlands	

V	134	. Spain
V	138	. UK (Also includes codes 140-142)
V	139	. England
V	166	. Europe - other
V	205	. Myanmar
V	207	. China (Also includes code 232)
V	209	. Hong Kong
V	210	. India
V	211	. Indonesia
V	212	. Iran
V	215	. Japan
V	217	. Korea
V	220	. South Korea
V	226	. Malaysia
V	231	. Pakistan
V	233	. Philippines
V	238	. Sri Lanka
V	240	. Taiwan
V	242	. Thailand
V	247	. Vietnam
V	249	. Asia - other
V	301	. Canada
V	303	. Mexico
V	316	. Panama
V	317	. Central America - other
V	332	. Haiti
V	333	. Jamaica
V	343	. West Indies - other
V	364	. Columbia
V	370	. Peru
V	374	. South America - other
V	462	. Africa
V	501	. Australia
V	511	. Marshall Islands
V	512	. Micronesia
V	515	. New Zealand
V	518	. Palau
V	527	. Samoa
V	528	. Oceania - other
V	555	. Elsewhere

D POBDADA 1 70 70
T Father's Place of Birth Allocation Flag

V	0	. Not allocated
V	1	. Allocated

D MILDEP 1 71 71
T Military Dependency

V	1	. Yes, dependent of active duty person
V	2	. Yes, dependent of Retired Military person
V	3	. No, not dependent

D MILDEPA 1 72 72
T Military Dependency Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D MOB 1 73 73
T Residence 5 Years Ago
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 5 years)
V 1 . Yes, same house
V 2 . No, different house

D MOBA 1 74 74
T Residence 5 Years Ago Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D MIGST 3 75 77
T Migration State or Foreign Country Code
V 000 . Not in universe (Under 5 years)
R 001..056 . FIPS Codes for U.S. States (See Appendix G)
V 057 . Other U.S. States
V 066 . Guam
V 069 . CNMI
V 072 . Puerto Rico
V 075 . Other Pacific Islands
V 110 . Germany
V 120 . Italy
V 138 . UK (Also includes codes 139-142)
V 207 . China
V 209 . Hong Kong
V 215 . Japan
V 217 . Korea (Also includes code 220)
V 233 . Philippines
V 236 . Singapore
V 240 . Taiwan
V 243 . Turkey
V 301 . Canada
V 316 . Panama
V 501 . Australia
V 511 . Marshall Islands
V 512 . Micronesia
V 518 . Palau
V 555 . Elsewhere

D MIGSTA 1 78 78
T Migration State or Foreign County Code Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D SENSORY 1 79 79
T Sensory Disability
V blank . Not in universe (Under 5 years)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D SENSORYA 1 80 80
T Sensory Disability Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D PHYSCL 1 81 81
T Physical Disability
V blank . Not in universe (Under 5 years)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D PHYSCLA 1 82 82
T Physical Disability Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D MENTAL 1 83 83
T Mental Disability
V blank . Not in universe (Under 5 years)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D MENTALA 1 84 84
T Mental Disability Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D SLFCARE 1 85 85
T Self-Care Disability
V blank . Not in universe (Under 5 years)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D SLFCAREA 1 86 86
T Self-Care Disability Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D ABGO 1 87 87
T Able to Go Out Disability
V blank . Not in universe (Under 16 years)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D ABGOA 1 88 88
T Able to Go Out Disability Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D ABWORK 1 89 89
T Employment Disability
V blank . Not in universe (Under 16 years)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D ABWORKA 1 90 90
T Employment Disability Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D DISABLE 1 91 91
T Disability Recode
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 5 years)
V 1 . With a disability
V 2 . Without a disability

D FERTIL 1 92 92
T Number of Children Ever Born
V blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years or Male)
V 0 . None
V 1 . One
V 2 . Two
V 3 . Three
V 4 . Four
V 5 . Five
V 6 . Six or more

D FERTILA 1 93 93
T Number of Children Ever Born Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D YRLSTC 4 94 97
Year of Birth for Last Child
V blank . Not in universe (Age under 15, male or not live births)
V 1910 . 1910 or earlier
R 1911..2000 . 1911 to 2000

D YRLSTCA 1 98 98
T Year of Birth for Last Child Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D GRANDC 1 99 99
T Presence of Grandchildren Under 18 Years
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D GRANDCA 1 100 100
T Presence of Grandchildren Under 18 Years Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D RSPNSBL 1 101 101
T Responsible for Grandchildren
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 15 years or GRANDC = 2)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No

D RSPNSBLA 1 102 102
T Responsible for Grandchildren Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D HOWLONG 1 103 103
T Length of Responsibility for Grandchildren
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 15 years or GRANDC/RSPNSBL = 2)
V 1 . Less than 6 months
V 2 . 6 to 11 months
V 3 . 1 or 2 years
V 4 . 3 or 4 years
V 5 . 5 years or more

D HOWLONGA 1 104 104
T Length of Responsibility for Grandchildren Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D MILITARY 1 105 105
T Military Service
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 17 years)
V 1 . Yes, now on active duty
V 2 . Yes, on active duty in the past, but not now
V 3 . No, training for reserves or National Guard only
V 4 . No active duty service

D MILITRYA 1 106 106
T Military Service Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D VPS1 1 107 107
T Veteran's Period of Service 1: On active duty April 1995 or later
V 0 . Did not serve in this period or under 17 years
V 1 . Served in this period

D VPS2 1 108 108
T Veteran's Period of Service 2: On active duty August 1990 to March 1995 (including Persian Gulf War)
V 0 . Did not serve in this period or under 17 years
V 1 . Served in this period

D VPS3 1 109 109
T Veteran's Period of Service 3: On active duty September 1980 to July 1990
V 0 . Did not serve in this period or under 17 years
V 1 . Served in this period

D VPS4 1 110 110
T Veteran's Period of Service 4: On active duty May 1975 to August 1980
V 0 . Did not serve in this period or under 17 years
V 1 . Served in this period

D VPS5 1 111 111
T Veteran's Period of Service 5: On active duty during the Vietnam Era (August 1964 to April 1975)
V 0 . Did not serve in this period or under 17 years
V 1 . Served in this period

D VPS6 1 112 112
T Veteran's Period of Service 6: On active duty February 1955 to July 1964
V 0 . Did not serve in this period or under 17 years
V 1 . Served in this period

D VPS7 1 113 113
T Veteran's Period of Service 7: On active duty during the Korean War (June 1950 to January 1955)
V 0 . Did not serve in this period or under 17 years
V 1 . Served in this period

D VPS8 1 114 114
T Veteran's Period of Service 8: On active duty during World War II (September 1940 to July 1947)
V 0 . Did not serve in this period or under 17 years
V 1 . Served in this period

D VPS9 1 115 115
T Veteran's Period of Service 9: On active duty any other time
V 0 . Did not serve in this period or under 17 years
V 1 . Served in this period

D VPSA 1 116 116
T Veteran's Period of Service Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D MILYRS 1 117 117
T Years of Military Service
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 17 years)
V 1 . Less than 2 years
V 2 . 2 years or more

D MILYRSA 1 118 118
T Years of Military Service Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D VPSR 2 119 120
T Veteran's Period of Service Recode
V 00 . Not in universe (Under 18 years or no active duty military service)
V 01 . August 1990 or later (including Persian Gulf War); Served in Vietnam era
V 02 . August 1990 or later (including Persian Gulf War); No Vietnam era service; September 1980 or later only; Served under 2 years
V 03 . August 1990 or later (including Persian Gulf War); No Vietnam era service; September 1980 or later only; Served 2 years or more
V 04 . August 1990 or later (including Persian Gulf War); No Vietnam era service; September 1980 or later only; Served prior to September 1980
V 05 . May 1975 to July 1990 only: September 1980 to July 1990 only: Served under 2 years
V 06 . May 1975 to July 1990 only: September 1980 to July 1990 only: Served 2 years or more
V 07 . May 1975 to July 1980 only: September 1980 to July 1990 only; Other May 1975 to August 1980 service
V 08 . Vietnam era, no Korean War, no WWII, no August 1990 or later
V 09 . Vietnam era, Korean War, no WWII
V 10 . Vietnam era, Korean War, and WWII
V 11 . February 1955 to July 1964 only
V 12 . Korean War, no Vietnam era, no WWII
V 13 . Korean War and WWII, no Vietnam era
V 14 . WWII, no Korean War, no Vietnam era
V 15 . Other service only

D ESR 1 121 121
T Employment Status Recode
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 16 years)
V 1 . Employed, at work
V 2 . Employed, with a job but not at work
V 3 . Unemployed
V 4 . Armed Forces, at work
V 5 . Armed Forces, with a job but not at work
V 6 . Not in labor force

D ESRA 1 122 122
T Employment Status Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D ESP	1	123	123
T Employment Status of Parent(s)			
V	0	. Not in universe (not own child in family or child in subfamily)	
V	1	. Living with 2 parents, both parents in labor force	
V	2	. Living with 2 parents, father only in labor force	
V	3	. Living with 2 parents, mother only in labor force	
V	4	. Living with 2 parents, neither parent in labor force	
V	5	. Living with one parent: living with father; father in labor force	
V	6	. Living with one parent; living with father; father not in labor force	
V	7	. Living with one parent: living with mother; mother in labor force	
V	8	. Living with one parent; living with mother; mother not in labor force	
D WORKLWK	1	124	124
Worked Last Week			
V	0	. Not in universe (Under 16 years)	
V	1	. Worked for pay, no subsistence activity	
V	2	. Worked for pay, with subsistence activity	
V	3	. Did not work, but did subsistence activity	
V	4	. Did not work and did no subsistence activity	
D POWISL	3	125	127
T Island/State/Foreign Country Where Worked Last Week			
V	000	. Not in universe (Under 16 years or ESR not 1 and not 4)	
V	001..555	. FIPS Codes (See Appendix G)	
V	000	. Not in universe (Under 16 years or ESR not 1 and not 4)	
V	057	. U.S.	
V	066	. Guam	
V	069	. CNMI	
V	075	. Other Pacific Islands	
V	215	. Japan	
V	555	. Elsewhere	
D POWISLA	1	128	128
T Island/State/Foreign Country Where Worked Last Week Allocation Flag			
V	0	. Not allocated	
V	1	. Allocated	

D TRVMNS	1		129	129
T Means of Transportation to Work				
V		0	. Not in universe (Under 16 years or ESR not 1 or 4	
V		1	. Car, truck, or van	
V		2	. Public van/bus	
V		3	. Boat	
V		4	. Taxicab	
V		5	. Motorcycle	
V		6	. Bicycle	
V		7	. Walked	
V		8	. Worked at home	
V		9	. Other method	
D TRVMNSA	1		130	130
T Means of Transportation to Work Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated	
V		1	. Allocated	
D CARPOOL	1		131	131
T Vehicle Occupancy				
V		0	. Not in universe (Under 16 years, ESR not 1 or 4, TRVMNS not 1)	
V		1	. Drove alone	
V		2	. 2 people	
V		3	. 3 people	
V		4	. 4 people	
V		5	. 5 or 6 people	
V		6	. 7 or more people	
D CARPOOLA	1		132	132
T Vehicle Occupancy Allocation Flag				
V		0	. Not allocated	
V		1	. Allocated	
D LVTIME	2		133	134
T Time Leaving for Work				
V		00	. Not in universe (Under 16 years, ESR not 1 or 4, or TRVMNS = 11)	
V		01	. 12:00 am to 12:59 am	
V		02	. 1:00 am to 1:59 am	
V		03	. 2:00 am to 2:29 am	
V		04	. 2:30 am to 2:59 am	
V		05	. 3:00 am to 3:29 am	
V		06	. 3:30 am to 3:59 am	
V		07	. 4:00 am to 4:14 am	
V		08	. 4:15 am to 4:29 am	
V		09	. 4:30 am to 4:44 am	
V		10	. 4:45 am to 4:59 am	
V		11	. 5:00 am to 5:14 am	
V		12	. 5:15 am to 5:29 am	
V		13	. 5:30 am to 5:44 am	
V		14	. 5:45 am to 5:59 am	

V	15 . 6:00 am to 6:04 am
V	16 . 6:05 am to 6:09 am
V	17 . 6:10 am to 6:14 am
V	18 . 6:15 am to 6:19 am
V	19 . 6:20 am to 6:24 am
V	20 . 6:25 am to 6:29 am
V	21 . 6:30 am to 6:34 am
V	22 . 6:35 am to 6:39 am
V	23 . 6:40 am to 6:44 am
V	24 . 6:45 am to 6:49 am
V	25 . 6:50 am to 6:54 am
V	26 . 6:55 am to 6:59 am
V	27 . 7:00 am to 7:04 am
V	28 . 7:05 am to 7:09 am
V	29 . 7:10 am to 7:14 am
V	30 . 7:15 am to 7:19 am
V	31 . 7:20 am to 7:24 am
V	32 . 7:25 am to 7:29 am
V	33 . 7:30 am to 7:34 am
V	34 . 7:35 am to 7:39 am
V	35 . 7:40 am to 7:44 am
V	36 . 7:45 am to 7:49 am
V	37 . 7:50 am to 7:54 am
V	38 . 7:55 am to 7:59 am
V	39 . 8:00 am to 8:14 am
V	40 . 8:15 am to 8:29 am
V	41 . 8:30 am to 8:44 am
V	42 . 8:45 am to 8:59 am
V	43 . 9:00 am to 9:14 am
V	44 . 9:15 am to 9:29 am
V	45 . 9:30 am to 9:44 am
V	46 . 9:45 am to 9:59 am
V	47 . 10:00 am to 10:14 am
V	48 . 10:15 am to 10:29 am
V	49 . 10:30 am to 10:44 am
V	50 . 10:45 am to 10:59 am
V	51 . 11:00 am to 11:29 am
V	52 . 11:30 am to 11:59 am
V	53 . 12:00 pm to 12:29 pm
V	54 . 12:30 pm to 12:59 pm
V	55 . 1:00 pm to 1:59 pm
V	56 . 2:00 pm to 2:59 pm
V	57 . 3:00 pm to 3:59 pm
V	58 . 4:00 pm to 4:59 pm
V	59 . 5:00 pm to 5:59 pm
V	60 . 6:00 pm to 6:59 pm
V	61 . 7:00 pm to 7:59 pm
V	62 . 8:00 pm to 8:59 pm
V	63 . 9:00 pm to 9:59 pm
V	64 . 10:00 pm to 10:59 pm
V	65 . 11:00 pm to 11:59 pm

D LVTIMEA 1 135 135
T Time Leaving for Work Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D TRVTIME 2 136 137
T Travel Time to Work
V 000 . Not in universe (Under 16 years, ESR not 1 or 4, or TRVMNS = 11)
V 01 . 1 to 4 minutes
V 02 . 5 to 9 minutes
V 03 . 10 to 14 minutes
V 04 . 15 to 19 minutes
V 05 . 20 to 24 minutes
V 06 . 25 to 29 minutes
V 07 . 30 to 34 minutes
V 08 . 35 to 39 minutes
V 09 . 40 to 44 minutes
V 10 . 45 to 49 minutes
V 11 . 50 to 59 minutes
V 12 . 60 to 69 minutes
V 13 . 70 minutes or more

D TRVTIMEA 1 138 138
T Travel Time to Work Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D LAYOFF 1 139 139
T Layoff From Job
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 16 years, ESR = 0, 1 or 4)
V 1 . Yes, on layoff
V 2 . No
V 3 . Not reported

D ABSENT 1 140 140
T Absent From Work

V 0 . Not in universe (Under 16 years, ESR = 0, 1 or 4)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No
V 3 . Not reported

D RECALL 1 141 141
T Return-to-Work Recall
V 0 . Not in universe (Under 16 years, ESR = 0, 1 or 4)
V 1 . Yes
V 2 . No
V 3 . Not reported

D LOOKWRK	1		142	142
T Looking for Work				
V		0	.	Not in universe (Under 16 years, ESR = 0, 1 or 4)
V		1	.	Yes
V		2	.	No
V		3	.	Not reported
D BACKWRK	1		143	143
T Back to Work				
V		0	.	Not in universe (Under 16 years, ESR = 0, 1 or 4)
V		1	.	Yes, could have gone to work
V		2	.	No, because of temporary illness
V		3	.	No, because of other reasons (in school, etc.)
V		4	.	Not reported
D LASTWRK	1		144	144
T Year Last Worked				
V		0	.	Not in universe (Under 16 years)
V		1	.	2000
V		2	.	1999
V		3	.	1998
V		4	.	1995 to 1997
V		5	.	1990 to 1994
V		6	.	1989 or earlier
V		7	.	Never worked
D LASTWRKA	1		145	145
T Year Last Worked Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated
V		1	.	Allocated
D INDCEN	3		146	148
T Industry (Census)				
V		000	.	Not in universe (Under 16 years or LASTWRK > 4)
R		001..997	.	Legal census 2000 industry code (See Appendix G)
D INDCENA	1		149	149
T Industry (Census) Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated
V		1	.	Allocated
D INDNAICS	8		150	157
T Industry (NAICS)				
V		00000000	.	Not in universe (Under 16 years or LASTWRK > 4)
R		10000000..99999999	.	Industry NAICS code (See Appendix G)

D OCCCEN	3		158	160
T Occupation (Census)				
V		000	.	Not in universe (Under 16 years or LASTWRK > 4)
R		001..997	.	Legal census occupation code (See Appendix G)
D OCCCENA	1		161	161
T Occupation (Census) Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated
V		1	.	Allocated
D OCCSOC	6		162	167
T Occupation (SOC)				
V		000000	.	Not in universe (Under 16 years or LASTWRK > 4)
R		100000..999999	.	Occupation SOC code (See Appendix G)
D CLWKR	1		168	168
T Class of Worker				
V		0	.	Not in universe (Under 16 years or LASTWRK > 4)
V		1	.	Employee of private for-profit company
V		2	.	Employee of private not-for-profit company
V		3	.	Employee of local or territorial government
V		4	.	Employee of federal government
V		5	.	Self-employed in unincorporated business or company
V		6	.	Self-employed in incorporated business or company
V		7	.	Unpaid family worker
V		9	.	Unemployed, no work experience in the last 5 years
D CLWKRA	1		169	169
T Class of Worker Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated
V		1	.	Allocated
D WRKLYR	1		170	170
T Worked in 1999				
V		0	.	Not in universe (Under 16 years)
V		1	.	Yes
V		2	.	No
D WRKLYRA	1		171	171
T Worked in 1999 Allocation Flag				
V		0	.	Not allocated
V		1	.	Allocated
D WEEKS	2		172	173
T Weeks Worked in 1999				
V		00	.	Not in universe (Under 16 years or WRKLYR = 0 or 2)
R		01..52	.	1 to 52 weeks

D WEEKSA 1 174 174
T Weeks Worked in 1999 Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D HOURS 2 175 176
T Hours Per Week in 1999
V 00 . Not in universe (Under 16 years or WRKLYR = 0 or 2)
R 01..99 . 1 to 99 hours worked per week

D HOURSA 1 177 177
T Hours Per Week in 1999 Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D INCWS 6 178 183
T Wage/Salary Income in 1999
V blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V 000000 . No/none
R 000001..099999 . $1 to $99,999
V 100000 . Topcode
V 168000 . State mean of topcoded values

D INCWSA 1 184 184
T Wage/Salary Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D INCSE 6 185 190
T Self-Employment Income in 1999
V blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V –09999 . Loss of $9,999 or more
R –00001..–09998 . Loss of $1 to $9,998
V 000000 . No/none
V 000001 . $1 or break even
R 000002..099999 . $2 to $99,999
V 100000 . Topcode
V 191000 . State mean of topcoded values

D INCSEA 1 191 191
T Self-Employment Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D INCINT 6 192 197
T Interest Income in 1999
V blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V –09999 . Loss of $9,999 or more
R –00001..–09998 . Loss of $1 to $9,998
V 000000 . No/none
V 000001 . $1 or break even
R 000002..035999 . $2 to $35,999
V 036000 . Topcode
V 089000 . State mean of topcoded values

D INCINTA 1 198 198
T Interest Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D INCSS 5 199 203
T Social Security Income in 1999
V blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V 00000 . No/none
R 00001..17499 . $1 to $17,499
V 17500 . Topcode
V 26200 . State mean of topcoded values

D INCSSA 1 204 204
T Social Security Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D INCSSI 5 205 209
T Supplemental Security Income in 1999
V blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V 00000 . No/none
R 00001..18499 . $1 to $18,499
V 18500 . Topcode
V 24900 . State mean of topcoded values

D INCSSIA 1 210 210
T Supplemental Security Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D INCPA 5 211 215
T Public Assistance Income in 1999
V blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V 00000 . No/none
R 00001..14999 . $1 to $14,999
V 15000 . Topcode
V 18700 . State mean of topcoded values

D INCPAA 1 216 216
T Public Assistance Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
V 0 . Not allocated
V 1 . Allocated

D INCRET 6 217 222
T Retirement Income in 1999
V blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V 000000 . No/none
R 000001..052999 . $1 to $52,999
V 053000 . Topcode
V 082000 . State mean of topcoded values

```
D INCRETA          1                    223                  223
T Retirement Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
V                                     0 . Not allocated
V                                     1 . Allocated

D INCREM           6                    224                  229
T Remittance Income in 1999
V                                 blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V                                000000 . No/none
R                        000001..28999 . $1 to $28,999
V                                029000 . Topcode
V                                063000 . State mean of topcoded values

D INCREMA          1                    230                  230
T Remittance Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
V                                     0 . Not allocated
V                                     1 . Allocated

D INCOTH           6                    231                  236
T Other Income in 1999
V                                 blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V                                000000 . No/none
R                       000001..038999 . $1 to $38,999
V                                039000 . Topcode
V                                060000 . State mean of topcoded values

D INCOTHA          1                    237                  237
T Other Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
V                                     0 . Not allocated
V                                     1 . Allocated

D INCTOT           7                    238                  244
T Person's Total Income in 1999
V                                 blank . Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V                               –019998 . Loss of $19,998 or more
R                     –000001..–019997 . Loss of $1 to $19,997
V                               0000000 . No/none
V                               0000001 . $1 or break even
R                     0000002..2499999 . $2 to $249,999
V                               0250000 . $250,000 or more

D INCTOTA          1                    245                  245
T Person's Total Income in 1999 Allocation Flag
V                                     0 . Not allocated
V                                     1 . Allocated
```

D EARNS	7		246	252
T Person's Total Earnings in 1999				
V		blank	.	Not in universe (Under 15 years)
V		–009999	.	Loss of $9,999 or more
R		–000001..–009998	.	Loss of $1 to $9,998
V		0000000	.	No/none
V		0000001	.	$1 or break even
R		0000002..0249999	.	$2 to $249,999
V		0250000	.	$250,000 or more
D POVERTY	3		253	255
T Person's Poverty Status				
V		000	.	Not in universe (Institutional GQ; in college dormitories or military quarters; unrelated children under 15 years)
V		001	.	Less than 1.0%
R		002..500	.	1.0% to 499.9%
V		501	.	500% or more

Appendix A.
Census 2000 Geographic Terms and Concepts

CONTENTS

	Page
American Samoa (See Island Areas of the United States, see State (or Statistically Equivalent Entity))	A–8
Area Measurement	A–3
Block (See Census Block)	A–5
Block Group (BG)	A–3
Boundary Changes	A–4
Census Block	A–5
Census Code (See Geographic Code)	A–7
Census Designated Place (CDP) (See Place)	A–8
Census Division (See Census Region and Census Division)	A–6
Census Geographic Code (See Geographic Code)	A–7
Census Region and Census Division	A–6
Census Tract	A–6
Central Place (See Urban and Rural)	A–8
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (See Island Areas of the United States, see State (or Statistically Equivalent Entity))	A–8
Comparability (See Boundary Changes)	A–4
Congressional District (CD)	A–6
County (See First-Order Subdivision)	A–7
District (See First-Order Subdivision, see Minor Civil Division)	A–7
Division (See Census Region and Census Division)	A–6
Election District (See Minor Civil Division)	A–8
Extended Place (See Urban and Rural)	A–11
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code (See Geographic Code)	A–7
First-Order Subdivision	A–7
Geographic Code	A–7
Geographic Hierarchy (See Introduction–Geographic Presentation of Data)	A–2
Geographic Presentation (See Introduction–Geographic Presentation of Data)	A–2
Guam (See Island Areas of the United States, see State (or Statistically Equivalent Entity))	A–8
Hierarchical Presentation (See Introduction–Geographic Presentation of Data)	A–2
Incorporated Place (See Place)	A–9
Internal Point	A–8
Introduction–Geographic Presentation of Data	A–2
Inventory Presentation (See Introduction–Geographic Presentation of Data)	A–2
Island (See First-Order Subdivision, see Minor Civil Division)	A–7
Island Areas of the United States	A–8
Land Area (See Area Measurement)	A–3
Latitude (See Internal Point)	A–8
Longitude (See Internal Point)	A–8
Minor Civil Division (MCD)	A–8
Municipal District (See Minor Civil Division)	A–8
Municipality (See First-Order Subdivision)	A–7
Northern Mariana Islands (See Island Areas of the United States, see State (or Statistically Equivalent Entity))	A–8
Outlying Areas (See Island Areas of the United States)	A–8
Pacific Island Areas (See Island Areas of the United States)	A–8
Place	A–8
Population or Housing Unit Density	A–9
Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA)	A–9
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) File (See Public Use Microdata Area)	A–9
Region (See Census Region and Census Division)	A–6

Rural (See Urban and Rural) A–10
State (or Statistically Equivalent Entity) A–9
Super-PUMA (See Public Use Microdata Area) A–9
Tabulation Block Group (See Block Group) A–3
TIGER® Database A–10
Tract (See Census Tract) A–6
United States A–10
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code (See Geographic Code) A–7
Urban (See Urban and Rural) A–10
Urban and Rural A–10
Urban Area Central Place (See Urban and Rural) A–11
Urban Area Title and Code (See Urban and Rural) A–11
Urban Cluster (UC) (See Urban and Rural) A–10
Urbanized Area (UA) (See Urban and Rural) A–10
Village (See Place) A–8
Virgin Islands of the United States (See Island Areas of the United States, see State (or Statistically Equivalent Entity) A–8
Water Area (See Area Measurement) A–3

INTRODUCTION–GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF DATA

In decennial census data products, geographic entities usually are presented in an hierarchical arrangement or as an inventory listing.

Hierarchical Presentation

An hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for computer-readable media in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation for the Pacific Island Areas is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": census block, within block group, within census tract, within place, within minor civil division, within first-order subdivision, within each Pacific Island Area. Graphically, this is shown as:

Pacific Island Area
  First-order subdivision
    Minor civil division
      Place (or part)
        Census tract (or part)
          Block group (or part)
            Census block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical, code, or geographic sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: Pacific Island Area, followed by all of its first-order subdivisions, followed by all the places. Graphically, this is shown as:

Pacific Island Area

Subdivision A
Subdivision B
Subdivision C

Place X
Place Y
Place Z

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurement data provide the size, in square units (metric and nonmetric) of geographic entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates and disseminates data. Area is calculated from the specific boundary recorded for each entity in the Census Bureau's geographic database (see TIGER® database). These area measurements are recorded as whole square meters. (To convert square meters to square kilometers, divide by 1,000,000; to convert square kilometers to square miles, divide by 2.589988; to convert square meters to square miles, divide by 2,589,988.)

The U.S. Census Bureau provides area measurement data for both land area and total water area. The water area figures for the Pacific Island Areas include inland, coastal, and territorial water. (For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and total water; water area for the inland, coastal, and territorial water classifications was available in the Geographic Identification Code Scheme product only.) "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic database. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that database as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments that belong to the United States and its territories are classified as "coastal" and "territorial" waters. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for data presentation purposes only, and does not necessarily reflect their legal definitions.

Land and water area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on U.S. Census Bureau maps and in the TIGER® database because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a first-order subdivision but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division. Crews-of-vessels entities (see CENSUS TRACT and CENSUS BLOCK) do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement data is limited by the accuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary information in the TIGER® database, (2) the location and shapes of the shorelines of water bodies in that database, and (3) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

A block group (BG) consists of all census blocks having the same first digit of their four-digit identifying numbers within a census tract. For example, block group 3 (BG 3) within a census tract includes all blocks numbered from 3000 to 3999. BGs generally contain between 600 and 3,000 people, with an optimum size of 1,500 people. BGs on special places must contain a minimum of 300 people. (Special places include correctional institutions, military installations, college campuses, workers' dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, and group homes.)

Most BGs were delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineated BGs only where a local, state, or tribal government declined to participate or where the Census Bureau could not identify a potential local or tribal participant.

BGs never cross the boundaries of states (or statistically equivalent entities), and first-order subdivisions. BGs never cross the boundaries of census tracts, but may cross the boundary of any other geographic entity required as a census block boundary (see CENSUS BLOCK).

In decennial census data tabulations, a BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of minor civil division, place, or other tabulation entity shown in the data products. For example, if BG 3 is partly in a place and partly outside the place, there are separate tabulated

records for each portion of BG 3. BGs are used in tabulating data nationwide, as was done for the 1990 census, and for all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census. For data presentation purposes, BGs are a substitute for the enumeration districts (EDs) used for reporting data in the Pacific Island Areas for censuses before 1990. Also, BGs are the lowest level of the geographic hierarchy for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates and presents sample data.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

Many of the legal and statistical entities for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates decennial census data have had boundary changes between the 1990 census and Census 2000; that is, between January 2, 1990 and January 1, 2000. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties or executive orders, and governmental action placing additional lands in trust.
6. Decisions by federal, state, and local courts.
7. Redistricting for congressional districts or county subdivisions that represent single-member districts for election to a county governing board.

Statistical entity boundaries generally are reviewed by local, state, or tribal governments and can have changes to adjust boundaries to visible features, to better define the geographic area each encompasses, or to account for shifts and changes in the population distribution within an area.

The historical counts shown for the first-order subdivisions, minor civil divisions, and places of the Pacific Island Areas are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in each entity as delineated at the time of each decennial census. Boundary changes are not reported for some entities, such as census designated places and block groups.

Changes to the boundaries for census tracts and, for the first time, for census blocks are available in relationship files, which are only available in computer-readable form. The census tract relationship files feature the relationship of census tracts/block numbering areas at the time of the 1990 census to census tracts for Census 2000, and vice versa, including partial relationships. For the first time, the census tract relationship files show a measure of the magnitude of change using the proportion of the length of roads and sides of roads contained in partial census tracts. This information can be used to proportion the data for the areas where census tracts have changed.

The census block relationship files, which are available only in computer-readable form, present relationships of the 1990 census and Census 2000 blocks on the basis of whole blocks or part blocks (“P”). The following relationships can be derived:

	1990 census block	2000 census block
One to one	601	1017
One to many	101 P	3028
	101 P	2834
Many to one	410	2554 P
	503	2554 P
Many to many	404	1007 P
	501 P	1007 P
	502 P	1008 P

Block relationship files are available to compare the following sets of census blocks:

1990 tabulation block to 2000 collection block
2000 collection block to 2000 tabulation block
1990 tabulation block to 2000 tabulation block

Census tract relationship files and block relationship files are not geographic equivalency files. For a true areal comparison between the census tracts/block numbering areas and blocks used for the 1990 census and the census tracts and blocks used for Census 2000 (as well as other geographic areas), it is necessary to use the 2000 TIGER/Line® files. The 2000 TIGER/Line® files will contain 1990 and 2000 boundaries for first-order subdivisions, minor civil divisions, places, census tracts, census blocks, and by derivation from the census blocks, block groups.

CENSUS BLOCK

Census blocks are areas bounded on all sides by visible features, such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries, such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads. Generally, census blocks are small in area; for example, a block bounded by city streets. However, census blocks in sparsely settled areas may contain many square miles of territory.

All territory in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Island Areas has been assigned block numbers, as was the case for the 1990 census. To improve operational efficiency and geographic identifications, the U.S. Census Bureau has introduced different numbering systems for tabulation blocks used in decennial census data products, and for collection blocks, used in administering the census. (In 1990, there generally was a single numbering system.) Collection block numbers are available only in the TIGER/Line® data products; the Census Bureau does not tabulate data for collection blocks.

Many tabulation blocks, used in decennial census data products, represent the same geographic area as the collection blocks used in the Census 2000 enumeration process. Where the collection blocks include territory in two or more geographic entities, each unique piece required for data tabulation is identified as a separate tabulation block with a separate block number. It is possible for two or more collection blocks to be combined into a single tabulation block. This situation can occur when a visible feature established as a collection block boundary is deleted during the field update operation. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of any entity for which the U.S. Census Bureau tabulates data, including census tracts, first-order subdivisions, minor civil divisions, places, and urban and rural areas. Tabulation blocks also generally do not cross the boundaries of certain landmarks, including military installations, national parks, and national monuments.

Tabulation blocks are identified uniquely within census tract by means of a four-digit number. (The 1990 census block numbers had three digits, with a potential alphabetic suffix.) The Census 2000 collection blocks are numbered uniquely within first-order subdivision and consist of four or five digits. For its Census 2000 data tabulations, the U.S. Census Bureau created a unique set of census block numbers immediately before beginning the tabulation process. These are the census block numbers seen in the data presentations. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau created a separate block with a suffix of “Z” to identify crews-of-vessels population. For Census 2000, crews-of-vessels population is assigned to the land block identified by the Census Bureau as associated with the homeport of the vessel.

The U.S. Census Bureau introduced a different method for identifying the water areas of census blocks. For the 1990 census, water was not uniquely identified within a census block; instead, all water area internal to a block group was given a single block number ending in “99” (for example, in block group 1, all water was identified as block 199). A suffix was added to each water block number where the block existed in more than one tabulation entity within its block group. For Census 2000, water area located completely within the boundary of a single land tabulation block has the same block number as that land block. Water area that touches more than one land block is assigned a unique block number not associated with any adjacent land block. The water block numbers begin with the block group number followed by “999” and proceed in descending order

(for example, in block group 3, the numbers assigned to water areas that border multiple land blocks are 3999, 3998, etc.). In some block groups, the numbering of land blocks might use enough of the available numbers to reach beyond the 900 range within the block group. For this reason, and because some land blocks include water (ponds and small lakes), no conclusions about whether a block is all land or all water can be made by looking at the block number. The land/water flag, set at the polygon level in the TIGER® database and shown in TIGER/Line® and statistical data tabulation files, is the only way to know if a block is all water when viewing the computer files. On maps, water areas are shown with a screen symbol.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

For statistical purposes, the United States is divided into four census regions, which are further subdivided into nine census divisions. The Pacific Island Areas are not assigned to any region or division.

CENSUS TRACT

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or statistically equivalent entity delineated by local participants as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau delineated census tracts where no local participant existed or where a local or tribal government declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of decennial census data. This is the first decennial census for which the entire United States and its territories are covered by census tracts. For the 1990 census, some areas had census tracts and others, such as the Pacific Island Areas, had block numbering areas (BNAs). For Census 2000, all BNAs were replaced by census tracts, which may or may not represent the same areas.

Census tracts in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States generally have between 1,500 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. For the Pacific Island Areas, the optimum size is 2,500 people. First-order subdivisions with fewer than 1,500 people have a single census tract. Census tracts that comprise special places must contain a minimum of 1,000 people. (Special places include correctional institutions, military installations, college campuses, workers' dormitories, hospitals, nursing homes, and group homes.) When first delineated, census tracts are designed to be relatively homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over many decades so that statistical comparisons can be made from decennial census to decennial census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new developments, and so forth, may require occasional boundary revisions. In addition, census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or combined as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit numeric suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in the printed reports and on census maps. In computer-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is either left blank or is zero-filled. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only in computer-readable files. Census tract suffixes may range from .01 to .98. For the 1990 census, the .99 suffix was reserved for census tracts/block numbering areas that contained only crews-of-vessels population; for Census 2000, the crews-of-vessels population is included with the related census tract.

Census tract numbers range from 1 to 9999 and are unique within a first-order subdivision. The number 0000 in computer-readable files identifies a census tract delineated to provide complete coverage of water area in territorial seas.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and the District of Columbia are represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a delegate, who may not vote on the floor of the House of Representatives, but may vote on legislation as it is considered by committees to

which they have been named. In computer-readable data products that display a congressional district field, the two-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code "98" is used to identify such representational areas. The Northern Mariana Islands does not have representation in Congress. The FIPS code "99" identifies areas with no representation in Congress.

FIRST-ORDER SUBDIVISION

"First-order subdivisions" are the highest-level legal subdivisions of a state (in the United States) or a statistically equivalent entity. In the United States, this entity usually is called a "county." The entities that serve as first-order subdivisions for census purposes in the Pacific Island Areas are as follows:

- American Samoa: Districts (3) and islands (2).
- Northern Mariana Islands: Municipalities (4).
- Guam: No primary divisions; the entire area is considered equivalent to a first-order subdivision.

Each first-order subdivision is assigned a three-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code that is unique within Pacific Island Area. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of first-order subdivision within each Pacific Island Area.

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily in computer-readable data products, such as computer tape and CD-ROM/DVD media, including data tabulations and data tables associated with computer-readable boundary files, but they also are shown on some U.S. Census Bureau maps. Census codes are used only if there is no Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity or if the FIPS code is not adequate for data presentation. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent. Entities that use only FIPS codes in Census Bureau products are congressional district, first-order subdivision, minor civil division, place, and state (or statistically equivalent entity).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including urbanized area and urban cluster. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes used in U.S. Census Bureau data products appear in the appropriate technical documentation.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including congressional district, first-order subdivision, minor civil division, place, and state (or statistically equivalent entity). The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in U.S. Census Bureau data products appear in the appropriate technical documentation.

The objective of FIPS codes is to improve the ability to use the data resources of the federal government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. The FIPS codes and FIPS code documentation are available online at http://www.itl.nist.gov/fipspubs/index.htm. Further information about the FIPS 5-2, 6-4, and 9-1 publications (states, counties, and congressional districts, respectively) is available from the Geographic Areas Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-7400, telephone 301-457-1099. Further information about the FIPS 55-DC3 publication (places, consolidated cities, county subdivisions, and noncensus locational entities) is available from the Geographic Names Office, National Mapping Division, U.S. Geological Survey, 523 National Center, Reston, VA 20192, telephone 703-648-4544.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for states and statistically equivalent entities are used in all decennial census data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity causes this point to be located outside the boundary of the entity or in a water body, it is relocated to land area within the entity. In computer-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

The first character of the latitude or longitude is a plus (+) or a minus (-) sign. A plus sign in the latitude identifies the point as being in the Northern Hemisphere, while a minus sign identifies a location in the Southern Hemisphere. For longitude, a plus sign identifies the point as being in the Eastern Hemisphere, while a minus sign identifies a location in the Western Hemisphere.

ISLAND AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Island Areas of the United States are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), and the Virgin Islands of the United States. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the Island Areas as entities that are statistically equivalent to states for data presentation purposes. Geographic definitions specific to the Island Areas are shown in the appropriate publications and documentation that accompany the data products for the Island Areas.

American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands often are referred to collectively as the "Pacific Island Areas." Sometimes the Island Areas are referred to as "Island Territories" or "Insular Areas." For the 1990 and previous censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau referred to the entities as "Outlying Areas." The term "U.S. Minor Outlying Islands" refers to certain small islands under U.S. jurisdiction in the Caribbean and Pacific: Baker Island, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, and Wake Island.

MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCDs) are the primary governmental or administrative divisions of a first-order subdivision. In the Pacific Island Areas, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes the following entities as MCDs:

- American Samoa: Counties within the three districts; the two islands have no legal subdivisions.
- Northern Mariana Islands: Municipal districts.
- Guam: Election districts.

The MCDs in American Samoa serve as general-purpose governments. The MCDs in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands are geographic subdivisions of the first-order subdivision(s) and are not governmental units.

Each MCD is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order within each Pacific Island Area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data for the Pacific Island Areas, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a five-digit Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code, based on the alphabetical order of the place name within each state or statistically equivalent entity. If place names are duplicated and they represent distinctly different areas, a separate code is assigned to each place name alphabetically by primary first-order subdivision in which each place is located.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDPs) are delineated for each decennial census to provide census data for concentrations of population, housing, and commercial structures that are identifiable by name but are not within an incorporated place. CDP boundaries usually are defined in cooperation

with state, local, and tribal officials. These boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place or other legal entity boundary, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change from one decennial census to the next with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in an earlier census does not necessarily have the same boundary.

For Census 2000, for the first time, CDPs did not need to meet a minimum population threshold to qualify for tabulation of census data. For the 1990 census and earlier censuses, the U.S. Census Bureau required CDPs to qualify on the basis of various minimum population size criteria.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the U.S. Census Bureau, in cooperation with state and local governments, identified and delineated boundaries and names for CDPs. In the data products issued in conjunction with Census 2000, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP," as was the case for the 1990 and 1980 censuses. In the data products issued in conjunction with the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

All places in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands are CDPs. There are no CDPs in American Samoa; the U.S. Census Bureau treats the traditional villages as statistically equivalent to incorporated places.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in decennial census data products are legally defined entities that represent concentrations of population. The U.S. Census Bureau treats the villages in American Samoa as incorporated places because they have their own officials, who have specific legal powers as authorized in the American Samoa Code. The village boundaries are traditional rather than being specific, legally defined locations. There are no incorporated places in Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population and housing unit density are computed by dividing the total population or number of housing units within a geographic entity (for example, first-order subdivision, minor civil division, place) by the land area of that entity measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "people (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "people (or housing units) per square mile" of land area.

PUBLIC USE MICRODATA AREA (PUMA)

A public use microdata area (PUMA) is a decennial census area for which the U.S. Census Bureau provides specially selected extracts of raw data from a small sample of long-form census records that are screened to protect confidentiality. These extracts are referred to as "public use microdata sample (PUMS)" files. Since 1960, data users have been using these files to create their own statistical tabulations and data summaries.

For Census 2000, state, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico participants, following U.S. Census Bureau criteria, delineated two types of PUMAs within their states. PUMAs of one type comprise areas that contain at least 100,000 people. The PUMS files for these PUMAs contain a 5-percent sample of the long-form records. The other type of PUMAs, super-PUMAs, comprise areas of at least 400,000 people. The sample size is 1 percent for the PUMS files for super-PUMAs. The larger 1-percent PUMAs are aggregations of the smaller 5-percent PUMAs.

For Guam, the U.S. Census Bureau established a single PUMA consisting of a 10-percent sample file. American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands do not have PUMAs.

STATE (OR STATISTICALLY EQUIVALENT ENTITY)

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a state for data presentation purposes. For Census 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau also treats a number of entities that are not legal divisions of the United States as statistically equivalent to a state: American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Each state and statistically equivalent entity is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by state name, followed in alphabetical order by Puerto Rico and the Island Areas. Each state and statistically equivalent entity also is assigned a two-letter FIPS/U.S. Postal Service code and a two-digit census code.

TIGER® DATABASE

TIGER® is an acronym for the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing system or database. It is a digital (computer-readable) geographic database that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the U.S. Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the TIGER® System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map presentations, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and dissemination of the collected statistical data, assigning residential and employer addresses to the correct geographic location and relating those locations to the geographic entities used for data tabulation, and so forth. The content of the TIGER® database is undergoing continuous updates, and is made available to the public through a variety of TIGER/Line® files that may be obtained free of charge from the Internet or packaged on CD-ROM or DVD from Customer Services, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-1900; telephone 301-457-4100; Internet http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger.

UNITED STATES

The United States consists of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

URBAN AND RURAL

The U.S. Census Bureau classifies as urban all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas (UAs) and urban clusters (UCs). It delineates UA and UC boundaries to encompass densely settled territory, which generally consists of:

- A cluster of one or more block groups or census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 1,000 people per square mile at the time, and
- Surrounding block groups and census blocks each of which has a population density of at least 500 people per square mile at the time, and
- Less densely settled blocks that form enclaves or indentations, or are used to connect discontiguous areas with qualifying densities.

Rural consists of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs and UCs.

Geographic entities such as first-order subdivisions, minor civil divisions, and places often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units.

The urban and rural classification applies to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. There are UCs in all the Pacific Island Areas, but only the Northern Mariana Islands has a UA (Saipan).

Urbanized Area (UA)

An urbanized area (UA) consists of densely settled territory that contains 50,000 or more people, except in Guam (see below). The U.S. Census Bureau delineates UAs to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places.

Urban Cluster (UC)

An urban cluster (UC) consists of densely settled territory that has at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people, except in Guam. By agreement with the Government of Guam, the U.S. Census Bureau recognizes Hagåtña as a UC rather than an urbanized area.

The U.S. Census Bureau introduced the UC for Census 2000 to provide a more consistent and accurate measure of the population concentration in and around places. UCs are defined using the same criteria that are used to define UAs. UCs replace the provision in the 1990 and previous censuses that defined as urban only those places with 2,500 or more people located outside of urbanized areas.

Urban Area Title

The title of each urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (UC) may contain up to three incorporated place names, and will include the two-letter U.S. Postal Service abbreviation for each state into which the UA extends. However, if the UA or UC does not contain an incorporated place, the urban area title will include the single name of a census designated place, minor civil division, or populated place recognized by the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System.

Each UA and UC is assigned a five-digit numeric code, based on a national alphabetical sequence of all urban area names. A separate flag is included in data tabulation files to differentiate between UAs and UCs. In printed reports, the differentiation between UAs and UCs is included in the name.

Urban Area Central Place

A central place functions as the dominant center of an urban area. The U.S. Census Bureau identifies one or more central places for each urbanized area (UA) or urban cluster (UC) that contains a place. Any incorporated place or census designated place (CDP) that is in the title of the urban area is a central place of that UA or UC. In addition, other incorporated places and CDPs that have an urban population of 50,000, or an urban population of at least 2,500 people and at least 2/3 the population of the largest place within the urban area, also are central places.

Extended Place

As a result of the urbanized area (UA) and urban cluster (UC) delineations, an incorporated place or census designated place may be partially within and partially outside of a UA or UC. Any place that is split by a UA or UC is referred to as an extended place.

Documentation of the UA, UC, and extended place criteria is available from the Geographic Areas Branch, Geography Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233-7400; telephone 301-457-1099.

Appendix B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

	Page
Adopted Son/Daughter (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–18
Age	B–4
Average Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–20
Average Household Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–17
Brother/Sister (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–18
Carpooling (See Journey to Work)	B–28
Child (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–18
Children Ever Born (See Fertility)	B–11
Citizenship Status	B–5
Civilian Labor Force (See Employment Status)	B–9
Class of Worker (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)	B–26
Daughter-in-law (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–18
Disability Status	B–6
Earnings in 1999 (See Income in 1999)	B–23
Educational Attainment	B–6
Employment Disability (See Disability Status)	B–6
Employment Status	B–8
Ethnic Origin and Race	B–10
Family (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–19
Family Income in 1999 (See Income in 1999)	B–22
Family Size (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–20
Family Type (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–19
Fertility	B–11
Foreign Born (See Citizenship Status)	B–5
Foster Child (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–19
Full-Time, Year-Round Workers (See Work Status in 1999)	B–41
Gender (See Sex)	B–39
Going Outside the Home Disability (See Disability Status)	B–6
Grade in Which Enrolled	B–11
Grandchild (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–18
Grandparents as Caregivers	B–11
Group Quarters	B–12
Household (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–17
Household Income in 1999 (See Income in 1999)	B–22
Household Language (See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)	B–31
Household Size (See Household Type and Relationship) (Also a Housing Characteristic)	B–17
Household Type and Relationship	B–17
Householder (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–17
Housemate or Roommate (See Household Type and Relationship)	B–19
Income Deficit (See Poverty Status in 1999)	B–34
Income in 1999	B–20
Income Type in 1999 (See Income in 1999)	B–21
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker	B–25
Institutionalized Population (See Group Quarters)	B–12
Journey to Work	B–28
Labor Force (See Employment Status)	B–9
Language Spoken at Home and Relative Frequency of Other Language and English Usage	B–30
Marital Status	B–31

Means of Transportation to Work (See Journey to Work) B–28
Mental Disability (See Disability Status) B–6
Migration (See Residence 5 Years Ago) B–37
Native (See Citizenship Status) B–5
Military Dependency B–32
Nativity (See Place of Birth) B–32
Natural-Born Son/Daughter (See Household Type and Relationship) B–18
Noninstitutionalized Population (See Group Quarters) B–14
Nonrelatives (See Household Type and Relationship) B–19
Occupation (See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker) B–25
Other Relatives (See Household Type and Relationship) B–19
Own Child (See Household Type and Relationship) B–18
Parent/Parent-in-law (See Household Type and Relationship) B–18
Parents Place of Birth (See Place of Birth) B–32
Per Capita Income (See Income in 1999) B–23
Period of Military Service (See Veteran Status) B–39
Physical Disability (See Disability Status) B–6
Place of Birth B–32
Place of Work (See Journey to Work) B–28
Poverty Status in 1999 ..... B–33
Poverty Status of Households in 1999 (Also a Housing Characteristic) B–35
Presence of Children (See Household Type and Relationship) B–18
Private Vehicle Occupancy (See Journey to Work) B–29
Race (See Ethnic Origin and Race) B–10
Reasons for Moving B–36
Relationship to Householder (See Household Type and Relationship) B–17
Relatives (See Household Type and Relationship) B–18
Reference Week B–36
Related Children (See Household Type and Relationship) B–18
Relative Frequency of Other Language and English Usage B–31
Residence 5 Years Ago B–37
Roomer, Boarder (See Household Type and Relationship) B–19
School Enrollment and Employment Status B–37
School Enrollment and Type of School B–37
Self-Care Disability (See Disability Status) B–6
Sensory Disability (See Disability Status) B–6
Sex B–39
Son-in-law (See Household Type and Relationship) B–18
Spouse (Husband/Wife) (See Household Type and Relationship) B–18
Stepson/Stepdaughter (See Household Type and Relationship) B–18
Subfamily (See Household Type and Relationship) B–20
Subsistence Activity (See Employment Status) B–9
Summary Statistics (See Derived Measures) B–61
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work (See Journey to Work) B–29
Travel Time to Work (See Journey to Work) B–30
Type of School (See School Enrollment and Type of School) B–37
Unemployed (See Employment Status) B–8
Unmarried-Partner/Unmarried-Partner Household (See Household Type and Relationship) B–19
Unrelated Individual (See Household Type and Relationship) B–19
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1999 (See Work Status in 1999) B–41
Veteran Status B–39
Vocational Training B–40
Weeks Worked in 1999 (See Work Status in 1999) B–40
Work Status in 1999 ..... B–40
Worker (See Employment Status; See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker; See Journey to Work; See Work Status in 1999; also see page B–49) B–9
Workers in Family in 1999 (See Work Status in 1999) B–40
Year of Entry B–42
Years of Military Service (See Veteran Status) B–39

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Air Conditioning B–44
Available Housing (See Vacancy Status) B–58
Average Household Size (See Household Size) B–48
Bathtub or Shower B–44
Battery Operated Radio B–45
Bedrooms B–45
Business on Property B–45
Condominium Fee B–45
Condominium Status B–46
Contract Rent B–46
Cooking Facilities B–47
Gross Rent B–47
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999 ..... B–48
Home Equity Loan (See Second or Junior Mortgage Payment or Home Equity Loan) B–53
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status) B–58
Hot and Cold Piped Water (See Water Supply) B–60
Household Size (Also a Population Characteristic) B–48
Households by Number of Structures Occupied B–48
Housing Unit (See Living Quarters) B–43
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, Typhoon, and Flood B–48
Kitchen Facilities B–49
Living Quarters B–43
Mortgage Payment B–49
Mortgage Status B–50
Occupants Per Room B–50
Occupied Housing Unit (See Living Quarters) B–43
Owner-Occupied Housing Unit (See Tenure) B–55
Plumbing Facilities B–51
Population in Occupied Units B–51
Poverty Status of Households in 1999 (Also a Population Characteristic) B–51
Real Estate Taxes B–51
Refrigerator B–52
Rental Vacancy Rate (See Vacancy Status) B–59
Renter-Occupied Housing Unit (See Tenure) B–55
Rooms B–52
Second or Junior Mortgage or Home Equity Loan B–53
Selected Monthly Owner Costs B–53
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999 ..... B–54
Sewage Disposal B–54
Sink With Piped Water B–54
Source of Water B–55
Summary Statistics (See Derived Measures) B–61
Telephone Service Available B–55
Tenure B–55
Toilet Facilities B–56
Type of Material Used for Foundation B–56
Type of Material Used for Outside Walls B–56
Type of Material Used for Roof B–57
Type of Structure (See Units in Structure) B–57
Units in Structure B–57
Utilities B–58
Vacancy Status B–58
Vacant Housing Unit (See Living Quarters) B–43
Value B–59
Vehicles Available B–60
Water Supply B–60
Year Householder Moved Into Unit B–60
Year Structure Built B–61

DERIVED MEASURES

Aggregate (See Mean) B–62
Aggregates Subject to Rounding (See Mean) B–63
Average (See Mean) B–62
Interpolation B–62
Mean B–62
Median B–63
Percentage B–70
Quartile B–70
Rate B–70
Ratio B–70
Rounding for Selected Aggregates (See Mean) B–62
Special Rounding Rules for Aggregates (See Mean) B–62
Standard Distributions (See Median) B–63

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Contact list: To obtain additional information on these and other Census 2000 subjects, see the list of *Census 2000 Contacts* on the Internet at http://www.census.gov/contacts/www/c-census2000.html.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 4. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 2000. The age of the person usually was derived from their date of birth information. Their reported age was used only when date of birth information was unavailable.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of some of the sample questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Median age. Median age divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median age and one-half above the median. Median age is computed on the basis of a single year of age standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median age is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the data. The most general limitation for many decades has been the tendency of people to overreport ages or years of birth that end in zero or 5. This phenomenon is called "age heaping." In addition, the counts in the 1970 and 1980 censuses for people 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. So also were the counts of people 69 years old in 1970 and 79 years old in 1980. Improvements have been made since then in the questionnaire design and in the imputation procedures that have minimized these problems.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. One reason this happened was that respondents were not specifically instructed to provide their age as of April 1, 1990. Another reason was that data collection efforts continued well past the census date. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of people in most age groups were actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements were largelyoffsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age zero because people lost to age 1

probably were not fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990. Also, there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as zero years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than true age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in calendar year 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth.

These shortcomings were minimized in Census 2000 because age was usually calculated from exact date of birth and because respondents were specifically asked to provide their age as of April 1, 2000. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability. Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data were not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In 2000, each individual has both an age and an exact date of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, people of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see "Accuracy of the Data.")

CITIZENSHIP STATUS

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 11. On the Pacific Island Areas questionnaires, respondents were asked to select one of six categories: (1) born in the Area, (2) born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth, (3) born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents, (4) a U.S. citizen by naturalization, (5) not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident), and (6) not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident).

Persons born in American Samoa are U.S. nationals.

Citizen. This category includes respondents who indicated that they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or elsewhere of a U.S. parent or parents. People who indicated that they were U.S. citizens through naturalization are also citizens.

Not a citizen. This category includes respondents who indicated that they were not U.S. citizens, but who indicated that they were either temporary or permanent residents of the Island Area.

Native. The native population includes people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Island Areas (such as the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands). People who were born in a foreign country but have at least one U.S. parent also are included in this category. The native population includes anyone who was a U.S. citizen at birth.

Foreign born. The foreign-born population includes all people who were not U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born people are those who indicated they were either a U.S. citizen by naturalization or they were not a citizen of the United States, such as respondents who indicated that they were either temporary or permanent residents of a U.S. Island Area.

Census 2000 does not ask about immigration status. The population surveyed includes all people who indicated that the Pacific Island Areas was their usual place of residence on the census date. The foreign-born population includes: immigrants (legal permanent residents), temporary migrants (e.g., students), humanitarian migrants (e.g., refugees), and unauthorized migrants (people illegally residing in a Pacific Island Area).

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth. The places of birth shown in data products were chosen based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth. (See "Place of Birth.")

Comparability. The citizenship status questions for the 2000 decennial census and the 1990 decennial census are identical.

DISABILITY STATUS

The data on disability status were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 17 and 18. Item 17 was a two-part question that asked about the existence of the following long-lasting conditions: (a) blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment (sensory disability) and (b) a condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying (physical disability). Item 17 was asked of the population 5 years old and over.

Item 18 was a four-part question that asked if the individual had a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more that made it difficult to perform certain activities. The four activity categories were: (a) learning, remembering, or concentrating (mental disability); (b) dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home (self-care disability); (c) going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office (going outside the home disability); and (d) working at a job or business (employment disability). Categories 18a and 18b were asked of the population 5 years old and over; 18c and 18d were asked of the population 16 years old and over.

For data products that use the items individually, the following terms are used: sensory disability for 17a, physical disability for 17b, mental disability for 18a, self-care disability for 18b, going outside the home disability for 18c, and employment disability for 18d.

For data products that use a disability status indicator, individuals were classified as having a disability if any of the following three conditions were true: (1) they were 5 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to a sensory, physical, mental or self-care disability; (2) they were 16 years old and over and had a response of "yes" to going outside the home disability; or (3) they were 16 to 64 years old and had a response of "yes" to employment disability.

Comparability. The 1990 census data products did not include a general disability status indicator. Furthermore, a comparable indicator could not be constructed since the conceptual framework of the 1990 census was more limited. The questionnaire included only three types of disability in questions with four subparts. The questions asked about whether an individual had a condition that had lasted for 6 months or more and that (1) limited the kind or amount of work that he or she could do at a job, (2) prevented the individual from working at a job, (3) made it difficult to go outside the home alone (for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office), and (4) made it difficult to take care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home. The 1990 disability questions were asked of the population 15 years old and over.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment, which were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 8a, was asked of the population 25 years old and over. However, when educational attainment is cross-tabulated by other variables, the universe may change. (For example, when educational attainment is crossed by disability status, the data are tabulated for the civilian noninstitutionalized population 18 to 34 years old.) People are classified according to the highest degree or level of school completed.

The order in which degrees were listed on the questionnaire suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees. The question included instructions for people currently enrolled in school to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received. Respondents who did not report educational attainment or enrollment level were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, ethnic origin or race, occupation and sex, where possible, who resided in the same or a nearby area. Respondents who filled more than one box were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

The question included a response category that allowed respondents to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma. It allowed people who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.) and did not attend college, to be reported as "high school graduate(s)." The category "Associate degree" included people whose highest degree is an associate degree, which generally requires 2 years of college level work and is either in an occupational program that prepares them for a specific occupation, or an academic program primarily in the arts and sciences. The course work may or may not be transferable to a bachelor's degree. Master's degrees include the traditional MA and MS degrees and field-specific degrees, such as MSW, MEd, MBA, MLS, and MEng. Some examples of professional degrees include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Vocational and technical training, such as barber school training; business, trade, technical, and vocational schools; or other training for a specific trade, are specifically excluded.

High school graduate or higher. This category includes people whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, people who attended college but did not receive a degree, and people who received a college, university, or professional degree. People who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not high school graduates.

Not enrolled, not high school graduate. This category includes people of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates. These people may be referred to as "high school dropouts." However, there is no criterion regarding when they "dropped out" of school, so they may have never attended high school.

Comparability. Educational attainment questions on years of school completed were included in the censuses of Guam and American Samoa beginning in 1950. In 1940, a single question on years was asked. For the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the questions were first asked in 1970. In 1950, a single question on highest grade of school completed was asked. In the 1960 to 1980 censuses, a two-part question was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. The question asked (1) the highest grade of school attended and (2) whether that grade was finished. For people who have not attended college, the response categories in the current educational attainment question should produce data that are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses. For people who attended college, there is less comparability between years of school completed and highest degree.

Beginning in 1990, the response categories for people who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the 1990 census suggests that these terms were more distinct than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of people reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in the 2000 and 1990 censuses with data from the earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

Changes between 1990 and Census 2000 were slight. The two associate degree categories in 1990 were combined into one for Census 2000. "Some college, no degree" was split into two categories, "Some college credit, but less than 1 year," and "1 or more years of college, no degree." Prior to 1990, the college levels reported began with "Completed 1 year of college." Beginning in 1990, the first category was "Some college, no degree," which allowed people with less than 1 year of college to be given credit for college. Prior to 1990, they were included in "High school, 4 years." The two revised categories will accommodate comparisons with either data series and allow the tabulation of students who completed at least 1 year of college, as some data users wish. This will not change the total number who completed some college.

The category "12th grade, no diploma" was counted as high school completion or "Completed high school, 4 years" prior to 1990 and as "Less than high school graduate" in 1990 and 2000. In

the 1960 and subsequent censuses, people for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, people for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

In censuses prior to 1990, "median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. Using the current educational attainment question, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures that can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status (referred to as labor force status in previous censuses), were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 23 and 27, which were asked of the population 15 years old and over. The series of questions on employment status was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) people who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) people who did not work during the reference week, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding people on layoff); (3) people on temporary layoff who expected to be recalled to work within the next 6 months or who had been given a date to return to work, and who were available for work during the reference week; and (4) people who did not work during the reference week, who had looked for work during the reference week or the three previous weeks, and who were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in Census 2000 tabulations relate to people 16 years old and over. In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for people 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for people 14 and 15 years old.

Employed. All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" — those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" — those who did not work during the reference week, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations. Also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Civilian employed. This term is defined exactly the same as the term "employed" above.

Unemployed. All civilians 16 years old and over were classified as unemployed if they were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed were civilians 16 years old and over who: did not work at all during the reference week, were on temporary layoff from a job, had been informed that they would be recalled to work within the next 6 months or had been given a date to return to work, and were available to return to work during the reference week, except for temporary illness. Examples of job seeking activities were:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements

- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian labor force. Consists of people classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Labor force. All people classified in the civilian labor force (i.e., "employed" and "unemployed" people), plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in labor force. All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, individuals taking care of home or family, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off-season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people (all institutionalized people are placed in this category regardless of any work activities they may have done in the reference week), and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Subsistence activity. A person is engaged in subsistence activities if he or she mainly produces goods for his or her own or family's use and needs, such as growing/gathering food, fishing, cutting copra for home use, raising livestock, making handicrafts for home use, and other productive activities not primarily for commercial purposes. When subsistence activity categories are shown with the "Employed" and the "Not in labor force" categories of the employment status concept, they relate to activities engaged in during the census reference week. Persons who did subsistence activity only during the reference week are not classified as "employed," unless they were "with a job but not at work." (For more information, see "Employed.")

Worker. The terms "worker" and "work" appear in connection with several subjects: employment status, journey-to-work, class of worker, and work status in 1999. Their meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined by referring to the definition of the subject in which they appear. When used in the concepts "Workers in Family," "Workers in Family in 1999," and "Full-Time, Year-Round Workers," the term "worker" relates to the meaning of work defined for the "Work Status in 1999" subject.

Full-time, year-round workers. See "Work status in 1999."

Limitation of the data. The census may understate the number of employed people because people who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed people "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some people who were on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed people. The reference week for the employment data is not the same calendar week for all people. Since people can change their employment status from 1 week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see "Reference Week.")

Comparability. The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for Census 2000 are essentially the same as those used in the 1970 to 1990 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses. Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. People employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, people who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some establishment-based tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed people, but may include workers less than 16 years old. Census tabulations count people who had a job but were not at work among the employed, but these

people may be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, census employment tabulations include people on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work; whereas, establishment data report people at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude people who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and people losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. People working only a few hours during the week and people with a job, but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey, which is the official source of the monthly national unemployment rate. However, some differences may exist because of variations between the two data sources in enumeration and processing techniques.

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE

The data on ethnic origin or race were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 5. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to provide the answer). Ethnic origin refers to an individual's origin or descent, "roots," heritage, or place where the individual or his/her parents or ancestors were born. Respondents reported their ethnic group regardless of the number of generations removed from their place or origin. Responses to the ethnic origin or race question reflected the groups with which respondents identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the individual had with the particular group(s).

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau adheres to the October 30, 1997, Federal Register Notice entitled "Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity" issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). These standards govern the categorization of race in census data products. The OMB identified five minimum race categories (White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander). In addition to the five race groups, the OMB also states that respondents should be offered the option of selecting one or more races. This option was first introduced in Census 2000 for stateside data collection and tabulation, but has been used in the outlying areas since 1980.

Ethnic origin or race is different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home. A large number of people reported their ethnic origin or race by specifying a single ethnic group, but some reported two, three, or more ethnic groups. Responses were coded by a procedure that allowed for identification of the first two responses reported.

In tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories, such as "Chamorro and other group(s)," rather than in specific multiple ethnic groups, such as "Chamorro-Carolinian." A few responses consisting of two terms (for example, French Canadian) were considered as a single group and thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ethnicity. Responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were tabulated as a single entry (that is, "Polish" or "Italian"). American was accepted as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with state names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Chamorro-American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded.

Limitation of the Data. The Census Bureau cannot collect information on religion. Entries of religious groups were not coded separately, but were tabulated in the category "Ethnic group not specified."

Comparability. A question on ethnic origin or race was first asked as an open-ended item in the 1980 census. In Census 2000, much like in previous censuses, respondents were allowed to report more than two ethnic or race groups, but only the first two groups identified were coded. The Census 2000 ethnic origin and race data were imputed using information from other items (parental birthplace and language), other members of the housing unit, or other people in nearby housing units.

FERTILITY

Children ever born. The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 20a, which asked women 15 years old and over—regardless of their marital status—how many babies they have ever had. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in specified population groups and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For the purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended responses category "15 or more" is assigned a value of 15.

Comparability. The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 2000 as in 1990. Data presented for children ever born between 1990 and 2000 are comparable.

GRADE IN WHICH ENROLLED

The data on grade or level in which enrolled were derived from questionnaire Item 7b. People who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "Prekindergarten," "Kindergarten," "Grade 1 to Grade 4," "Grade 5 to Grade 8," "Grade 9 to Grade 12," "College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)" or "Graduate and professional school (for example: medical, dental, or law school)."

Comparability. Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on years attending school. In 1950, the grade was derived from highest grade completed. From 1960 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1950. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census and Census 2000, the data from these sources cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

In the 1990 census, people who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college," according to their response to the questionnaire item on highest level of school completed or highest degree received. Those who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, those enrolled who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. The enrolled who also reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Those who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school.

The Census 2000 question is the first to be asked only of the enrolled and does not serve to measure both year of enrollment and educational attainment. While the attainment item in 1990 served the needs for educational attainment data better than the question used in earlier censuses, it did not serve reporting of enrollment level well.

GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS

The data on grandparents as caregivers were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 21, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. Data were collected on whether a

grandchild lives in the household, whether the grandparent has responsibility for the basic needs of the grandchild, and the duration of that responsibility. Because of the very low number of people under 30 years old who are grandparents, data are only shown for people 30 years old and over.

Existence of a grandchild in the household. This was determined by a "Yes" answer to the question, "Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?"

Responsibility for basic needs. This question determines if the grandparent is financially responsible for food, shelter, clothing, day care, etc., for any or all grandchildren living in the household.

Duration of responsibility. The answer refers to the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time. Duration categories ranged from less than 6 months to 5 years or more.

Comparability. These questions are new to Census 2000. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 mandated that the decennial census collect data on this subject.

GROUP QUARTERS

The group quarters population includes all people not living in households. Two general categories of people in group quarters are recognized: (1) the institutionalized population and (2) the noninstitutionalized population.

Institutionalized population. Includes people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such people are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of people in the institution. Generally, the institutionalized population is restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of institution. The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions that specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions that had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in general hospital wards for people with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "other hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional institutions. Includes prisons, federal detention centers, military disciplinary barracks and jails, police lockups, halfway houses used for correctional purposes, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons. Where people convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "state." In census products this category includes federal detention centers. Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards) operated by departments of correction or similar agencies, or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal detention centers. Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include: detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien

Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and state and federal prisons.

Military disciplinary barracks and jails. Operated by military police and used to hold people awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local jails and other confinement facilities. Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold people beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours and police lockups operated by county and city police that hold people for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court. Also, includes work farms used to hold people awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but not by state governments).

Halfway houses. Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other types of correctional institutions. Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol or drug abuse.

Nursing homes. Comprises a heterogeneous group of places providing continuous nursing and other services to patients. The majority of patients are elderly, although people who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with nursing care.

Mental (psychiatric) hospitals. Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally trained staff.

Hospitals or wards for chronically ill. Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards; wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill; neurological wards; hospices and homes for chronically ill patients; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. In some census products, patients in hospitals or wards for the chronically ill are classified in three categories: (1) military hospitals or wards for chronically ill, (2) other hospitals or wards for chronically ill, and (3) hospices or homes for chronically ill.

Schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally retarded. Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally trained staff.

Schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped. Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for people with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims and to people with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy.

Hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse. Includes hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally trained staff.

Wards in general hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere. Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), and surgical wards of hospitals and wards for people with infectious diseases. If not shown separately, this category includes wards in military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.

Wards in military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere. (See above definition for "Wards in general hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere.")

Juvenile institutions. Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for abused, dependent, and neglected children. Includes orphanages and other institutions that provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children.

Residential treatment centers. Includes those institutions that primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training schools for juvenile delinquents. Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public training schools for juvenile delinquents. Usually operated by a state agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private training schools. Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention centers. Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Noninstitutionalized population. Includes people who live in group quarters other than institutions. Includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Group Homes. Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses not operated for correctional purposes; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the mentally ill. Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the mentally retarded. Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

Homes for the physically handicapped. Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. People with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. Homes that combine treatment of

the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill. Homes that combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded.

Homes or halfway houses for drug/alcohol abuse. Includes people with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to people suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be reentering the work force.

Other group homes. Includes people with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and maternity homes for unwed mothers. Most of these types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for people who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly. The maternity homes for unwed mothers provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their children. These homes may provide social services and postnatal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Religious group quarters. Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College quarters off campus. Includes university-owned off-campus housing, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students who do not have their families living with them. In census products, people in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

College dormitories. Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. College dormitory housing includes university-owned, on-campus and off-campus housing for unmarried residents.

Military quarters. Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and people being held in military disciplinary barracks were included as part of the institutionalized population.

Agriculture workers' dormitories. Includes people in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms." (A tree farm is an area of forest land managed to ensure continuous commercial production.)

Other workers' dormitories. Includes people in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals. Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members, excluding patients. If not shown separately, dormitories for nurses and interns in general and military hospitals are included in the category "Staff Residents of Institutions."

Job corps and vocational training facilities. Includes facilities that provide a full-time, year-round residential program offering a comprehensive array of training, education, and supportive services, including supervised dormitory housing, meals, and counseling for at-risk youth ages 16 through 24.

Emergency and transitional shelters (with sleeping facilities). Includes people without conventional housing who stayed overnight on March 27, 2000, in permanent and emergency housing, missions, Salvation Army shelters, transitional shelters, hotels and motels used to shelter people without conventional housing, and similar places known to have people without conventional housing staying overnight. Also included are shelters that operate on a first come, first-serve basis where people must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night OR where people know that they have a bed for a specified period of time (even if they leave the building every day). Shelters also include facilities that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches). If shown, this category also includes shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing.

Shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing. Includes shelters/group homes that provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles. In census products, this category is included with emergency and transitional housing.

Shelters for abused women (shelters against domestic violence or family crisis centers). Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In census products, this category is included with "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Soup kitchens. Includes soup kitchens, food lines, and programs distributing prepared breakfasts, lunches, or dinners on March 28, 2000. These programs may be organized as food service lines, bag or box lunches, or tables where people are seated, then served by program personnel. These programs may or may not have a place for clients to sit and eat the meal. In census products, this category is included with "other noninstitutional group quarters." This category excludes regularly scheduled mobile food vans.

Targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations. Includes geographically identifiable outdoor locations open to the elements where there is evidence that people who do not usually receive services at soup kitchens, shelters, and mobile food vans lived on March 29, 2000, without paying to stay there. Sites must have a specific location description that allowed a census enumeration team to physically locate the site; for example, "the Brooklyn Bridge at the corner of Bristol Drive" or "the 700 block of Taylor Street behind the old warehouse." Excludes pay-for-use campgrounds; drop-in centers; post offices; hospital emergency rooms; and commercial sites, including all-night theaters and all-night diners. In census products, this category is included with "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Crews of maritime vessels. Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Residential facilities providing "protective oversight." Includes facilities providing assistance to people with disabilities.

Staff residents of institutions. Includes staff residing in military and nonmilitary group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other nonhousehold living situations. Includes people with no usual home elsewhere enumerated at locations such as YMCAs, YWCAs, and hostels. People enumerated at those places that did not have a usual home elsewhere are included in this category.

Living quarters for victims of natural disasters. Includes living quarters for people temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Comparability. For Census 2000, the definition of the institutionalized population was consistent with the definition used in the 1990 census. As in 1990, the definition of "care" only includes people under organized medical or formally authorized, supervised care or custody. In Census 2000, the 1990 and 1980 rule of classifying ten or more unrelated people living together as living in noninstitutional group quarters was dropped. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated people.

Several changes have occurred in the tabulation of specific types of group quarters. In Census 2000, police lockups were included with local jails and other confinement facilities, and homes for unwed mothers were included in "Other group homes"; in 1990, these categories were shown separately. For the first time, Census 2000 tabulates separately the following types of group quarters: military hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, hospices or homes for the chronically ill, wards in military hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, wards in general hospitals with patients who have no usual home elsewhere, and job corps and vocational training facilities. For Census 2000, rooming and boarding houses were classified as housing units rather than group quarters as in 1990.

As in 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of people sharing the dormitory. In 1980, ten or more unrelated people had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on people in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

The phrase "institutionalized persons" in 1990 data products was changed to "institutionalized population" for Census 2000. In 1990, the Census Bureau used the phrase "other persons in group quarters" for people living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 2000, this group is referred to as the "noninstitutionalized population." The phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions in both 1990 and 2000.

In Census 2000, the category "emergency and transitional shelters" includes emergency shelters, transitional shelters, and shelters for children who are runaways, neglected, or without conventional housing. Those people tabulated at shelters for abused women, soup kitchens, regularly scheduled mobile food vans, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations were included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters." Each of these categories were enumerated from March 27-29, 2000, during Service-Based enumeration. (For more information on the "Service-Based Enumeration" operation, see "Collection and Processing Procedures.")

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all of the people who occupy a housing unit. (People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters.) A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied (or if vacant, intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other people in the building and that have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

Average household size. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders). In cases where household members are tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, household members are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual. Average household size is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Relationship to Householder

Householder. The data on relationship to householder were derived from the question, "How is this person related to Person 1," which was asked of Persons 2 and higher in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder (Person 1). In most cases, the householder is the person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder (i.e., Person 1).

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: family householders and nonfamily householders. A family householder is a householder living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all of the people in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse (husband/wife). A spouse (husband/wife) is a person married to and living with a householder. People in formal marriages, as well as people in common-law marriages, are included. The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households."

Child. A child is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-born son/daughter. Natural-born son/daughter includes a son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child.

Adopted son/daughter. Adopted son/daughter includes a son or daughter of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If a stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Stepson/stepdaughter. Stepson/stepdaughter includes a son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If a stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is then classified as an adopted child.

Own child. Own child is a never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter of the householder by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption.

In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families. In a subfamily, an "own child" is a child under 18 years old who is a natural-born child, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily. (Note: In the tabulation under "EMPLOYMENT STATUS" of own children under 6 years by employment status of parents, the number of "own children" includes any child under 6 years old in a family or a subfamily who is a son or daughter, by birth, marriage, or adoption, of a member of the householder's family, but not necessarily of the householder.)

Related children. Related children include the sons and daughters of the householder (including natural-born, adopted, or stepchildren) and all other people under 18 years old, regardless of marital status, in the household, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other relatives. Other relatives include any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild. A grandchild is a grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/sister. Brother/sister refers to the brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent. Parent refers to the father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Parent-in-law" category on the questionnaire.

Parent-in-law. A parent-in-law is the mother-in-law or father-in-law of the householder.

Son-in-law/daughter-in-law. A son-in-law/daughter-in-law, by definition, is a spouse of the child of the householder.

Other relatives. Other relatives include anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives. Nonrelatives include any household member not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, including foster children. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, boarder. A roomer or boarder is a person who lives in a room in the household of Person 1 (householder). Some sort of cash or noncash payment (e.g., chores) is usually made for their living accommodations.

Housemate or roommate. A housemate or roommate is a person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily to share expenses.

Unmarried partner. An unmarried partner is a person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Foster child. A foster child is a person who is under 18 years old placed by the local government in a household to receive parental care. They may be living in the household for just a brief period or for several years. Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder. If the foster child is also related to the householder, the child should be classified as that specific relative.

Other nonrelatives. Other nonrelatives includes individuals who are not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who are not described by the categories given above.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family includes a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or of one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the presence of a spouse. "Other family" is further broken out according to the sex of the householder.

Married-couple family. This category includes a family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other family:

Male householder, no wife present. This category includes a family with a male maintaining a household with no wife of the householder present.

Female householder, no husband present. This category includes a family with a female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.

Nonfamily household. This category includes a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Average family size. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where this measure is tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to that of the householder rather than to the race or Hispanic origin of each individual. Average family size is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple with or without own children under 18 years old who are never-married, or a single parent with one or more own never-married children under 18 years old. A subfamily does not maintain their own household, but lives in a household where the householder or householder's spouse is a relative. Subfamilies are defined during the processing of the data.

In some labor force tabulations, both one-parent families and one-parent subfamilies are included in the total number of children living with one parent, while both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies are included in the total number of children living with two parents.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder. An unmarried-partner household may also be a family household or a nonfamily household, depending on the presence or absence of another person in the household who is related to the householder. There may be only one unmarried-partner per household, and an unmarried partner may not be included in a married-couple household as the householder cannot have both a spouse and an unmarried partner.

Comparability. The 1990 relationship category, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" has been replaced by "Natural-born son/daughter" and "Adopted son/daughter." The following categories were added in Census 2000: "Parent-in-law" and "Son-in-law/daughter-in-law." The 1990 nonrelative category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" was replaced by two categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Foster child." In 2000, foster children had to be in the local government's foster care system to be so classified. In 1990, foster children were estimated to be those children in households who were not related to the householder and for whom there were no people 18 years old and over who may have been their parents. In 1990, stepchildren who were adopted by the householder were still classified as stepchildren. In 2000, stepchildren who were legally adopted by the householder were classified as adopted children. Some tables may show relationship to householder and be labeled "child." These tabulations include all marital status categories of natural-born, adopted, or stepchildren. Because of changes in editing procedures, same sex unmarried-partner households in 1990 should not compared with same sex unmarried-partner households in Census 2000.

INCOME IN 1999

The data on income in 1999 were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 33 and 34, which were asked of the population 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; remittance income; and all other income.

"Earnings" are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: capital gains, money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1999

The nine types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. **Wage or salary income.** Wage or salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1999. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

2. **Self-employment income.** Self-employment income includes both farm and nonfarm self-employment income. *Nonfarm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. *Farm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, 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 state and federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

3. **Interest, dividends, or net rental income.** Interest, dividends, or net rental income includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

4. **Social security income.** Social security income includes social security pensions and survivors benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

5. **Supplemental Security Income (SSI).** Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for Puerto Rico asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is probably not being interpreted by most respondents the same as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Puerto Rico could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

6. **Public assistance income.** Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

7. **Retirement income.** Retirement income includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the

U.S. military; (2) income from workers' compensation; disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This does not include social security income.

8. **Remittance income.** Includes money received from relatives who are (1) civilians living outside the household or (2) in the military outside the household; for example, allotments.
9. **All other income.** All other income includes unemployment compensation, Veterans' Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of households. This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income. Although the household income statistics cover calendar year 1999, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 2000). Thus, the income of the household does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household during all or part of calendar year 1999 if these individuals no longer resided in the household at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside in the household during 1999 but who were members of the household at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most households was the same during 1999 as at the time of enumeration.

Income of families. In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount. Although the family income statistics cover calendar year 1999, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 2000). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the family during all or part of calendar year 1999 if these individuals no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Similarly, income amounts reported by individuals who did not reside with the family during 1999 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1999 as at the time of enumeration.

Income of individuals. Income for individuals is obtained by summing the nine types of income for each person 15 years old and over. The characteristics of individuals are based on the time of enumeration (April 1, 2000), even though the amounts are for calendar year 1999.

Median income. The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The median income for individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income. Median income for households, families, and individuals is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Median income figures are calculated using linear interpolation if the width of the interval containing the estimate is $2,500 or less. If the width of the interval containing the estimate is greater than $2,500, Pareto interpolation is used. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate income. Aggregate income is the sum of all incomes for a particular universe. Aggregate income is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Mean income. Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the aggregate income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. (The aggregate used to calculate mean income is rounded. For more information, see "Aggregate income.")

For the various types of income, the means are based on households having those types of income. For households and families, the mean income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The mean income for individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income. Mean income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly 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 some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations. (For more information on means, see "Derived Measures.")

Earnings. Earnings are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Median earnings. The median divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median earnings and one-half above the median. Median earnings is restricted to individuals 16 years old and over and is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median earnings figures are calculated using linear interpolation if the width of the interval containing the estimate is $2,500 or less. If the width of the interval containing the estimate is greater than $2,500, Pareto interpolation is used. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate earnings. Aggregate earnings are the sum of wage/salary and net self-employment income for a particular universe of people 16 years old and over. Aggregate earnings are subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Mean earnings. Mean earnings is calculated by dividing aggregate earnings by the population 16 years old and over with earnings. (The aggregate used to calculate mean earnings is rounded. For more information, see "Aggregate earnings.") Mean earnings is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, see "Derived Measures.")

Per capita income. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group. (The aggregate used to calculate per capita income is rounded. For more information, see "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.") Per capita income is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, see "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the data. Since answers to income questions are frequently based on memory and not on records, many people tended to forget minor or sporadic sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as public assistance, interest, dividends, and net rental income.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if people reported they were self employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the types of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker

questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see "Accuracy of the Data.")

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (for example, less than $2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1999 income. 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 households and families who reported no income probably had some money income that was not reported in the census.

Comparability. The income data collected in the 2000 census are almost identical to the 1990 data. The only exception is the "public assistance" question. In 1990, this question asked respondents to report (1) Supplementary Security Income (SSI) payments made by federal or state welfare agencies to low income persons who were aged (65 years old and over), blind, or disabled; (2) Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC), and (3) general assistance. In 2000, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) question was asked separately from the general assistance question. All references to AFDC were dropped due to changes in the welfare programs during the 1990s. In 2000, each person 15 years old or over was asked to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social security or railroad retirement income
- Supplemental Security Income (SSI)
- Public assistance income
- Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions
- Remittance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In all three censuses, all people with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980, 1990, and 2000, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether householders or other people) were assigned the reported income of people with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Chapter 8, Accuracy of the Data.)

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the three census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than $100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; $5 was added to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999. In both the 1990 and 2000 censuses, income amounts less than $999,999 were entered in dollars. Amounts of $999,999 or more were treated as $999,999 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary or net self-employment, the person was considered unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 29, 30, and 31, respectively, which were asked of the population 15 years old and over. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work a person does on the job.

For employed people, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For unemployed people, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for Census 2000 as described below.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. All cases were coded by clerical staff, who converted the written questionnaire responses to codes by comparing these responses to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry codes, the coders also referred to an Employer Name List. This list, prepared from the American Business Index (ABI), contained the names of business establishments and their North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system used during Census 2000 was developed for the census and consists of 265 categories for employed people, classified into 14 major industry groups. From 1940 through 1990, the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*. The Census 2000 classification was developed from the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. NAICS is an industry description system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged.

The NAICS differs from most industry classifications because it is a supply-based, or production-oriented economic concept. Census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification system, while defined in NAICS terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories.

NAICS shows a more detailed hierarchical structure than that used for Census 2000. The expansion from 11 divisions in the SIC to 20 sectors in the NAICS provides groupings that are meaningful and useful for economic analysis. Various statistical programs that previously sampled or published at the SIC levels face problems with the coverage for 20 sectors instead of 11 divisions. These programs requested an alternative aggregation structure for production purposes which was approved and issued by the Office of Management and Budget on May 15, 2001, in the clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use by U.S. Statistical Agencies." Several census data products will use the alternative aggregation, while others, such as Summary File 3 and Summary File 4, will use more detail.

Occupation

The occupational classification system used during Census 2000 consists of 509 specific occupational categories for employed people arranged into 23 major occupational groups. This classification was developed based on the *Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 2000,* which includes a hierarchical structure showing 23 major occupational groups divided into 96 minor groups, 449 broad groups, and 821 detailed occupations. For Census 2000, tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and healthcare providers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and health care. However, the industry categories include people in other occupations. For example, people employed in agriculture

include truck drivers and bookkeepers; people employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and people employed in the health care industry include occupations such as security guard and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 31. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation, categorizing people according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private wage and salary workers. Private wage and salary workers include people who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for-profit employer or a private not-for-profit, tax-exempt, or charitable organization. Self-employed people whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "for-profit," "not-for-profit," and "own business incorporated."

Government workers. Government workers includes people who were employees of any federal, tribal, state, or local governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for federal (includes tribal), state, and local governments. Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "federal government," unlike the 1990 census when they were classified as "private not-for-profit."

Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers. Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers includes people who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, professional practice, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid family workers. Unpaid family workers includes people who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Self-employed in own incorporated business workers. In tabulations, this category is included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions, such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations, such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines, are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

In some cases, respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions that were not sufficiently specific for a precise classification or did not report on these items at all. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported, or vice versa.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe that required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes was blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items, such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all of the labor force and income data were blank, all of these economic items were assigned from one other person or one other household who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability. Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to

1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, and the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of noncomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary. The 1990 occupational classification system was essentially the same as the 1980 census. However, the industry classification had minor changes between 1980 and 1990 that reflected changes to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

In Census 2000, both the industry and occupation classifications had major revisions to reflect changes to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). The conversion of the census classifications in 2000 means that the 2000 classification systems are not comparable to the classifications used in the 1990 census and earlier.

Other factors that affected data comparability over the decades include the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years old to 16 years old); the wording of the industry and occupation questions on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases were handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "industry not reported" and "occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In Census 2000, as in 1980 and 1990, the "not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980, 1990, and Census 2000 data for individual categories include some numbers of people who would have been tabulated in a "not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Census Bureau, *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; U.S. Census Bureau, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of Their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements,* Technical Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Census Bureau, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems,* Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics.*

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers, which is also used for Census 2000. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., were classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than "Federal Government" as in 1970, 1980, and Census 2000. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from Census 2000 and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the "Employment Status" section. These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holdings. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers, and the self employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include people not in the labor force or people devoting all or most of their time to another

occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 24, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 23 that they worked for pay or profit at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The name of the general area of the place of work (island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country) was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or village). If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested.

Limitation of the data. The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week.

However, for the majority of people, the reference week for Census 2000 is the week ending with April 1, 2000. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in Census 2000 do not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual work week.

The place-of-work data are estimates of people 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including people in the armed forces). People who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that people who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The location where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the Census 2000 questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. People who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Comparability. The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in Census 2000 as the 1990 census. For Census 2000 and the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 25a, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 23 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode

of travel or type of conveyance that the worker usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week.

People who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. People who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "Car, truck, or private van/bus — drove alone" includes people who usually drove alone to work, as well as people who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination during the reference week. The category "Car, truck, or private van/bus — carpooled" includes workers who reported that two or more people usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who usually used a public van or bus, boat, or taxicab during the reference week. The category "Other means" includes workers who used a mode of travel that is not identified separately. The category "Other means" may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (for example, taxicab riders in a metropolitan area where there actually is no taxicab service). This result is largely due to people who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as people away from home on business in an area where taxicab service was available) and people who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of areas who walked to a location and took the boat most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 25b, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 23 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 25a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or private van/bus." (For more information, see "Reference Week.") Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week.

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of people who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category "Drove alone," includes people who usually drove alone to work as well as people who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more people usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Workers per car, truck, or private van/bus. This is obtained by dividing the number of people who reported using a car, truck, or private van/bus to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a 2-person carpool as one-half of a vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third of a vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles. Workers per car, truck, or private van/bus is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 26a, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 23 that they worked for pay or profit at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 25a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see "Reference Week.") Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week.

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 26b, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. This question was asked of people who indicated in question 23 that they worked for pay or profit at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 25a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work each day during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see "Reference Week.") Data were tabulated for workers 16 years old and over; that is, members of the armed forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week.

Aggregate travel time to work (minutes). Aggregate travel time to work (minutes) is calculated by adding together all the number of minutes each worker traveled to work (one way) for specified travel times and/or means of transportation. Aggregate travel time to work is zero if the aggregate is zero, is rounded to 4 minutes if the actual aggregate is 1 to 7 minutes, and is rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 minutes for all other values (if the aggregate is not already evenly divisible by 5). (For more information, see "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Mean travel time to work (minutes). Mean travel time to work is the average travel time in minutes that workers usually took to get from home to work (one way) during the reference week. This measure is obtained by dividing the total number of minutes taken to get from home to work by the number of workers 16 years old and over who did not work at home. The travel time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. Mean travel times of workers having specific characteristics also are computed. For example, the mean travel time of workers traveling 45 or more minutes is computed by dividing the aggregate travel time of workers whose travel time was 45 or more minutes by the number of workers whose travel time was 45 or more minutes. Mean travel time to work is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on means, see "Derived Measures.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF OTHER LANGUAGE AND ENGLISH USAGE

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 9a and 9b. Data were edited to include in tabulations only the population 5 years old and over. Questions 9a and 9b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. People who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded.

A respondent was asked to mark "Yes" in question 9a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home. For people who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 9a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 9b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household, or on the language of a person of the same ethnic origin and other demographic characteristics. People for whom a language other than English was entered in question 9b, and for whom question 9a was blank were assumed to speak that other language at home.

The responses to Question 9b (specific language spoken) was written-in on the questionnaire and later given a three-digit code using a detailed list of languages, which distinguished more than 380 languages or language groups, in a separate clerical coding operation. The same list was used for the 1980 and 1990 censuses. If the respondent listed more than one non–English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic.

For the Pacific Islands, several general categories of languages were used. Different specific languages were identified separately for Guam, American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Pacific Island languages include Carolinian, Chamorro, Chuukese, Hawaiian, Indonesian, Malay, Palau, Ponapean, Samoan, Tongan, Philippine languages (Tagalog, Bikol, Bisayan, Sebuano, Ilocano, Pampangan, and Pangasinan), other Micronesian languages, and other Polynesian languages.

Asian languages include Chinese, Japanese, Korean, languages of Southeast Asia, such as Vietnamese and Thai, Dravidian languages of India, such as Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu, and the Turkic languages

Other languages not shown separately include Indo-European languages of Europe, India (the Indic languages, such as Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Gujarati, and Punjabi), and the Middle East and other languages of the Americas, Africa, and the Middle East.

Household language. In households where one or more people (5 years old and over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, in-laws, other relatives, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, and other nonrelatives. Thus, a person who speaks only English may have a non-English household language assigned to him/her in tabulations of individuals by household language.

Relative frequency of other language and English usage. People who reported in 9a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report in item 9c the frequency with which they spoke the other language relative to English in one of the following categories: "more frequently than English," "both, equally often," "less frequently than English," or "does not speak English."

Comparability. The language questions were asked for the first time in the 1980 census. The language categories shown in the tabulations are slightly different from earlier censuses. In the U.S. census a question is asked on ability to speak English rather than frequency of use.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 6. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for the population 15 years old and over.

Each person was asked whether they were "Now married," "Widowed," "Divorced," "Separated," or "Never married." Couples who live together (for example, people in common-law marriages) were able to report the marital status they considered to be the most appropriate.

Never married. Never married includes all people who have never been married, including people whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever married. Ever married includes people married at the time of enumeration, along with those who are separated, widowed, or divorced.

Now married, except separated. Now married, except separated includes people whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood or divorce; or who are not currently separated. The category also may include people in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married people are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated. Separated includes people with legal separations, people living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and people who are permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord.

Widowed. This category includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced. This category includes people who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

Now married. All people whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes people defined above as "separated."

Spouse present. Married people whose wives or husbands were enumerated as members of the same household or the same group quarters facility, including those whose spouses may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse absent. Married people whose wives or husbands were not enumerated as members of the same household or the same group quarters facility.

Separated. Defined above.

Spouse absent, other. Married people whose wives or husbands were not enumerated as members of the same household, excluding separated. For example, this includes any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home, in an institution, or away in the armed forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. These differences also can occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting procedures. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

Comparability. Census 2000 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1990.

MILITARY DEPENDENCY

The data on military dependency were derived from the answers to questionnaire Item 15. The item was used to determine whether a person who was not on active duty in the armed forces at the time of enumeration was either (1) a dependent of either (a) an active-duty member of the armed forces, or (b) a retired member of the armed forces or of an active-duty or retired member of the full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve; or (2) not a military dependent. (For information on armed forces, see "Employment Status.")

Comparability This item was asked for the first time in 1990.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 10. Mother's place of birth and father's place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 14a and 14b. Each place of birth question asked to report the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country where they or their parents were born. People not reporting a place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were imputed the response of another person with similar characteristics. People born outside the area were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some people may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Nativity. Information on place of birth and citizenship status was used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. (See "Native" and "Foreign Born" under "Citizenship Status.")

Comparability. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1990 census.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1999

The poverty data were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 33 and 34, the same questions used to derive income data. (For more information, see "Income in 1999.") The Census Bureau uses the federal government's official poverty definition. The Social Security Administration (SSA) developed the original poverty definition in 1964, which federal interagency committees subsequently revised in 1969 and 1980. The Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) *Directive 14* prescribes this definition as the official poverty measure for federal agencies to use in their *statistical* work.

Derivation of the Current Poverty Measure

When the Social Security Administration (SSA) created the poverty definition in 1964, it focused on family food consumption. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) used its data about the nutritional needs of children and adults to construct food plans for families. Within each food plan, dollar amounts varied according to the total number of people in the family and the family's composition, such as the number of children within each family. The cheapest of these plans, the Economy Food Plan, was designed to address the dietary needs of families on an austere budget.

Since the USDA's 1955 Food Consumption Survey showed that families of three or more people across all income levels spent roughly one-third of their income on food, the SSA multiplied the cost of the Economy Food Plan by three to obtain dollar figures for the poverty thresholds. Since the Economy Food Plan budgets varied by family size and composition, so too did the poverty thresholds. For 2-person families, the thresholds were adjusted by slightly higher factors because those households had higher fixed costs. Thresholds for unrelated individuals were calculated as a fixed proportion of the corresponding thresholds for 2-person families.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country — they are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, *"Poverty in the United States: 1999,"* P-60-210.

How Poverty Status is Determined

The poverty status of families and unrelated individuals in 1999 was determined using 48 thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of family size (from 1 person to 9 or more people) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to 8 or more children present). Unrelated individuals and 2-person families were further differentiated by the age of the reference person (RP) (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

To determine a person's poverty status, one compares the person's total family income with the poverty threshold appropriate for that person's family size and composition (see table below). If the total income of that person's family is less than the threshold appropriate for that family, then the person is considered poor, together with every member of his or her family. If a person is not living with anyone related by birth, marriage, or adoption, then the person's own income is compared with his or her poverty threshold.

Weighted average thresholds. Even though the official poverty data are based on the 48 thresholds arranged by family size and number of children within the family, data users often want to get an idea of the "average" threshold for a given family size. The weighted average thresholds provide that summary. They are weighted averages because for any given family size, families with a certain number of children may be more or less common than families with a different number of children. In other words, among 3-person families, there are more families with two adults and one child than families with three adults. To get the weighted average threshold for families of a particular size, multiply each threshold by the number of families for whom that threshold applies; then add up those products, and divide by the total number of families who are of that family size.

For example, for 3-person families, 1999 weighted thresholds were calculated in the following way using information from the 2000 Current Population Survey:

Family type	Number of families		Threshold		
No children (three adults)	5,213	*	$13,032	=	$67,935,816
One child (two adults)	8,208	*	$13,410	=	$110,069,280
Two children (one adult)	2,656	*	$13,423	=	$35,651,488
Totals	16,077				$213,656,584

Source: Current Population Survey, March 2000.

Dividing $213,656,584 by 16,077 (the total number of 3-person families) yields $13,290, the weighted average threshold for 3-person families. Please note that the thresholds are weighted not just by the number of poor families, but by all families for which the thresholds apply: the thresholds are used to determine which families are *at* or *above* poverty, as well as below poverty.

Individuals for whom poverty status is determined. Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates. They are considered neither "poor" nor "nonpoor."

Specified poverty levels. For various reasons, the official poverty definition does not satisfy all the needs of data users. Therefore, some of the data reflect the number of people below different percentages of the poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the official thresholds by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was $21,286 ($17,029 x 1.25) in 1999 for family of four people.

Poverty Threshold in 1999, by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

(Dollars)

Size of family unit	Weighted average threshold	Related children under 18 years old								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual)	8501									
Under 65 years old	8667	8667								
65 years and over old and over	7990	7990								
Two people	10869									
Householder under 65 years old	11214	11156	11483							
Householder 65 years old and over	10075	10070	11440							
Three people	13290	13032	13410	13423						
Four people	17029	17184	17465	16895	16954					
Five people	20127	20723	21024	20380	19882	19578				
Six people	22727	23835	23930	23436	22964	22261	21845			
Seven people	25912	27425	27596	27006	26595	25828	24934	23953		
Eight people	28967	30673	30944	30387	29899	29206	28327	27412	27180	
Nine people or more	34417	36897	37076	36583	36169	35489	34554	33708	33499	32208

Income deficit. Income deficit represents 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 deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of the impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual.

However, please use caution when comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Aggregate income deficit. Aggregate income deficit refers only to those families or unrelated individuals who are classified as below the poverty level. It is defined as the group (e.g., type of family) sum total of differences between the appropriate threshold and total family income or total personal income. Aggregate income deficit is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Mean income deficit. Mean income deficit represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit for a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group. (The aggregate used to calculate mean income deficit is rounded. For more information, see "Aggregate income deficit.") As mentioned above, please use caution when comparing mean income deficits of families with different characteristics, as apparent differences may to some extent be a function of differences in family size. Mean income deficit is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on means, see "Derived Measures.")

Comparability. The poverty definition used in the 1980 census and later differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census:

1. Beginning with the 1980 census, the Office of Management and Budget eliminated any distinction between thresholds for "families with a female householder with no husband present" and all other families. The new thresholds — which apply to all families regardless of the householder's sex — were a weighted average of the old thresholds.

2. The Office of Management and Budget eliminated any differences between farm families and nonfarm families, and farm and nonfarm unrelated individuals. In the 1970 census, the farm thresholds were 85 percent of those for nonfarm families; whereas, in 1980 and later, the same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more people in 1970 to nine or more people in 1980 and later.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, *"Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980,"* P-60, No. 133.

With respect to poverty, the population covered in the 1970 census was almost the same as that covered in the 1980 census and later. The only difference was that in 1980 and after, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under age 14 were excluded. The limited poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all people in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for people since the 1960 census.

Household poverty data. Poverty status is not defined for households — only for families and unrelated individuals. Because some data users need poverty data at the household level, we have provided a few matrices that show tallies of households by the poverty status of the householder. In these matrices, the householder's poverty status is computed exactly the same way as described above. Therefore, to determine whether or not a "household" was in poverty, anyone who is not related to the householder is ignored.

Example #1: Household #1 has six members — a married couple, Alice and Albert, with their 10-year-old nephew, Aaron, and another married couple, Brian and Beatrice, with their 6-year-old son, Ben. Alice is the householder. Brian, Beatrice, and Ben are not related to Alice.

Household member	Relationship to Alice	Income
Alice	self (householder)	$5,000
Albert	spouse	$40,000
Aaron	related child	$0
Brian	unrelated individual	$0
Beatrice	unrelated individual	$5,000
Ben	unrelated individual	$0

The total income of Alice's family is $45,000, and their poverty threshold is $13,410, since there are three people in the family, with one member under age 18. Their income is greater than their threshold, so they are not classified as poor. Their ratio of income to poverty is 3.36 ($45,000 divided by $13,410). Alice's income-to-poverty ratio is also 3.36, because everyone in the same family has the same poverty status.

Even though Brian, Beatrice and Ben would be classified as poor if they lived in their own household, the household is not classified as poor because the householder, Alice, is not poor, as was shown in the computation above.

Example #2: Household #2 consists of four adults, Claude, Danielle, Emily, and Francis, who are unrelated to each other and are living as housemates. Claude, who is age 30, is the householder.

Household member	Relationship to Claude	Income
Claude	self (householder)	$4,500
Danielle	unrelated individual	$82,000
Emily	unrelated individual	$28,000
Francis	unrelated individual	$40,000

Because Claude is under age 65 and is not living with any family members, his poverty threshold is $8,667. Since his income, $4,500, is less than his threshold, he is considered poor. His ratio of income to poverty is 0.52 ($4,500 divided by $8,667).

Household #2 would be classified as poor because its householder, Claude, is poor, even though the other household members (who are not related to Claude) are not in poverty.

REASONS FOR MOVING

The data on reasons for moving were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 13. This question asked people who were born outside the area what was their main reason for moving to this area. There are nine categories to select from including the "Other" category for reasons not listed.

All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from the householder or other family members were imputed the reason of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information on reason for moving.

The 2000 census questions tabulations, and census data products about citizenship, year of entry, and reason for moving included no reference to immigration. All people who were born and resided outside the area before becoming residents had a reason for moving. Some of these people were U.S. citizens by birth (born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or another Island Area, or born abroad of American parents).

Comparability. This is the first time this question was asked; thus, no comparable data exists.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on employment status and commuting to work are related to a 1-week time period, known as the reference week. For each person, this week is the full calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. This calendar week is not the same for all people since the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period probably had no effect on the overall measurement of employment status.

RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO

The data on residence 5 years ago were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 16b, which was asked of the population 5 years old and over. This question asked to report the name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country of residence on April 1, 1995, for those people who reported in question 16a that they lived in a different house than their current residence. People living in the same area were also asked to report the name of the city, town, or village in which they lived 5 years earlier.

When no information on previous residence was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1995. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were imputed the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information on residence 5 years earlier.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all people 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by Census Day had returned to their 1995 residence. The category, "Different house" in the area includes people who lived in the same area 5 years earlier but lived in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on Census Day. These movers are then further subdivided according to whether or not they previously lived in the same municipality, county, or district, as their current residence. Selected countries are shown for people who lived outside the area in 1995; people living in countries not shown separately are included in the "Elsewhere" category.

The number of people who were living in a different house 5 years earlier is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some people in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1995 residence. Other people who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of people living in a different municipality, county, or district may be understated.

Comparability. Similar questions were asked for the 1990 census. In 1980, previous residence was not imputed for nonresponse. These people were shown in the category "Residence in 1975 not reported." In the 1970 census, the migration question did not ask for residence in a specific village or island within the area.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Tabulation of data on school enrollment, educational attainment, and employment status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculating the proportion of people 16 to 19 years old who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates ("dropouts") and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School."

Comparability. The tabulation of school enrollment by employment status is similar to that published in 1980 and 1990 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for armed forces; school enrollment, educational attainment, and employment status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire Items 7a and 7b. People were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 2000, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and

schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school or college. Respondents who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, sex, and ethnic origin whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and private school. Public and private school includes people who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." Schools supported and controlled primarily by a federal, state, or local government are defined as public. Those supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are private.

Comparability. School enrollment questions have been included in the decennial censuses of Guam and American Samoa since 1930; highest grade attended was first asked in 1950 and type of school was first asked in 1960. Questions on school enrollment were first asked in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in 1970. In 1930,the reference period was "since September 1, 1929," in 1940, the reference was to attendance "since March 1"; and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance since "February 1."

Enrollment in the 1930 census included attendance at a school or college of any kind; in the 1940 census, vocational school, extension school, or night school were included if the school was part of the "regular school system." In the 1950 census instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school and prekindergarten. There has been very little change in the definition since, except the additions of kindergarten in 1960 and prekindergarten in 1970. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion. In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instruction, which continued to exclude nursery school. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling that leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree."

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for people of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 censuses and 1970 through 2000 censuses; for people under 30 years old in 1950; and for people 5 to 34 years old in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to people 5 to 20 years old in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980 and later years. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older people attending colleges and universities. In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college; whereas, in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private." In 1990 and 2000, "public" and "private" were used. The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, state, or federal government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups were defined as private. In Census 2000 there was no separate instruction guide. The questionnaire reference book used by enumerators and telephone assistance staff contained these definitions for those who asked questions.

Data on school enrollment also were collected and published by other federal, state, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable to data from

population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units may also affect these comparisons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 3. Individuals were asked to mark either "male" or "female" to indicate their sex. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined from the person's given (i.e., first) name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see "Accuracy of the Data.")

Sex ratio. A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Comparability. A question on the sex of individuals has been included in every census. Census 2000 was the first time that first name was used for imputation of cases where sex was not reported.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from questionnaire Item 22, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over.

Veteran status. The data on veteran status were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 22a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 18 years old and over who, at the time of the enumeration, had served on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard in the past (even for a short time), but was not then on active duty, or who had served in the Merchant Marine during World War II. People who had served in the National Guard or Military Reserves were classified as veterans only if they had ever been called or ordered to active duty, not counting the 4 to 6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 18 years old and over were classified as nonveterans.

Period of military service. People who indicated in questionnaire Item 22a that they had served on active duty in the past (civilian veterans) or were on active duty at the time of enumeration were asked to indicate in Question 22b the period or periods in which they served. People who served in both wartime and peacetime periods are tabulated according to their wartime service.

The responses to the question about period of service were edited for consistency and reasonableness. The edit eliminated inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person; it also removed reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, it did not accept a response that indicated that the person had served in World War II and in the Vietnam era, but not in the Korean conflict).

Years of military service. People who indicated in questionnaire Item 22a that they had served on active duty in the past (civilian veterans) or were on active duty at the time of enumeration were asked whether they had spent at least 2 years in total on active duty. The question asked for accumulated service (i.e., total service), which is not necessarily the same as continuous service. The years of military service question provides necessary information to estimate the number of veterans that are eligible to receive specific benefits.

Limitation of the data. There may be a tendency for the following kinds of people to report erroneously that they had served on active duty in the armed forces: (a) people who served in the National Guard or Military Reserves, but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessors, the Department of War and the Department of the Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or

Public Health Service. There is also the possibility that people may have misreported years of service in questionnaire Item 22c because of rounding errors (for example, people with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may have mistakenly reported "2 years or more").

Comparability. Since census data on veterans are based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources, such as administrative records of the Department of Defense and/or the Department of Transportation. Census data also may differ from Department of Veterans Affairs' data on the benefits-eligible population, since criteria for determining eligibility for veterans' benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The questions and concepts for veterans' data for Census 2000 were essentially the same as those used for the 1990 census, with the following exceptions: (1) the period of military service categories were updated; (2) in an effort to reduce reporting error, the format of the years of military service question was changed from an open-ended one (how many years has...served?) to a closed-ended one (the respondent checked either of two boxes: less than 2 years/2 years or more); and (3) persons with service during World War II in the Women's Air Forces Service Pilots organization were first counted as veterans in Census 2000, a development that should not appreciably affect 1990-2000 comparability. Both the 2000 and 1990 veteran-status questions represented expanded versions of the corresponding question in the 1980 census, which asked only whether the person was a veteran or not. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons currently in the armed forces and for persons whose only military service was for training in the Reserves or National Guard.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The data on vocational training were derived from responses to questionnaire Item 8b. Vocational training is a school program designed to prepare a person for work in a specific occupational field. People were counted as having completed vocational training if they "completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work."

People who completed a program were asked to report whether the training was in the area in which they lived, "Yes, in this Area" (for example, Guam, if living in Guam; and American Samoa, if living in American Samoa) or outside the area; "Yes, not in this Area."

Comparability. The vocational training question was first asked in the census in 1970. Although the basic question has remained nearly the same, different additional questions were included in each census. In 1970, an additional question was asked about major field of vocational training. In 1980, an additional question asked about the specific type of school. In 1990 and 2000, the respondent was asked where geographically the course was taken ("in this area," "not in this area"). The question was in the U.S. census in 1970 only. In 1990, extensive enumerator instructions described the kinds of training to include and not to include, such as on-the-job training and college level courses. There were no separate instructions in 2000.

WORK STATUS IN 1999

The data on work status in 1999 were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 32a, which was asked of the population 15 years old and over. People 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1999." All other people 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1999." Some earnings tabulations showing work status in 1999 include 15 year olds; these people, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1999."

Weeks worked in 1999. The data on weeks worked in 1999 were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 32b, which was asked of people 15 years old and over who indicated in questionnaire Item 32a that they worked in 1999. The data were tabulated for people 16 years old and over and pertain to the number of weeks during 1999 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (or took paid vacation or paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks on active duty in the armed forces also are included as weeks worked.

Median weeks worked in 1999. Median weeks worked in 1999 divides the weeks worked distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median weeks worked and one-half above the median. Median weeks worked in 1999 is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median weeks worked is rounded to the nearest whole number. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

Usual hours worked per week in 1999. The data on usual hours worked in 1999 were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 32c. This question was asked of people 15 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1999 in Question 32a, and the data are tabulated for people 16 years old and over. The respondent was asked to report the number of hours usually worked during the weeks worked in 1999. If their hours varied considerably from week to week during 1999, the respondent was asked to report an approximate average of the hours worked each week. People 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week are classified as "Usually worked full time"; people who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours each week are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Median usual hours worked per week in 1999. Median usual hours worked per week in 1999 divides the usual hours worked distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median usual hours worked and one-half above the median. Median usual hours worked per week in 1999 is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median usual hours worked per week is rounded to the nearest whole hour. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate usual hours worked per week in 1999. The aggregate usual hours worked per week in 1999 is the number obtained by summing across the usual hours worked values of all people who worked in 1999. (Note that there is one usual hours value for each worker, so the number of items summed equals the number of workers.)

Mean usual hours worked per week in 1999. Mean usual hours worked per week is calculated by dividing the aggregate number of usual hours worked per week worked in 1999 by the total number of people who worked in 1999. Mean usual hours worked per week is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on means, see "Derived Measures.")

Full-time, year-round workers. Full-time, year-round workers consists of people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1999. The term "worker" in these concepts refers to people classified as "Worked in 1999" as defined above. The term "worked" in these concepts means "worked one or more weeks in 1999" as defined above under 'Weeks Worked in 1999."

Limitation of the data. It is probable that data on the number of people who worked in 1999 and on the number of weeks worked are understated since there was probably a tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also have been a tendency for people not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked, which would result in an underestimate of the number of people who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability. The data on weeks worked collected in Census 2000 are comparable with data from the 1960 to 1990 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Starting with the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identifies people with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicates those people for whom the question about number of weeks worked applies. In 1940 and 1950, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked. In 1970, people responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, people were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

Worker. The terms "worker" and "work" appear in connection with several subjects: employment status, journey-to-work, class of worker, and work status in 1999. Their meaning varies and,

therefore, should be determined by referring to the definition of the subject in which they appear. When used in the concepts "Workers in Family," "Workers in Family in 1999," and "Full-Time, Year-Round Workers," the term "worker" relates to the meaning of work defined for the "Work Status in 1999" subject.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire Item 12. All people born outside the Pacific Island Areas were asked for the year in which they came to live in the Pacific Island Areas, and if they entered more than once, to provide the year of their latest entry. This includes people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, and other Island Areas (such as the Virgin Islands); people born elsewhere of American parent(s); and the foreign born. (For more information, see "Place of Birth" and "Citizenship Status.")

Limitation of the data. The census question on year of entry was not comparable across enumerated areas (i.e., U.S. stateside, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Pacific Island Areas). Instead of the phrase "to stay," the U.S. stateside and Puerto Rico employed the phrase "to live" to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the area. Also, the Pacific Island Areas questionnaires instructed respondents to provide the latest year of entry if the person had entered the Pacific Island Areas more than once. These instructions were not included in the U.S. stateside or Puerto Rico questionnaires.

Comparability. The data on this question have been collected since 1990.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Contact list: To obtain additional information on these and other Census 2000 subjects, see the list of *Census 2000 Contacts* on the Internet at http://www.census.gov/contacts/www/c-census2000.html.

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are either housing units or group quarters. Living quarters are usually found in structures intended for residential use, but also may be found in structures intended for nonresidential use as well as in places such as tents, vans, and emergency and transitional shelters.

Housing unit. A housing unit may be a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or, if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and that have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory. Boats, recreational vehicles (RVs), vans, tents, and the like are housing units only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory. Also excluded from the housing inventory are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

In American Samoa, extended families make use of different types of living arrangements. The enumerators were provided with additional guidelines to help them determine whether the living quarters of the extended family consisted of only one housing unit with various structures, or various housing units. Under one type of living arrangement, the extended family occupied several structures (called *fales*) where the members of the extended family live. If the family members eat most of their meals together in one of these houses (*fales*), then all of the houses (*fales*) combined constitute one housing unit. However, if some or all of the family members eat their meals separately in their own structure (house, *fale*), those family members live in separate living quarters and each of the structures they occupy is considered to be a separate unit. (For more information, see the discussion under "Households by Number of Structures Occupied.")

Occupied housing unit. A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated people who share living quarters.

Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, people who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. If any of the occupants in rooming or boarding houses, congregate housing, or continuing care facilities live separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units. The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Vacant housing unit. A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by people who have a usual residence elsewhere are classified as

vacant. New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded from the housing inventory if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements. Also excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

Comparability. Since 1990, two changes have been made to the housing unit definition.

The first change eliminated the concept of "eating separately." The elimination of the eating criterion makes the housing unit definition more comparable to the United Nations' definition of a housing unit that stresses the entire concept of separateness rather than the specific "eating" element. Although the "eating separately" criterion was previously included in the definition of a housing unit, the data collected did not actually allow one to distinguish whether the occupants ate separately from any other people in the building. (Questions that asked households about their eating arrangements have not been included in the census since 1970.) Therefore, the current definition better reflects the information that is used in the determination of a housing unit.

The second change for Census 2000 eliminated the "number of nonrelatives" criterion; that is, "nine or more people unrelated to the householder" which converted housing units to group quarters. This change was prompted by the following considerations: (1) there were relatively few such conversions in 1990; (2) household relationship and housing data were lost by converting these housing units to group quarters; and (3) there was no empirical support for establishing a particular number of nonrelatives as a threshold for these conversions.

In 1960, 1970, and 1980, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and other similar places where 75 percent or more of the accommodations were occupied by permanent residents were counted as part of the housing inventory. We intended to classify these vacant units as housing units in the 1990 census. However, an evaluation of the data collection procedures prior to the 1990 census indicated that the concept of permanency was a difficult and confusing procedure for enumerators to apply correctly. Consequently, in the 1990 census, vacant rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places were not counted as housing units. In Census 2000, we continued the procedure adopted in 1990.

AIR CONDITIONING

The data on air conditioning were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 44, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Air conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers that are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation that air conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air conditioning for a group of apartments. A central system with individual room controls is a "central air-conditioning system." A "room unit" is an individual air conditioner that is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Comparability. Data on air conditioning were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. Year-round housing units were all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and migratory laborers were excluded. Since 1990, data have been shown for all housing units.

BATHTUB OR SHOWER

The data on bathtub or shower were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 41b, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A housing unit had a bathtub or shower only if the equipment was permanently connected to piped running water. Portable bathtubs were not included in the bathtub or shower category.

Comparability. In Guam, data on bathtub or shower were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data were shown separately as well as combined with data on water supply and flush toilet to identify the presence of complete plumbing facilities.

BATTERY OPERATED RADIO

The data on battery operated radios were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 46, which was asked at occupied housing units. Included as battery operated radios are car radios, transistors, and other battery operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation.

Comparability. Data on battery operated radios were collected for the first time in 1980. However, in 1990, data on radios included all types of radio sets, either electric or battery operated. Since 1990, only battery operated radios were considered.

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 40, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house, apartment, or mobile home were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment (or also a *fale* in American Samoa), is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability. In Guam, data for bedrooms were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1980 for the other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. Year-round housing units are all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and migratory laborers are excluded. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units. In the 1960 and 1980 censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if it also was used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. Since 1990, the definition counts rooms designed to be used as bedrooms. In 1970, no data were collected on bedrooms for any of the Pacific Island Areas. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 stateside test showed virtually no differences in the data obtained from the two versions of the definition except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed only a slightly lower proportion of units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 53, which was asked at occupied and vacant 1-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied, 1-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are not considered to have a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability. In Guam, data on business on property were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 61, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of individual condominium units by the condominium owners' association to cover

operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.). The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate taxes and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questionnaire Items 58 and 59. Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment even if paid by someone outside the household or if they remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first, second, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999" for condominium owners.

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, data on condominium fee have been collected since 1990. In American Samoa, the condominium fee question was collected for the first time in 2000.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 49, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership of some or all of the common areas as facilities, such as land, the roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, a swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses or units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home," "container," or "boat, RV, van, etc.," cannot be a condominium unit. (See discussion on "Units in Structure.")

Limitation of the data. Testing done in the United States prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated. The same situation may also be true for these Pacific Island Areas.

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, data on condominium status have been collected since 1990. In American Samoa, the condominium status question was collected for the first time in 2000.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 55, which was asked at occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, only that part of the rent estimated to be for the respondent's unit was included. Excluded was any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge also is paid by the renter to the owner, the condominium fee or carrying charge was included as rent.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers was to be reported. The respondent was to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, a church or welfare agency, or the government through subsidies or vouchers.

Median and quartile contract rent. The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median contract rent and one-half above the median. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. Median and quartile contract rent are computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent differences among various geographic areas. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate contract rent. Aggregate contract rent is calculated by adding all of the contract rents for occupied housing units in an area. Aggregate contract rent is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see "Rounding" or "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the data. In previous censuses, including 1980 and 1990, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates.

Comparability. In Guam, data on contract rent were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas.

In Census 2000, respondents wrote in the contract rent amount. In previous decennial censuses, respondents marked the appropriate contract rent box shown as ranges on the questionnaire.

COOKING FACILITIES

The data on cooking facilities were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 42a and 42b, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Main cooking facilities are the ones that are used most for preparation of meals. They can be located either inside or outside the building. Cooking facilities are classified as (1) electric stove; (2) kerosene stove; (3) gas stove; (4) microwave oven and nonportable burners; (5) microwave oven only; (6) other, depending upon the type of stove used for cooking. The category "Other" includes a hotplate, fireplace, or any other type of cooking facility not listed separately. "No cooking facilities" includes those units with no cooking facilities available either inside or outside the building.

Comparability. In Guam, data on cooking facilities were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data for cooking facilities were shown for year-round and occupied housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

GROSS RENT

The data on gross rent were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 54a-d and 55. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials that result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. Rental units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

Median gross rent. Median gross rent divides the gross rent distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent and one-half above the median. Median gross rent is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median gross rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate gross rent. Aggregate gross rent is calculated by adding together all the gross rents for all occupied housing units in an area. Aggregate gross rent is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see "Rounding" or "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability. In Guam, data on gross rent were collected for the first time in 1960. Only contract rent was collected for all Pacific Island Areas in 1970. Data on gross rent have been collected since 1980 for all Pacific Island Areas.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1999 divided by 12). The ratio is computed separately for each unit and is rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1999 comprise the category "Not computed."

Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999. This measure divides the gross rent as a percentage of household income distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent as a percentage of household income and one-half above the median. Median gross rent as a percentage of household income is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median selected gross rent as a percentage of household income is rounded to the nearest whole tenth. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

This item is based on the count of people in occupied housing units. All people occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth. For data products based on population data, "household size" is the number of people in households.

Average household size of occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in occupied housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Average household size of owner-occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the number of owner-occupied housing units.

Average household size of renter-occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the number of renter-occupied housing units.

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF STRUCTURES OCCUPIED

The data on households by number of structures occupied were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 36, categories 4 and 5, which were only asked at both occupied and vacant housing units in American Samoa. This item is included to identify the traditional Samoan extended family living arrangement where household members may occupy more than one structure (sometimes referred to as *fales).* The category "Two houses" includes those living quarters consisting of 2 structures, both of which are occupied by only one household. The category "Three or more houses" includes those living quarters consisting of 3 or more structures all of which are occupied by only one household.

Comparability. Data on number of structures occupied were collected for the first time in 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, TYPHOON, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 59, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard,

typhoon, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on. In American Samoa, the statistics refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance on the building only.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are reported even if they have not been paid or are paid by someone outside the household. When premiums are paid on other than an annual basis, the premiums are converted to an annual basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first, second, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999."

A separate questionnaire Item (56d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability. Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood and typhoon insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. In 1990, the question was modified to include flood insurance and in 2000 the question was further modified to include typhoon insurance. The question was asked at 1-family, owner-occupied houses; mobile homes; and condominiums. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

The data on kitchen facilities were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 42a, 42b, 42c, and 42d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when cooking facilities (electric, kerosene, or gas stove, microwave oven and nonportable burners, or cookstove), refrigerator, and a sink with piped water are located in the same building as the unit being enumerated. They need not be in the same room. Lacking complete kitchen facilities includes those conditions when all three specified kitchen facilities are present, but the equipment is located in a different building, unless the building is a *fale* that together with other *fales* constitute one housing unit (as in American Samoa); some but not all of the facilities are present; or none of the three specified kitchen facilities are present in the same building as the living quarters being enumerated. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment, such as a hot plate or camping stove, should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability. The data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units. In 2000, the category "Yes, gas" and "Yes, electric" for refrigerator was merged into one response of "Yes." Therefore, there is no type of distinction in the type of refrigerator in 2000.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 56b, which was asked at owner-occupied housing units. Questionnaire Item 56b provides the regular monthly amounts required to be paid to the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments; real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance payments; and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied, 1-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, and houses in multiunit buildings. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or other junior mortgages, from a single question. Beginning in 1990, two questions were asked; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second mortgages, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages. (For more information, see "Second or Junior Mortgage or Home Equity Loan.")

In American Samoa, information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1990.

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 56a and 57a, which were asked at owner-occupied housing units. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust; trust deeds; contracts to purchase; land contracts; second, third, etc., mortgages; and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, information on mortgage status was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, and houses in multiunit buildings. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units. In addition, the mortgage status question distinguished between the presence of a second mortgage and a home equity loan.

In American Samoa, information on mortgage status was collected for the first time in 1990.

OCCUPANTS PER ROOM

"Occupants per room" is obtained by dividing the number of people in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures show the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of people per room. Occupants per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth.

Mean occupants per room. This is computed by dividing occupants in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization or crowding. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under utilization. Mean occupants per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on means, see "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 41a, 41b, and 41c, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Guam only, a unit has complete plumbing facilities when piped water (either hot or cold), a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower are located in the unit being enumerated. Lacking complete plumbing facilities includes those conditions when all three facilities are present but the equipment is located outside the unit, or when some but not all of the facilities is present, or none of the facilities is present. In the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa, a unit has complete plumbing facilities when the same three facilities are present but they may be either in the unit being enumerated or inside the building in which the unit is located.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on plumbing facilities were tabulated for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for the other Pacific Island Areas. In 1970 and 1980, the data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1980, plumbing was considered to be complete if all three facilities were located in the same building as the unit being enumerated, for all areas. Since 1990, these facilities must be located in the unit being enumerated for Guam only and data are shown for all housing units.

POPULATION IN OCCUPIED UNITS

The data shown for population in occupied units is the total population minus any people living in group quarters. All people occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth. (For more information, see "Living Quarters.")

Average household size of occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in occupied housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Average household size of owner-occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the number of owner-occupied housing units.

Average household size of renter-occupied unit. A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the number of renter-occupied housing units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1999

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions.

Since poverty is defined at the family level and not the household level, the poverty status of the household is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total 1999 income of the householder's family is below the appropriate poverty threshold. (For nonfamily householders, their own income is compared with the appropriate threshold.) The income of people living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the family size in determining the appropriate threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and, for 1- and 2-person families, age of the householder.

Poverty thresholds for the United States are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust thresholds for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living. The thresholds used for Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa are the same as those used for the United States. (For more information, see "Poverty Status in 1999" and "Income in 1999" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 58, which was asked at owner-occupied housing units. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1999 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include state, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are not paid on a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first, second, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999." A separate question (56c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, information on real estate taxes was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes condominiums, houses with a business for medical office on the property, and houses in multiunit buildings. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units.

In American Samoa, information on real estate taxes was collected for the first time in 2000.

REFRIGERATOR

The data on refrigerators were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 42c, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The refrigerator may be located in the housing unit or in a kitchen elsewhere in the building where the house is located. The category "No" refrigerator consists of units utilizing any type of cooling system other than an electric or gas refrigerator, or units that do not have a refrigerator.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on refrigerators were collected for the first time in 1960 and since 1970 for the other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data were shown only for occupied housing units. Since 1990, the data are shown for all housing units and the question asking if the refrigerator was gas or electric was dropped from the questionnaire.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 39, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodgers' rooms. Excluded are kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

For households in American Samoa that occupy two or more structures, a vacant *fale* intended to be occupied by guests is considered to be a room of the Matai's *fale.* The Matai is the highest ranking person in the family.

Median rooms. This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate rooms. To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see "Derived Measures.")

Comparability. The data on rooms were collected for the first time in 1970. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT OR HOME EQUITY LOAN

The data on second mortgage or home equity loan payments were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 57a and 57b, which were asked at owner-occupied housing units. Question 57a asks whether a second mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question 57b asks for the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages (for example, second, third, etc.) are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage or a home equity loan did, a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage/home equity loan data were then made "No" in question 57a and blank in question 57b.

Comparability. The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Beginning in 1990, two questions were used: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

The 1990 census did not allow respondents to distinguish between a second mortgage or a home equity loan. In Census 2000, question 57a allows the respondent to choose multiple answers, thereby identifying the specific type of second mortgage. In 1990, the second or junior mortgage questions were asked at 1-family, owner-occupied housing units; mobile homes; and condominiums. In Census 2000, the question was asked at all owner-occupied housing units. In addition, the second mortgage payment question distinguished between the presence of a second mortgage or home equity loan.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 54a-d, 56b, 57b, 58, 59, and 61 at owner-occupied housing units. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums.

Specified owner-occupied housing units. In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied, one-family houses without a business or medical office on the property). Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median selected monthly owner costs. This measure divides the selected monthly owner costs distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median selected monthly owner costs and one-half above the median. Medians are shown separately for units

"with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Median selected monthly owner costs is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median selected monthly owner costs is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate selected monthly owner costs. Aggregate selected monthly owner costs is calculated by adding together all the selected monthly owner costs for all occupied housing units in an area. Aggregate selected monthly owner costs is subject to rounding, which means that all cells in a matrix are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information, see "Rounding" or "Aggregate" under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the components of selected monthly owners costs were collected for the first time in 1980. In American Samoa, it was collected for the first time in 1990. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, and houses in multiunit buildings. In Census 2000, the component questions were asked at all owner-occupied housing units and also shown for all owner-occupied housing units.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1999 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1999. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest hundredth percent. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1999 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income. This measure divides the selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income and one-half above the median. Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 48, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category "Other means" included housing units which dispose of sewage some other way.

Comparability. The data on sewage disposal were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SINK WITH PIPED WATER

The data on sink with piped water were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 42d, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A sink with piped water must be inside the building where the housing unit being enumerated is located for the unit to be classified as having a sink with piped water.

Comparability. The data on sink with piped water were collected for the first time in 1990.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 47, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. The source may be in the building, in some other place on the property, or elsewhere. A common source supplying water through underground piped to five or more units is classified as "A public system only." The water may be supplied by a municipal water system, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. A source of water may be "A public system and catchment" if there is running water which comes from a public system and a catchment is also used. If the water is supplied from a well on the property or a neighboring property serving 4 or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by "An individual well." Well water that is hand drawn, wind drawn, or engine drawn; piped or not piped; stored in tanks or used directly from the well is included. A source of water may be "A catchment, tanks, or drums only" if the only source of water is a catchment, tanks, or drums, in which rainwater is collected. The category "Some other source" includes water obtained privately from standpipes, springs, rivers, irrigation canals, creeks, or other sources not listed.

In American Samoa only, there may be village water systems. "A village water system only" is defined as running water supplied through underground pipes by a village water system or as water supplied by a well that is maintained by the village.

Comparability The data on source of water were collected for the first time in 1970. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units. In 2000, the category "A public standpipe or steel hydrant" was deleted as a response category from the questionnaire.

TELEPHONE SERVICE AVAILABLE

The data on telephones were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 43, which was asked at occupied housing units. A telephone must be in working order and service available in the house, apartment, or mobile home that allows the respondent both to make and receive calls. Households whose service has been discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons are not counted as having telephone service available.

Comparability. The data on telephones were collected for the first time in 1980. In Census 2000, the telephone question emphasizes the availability of service in the house, apartment, or mobile home. Data on telephone service are needed because an individual can own a telephone but have no service to make or receive calls. In 1980 and 1990, respondents were asked about the presence of a telephone in the housing unit.

TENURE

The data on tenure were obtained from answers questionnaire Item 35, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner occupied. A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is Person 1 on the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement, such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage.

Renter occupied. All occupied housing units that are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services, such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. A housing unit is "Rented for cash rent" if any money rent is paid or contracted for. The rent may be paid by someone who is not living in the unit such as a relative or friend living elsewhere, or it may be paid by a private company or organization, for example, a cannery or welfare agency.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on tenure were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item. For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or loan, or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research done in the United States after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage. In Census 2000, we continued with the same tenure categories used in the 1990 census.

TOILET FACILITIES

The data on toilet facilities were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 41c and 41d, which were asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A flush toilet is connected to piped water and empties into a main sewer, a septic tank, or a cesspool. If the unit did not have a flush toilet, the respondent was asked to identify their type of toilet facilities as "Outhouse or privy" or "Other or none."

Comparability. In Guam, the data on toilet facilities were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data were not shown separately but were combined with data on water supply and bathtub or shower to determine the presence of complete plumbing facilities.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR FOUNDATION

The data on type of material used for foundation of the building were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 52, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the foundation of the structure. The categories for types of materials used are: (1) "Concrete"; (2) "Wood pier or pilings"; or (3) "Other," for all types of construction materials which cannot be described by any other specific categories or if there is no foundation.

Comparability. The data on type of material used for foundation were collected for the first time in 1990.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR OUTSIDE WALLS

The data on type of material used for outside walls of the building were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 50, which was asked of both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the outside walls of the structure. The categories for types of materials used are: (1) "Poured concrete"; (2) "Concrete blocks" (the wall may be covered with plaster cement); (3) "Metal," including zinc, tin, steel, etc.; (4) "Wood," including woodboards, plywood, etc.; or (5) "Other," for all other types of construction materials which cannot be described by any of the specific categories.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on type of construction were collected for the first time in 1960. Materials used for outside walls have been collected since 1980 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units and the category "no walls" was dropped from the questionnaire.

TYPE OF MATERIAL USED FOR ROOF

The data on type of material used for the roof of the building were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 51, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units were classified according to the type of material used most in the construction of the roof of the structure. The categories for types of materials used are: (1) "Poured concrete"; (2) "Metal," including zinc, tin, steel, etc.; (3) "Wood," including woodboards, plywood, etc.; or (4) "Other," for all other types of construction materials which cannot be described by any of the specific categories.

Comparability. The data on type of material used for roofs were collected for the first time in 1980 and were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, these data are shown for all housing units and the category "thatch" was dropped from the questionnaire.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 36, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, a structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded. The statistics are presented for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-unit, detached. This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A 1-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-unit, attached. This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to nonresidential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or more units. These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile home. Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory. In 1990, the category was "mobile home or trailer."

Boat, RV, van, etc. This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on units in structure were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. Since 1990, data are shown for all housing units. In 1990, the category

"Boat" was replaced with "Other" and the categories "2 houses" and "3 or more houses" were added only in American Samoa to help identify traditional living arrangements. In 2000, the category "Other" was replaced with "Boat, RV, van, etc." and the category "A container" was added.

In American Samoa, the term "house" refers to conventional western style houses as well as *fales.* For cases where a household occupies more than one structure, answer categories were provided to reflect the number of houses/*fales*/structures comprising the living quarters. In American Samoa, the definition for "1-unit detached," "1-unit attached," "A container," and "Boat, RV, van, etc." are the same as for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. In addition, the following categories were included in American Samoa:

2 houses. This category includes those living quarters consisting of 2 structures both of which were occupied by only one household.

3 or more houses. This category includes those living quarters consisting of 3 or more structures all of which were occupied by only one household.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from answers to questionnaire Items 54a through 54d, which were asked of occupied housing units. Questions 54a through 54d asked for the average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). They are included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the data. Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared with utility company records.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on utility costs were collected for the first time in 1960 but were not collected in 1970. The data have been collected since 1980 for all Pacific Island Areas. In 1990, "average monthly costs for gas" is asked separately from "oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc." In 1980, "gas" was included in the "oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.," category. In 2000, "and sewer" was added to the "Water" utility category.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from the questionnaire, Item C. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by census enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For rent. These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For sale only. These are vacant units offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only." If units are offered either "for rent" or "for sale," they are included in the "for rent" classification.

Rented or sold, not occupied. If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons, for weekends, or other occasional use throughout the year. Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included in this category.

For migrant workers. These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other vacant. If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Available housing. Available housing units are vacant units that are "for sale only" or "for rent."

Available housing vacancy rate. The available housing vacancy rate is the proportion of the housing inventory that is available "for sale only" or "for rent." It is computed by dividing the number of available units by the sum of occupied units and the number of available units, and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Homeowner vacancy rate. The homeowner vacancy rate is the proportion of the homeowner housing inventory that is vacant "for sale." It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units and vacant units that are "for sale only," and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Rental vacancy rate. The rental vacancy rate is the proportion of the rental inventory that is vacant "for rent." It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units "for rent" by the sum of renter-occupied units and vacant units that are "for rent," and then multiplying by 100. This measure is rounded to the nearest tenth.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on units in structure were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. Since 1990, the category, "For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use," was used. In earlier censuses, separate categories were used to collect data on these types of vacant units. Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. Beginning in 1990 and continuing into Census 2000, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 60, which was asked at owner-occupied housing units and units that were being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. In Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or apartment) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property. In American Samoa, value was the respondent's estimate of how much the housing unit only would sell for if it were for sale. Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, specified owner-occupied housing units, and specified vacant-for-sale housing units.

Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only 1-family houses without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office and housing units in multiunit buildings.

Median and quartile value. The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) and one-half above the median. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. Median and quartile value are computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median and quartile value calculations are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value differences among various geographic areas. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate value. To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $10,000" is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000,000 or more" is $1,250,000. Aggregate value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see "Derived Measures.")

Comparability. In Guam, the data on value were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island areas. In 1980, data on value of mobile homes were not collected. Since 1990, the question was asked of mobile homes.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 45, which was asked at occupied housing units. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of 1-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for 1 month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles per household (Mean vehicles available). This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the data. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability. The data on automobiles available were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 and Census 2000 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles-available tabulations. In 1990, the terminal category identified "7 or more"; this was changed to "6 or more" in Census 2000.

WATER SUPPLY

The data on water supply (also referred to as "piped water") were obtained from answers to questionnaire item 41a, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Piped water means a supply of water is available at a sink, wash basin, bathtub, or shower. Hot water need not be supplied continuously. Hot water supplied by an electric faucet attachment at the kitchen sink, an electric shower attachment, etc., is not considered to be hot piped water.

Piped water may be located within the unit itself, or it may be in the hallway, or in a room used by several units in the building. It may even be necessary to go outdoors to reach that part of the building in which the piped water is located.

Comparability. In Guam, the data on water supply were collected for the first time in 1960, and since 1970 for all other Pacific Island Areas. In 1980, the data were shown only for year-round housing units and were shown separately by type of energy used to heat the water, as well as combined with the data on bathtub or shower and flush toilet to determine the presence of complete plumbing facilities. In 1990, the data were shown for all housing units and tabulations similar to 1980 are presented. In 2000, the question relating to type of energy used for heating water was dropped.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 38, which was asked at occupied housing units. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to

another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved in, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Median year householder moved into unit. Median year householder moved into unit divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median year householder moved into unit and one-half above the median. Median year householder moved into unit is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median year householder moved into unit is rounded to the nearest whole number. (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

Comparability. The data on year householder moved into unit were collected for the first time in 1980. For 1990 and 2000, the response categories have been modified to accommodate moves during each 10-year period between 1980 and 1990, and between 1990 and 2000.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from answers to questionnaire Item 37, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. In the case of a *fale,* the construction was considered to be complete when the foundation, pillar posts, and roof were in place. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category 1999 or 2000 was used for tabulations. For mobile homes, houseboats, RVs, etc., the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median year structure built. Median year structure built divides the distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median year structure built and one-half above the median. Median year structure built is computed on the basis of a standard distribution (see the "Standard Distributions" section under "Derived Measures"). Median year structure built is rounded to the nearest whole number. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 2000. For example, if the median year structure built is 1967, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (2000 minus 1967). (For more information on medians, see "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the data. Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by people who have lived in the neighborhood a long time.

Comparability. The data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1970 census and were shown only for year-round housing units in 1970 and 1980. Since then, data are shown for all housing units and the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In the 1980 census, the number of units built before 1940 appeared to be underreported. In an effort to alleviate this problem, a "Don't know" category was added in 1990. Responses of "Don't know" were treated like blanks and the item was allocated from similar units by tenure and structure type. However, this led to an extremely high allocation rate for the item. In the United States, a 1996 test proved inconclusive in determining whether a "Don't know" category led to a more accurate count of older units, but the test showed the allocation rate for this item was greatly reduced by the elimination of the "Don't know" category. As a result, "Don't know" was deleted for Census 2000.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are shown as zero.

Aggregate

See "Mean."

Average

See "Mean."

Interpolation

Interpolation is frequently used to calculate medians or quartiles and to approximate standard errors from tables based on interval data. Different kinds of interpolation may be used to estimate the value of a function between two known values, depending on the form of the distribution. The most common distributional assumption is that the data are linear, resulting in linear interpolation. However, this assumption may not be valid for income data, particularly when the data are based on wide intervals. For these cases, a Pareto distribution is assumed and the median is estimated by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category. The Census Bureau estimates median income using the Pareto distribution within intervals when the intervals are wider than $2,500.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum (or aggregate) of a group of numerical items by the total number of items in that group. For example, mean household earnings is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all earnings reported by individuals with earnings living in households by the total number of households with earnings. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Aggregate. An aggregate is the sum of the values for each of the elements in the universe. For example, aggregate household income is the sum of the incomes of all households in a given geographic area. Means are derived by dividing the aggregate by the appropriate universe.

Rounding for selected aggregates. To protect the confidentiality of responses, the aggregates shown in matrices for the list of subjects below are rounded. This means that the aggregates for these subjects, except for travel time to work, are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. Unless special rounding rules apply (see below); $150 rounds up to $200; $149 rounds down to $100. Note that each cell in a matrix is rounded individually. This means that an aggregate value shown for the United States may not necessarily be the sum total of the aggregate values in the matrices for the states. This also means that the cells in the aggregate matrices may not add to the total and/or subtotal lines.

Special rounding rules for aggregates

- If the dollar value is between –$100 and +$100, then the dollar value is rounded to $0.
- If the dollar value is less than –$100, then the dollar value is rounded to the nearest –$100.

Aggregates Subject to Rounding

Contract Rent
Earnings in 1999 (Households)
Earnings in 1999 (Individuals)
Gross Rent*
Income Deficit in 1999 (Families)
Income Deficit in 1999 Per Family Member
Income Deficit in 1999 Per Unrelated Individual
Income in 1999 (Household/Family/Nonfamily Household)
Income in 1999 (Individuals)
Real Estate Taxes
Rent Asked
Selected Monthly Owner Costs* by Mortgage Status
Travel Time To Work**
Type of Income in 1999 (Households)
Value, Price Asked

* Gross Rent and Selected Monthly Owner Costs include other aggregates that also are subject to rounding. For example, Gross Rent includes aggregates of payments for "contract rent" and the "costs of utilities and fuels." Selected Monthly Owner Costs includes aggregates of payments for "mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property, and the costs of utilities and fuels."

** Aggregate travel time to work is zero if the aggregate is zero, is rounded to 4 minutes if the aggregate is 1 to 7 minutes, and is rounded to the nearest multiple of 5 minutes for all other values (if the aggregate is not already evenly divisible by 5).

Median

This measure represents the middle value (if n is odd) or the average of the two middle values (if n is even) in an ordered list of n data values. The median divides the total frequency distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. Each median is calculated using a standard distribution (see below). (For more information, see "Interpolation.")

For data products displayed in American FactFinder, medians that fall in the upper-most category of an open-ended distribution will be shown with a plus symbol (+) appended (e.g., "$2,000+" for contract rent), and medians that fall in the lowest category of an open-ended distribution will be shown with a minus symbol (-) appended (e.g., "$100- for contract rent"). For data products on CD-ROM and DVD, and data files that are downloaded by users (i.e., FTP files), plus and minus signs will not be appended. Contract rent, for example will be shown as $2001 if the median falls in the upper-most category ($2,000 or more) and $99 if the median falls in the lowest category (Less than $100). (The "Standard Distributions" section below shows the open-ended intervals for medians.)

Standard distributions. In order to provide consistency in the values within and among data products, standard distributions from which medians and quartiles are calculated are used for Census 2000. This is a new approach for Census 2000; in previous censuses medians were not necessarily based on a single, standard distribution. The Census 2000 standard distributions are listed below.

Standard Distribution for **Median Age:**
[116 data cells]

Under 1 year
1 year
2 years
3 years
4 years
5 years
.
.
.
112 years
113 years
114 years
115 years and over

Standard Distribution for **Median Contract Rent/Quartile Contract Rent/Rent Asked/Gross Rent:**
[22 data cells]

Less than $100
$100 to $149
$150 to $199
$200 to $249
$250 to $299
$300 to $349
$350 to $399
$400 to $449
$450 to $499
$500 to $549
$550 to $599
$600 to $649
$650 to $699
$700 to $749
$750 to $799
$800 to $899
$900 to $999
$1,000 to $1,249
$1,250 to $1,499
$1,500 to $1,749
$1,750 to $1,999
$2,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Earnings in 1999 and Median Income in 1999 (Individuals):**
[36 data cells]

$1 to $999 or loss
$1,000 to $2,499
$2,500 to $4,999
$5,000 to $7,499
$7,500 to $9,999
$10,000 to $12,499
$12,500 to $14,999
$15,000 to $17,499
$17,500 to $19,999
$20,000 to $22,499
$22,500 to $24,999
$25,000 to $27,499
$27,500 to $29,999
$30,000 to $32,499
$32,500 to $34,999
$35,000 to $37,499
$37,500 to $39,999
$40,000 to $42,499
$42,500 to $44,999
$45,000 to $47,499
$47,500 to $49,999
$50,000 to $52,499
$52,500 to $54,999
$55,000 to $57,499
$57,500 to $59,999
$60,000 to $62,499
$62,500 to $64,999
$65,000 to $67,499
$67,500 to $69,999
$70,000 to $72,499
$72,500 to $74,999
$75,000 to $79,999
$80,000 to $84,999
$85,000 to $89,999
$90,000 to $99,999
$100,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999:**
[9 data cells]

Less than 10.0 percent
10.0 to 14.9 percent
15.0 to 19.9 percent
20.0 to 24.9 percent
25.0 to 29.9 percent
30.0 to 34.9 percent
35.0 to 39.9 percent
40.0 to 49.9 percent
50.0 percent or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Income in 1999 (Household/Family/Nonfamily Household):**
[40 data cells]

Less than $1,000
$1,000 to $2,499
$2,500 to $4,999
$5,000 to $7,499
$7,500 to $9,999
$10,000 to $12,499
$12,500 to $14,999
$15,000 to $17,499
$17,500 to $19,999
$20,000 to $22,499
$22,500 to $24,999
$25,000 to $27,499
$27,500 to $29,999
$30,000 to $32,499
$32,500 to $34,999
$35,000 to $37,499
$37,500 to $39,999
$40,000 to $42,499
$42,500 to $44,999
$45,000 to $47,499
$47,500 to $49,999
$50,000 to $52,499
$52,500 to $54,999
$55,000 to $57,499
$57,500 to $59,999
$60,000 to $62,499
$62,500 to $64,999
$65,000 to $67,499
$67,500 to $69,999
$70,000 to $72,499
$72,500 to $74,999
$75,000 to $79,999
$80,000 to $84,999
$85,000 to $89,999
$90,000 to $99,999
$100,000 to $124,999
$125,000 to $149,999
$150,000 to $174,999
$175,000 to $199,999
$200,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Real Estate Taxes:**
[14 data cells]

Less than $200
$200 to $299
$300 to $399
$400 to $599
$600 to $799
$800 to $999
$1,000 to $1,499
$1,500 to $1,999
$2,000 to $2,999
$3,000 to $3,999
$4,000 to $4,999
$5,000 to $7,499
$7,500 to $9,999
$10,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Rooms:**
[9 data cells]

1 room
2 rooms
3 rooms
4 rooms
5 rooms
6 rooms
7 rooms
8 rooms
9 or more rooms

Standard Distribution for **Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs by Mortgage Status (With a Mortgage):**
[19 data cells]

Less than $100
$100 to $199
$200 to $299
$300 to $399
$400 to $499
$500 to $599
$600 to $699
$700 to $799
$800 to $899
$900 to $999
$1,000 to $1,249
$1,250 to $1,499
$1,500 to $1,749
$1,750 to $1,999
$2,000 to $2,499
$2,500 to $2,999
$3,000 to $3,499
$3,500 to $3,999
$4,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs by Mortgage Status (Without a Mortgage):**
[14 data cells]
Less than $100
$100 to $149
$150 to $199
$200 to $249
$250 to $299
$300 to $349
$350 to $399
$400 to $499
$500 to $599
$600 to $699
$700 to $799
$800 to $899
$900 to $999
$1,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1999 by Mortgage Status:**
[9 data cells]
Less than 10.0 percent
10.0 to 14.9 percent
15.0 to 19.9 percent
20.0 to 24.9 percent
25.0 to 29.9 percent
30.0 to 34.9 percent
35.0 to 39.9 percent
40.0 to 49.9 percent
50.0 percent or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Usual Hours Worked Per Week in 1999:**
[9 data cells]
Usually worked 50 to 99 hours per week
Usually worked 45 to 49 hours per week
Usually worked 41 to 44 hours per week
Usually worked 40 hours per week
Usually worked 35 to 39 hours per week
Usually worked 30 to 34 hours per week
Usually worked 25 to 29 hours per week
Usually worked 15 to 24 hours per week
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week

Standard Distribution for **Median Value/Quartile Value/Price Asked:**
[24 data cells]

Less than $10,000
$10,000 to $14,999
$15,000 to $19,999
$20,000 to $24,999
$25,000 to $29,999
$30,000 to $34,999
$35,000 to $39,999
$40,000 to $49,999
$50,000 to $59,999
$60,000 to $69,999
$70,000 to $79,999
$80,000 to $89,999
$90,000 to $99,999
$100,000 to $124,999
$125,000 to $149,999
$150,000 to $174,999
$175,000 to $199,999
$200,000 to $249,999
$250,000 to $299,999
$300,000 to $399,999
$400,000 to $499,999
$500,000 to $749,999
$750,000 to $999,999
$1,000,000 or more

Standard Distribution for **Median Weeks Worked in 1999:**
[6 data cells]

50 to 52 weeks worked in 1999
48 or 49 weeks worked in 1999
40 to 47 weeks worked in 1999
27 to 39 weeks worked in 1999
14 to 26 weeks worked in 1999
1 to 13 weeks worked in 1999

Standard Distribution for **Median Year Householder Moved Into Unit:**
[6 data cells]

Moved in 1999 to March 2000
Moved in 1995 to 1998
Moved in 1990 to 1994
Moved in 1980 to 1989
Moved in 1970 to 1979
Moved in 1969 or earlier

Standard Distribution for **Median Year Structure Built:**
[9 data cells]

Built 1999 to March 2000
Built 1995 to 1998
Built 1990 to 1994
Built 1980 to 1989
Built 1970 to 1979
Built 1960 to 1969
Built 1950 to 1959
Built 1940 to 1949
Built 1939 or earlier

Percentage

This measure is calculated by taking the number of items in a group possessing a characteristic of interest and dividing by the total number of items in that group, and then multiplying by 100.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) is defined as the upper limit of the lowest three quarters of cases in the distribution. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics, such as housing value and contract rent. The distribution used to compute quartiles is the same as that used to compute medians for that variable.

Rate

This is a measure of occurrences in a given period of time divided by the possible number of occurrences during that period. For example, the homeowner vacancy rate is calculated by dividing the number of vacant units "for sale only" by the sum of owner-occupied units and vacant units that are "for sale only," and then multiplying by 100. Rates are sometimes presented as percentages.

Ratio

This is a measure of the relative size of one number to a second number expressed as the quotient of the first number divided by the second. For example, the sex ratio is calculated by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females, and then multiplying by 100.

Appendix C.
Data Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS PAGE

	Page
Introduction	C–1
Headquarters and Field Office Staffing	C–2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	C–2
Data Collection Procedures	C–4
Processing Procedures	C–5
Glossary	C–5

INTRODUCTION

The Census Bureau conducted the Census 2000 operations in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and Guam (collectively referred to as the "Pacific Island Areas") in partnership with the government of each Pacific Island Area. This partnership ensured that Census 2000 data met federal legal requirements, as well as the specific needs of each area. The Census 2000 operations in the Pacific Island Areas were built around the following three strategies:

- **Strategy One: Build Partnerships at Every Stage of the Process.** The Census Bureau and the government of each Pacific Island Area developed and signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) that outlined mutual roles and responsibilities. In consultation with the government of each area, census questionnaire content was developed to meet the legislative and programmatic needs of each Pacific Island Area. A separate advertisement and promotion campaign was developed for each Pacific Island Area to build awareness of the census and boost participation.

  Census 2000 in the Pacific Island Areas was conducted using the list/enumerate procedure. This decision was based on recommendations from Pacific Island Area representatives and an analysis of the various data collection methodologies. Unlike the stateside list/enumerate procedures, the United States Post Office delivered Advance Census Reports, (ACRs) (D-13 AS, D-13 CNMI, and D-13 G) to residential addresses in the Pacific Island Areas. Respondents were instructed to complete the form and hold it for an enumerator to pick up.

- **Strategy Two: Keep it Simple.** Using the findings from our stateside census testing and research, the Census Bureau designed respondent-friendly questionnaires and forms that were simpler and easier for respondents to understand and answer and for the enumerators to administer.

  Questionnaires were available in English. Locally produced questionnaire guides were available in languages widely spoken in the Pacific Island Areas.

  Be Counted questionnaires were readily available to respondents in convenient locations identified through consultation with local partners.

- **Strategy Three: Use Technology.** The Census Bureau made greater use of the telephone as a data collection tool, in addition to its use in providing assistance to respondents with questions about Census 2000.

  The Census Bureau developed an Office Control System software package for the Pacific Island Areas. The system was designed to check-in questionnaires and address registers and locate any duplicates or missing questionnaires. The control system also was available at Headquarters to receive status reports.

HEADQUARTERS AND FIELD OFFICE STAFFING

Headquarters: The Decennial Management Division (DMD). The DMD provided overall guidance to the Pacific Island Areas regarding field office infrastructure based on staffing requirements for planned data collection and office operations. The DMD provided the Pacific Island Areas with a calendar of operations and monitored all census data collection operations with the help of the Census Advisor assigned to each Pacific Island Area. As in previous censuses, headquarters staff developed all field and office use forms, procedures, and training materials. Each of the Pacific Island Areas was consulted and informed about the development and content of these materials.

Regional Census Center (RCC). The Los Angeles RCC had responsibility for conducting the TIGER database updates and for working with the Pacific Island Areas on the participant statistical programs. The Los Angeles RCC also was responsible for producing maps (other than those used by enumerators) for the Pacific Island Areas.

Local Census Office (LCO). The Government of each Pacific Island Area established a LCO. The LCO for American Samoa was in Pago Pago. The LCO for CNMI was on Saipan and the LCO for Guam was in Tamuning. The Governor of each Pacific Island Area, through the terms of the MOA for each area, was responsible for selecting the Census Manager for the LCOs. The Census Manager was responsible for the overall coordination and administration of the LCO, including staffing, payroll, and census field and office operations. Other staff in the LCO included the Partnership/Media Specialist, the Assistant Manager for Field Operations (AMFO), the Geographic Specialist, the Field Operations Supervisor (FOS), the Assistant Manager for Office Operations (AMOO), crew leaders, and enumerators.

A Census Bureau employee was appointed to work with the Census Manager. This person, designated as the Census Advisor, worked in the LCOs with the local census staff and was responsible for ensuring procedures were followed during all office and field data collection activities.

National Processing Center (NPC), Jeffersonville, Indiana. Once the LCOs closed, the Pacific Island Areas address registers, maps, and questionnaires were shipped to the NPC in Jeffersonville, Indiana, for check-in, keying, the digitizing of map spots and map features and data capture.

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in Census 2000. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of people whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that people were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 2000).

Enumeration rules. Each person whose usual residence was in American Samoa, Guam, or the CNMI was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. As in previous censuses, people specifically excluded from the census were citizens of foreign countries temporarily traveling or visiting in the Pacific Island Areas who had not established a residence.

Residents of American Samoa, Guam, or the CNMI who were temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the Pacific Island Areas. Persons with a usual residence outside the Pacific Island Areas were not enumerated in Census 2000.

Residence rules. Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence – the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on Census Day.

People temporarily away from their usual residence on Census Day, such as on a vacation or business trip, were to be counted at their usual residence.

Armed forces personnel in the Pacific Island Areas. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces were counted at their usual residence (the place where they lived and slept most of the time) whether it was on or off the military installation. Family members of armed forces personnel were counted at their usual residence (for example, with the armed forces person or at another location).

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard vessel with a U.S. homeport were given the opportunity to report an onshore residence where they usually stayed when they were off the ship. Those who reported an onshore residence were counted there; those who did not were counted at their vessel's homeport.

Personnel on U.S. flag merchant vessels – American Samoa. Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in an American Samoa port or sailing from one American Samoa port to another American Samoa port were counted at their usual onshore residence if they reported one. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were assigned as follows:

- The American Samoa port if the vessel was docked there on Census Day.
- The port of departure if the ship was sailing from one American Samoa port to another American Samoa port.

The following crews of U.S. merchant ships were not counted in the American Samoa census:

- Those docked in a port other than in American Samoa.
- Those sailing from an American Samoa port to a non-American Samoa port.
- Those sailing from a non-American Samoa port to an American Samoa port.

Personnel on U.S. flag merchant vessels – CNMI. Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a CNMI port or sailing from one CNMI port to another CNMI port were counted at their usual onshore residence if they reported one. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were assigned as follows:

- The CNMI port if the vessel was docked there on Census Day.
- The port of departure if the ship was sailing from one CNMI port to another CNMI port.

The following crews of U.S. merchant ships were not counted in the CNMI census:

- Those docked in a port other than in CNMI.
- Those sailing from a CNMI port to a non-CNMI port.
- Those sailing from a non-CNMI port to a CNMI port.

Personnel on U.S. flag merchant vessels – Guam. Crews of U.S. flag merchant vessels docked in a Guam port or sailing from one Guam port to another Guam port were counted at their usual onshore residence if they reported one. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship and were assigned as follows:

- The Guam port if the vessel was docked there on Census Day.
- The port of departure if the ship was sailing from one Guam port to another Guam port.

The following crews of U.S. merchant ships were not counted in the Guam census:

- Those docked in a port other than in Guam.
- Those sailing from a Guam port to a non-Guam port.

- Those sailing from a non-Guam port to a Guam port.

People away at school. College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

People in institutions. People under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in local jails; juvenile institutions; nursing or convalescent homes for the aged or dependent; homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill; or in drug/alcohol recovery facilities were counted at these places.

People in general hospitals. People in general hospitals or wards (including Veterans' Affairs hospitals) on Census Day were counted at their usual residence. Newborn babies were counted at the residence where they would be living.

People in shelters. People staying on Census Day at emergency or transitional shelters with sleeping facilities for people without housing, such as for abused women or runaway or neglected youth, were counted at the shelter.

People with multiple residences. People who lived at more than one residence during the week, month, or year were counted at the place where they lived most of the time.

People away from their usual residence on Census Day. Temporary, migrant, or seasonal workers who did not report a usual U.S. residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day.

In some areas, natural disasters (hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, and so forth) displaced households from their usual place of residence. If these people reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

People away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Enumeration of housing units. Beginning in late March, enumerators visited and listed every housing unit and collected the ACR from the household if it was completed prior to the enumerator's visit. Otherwise, the enumerator conducted a personal interview to complete a simplified enumerator questionnaire (D-2(E) AS, G, CNMI) at each housing unit or recorded vacant housing information at vacant units. Enumerators also developed an address list for their assigned area and map spotted each living quarter's location on a map.

The ACR and the enumerator questionnaire contained all questions asked of every person at every housing unit. Each questionnaire contained both basic (stateside 100-percent equivalent) and detailed (stateside sample equivalent) population and housing questions. Only housing information was obtained from vacant housing units.

Clerical edit and coding. The enumerators conducted an initial check of the questionnaires for completeness and consistency. The census office staff performed additional edit checks. Failed edit cases that didn't have a telephone number or for whom the office attempt to telephone failed, were assigned for field follow-up.

The coding of all written entries, including relationship, ethnic origin and race, language, place of birth, migration, place of work, and industry and occupation was done at the Pacific Island Areas Local Census Offices (LCOs). Coded questionnaires were sent to the National Processing Center (NPC) in Jeffersonville, Indiana, for data capture.

Field follow-up. Follow-up enumerators visited each address in the Pacific Island Areas for which questionnaires were missing to obtain a completed questionnaire. They returned to the households that could not be reached by telephone to complete missing or incomplete items on

the questionnaires which failed clerical edit. Enumerators also visited housing units that were enumerated as vacant to verify that they were vacant on Census Day. If they were not vacant on Census Day, they collected the appropriate information for the housing unit. If a follow-up enumerator determined that the unit was vacant on Census Day, regardless of the present occupancy status, the enumerator obtained information about the unit from a neighbor or other knowledgeable source and filled out a questionnaire for that unit, completing specified items on the questionnaire for vacant units.

Collecting Data on Populations Living in Nontraditional Households

During a decennial census, the Census Bureau not only counts people living in houses and apartments, but also must count people who live in group quarters and other nontraditional housing units, as well as people with no usual residence. Group quarters include nursing homes, group homes, college dormitories, migrant and seasonal farm worker camps, and military barracks or installations.

Some of the methods that were used for these special populations are listed below:

- Group quarters enumeration identified the location of all group living quarters and made advance visits to each special place. (A special place is a place containing one or more group quarters where people live or stay other than the usual house or apartment.) Census staff listed all residents at group quarters in April 2000 and distributed questionnaire packets.
- The Census Bureau designed an operation for Census 2000 called Service-Based Enumeration (SBE) to improve the count of individuals who might not be included through standard enumeration methods. The SBE operation was conducted in selected service locations, such as shelters and soup kitchens, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.
- Another special operation counted highly transient individuals living at recreational vehicle campgrounds and parks, commercial or public campgrounds, marinas, and workers' quarters at fairs and carnivals.
- The Census Bureau worked with the Department of Defense and the U.S. Coast Guard to count individuals living on military installations, and with the U.S. Maritime Administration to identify maritime vessels for enumeration.

Be Counted Program

The Be Counted Questionnaires were available for people who believed they did not receive a questionnaire or were not included on a census form. Be Counted Questionnaires were placed at locations people frequent, such as post offices, community centers, and other convenient places.

The Pacific Island Areas Be Counted Questionnaires contained both the basic and detailed population and housing questions and were available in English.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The Pacific Island Areas questionnaires were processed in the Census Bureau's Jeffersonville, Indiana, processing office. The information supplied to the enumerator by the respondent was recorded by marking the answers in the appropriate boxes and, in some cases, entering a write-in response.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires passed through a check-in procedure upon their arrival at the processing office. The Pacific Island Areas questionnaires were keyed, and the resulting file was sent to the Census Bureau headquarters for editing and tabulating operations. The files were prepared at headquarters using the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPs).

GLOSSARY

100-Percent Data

Information based on population and housing questions collected from every inhabitant and housing unit in American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Address List Review

As part of the Memoranda of Agreement for American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the governor of each area designated a committee to review the Address Listing Pages and census maps once census enumeration was complete. The committee compared the local estimates for housing unit counts and the group quarters population with the census results shown on the local review map spotted maps and Address Listing Pages. Any problems were documented on a Local Government Review Listing Form and resolved before the LCOs closed.

Advance Notice Letter

This letter was part of the questionnaire mailing strategy. This strategy included a blanket mailing to all residential customers of an advance notice letter, followed by a blanket mailing of advance questionnaires.

American FactFinder (AFF)

An electronic system for access and dissemination of Census Bureau data. The system is available through the Internet and offers prepackaged data products and the ability to build custom products. The system serves as the vehicle for accessing and disseminating data from Census 2000. The system was formerly known as the Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS).

Be Counted Enumeration and Be Counted From

The Be Counted enumeration procedure targets areas that are traditionally undercounted. Unaddressed census questionnaires (Be Counted forms) are placed at selected sites where people who believe they were not counted can pick them up, complete them, and mail them to the Local Census Office. The sites are in targeted areas that local government and community groups, in conjunction with the Census Bureau, identify.

Census 2000 Publicity Office (C2PO)

An office at the Census Bureau which developed, implemented, and coordinated an integrated marketing program for Census 2000, including paid advertising, public relations, partnerships, and local outreach.

Confidentiality

The guarantee made by law (Title 13, United States Code) to individuals who provide census information regarding nondisclosure of that information to others.

Confidentiality Edit

The name for the Census 2000 disclosure avoidance procedure.

Data Access and Dissemination System (DADS)

The system is now known as the American FactFinder (AFF).

Decennial Census

The Census of Population and Housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (zero). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every 10 years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives. Title 13 of the U.S. Code sets out the basic laws under which the Census Bureau conducts the census.

Derived Measures

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are normally indicated as 0.

Disclosure Avoidance (DA)

Statistical methods used in the tabulation of data prior to releasing data products to ensure the confidentiality of responses.

Family

A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Field Follow-Up

Field follow-up (FU) in the Pacific Island Areas was an operation designed to collect missing questionnaires, follow-up on questionnaires that failed edit, and verify housing units classified as vacant. This operation was designed to improve data quality and coverage.

Geocoding

A code assigned to identify a geographic entity; to assign an address (such as a housing unit, business, industry, farm) to the full set of geographic code(s) applicable to the location of that address on the surface of Earth.

Group Quarters

A facility where people live that is not a typical household-type living arrangement. The Census Bureau classifies all individuals not living in housing units as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters: institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and noninstitutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks and military ships, maritime vessels, group homes, missions, and shelters).

Household

Household refers to all of the people who occupy a housing unit.

Housing Unit

A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as a separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and that have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Imputation

When information is missing or inconsistent, the Census Bureau uses a method called imputation to assign values. Imputation relies on the statistical principle of “homogeneity,” or the tendency of households within a small geographic area to be similar in most characteristics. For example, the value of “rented” is likely to be imputed for a housing unit not reporting on owner/renter status in a neighborhood with multiunits or apartments where other respondents reported “rented” on the census questionnaire. In past censuses, when the occupancy status or the number of residents was not known for a housing unit, this information was imputed.

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. Pareto interpolation is an alternative to linear interpolation. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500.

List/Enumerate

In the Pacific Island Areas, a method of data collection in which temporary field staff, called enumerators, list each residential address, spot the location of each on a census map, and pick up the completed ACR or interview the residents of the household during a single visit. This completes the census address list for these areas, provides the information needed to update the TIGER database, and provides a starting point for building a Master Address File for the Pacific Island Areas (see definitions below).

Master Address File (MAF)

A computer-based file of addresses. Information collected from Census 2000 will be used as the starting point for building a MAF for American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Metadata

Information about the content, quality, condition, and other characteristics of data.

Quality Assurance (QA)

Quality assurance represents a broad philosophy and specific procedures that are designed to build quality into the system, constantly improve the system, and integrate responsibility for quality with production.

Questionnaire Mailing Strategy

For Census 2000 in the Pacific Island Areas, the United States Post Office delivered an Advance Letter and Advance Census Reports (ACRs) to residential postal customers in the Pacific Island Areas. Respondents were instructed to complete the form and hold it for an enumerator to pick up.

Seasonal/Recreational/Occasional Use

A housing unit held for occupancy only during limited portions of the year, such as a beach cottage, or time-share condominium.

Separate Living Quarters

Those living quarters in which the occupants live separately from any other individual in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Service-Based Enumeration (SBE)

An operation designed to enumerate people at selected service locations that serve people without conventional housing. The SBE locations include shelters, soup kitchens, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.

Service Locations

Locations where clients are enumerated during the service-based enumeration operation, such as emergency or transitional shelters, soup kitchens, and targeted nonsheltered outdoor locations.

Simplified Enumerator Questionnaire (SEQ)

In the Pacific Island Areas, if a household did not complete their Advanced Census Report (ACR) or did not receive an ACR in the mail, enumerators were instructed to conduct an interview at the household using the “simplified enumerator questionnaire” designed for personal interview situations. This questionnaire also was used for transient, or T-night enumeration, and when conducting field follow-up in the Pacific Island Areas.

Soup Kitchens

Includes soup kitchens, food lines, and programs distributing prepared breakfasts, lunches, or dinners. These programs may be organized as food service lines, bag or box lunches, or tables where people are seated, then served by program personnel. These programs may or may not have a place for clients to sit and eat the meal. These are service locations.

Special Place

A place containing one or more group quarters where people live or stay other than the usual house or apartment. Examples are colleges and universities, nursing homes, hospitals, and prisons. Special places may have both group quarters and housing units associated with them.

Special Place Update

Special Place Update was a procedure used in the Pacific Island Areas to verify location information for living quarters at special places. The Crew Leader Assistant interviewed an official at each special place for the purpose of collecting address information for the special place and any associated group quarters and housing units, determining the type of special place/group quarters, and map spotting the special place and any housing units and/or group quarters associated with it.

State Data Center (SDC)

A state agency or university facility identified by the governor of each state or state equivalent to participate in the Census Bureau's cooperative network for the dissemination of census data. SDCs also provide demographic data to local agencies participating in the Census Bureau's statistical areas programs and assist the Census Bureau in the delineation and identification of statistical areas. For Census 2000 activities in American Samoa, CNMI, and Guam the State Data Center was the Department of Commerce.

Summary File (SF)

A series of census summary tabulations of population and housing data available for public use on CD-ROM and the Internet. In 1990, these files were available on computer tapes and, as a result, were known as summary tape files (STF).

Summary Table

A collection of one or more data elements that are classified into some logical structure either as dimensions or data points.

Tabulation Block

A physical block that does not have any legal or statistical boundaries passing through it; or each portion of a physical block after the Census Bureau recognizes any legal or statistical boundaries that pass through it.

Targeted Nonsheltered Outdoor Location

A geographically identifiable outdoor location open to the elements where there is evidence that people who do not usually receive services at shelters and soup kitchens might be living without paying to stay there. These sites must have a specific location description that allows a census enumeration team to physically locate the site and excludes pay-for-use campgrounds, drop-in centers, post offices, hospital emergency rooms, and commercial sites (including all-night theaters and all-night diners).

Title 13 (United States Code)

The law under which the Census Bureau operates and that guarantees the confidentiality of census information and establishes penalties for disclosing this information.

Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER)

A computer database that contains a digital representation of all census-required map features (streets, road, rivers, and so forth), the related attributes for each (street names, etc.), and the geographic identification codes for all entities used by the Census Bureau to tabulate data for the Pacific Island Areas. The TIGER database records the interrelationships among these features, attributes, and geographic codes and provides a resource for the production of maps and entity headers for data tabulations.

Transient Night (T-Night)/T-Night Enumeration (TNE)

A method of enumeration in which Census Bureau staff enumerate people at transient locations, such as campgrounds at race tracks, recreational vehicle campgrounds or parks, commercial or public campgrounds, fairs and carnivals, and marinas. Enumerators conduct a personal interview using a Simplified Enumerator Questionnaire. No vacant units are generated by this operation.

Type of Enumeration Area (TEA)

A classification identifying how the Census Bureau takes the decennial census of a geographic area. Examples of TEAs include (1) the area inside the "blue line" - this is the mailout/mailback and urban update/leave operations area, (2) address listing areas, (3) list/enumerate areas, and (4) remote areas of Alaska. American Samoa, Guam, and the CNMI were TEA(3) – list/enumerate areas.

Usual Home Elsewhere (UHE)

A housing unit that is temporarily occupied by a person(s) who has a usual home elsewhere.

Usual Residence

The place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time.

Whole Household Usual Home Elsewhere (WHUHE)

See Usual Home Elsewhere.

Appendix D. Questionnaire

Census 2000
Guam

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census

This is the official form for all the people at this address. It is quick and easy, and your answers are protected by law. Complete the Census and help your community get what it needs — today and in the future!

Start Here

Please use a black or blue pen. Do NOT mail this form, your completed form will be picked up by a census worker.

1 How many people were living or staying in this house, apartment, or mobile home on April 1, 2000?

Number of people

INCLUDE in this number:

- foster children, roomers, or housemates
- people staying here on April 1, 2000 who have no other permanent place to stay
- people living here most of the time while working, even if they have another place to live

DO NOT INCLUDE in this number:

- college students living away while attending college
- people in a correctional facility, nursing home, or mental hospital on April 1, 2000
- Armed Forces personnel living somewhere else
- people who live or stay at another place most of the time

Please turn the page and print the names of all the people living or staying here on April 1, 2000.

Please fill out your form promptly. A census worker will visit your home to pick up your completed questionnaire or assist you if you have questions.

The Census Bureau estimates that, for the average household, this form will take about 41 minutes to complete, including the time for reviewing the instructions and answers. Comments about the estimate should be directed to the Associate Director for Finance and Administration, Attn: Paperwork Reduction Project 0607-0860, Room 3104, Federal Building 3, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Respondents are not required to respond to any information collection unless it displays a valid approval number from the Office of Management and Budget.

Form **D-13 G**

OMB No. 0607-0860: Approval Expires 12/31/2000

(9-15-99)

List of Persons

Please be sure you answered question 1 on the front page before continuing.

2 Please print the names of all the people who you indicated in question 1 were living or staying here on April 1, 2000.

Example — Last Name

JOHNSON

First Name MI

ROBIN J

Start with the person, or one of the people living here who owns, is buying, or rents this house, apartment, or mobile home. If there is no such person, start with any adult living or staying here.

Person 1 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 2 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 3 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 4 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 5 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 6 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 7 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 8 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 9 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 10 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 11 — Last Name

First Name MI

Person 12 — Last Name

First Name MI

Next, answer questions about Person 1. If you didn't have room to list everyone who lives in this house or apartment, please tell this to the census worker when you are visited. The census worker will complete a census form for the additional people.

Form D-13 G

2

Person 1

Your answers are important! Every person in the Census counts.

1 What is this person's name? *Print the name of Person 1 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name MI

2 What is this person's telephone number? *We may contact this person if we don't understand an answer.*

Area Code + Number

– –

3 What is this person's sex? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

4 What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

5 What is this person's ethnic origin or race?

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, White, Black, Carolinian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Palauan, Tongan, and so on.)

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6 What is this person's marital status?

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

7 a. At any time since February 1, 2000, has this person attended regular school or college? *Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 → *Skip to 8a*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college

b. What grade or level was this person attending? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Pre-kindergarten
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ Grade 1 to grade 4
- ☐ Grade 5 to grade 8
- ☐ Grade 9 to grade 12
- ☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)
- ☐ Graduate or professional school *(for example: medical, dental, or law school)*

8 a. What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED? *Mark ☒ ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

- ☐ No schooling completed
- ☐ Pre-kindergarten to 4th grade
- ☐ 5th grade or 6th grade
- ☐ 7th grade or 8th grade
- ☐ 9th grade
- ☐ 10th grade
- ☐ 11th grade
- ☐ 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**
- ☐ **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE —** high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent *(for example: GED)*
- ☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year
- ☐ 1 or more years of college, no degree
- ☐ Associate degree *(for example: AA, AS)*
- ☐ Bachelor's degree *(for example: BA, AB, BS)*
- ☐ Master's degree *(for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)*
- ☐ Professional degree *(for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)*
- ☐ Doctorate degree *(for example: PhD, EdD)*

b. Has this person completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work? *Do not include academic college courses.*

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, in this Area
- ☐ Yes, not in this Area

9443

Form D-13 G

Person 1 (continued)

9 **a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 10*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, Carolinian, Tongan)

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c. Does this person speak this language at home more frequently than English?

- ☐ Yes, more frequently than English
- ☐ Both equally often
- ☐ No, less frequently than English
- ☐ Does not speak English

10 **Where was this person born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

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11 **Is this person a CITIZEN or NATIONAL of the United States?**

- ☐ Yes, born in this Area → *Skip to 14a*
- ☐ Yes, born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth
- ☐ Yes, born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents
- ☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident)
- ☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident)

12 **When did this person come to this Area to stay? If this person has entered the Area more than once, what is the latest year?** *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

13 **What was this person's main reason for moving to this Area?**

- ☐ Employment
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Subsistence activities
- ☐ Missionary activities
- ☐ Moved with spouse or parent
- ☐ To attend school
- ☐ Medical
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Other

14 **a. Where was this person's mother born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

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b. Where was this person's father born? *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

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15 **Is this person a dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the full-time military Reserves or National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.**

- ☐ Yes, dependent of an active-duty member of the Armed Forces
- ☐ Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active-duty or retired member of full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve
- ☐ No

16 **a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1995)?**

- ☐ Person is under 5 years old → *Skip to 35*
- ☐ Yes, this house → *Skip to 17*
- ☐ No, different house

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago?

Name of the island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country. *If outside this Area, print the answer below and skip to 17.*

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c. Name of city, town, or village

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17 **Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions:**

	Yes	No
a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?	☐	☐
b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?	☐	☐

Person 1 (continued)

18 **Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:**

	Yes	No
a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating?	☐	☐
b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?	☐	☐
c. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?	☐	☐
d. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Working at a job or business?	☐	☐

19 **Was this person under 15 years of age on April 1, 2000?**

☐ Yes → *Skip to 35*
☐ No

20 **a. If this person is female, how many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?** *Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.*

☐ None → *Skip to 21a*

☐ 1	☐ 6	☐ 11
☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 12
☐ 3	☐ 8	☐ 13
☐ 4	☐ 9	☐ 14
☐ 5	☐ 10	☐ 15 or more

b. What was the date of birth of the last child born to this person? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Month | Day | Year of birth

21 **a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?**

☐ Yes
☐ No → *Skip to 22a*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

☐ Yes
☐ No → *Skip to 22a*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.*

☐ Less than 6 months
☐ 6 to 11 months
☐ 1 or 2 years
☐ 3 or 4 years
☐ 5 years or more

22 **a. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard?** *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

☐ Yes, now on active duty
☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
☐ No, training for Reserves or National Guard only → *Skip to 23*
☐ No, never served in the military → *Skip to 23*

b. When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark ☒ a box for EACH period in which this person served.*

☐ April 1995 or later
☐ August 1990 to March 1995 (including Persian Gulf War)
☐ September 1980 to July 1990
☐ May 1975 to August 1980
☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
☐ February 1955 to July 1964
☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
☐ Some other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

☐ Less than 2 years
☐ 2 years or more

23 **LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for either pay or profit?** *Answer "Yes" even if the person worked only 1 hour, or helped without pay in a family business or farm for 15 hours or more, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces. Also indicate whether the person did subsistence activity last week, such as fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes. Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Yes, worked for pay or profit; did NO subsistence activity
☐ Yes, worked for pay or profit AND did subsistence activity
☐ No, did NOT work for pay or profit; did subsistence activity → *Skip to 27a*
☐ No, did NOT work for pay or profit; did NO subsistence activity → *Skip to 27a*

24 **At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?** *Do not include subsistence activity. If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

a. Name of island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country

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b. Name of city, town, or village

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9445

Form D-13 G

Person 1 (continued)

25 a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? *Do not include transportation to subsistence activity. If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark ☒ the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

- ☐ Car, truck, or private van/bus
- ☐ Public van/bus
- ☐ Boat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home → *Skip to 29*
- ☐ Other method

➜ **If "Car, truck, or private van/bus" is marked in 25a, go to 25b. Otherwise, skip to 26a.**

25 b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone
- ☐ 2 people
- ☐ 3 people
- ☐ 4 people
- ☐ 5 or 6 people
- ☐ 7 or more people

26 a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

☐☐ : ☐☐ ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes

☐☐

➜ **Answer questions 27–28 for persons who did not work for pay or profit last week. Others skip to 29.**

27 a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 27c*
- ☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. → *Skip to 28*
- ☐ No → *Skip to 27d*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 27e*
- ☐ No

27 d. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 28*

e. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?

- ☐ Yes, could have gone to work
- ☐ No, because of own temporary illness
- ☐ No, because of all other reasons *(in school, etc.)*

28 When did this person last work, even for a few days? *Do not include subsistence activity.*

- ☐ 2000
- ☐ 1999
- ☐ 1998
- ☐ 1995 to 1997
- ☐ 1990 to 1994 → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ 1989 or earlier → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ Never worked; or did subsistence only → *Skip to 33*

29 Industry or Employer — *Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give the information for his/her last job or business since 1995.*

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark ☒ this box →* ☐ *and print the branch of the Armed Forces.*

Name of company, business, or other employer

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

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☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

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b. What kind of business or industry was this? *Describe the activity at location where employed. (For example: hospital, fish cannery, watchmaker, auto repair shop, bank)*

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

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c. Is this mainly — *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Manufacturing?
- ☐ Wholesale trade?
- ☐ Retail trade?
- ☐ Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*?

Person 1 (continued)

30 Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing? *(For example: registered nurse, machine repairer, watchmaker, auto mechanic, accountant)*

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b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? *(For example: patient care, repairing machinery, making watches, repairing automobiles, reconciling financial records)*

31 Was this person — *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE-FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local or territorial GOVERNMENT employee *(territorial/commonwealth, etc.)*
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

32 a. LAST YEAR, 1999, did this person work at a job or business at any time? *Do not include subsistence activity.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 33*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1999? *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service; do not count subsistence activity.*

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1999, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK? *Do not include subsistence activity.*

Usual hours worked each WEEK

33 INCOME IN 1999 — *Mark ☒ the "Yes" box for each income source received during 1999 and enter the total amount received during 1999 to a maximum of $999,999. Mark ☒ the "No" box if the income source was not received.*

If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

For income received jointly, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships — *Report NET income after business expenses.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$, .00

☐ No

Person 1 (continued)

33 **g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions —** *Do NOT include Social Security.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | | , | | | .00

☐ No

h. Any remittances — *Include money from relatives outside the household or in the military.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | | , | | | .00

☐ No

i. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — *Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | | , | | | .00

☐ No

34 **What was this person's total income in 1999?** *Add entries in questions 33a—33i; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark* (X) *the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

Annual amount — *Dollars*

☐ None OR $ | | | , | | | .00 ☐ Loss

➜ **Now, please answer questions 35—61 about your household.**

35 **Is this living quarters —**

☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage or loan)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

36 **Which best describes this building?** *Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.*

☐ A mobile home
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ Two houses – ***Applies only in American Samoa***
☐ Three or more houses – ***Applies only in American Samoa***
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ A container
☐ Boat, RV, van, etc.

37 **About when was this building first built?**

☐ 1999 or 2000
☐ 1995 to 1998
☐ 1990 to 1994
☐ 1980 to 1989
☐ 1970 to 1979
☐ 1960 to 1969
☐ 1950 to 1959
☐ 1940 to 1949
☐ 1939 or earlier

38 **When did this person move into this living quarters?**

☐ 1999 or 2000
☐ 1995 to 1998
☐ 1990 to 1994
☐ 1980 to 1989
☐ 1970 to 1979
☐ 1969 or earlier

39 **How many rooms do you have in this living quarters?** *Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*

☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

40 **How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this living quarters were on the market for sale or rent?**

☐ No bedroom
☐ 1 bedroom
☐ 2 bedrooms
☐ 3 bedrooms
☐ 4 bedrooms
☐ 5 or more bedrooms

41 **a. Do you have hot and cold piped water?**

☐ Yes, in this unit
☐ Yes, in this building, not in unit
☐ No, only cold piped water in this unit
☐ No, only cold piped water in this building
☐ No, only cold piped water outside this building
☐ No piped water

b. Do you have a bathtub or shower?

☐ Yes, in this unit
☐ Yes, in this building, not in unit
☐ Yes, outside this building
☐ No

Person 1 (continued)

41 **c. Do you have a flush toilet?**

- ☐ Yes, in this unit → *Skip to 42a*
- ☐ Yes, in this building, not in unit → *Skip to 42a*
- ☐ Yes, outside this building → *Skip to 42a*
- ☐ No

d. What type of toilet facilities do you have?

- ☐ Outhouse or privy
- ☐ Other or none

42 **a. Are your MAIN cooking facilities located inside or outside this building?**

- ☐ Inside this building
- ☐ Outside this building
- ☐ No cooking facilities → *Skip to 42c*

b. What type of cooking facilities are these?

- ☐ Electric stove
- ☐ Kerosene stove
- ☐ Gas stove
- ☐ Microwave oven and non-portable burners
- ☐ Microwave oven only
- ☐ Other (fireplace, hotplate, etc.)

c. Do you have a refrigerator in this building?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

d. Do you have a sink with piped water in this building?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

43 **Is there telephone service available in this living quarters from which you can both make and receive calls?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

44 **Do you have air conditioning?**

- ☐ Yes, a central air-conditioning system (includes split-type)
- ☐ Yes, 1 individual room unit
- ☐ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- ☐ No

45 **How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?**

- ☐ None
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☐ 5
- ☐ 6 or more

46 **Do you have a battery operated radio?** *Count car radios, transistors, and other battery operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation.*

- ☐ Yes, 1 or more
- ☐ No

47 **Do you get water from —**

- ☐ A public system only?
- ☐ A public system and catchment?
- ☐ A village water system only? – ***Applies only in American Samoa***
- ☐ An individual well?
- ☐ A catchment, tanks, or drums only?
- ☐ Some other source such as a standpipe, spring, river, creek, etc.?

48 **Is this building connected to a public sewer?**

- ☐ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ☐ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ☐ No, use other means

49 **Is this living quarters part of a condominium?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

50 **What is the MAIN type of material used for the outside walls of this building?**

- ☐ Poured concrete
- ☐ Concrete blocks
- ☐ Metal
- ☐ Wood
- ☐ Other

51 **What is the MAIN type of material used for the roof of this building?**

- ☐ Poured concrete
- ☐ Metal
- ☐ Wood
- ☐ Other

52 **What is the MAIN type of material used for the foundation of this building?**

- ☐ Concrete
- ☐ Wood pier or pilings
- ☐ Other

53 **Answer ONLY if this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE OR MOBILE HOME — All others skip to 54a.**

Is there a business (such as a store or shop) or a medical office on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

54 **a. What is the average monthly cost for electricity for this living quarters?**

Average monthly cost — *Dollars*

$ | , | | | .00

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or electricity not used

9449

Form D-13 G

Person 1 (continued)

54 **b. What is the average monthly cost for gas for this living quarters?**

Average monthly cost — *Dollars*

$ | , | | | .00

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or gas not used

c. What is the average monthly cost for water and sewer for this living quarters?

Average monthly cost — *Dollars*

$ | , | | | .00

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge

d. What is the average monthly cost for oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. for this living quarters?

Average monthly cost — *Dollars*

$ | , | | | .00

OR

- ☐ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ☐ No charge or these fuels not used

55 **a. Answer 55b ONLY if RENT IS PAID for this living quarters — All others skip to 56.**

b. What is the monthly rent?

Monthly amount — *Dollars*

$ | | , | | | .00

56 **Answer questions 56a—61 if you or someone in this household owns or is buying this living quarters; otherwise, skip to questions for Person 2.**

a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No → *Skip to 57a*

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? *Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.*

Monthly amount — *Dollars*

$ | | , | | | .00

OR

- ☐ No regular payment required → *Skip to 57a*

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in mortgage payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

56 **d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, typhoon, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in mortgage payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

57 **a. Do you have a second mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?** *Mark* ☒ *all boxes that apply.*

- ☐ Yes, a second mortgage
- ☐ Yes, a home equity loan
- ☐ No → *Skip to 58*

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans on THIS property?

Monthly amount — *Dollars*

$ | | , | | | .00

OR

- ☐ No regular payment required

58 **What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

Yearly amount — *Dollars*

$ | | , | | | .00

OR

- ☐ None

59 **What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, typhoon, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | , | | | .00

OR

- ☐ None

60 **What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot, apartment, or mobile home and lot would sell for if it were for sale?**

Value of property — *Dollars*

$ | , | | | , | | | .00

61 **Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —**

What is the monthly condominium fee?

Monthly amount — *Dollars*

$ | | , | | | .00

➜ **Are there more people living here? If yes, continue with Person 2.**

Form D-13 G

10

Person 2

Census information helps your community get financial assistance for roads, hospitals, schools and more.

1 What is this person's name? *Print the name of Person 2 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name MI

2 How is this person related to Person 1? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Husband/wife
- ☐ Natural-born son/daughter
- ☐ Adopted son/daughter
- ☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ☐ Brother/sister
- ☐ Father/mother
- ☐ Grandchild
- ☐ Parent-in-law
- ☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
- ☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

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If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder
- ☐ Housemate, roommate
- ☐ Unmarried partner
- ☐ Foster child
- ☐ Other nonrelative

3 What is this person's sex? *Mark ☒ ONE box .*

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

4 What is this person's age and what is this person's date of birth?

Age on April 1, 2000

Print numbers in boxes.

Month Day Year of birth

5 What is this person's ethnic origin or race?

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, White, Black, Carolinian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Palauan, Tongan, and so on.)

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6 What is this person's marital status?

- ☐ Now married
- ☐ Widowed
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Never married

7 a. At any time since February 1, 2000, has this person attended regular school or college? *Include only pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.*

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1 → *Skip to 8a*
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college

b. What grade or level was this person attending? *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Pre-kindergarten
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ Grade 1 to grade 4
- ☐ Grade 5 to grade 8
- ☐ Grade 9 to grade 12
- ☐ College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)
- ☐ Graduate or professional school *(for example: medical, dental, or law school)*

Person 2 (continued)

8 **a. What is the highest degree or level of school this person has COMPLETED?** *Mark ☒ ONE box. If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received.*

- ☐ No schooling completed
- ☐ Pre-kindergarten to 4th grade
- ☐ 5th grade or 6th grade
- ☐ 7th grade or 8th grade
- ☐ 9th grade
- ☐ 10th grade
- ☐ 11th grade
- ☐ 12th grade, **NO DIPLOMA**
- ☐ **HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE —** high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent *(for example: GED)*
- ☐ Some college credit, but less than 1 year
- ☐ 1 or more years of college, no degree
- ☐ Associate degree *(for example: AA, AS)*
- ☐ Bachelor's degree *(for example: BA, AB, BS)*
- ☐ Master's degree *(for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)*
- ☐ Professional degree *(for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)*
- ☐ Doctorate degree *(for example: PhD, EdD)*

b. Has this person completed the requirements for a vocational training program at a trade school, business school, hospital, some other kind of school for occupational training, or place of work? *Do not include academic college courses.*

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes, in this Area
- ☐ Yes, not in this Area

9 **a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 10*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chamorro, Samoan, Carolinian, Tongan)

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c. Does this person speak this language at home more frequently than English?

- ☐ Yes, more frequently than English
- ☐ Both equally often
- ☐ No, less frequently than English
- ☐ Does not speak English

10 **Where was this person born?** *Print the name of the island, (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

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11 **Is this person a CITIZEN or NATIONAL of the United States?**

- ☐ Yes, born in this Area → *Skip to 14a*
- ☐ Yes, born in the United States or another U.S. territory or commonwealth
- ☐ Yes, born elsewhere of U.S. parent or parents
- ☐ Yes, a U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (permanent resident)
- ☐ No, not a U.S. citizen or national (temporary resident)

12 **When did this person come to this Area to stay? If this person has entered the Area more than once, what is the latest year?** *Print numbers in boxes.*

Year

13 **What was this person's main reason for moving to this Area?**

- ☐ Employment
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Subsistence activities
- ☐ Missionary activities
- ☐ Moved with spouse or parent
- ☐ To attend school
- ☐ Medical
- ☐ Housing
- ☐ Other

14 **a. Where was this person's mother born?** *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

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b. Where was this person's father born? *Print the name of the island (village in American Samoa), U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country.*

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15 **Is this person a dependent of an active-duty or retired member of the Armed Forces of the United States or of the full-time military Reserves or National Guard? "Active duty" does NOT include training for the military Reserves or National Guard.**

- ☐ Yes, dependent of an active-duty member of the Armed Forces
- ☐ Yes, dependent of retired member of the Armed Forces, or dependent of an active-duty or retired member of full-time National Guard or Armed Forces Reserve
- ☐ No

Person 2 (continued)

16 a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1995)?

- ☐ Person is under 5 years old → *Skip to 35*
- ☐ Yes, this house → *Skip to 17*
- ☐ No, different house

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago?

Name of island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country. *If outside this Area, print the answer below and skip to 17.*

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c. Name of city, town, or village

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17 Does this person have any of the following long-lasting conditions:

	Yes	No
a. Blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment?	☐	☐
b. A condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying?	☐	☐

18 Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more, does this person have any difficulty in doing any of the following activities:

	Yes	No
a. Learning, remembering, or concentrating?	☐	☐
b. Dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home?	☐	☐
c. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Going outside the home alone to shop or visit a doctor's office?	☐	☐
d. (Answer if this person is 16 YEARS OLD OR OVER.) Working at a job or business?	☐	☐

19 Was this person under 15 years of age on April 1, 2000?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 35*
- ☐ No

20 a. If this person is female, how many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? *Do not count stepchildren or children she has adopted.*

- ☐ None → *Skip to 21a*

☐ 1	☐ 6	☐ 11
☐ 2	☐ 7	☐ 12
☐ 3	☐ 8	☐ 13
☐ 4	☐ 9	☐ 14
☐ 5	☐ 10	☐ 15 or more

20 b. What was the date of birth of the last child born to this person? *Print numbers in boxes.*

Month Day Year of birth

21 a. Does this person have any of his/her own grandchildren under the age of 18 living in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 22a*

b. Is this grandparent currently responsible for most of the basic needs of any grandchild(ren) under the age of 18 who live(s) in this house or apartment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 22a*

c. How long has this grandparent been responsible for the(se) grandchild(ren)? *If the grandparent is financially responsible for more than one grandchild, answer the question for the grandchild for whom the grandparent has been responsible for the longest period of time.*

- ☐ Less than 6 months
- ☐ 6 to 11 months
- ☐ 1 or 2 years
- ☐ 3 or 4 years
- ☐ 5 years or more

22 a. Has this person ever served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, military Reserves, or National Guard? *Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.*

- ☐ Yes, now on active duty
- ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ☐ No, training for Reserves or National Guard only → *Skip to 23*
- ☐ No, never served in the military → *Skip to 23*

b. When did this person serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces? *Mark ☒ a box for EACH period in which this person served.*

- ☐ April 1995 or later
- ☐ August 1990 to March 1995 (including Persian Gulf War)
- ☐ September 1980 to July 1990
- ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
- ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ☐ February 1955 to July 1964
- ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ☐ Some other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

- ☐ Less than 2 years
- ☐ 2 years or more

Person 2 (continued)

23 LAST WEEK, did this person do ANY work for either pay or profit? *Answer "Yes" even if the person worked only 1 hour, or helped without pay in a family business or farm for 15 hours or more, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces. Also indicate whether the person did subsistence activity last week, such as fishing, growing crops, etc., NOT primarily for commercial purposes. Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Yes, worked for pay or profit; did NO subsistence activity
- ☐ Yes, worked for pay or profit AND did subsistence activity
- ☐ No, did NOT work for pay or profit; did subsistence activity → *Skip to 27a*
- ☐ No, did NOT work for pay or profit; did NO subsistence activity → *Skip to 27a*

24 At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? *Do not include subsistence activity. If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.*

a. Name of island, U.S. state, commonwealth, territory, or foreign country

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b. Name of city, town, or village

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25 a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? *Do not include transportation to subsistence activity. If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark ☒ the box of the one used for most of the distance.*

- ☐ Car, truck, or private van/bus
- ☐ Public van/bus
- ☐ Boat
- ☐ Taxicab
- ☐ Motorcycle
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked
- ☐ Worked at home → *Skip to 29*
- ☐ Other method

➜ **If "Car, truck, or private van/bus" is marked in 25a, go to 25b. Otherwise, skip to 26a.**

25 b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or private van/bus LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone
- ☐ 2 people
- ☐ 3 people
- ☐ 4 people
- ☐ 5 or 6 people
- ☐ 7 or more people

26 a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

: ☐ a.m. ☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes

➜ **Answer questions 27–28 for persons who did not work for pay or profit last week. Others skip to 29.**

27 a. LAST WEEK, was this person on layoff from a job?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 27c*
- ☐ No

b. LAST WEEK, was this person TEMPORARILY absent from a job or business?

- ☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. → *Skip to 28*
- ☐ No → *Skip to 27d*

c. Has this person been informed that he or she will be recalled to work within the next 6 months OR been given a date to return to work?

- ☐ Yes → *Skip to 27e*
- ☐ No

d. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 28*

e. LAST WEEK, could this person have started a job if offered one, or returned to work if recalled?

- ☐ Yes, could have gone to work
- ☐ No, because of own temporary illness
- ☐ No, because of all other reasons *(in school, etc.)*

28 When did this person last work, even for a few days? *Do not include subsistence activity.*

- ☐ 2000
- ☐ 1999
- ☐ 1998
- ☐ 1995 to 1997
- ☐ 1990 to 1994 → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ 1989 or earlier → *Skip to 33*
- ☐ Never worked; or did subsistence only → *Skip to 33*

Person 2 (continued)

29 **Industry or Employer —** *Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give the information for his/her last job or business since 1995.*

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, mark ☒ this box →* ☐ *and print the branch of the Armed Forces.*

Name of company, business, or other employer

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b. What kind of business or industry was this? *Describe the activity at location where employed. (For example: hospital, fish cannery, watchmaker, auto repair shop, bank)*

c. Is this mainly — *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Manufacturing?
- ☐ Wholesale trade?
- ☐ Retail trade?
- ☐ Other *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*?

30 **Occupation**

a. What kind of work was this person doing? *(For example: registered nurse, machine repairer, watch maker, auto mechanic, accountant)*

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b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? *(For example: patient care, repairing machinery, making watches, repairing automobiles, reconciling financial records)*

31 **Was this person —** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE-FOR-PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ☐ Local or territorial GOVERNMENT employee *(territorial/commonwealth, etc.)*
- ☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

32 **a. LAST YEAR, 1999, did this person work at a job or business at any time?** *Do not include subsistence activity.*

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No → *Skip to 33*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1999? *Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service; do not count subsistence activity.*

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1999, how many hours did this person usually work each WEEK? *Do not include subsistence activity.*

Usual hours worked each WEEK

33 **INCOME IN 1999 —** *Mark ☒ the "Yes" box for each income source received during 1999 and enter the total amount received during 1999 to a maximum of $999,999. Mark ☒ the "No" box if the income source was not received.*

If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.

For income received jointly, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark ☒ the "No" box for the other person. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*

- ☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars* $, .00
- ☐ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships — *Report NET income after business expenses.*

- ☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars* $, .00 ☐ Loss
- ☐ No

9455

Form D-13 G

Person 2 (continued)

33 **c. Interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts —** *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | | , | | | .00 ☐ Loss

☐ No

d. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | , | | | .00

☐ No

e. Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | , | | | .00

☐ No

f. Any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | , | | | .00

☐ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — *Do NOT include Social Security.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | | , | | | .00

☐ No

h. Any remittances — *Include money from relatives outside the household or in the military.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | | , | | | .00

☐ No

i. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — *Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or sale of a home.*

☐ Yes Annual amount — *Dollars*

$ | | | , | | | .00

☐ No

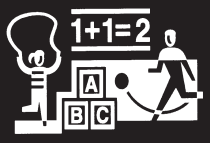
34 **What was this person's total income in 1999?** *Add entries in questions 33a—33i; subtract any losses. If net income was a loss, enter the amount and mark ☒ the "Loss" box next to the dollar amount.*

Annual amount — *Dollars*

☐ None OR $ | | | , | | | .00 ☐ Loss

35 **Are there more people living here? If yes, continue with Person 3.**

Person 3



Information about children helps your community plan for child care, education, and recreation.

1 **What is this person's name?** *Print the name of Person 3 from page 2.*

Last Name

First Name MI

2 **How is this person related to Person 1?** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Husband/wife
☐ Natural-born son/daughter
☐ Adopted son/daughter
☐ Stepson/stepdaughter
☐ Brother/sister
☐ Father/mother
☐ Grandchild
☐ Parent-in-law
☐ Son-in-law/daughter-in-law
☐ Other relative — *Print exact relationship.*

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder
☐ Housemate, roommate
☐ Unmarried partner
☐ Foster child
☐ Other nonrelative

3 **What is this person's sex?** *Mark ☒ ONE box.*

☐ Male
☐ Female

Form D-13 G

16

Appendix E.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

	Page
Census 2000 Data Products	E–1
Census 2000 Maps and Geographic Products	E–2
Reference Materials	E–2
Sources of Assistance	E–2

CENSUS 2000 DATA PRODUCTS—GUAM

Census 2000 for Guam yields a wealth of data, which have virtually unlimited applications. A complete list of Census 2000—Guam data products, with their release status, is available at http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/sch_guam.html.

Detailed results of Census 2000—Guam are in a single file titled Guam Summary File. A Demographic Profile for Guam can be accessed through the Internet and on CD-ROM or DVD. A printed report is planned for release in 2003 and will be available in Portable Document Format (.pdf) on the Internet.

Internet and CD-ROM/DVD Products

Internet. For Internet access to all Census 2000—Guam information, select American FactFinder™ on the Census Bureau's home page (www.census.gov). Generally, most data products are released first on the American FactFinder, followed by subsequent releases in other media.

CD-ROM and DVD. Census 2000—Guam tabulations and maps are available on CD-ROMs and/or DVDs. Viewing software will be included on most CDs. CD-ROMs may be ordered by phone through the Census Bureau's Customer Services Center on 301-763-INFO (4636), or via e-commerce by selecting Catalog from the Census Bureau's home page. For more information on ordering options, access the Census Catalog's product order form at https://catalog.mso.census.gov.

Summary File—Guam. This file presents counts and basic cross-tabulations of information collected from all people and housing units. Population items include sex; age; ethnic origin and race; household relationship; households and families; urban and rural; group quarters; children ever born (fertility); citizenship status and year of entry; disability; grandparents as caregivers; language spoken at home and frequency of English usage; marital status; place of birth; parents' place of birth; migration and main reason for moving; place of work; journey to work (commuting); school enrollment and educational attainment; vocational training; military dependency; veteran status; class of worker; employment status; income; industry; occupation; and poverty status. Housing items include air conditioning; battery-operated radio; condominium status; household size; monthly rent; mortgage status; number of bedrooms; number of rooms; occupants per room; occupancy status; plumbing and kitchen facilities (bathtub or shower, toilet facilities, cooking facilities); sewage disposal; shelter costs; source of water; telephone service; tenure; type of building materials; units in structure; value of home; vehicles available; water supply; year moved into unit; year structure built; and vacancy status.

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files. Microdata products allow users to prepare their own customized tabulations and cross tabulations of most population and housing subjects, using specially prepared microdata files. These files are the actual responses to census questionnaires, but with names or addresses removed and the geography sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality. There is a single Public Use Microdata (PUMS) file planned for Guam. It is a 10-percent sample of the entire area.

Printed Report

Census 2000: Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics (PHC-4). This report is the sole printed report for Census 2000—Guam. It will include information on detailed population and housing characteristics to the place level. It will be available on the Internet (.pdf format). The report also will be available for purchase through the U.S. Government Printing Office. For more availability information, see the Census Bureau's online catalog.

CENSUS 2000 MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

A variety of maps, boundary files, and other geographic products are available to help users locate and identify geographic areas. These products are available in various media, such as the Internet, CD-ROM, DVD, and for maps, as print-on-demand products.

TIGER/Line™ files. These files contain geographic boundaries and codes, streets, and coordinates for use with geographic information systems (GIS) for mapping and other applications.

Census block maps. These maps show the boundaries, names, and codes for each of the Pacific Island Areas, county equivalent areas, places, census tracts, and census blocks. This map series will be produced for each county equivalent, MCD, and place.

Census tract outline maps. These county equivalent based maps show boundaries and number of census tracts and names of features underlying the boundaries. They also show the boundaries, names, and codes for county equivalent areas, MCDs, and places.

Reference maps. This series shows the boundaries for tabulation areas including the Pacific Island Areas, county equivalent areas, MCDs, and places. This series includes the state and county subdivision outline maps and urban area maps. These maps vary in size from wall to page size.

Generalized boundary files. These files are designed for use in a geographic information system (GIS) or similar computer mapping software. Boundary files are available for most levels of census geography.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The reference materials for Census 2000—Guam are available at the Census Bureau's Internet site (www.census.gov) or, in the case of CD-ROMs/DVDs, files are on the product itself.

Census online catalog. Census 2000 data products, including availability and prices, are described in the Catalog portion of the Web site. The catalog can be reached from the Census Bureau home page by selecting Catalog from the side bar.

American FactFinder™. American FactFinder (AFF) is the system that presents comprehensive data from Census 2000—Guam as well as other data programs via the Internet. The AFF home page URL is factfinder.census.gov/. It also can be reached from www.census.gov by selecting American FactFinder in either the Subjects A to Z side bar or by directly selecting the American FactFinder side bar. Both bars are located on the left side of the screen.

Technical documentation. Technical documentation includes an abstract, a how-to-use chapter, the table layouts, the summary level sequence chart, the subject and geographic glossaries, accuracy of the data, and the data dictionary. CD-ROM and DVD products include the relevant technical documentation file on the disc. Technical documentation for files released on CD-ROM/DVD is available on the Web site at http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/index.html.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau's Customer Services Center sells the Census 2000—Guam CD-ROM and DVD products. These can be ordered via e-commerce from the Census Catalog at https://catalog.mso.census.gov/ or by telephoning Customer Services at 301-763-INFO (4636).

The Census Bureau has a Puerto Rico and Island Areas Branch that is actively involved in preparing decennial materials for Guam and other Island Areas. They can be reached at 301-763-9331.

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO). The GPO (www.gpo.gov) handles the sale of most of the federal government's publications, including the planned Census 2000—Guam report. The GPO online bookstore is available at http://bookstore.gpo.gov/index.html. For the current information on ordering publications from GPO, see http://bookstore.gpo.gov/support/index.html.

State Data Centers. The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers (SDCs), in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. A component of the program is the Business and Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program, which supports the business community by expanding SDC services to government, academic, and nonprofit organizations that directly serve businesses. For a list of SDC/BIDCs, including their services and their Web sites, access http://www.census.gov/sdc/www/.

For information about the State Data Center program in Guam, please contact the Census Bureau's State Data Center program office at 301-457-1305.

Census Information Centers. The Census Information Center (CIC) program is a cooperative activity between the Census Bureau and national nonprofit organizations representing interests of racial and ethnic communities. The program objective is to make census information and data available to the participating organizations for analysis, policy planning, and for further dissemination through a network of regional and local affiliates. For a listing of the organizations and the contacts, access http://www.census.gov/clo/www/cic.html.

The Census Bureau's Customer Liaison Office administers both the SDC and CIC programs. For more information on programs of that office, access http://www.census.gov/clo/www/clo.html.

Appendix F.
Maps

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	F–1
Map Description	F–1
Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) Map Sample	F–2

INTRODUCTION

The map type that supports Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data for Guam is the 10-percent Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) map. The page size map is in Adobe's Portable Document Format (PDF) on the product CD-ROM and also online through the Census Bureau's American FactFinder.

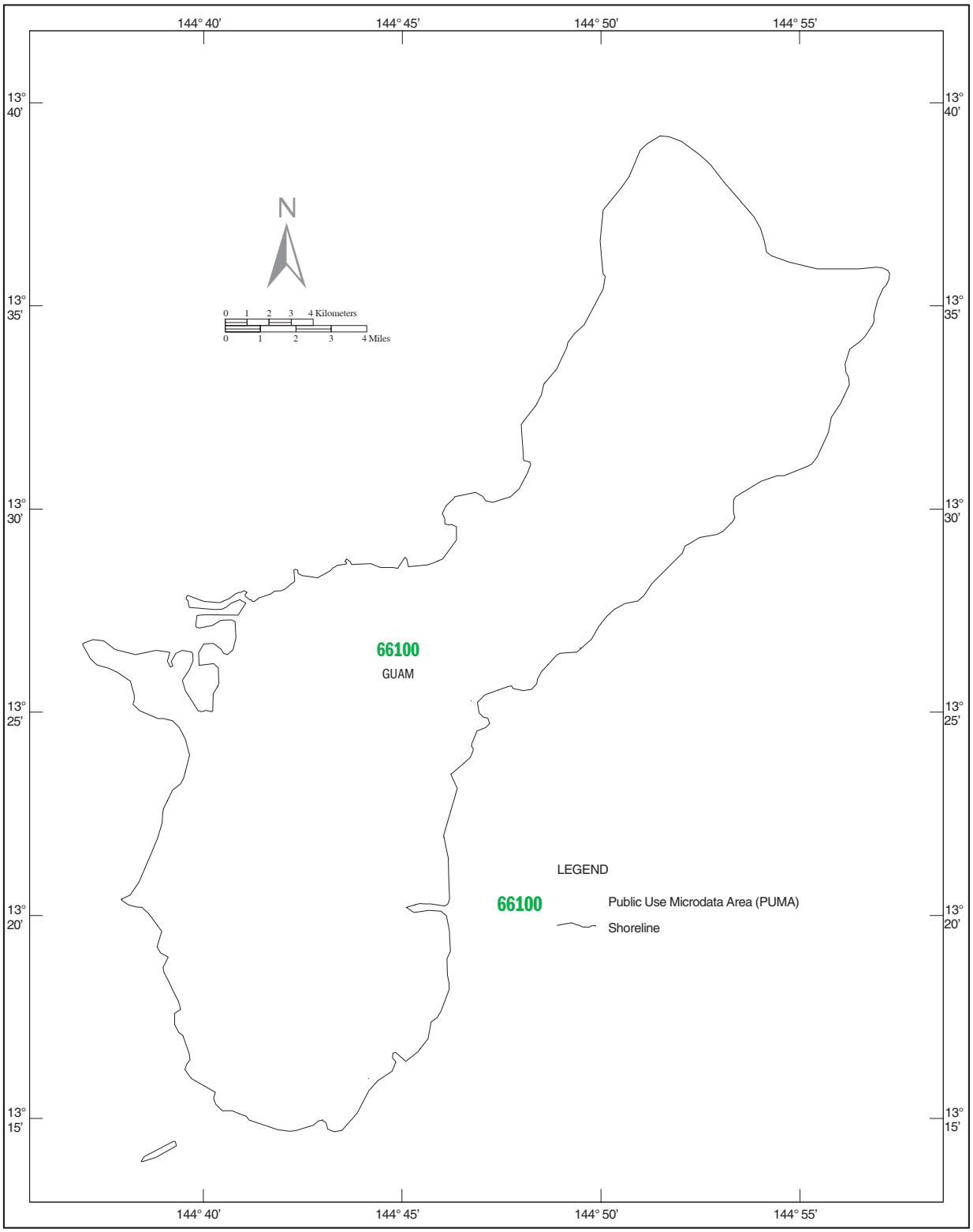
MAP DESCRIPTION

Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) Map

The page-size PUMA based map displays Guam and the code for the associated 10-percent sample Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA). (See Figure F-1.)

Figure F-1. **Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) Map**

GUAM – Census 2000 Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA)



Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files
U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Guam 1

Appendix G.
Code Lists

	Page
Ethnic Origin and Race	G–1
Group Quarters	G–39
Industry (Complete List)	G–44
Language	G–55
Occupation (Complete List)	G–62
State and Foreign Country	G–82
Industry (Collapsed List)	G–100
Occupation (Collapsed List)	G–104

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
Whites	
001	ALSACE LORRAINE
001	ALSATIAN
002	ANDORRA
002	ANDORRAN
003	AUSTRIAN
003	AUSTRIA
004	TIROL
004	TYROLEAN
004	TYROL
004	TYROLESE
004	TIROLESE
004	TIROLEAN
005	BASQUE
005	EUZKADI
005	EUSKALDUNA
006	BASQUE FRENCH
006	FRENCH BASQUE
007	BASQUE SPANISH
007	SPANISH BASQUE
007	VASCA
007	VASCO
008	BELGIAN
008	BELGIUM
009	FLAMAND
009	FLEMISH
009	FLANDERS
009	FLEMING
009	VLAMAND
010	WALLOON
011	G B
011	BRITISH
011	GB
011	GREAT BRITAIN
011	G B
011	BRITON

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
011	BRITAIN
011	U K
011	UNITED KINGDOM
011	UK
012	BRITISH ISLES
013	GUERNSEY ISLANDER
013	CHANNEL ISLANDER
013	JERSEY ISLANDER
014	GIBRALTAR
014	GIBRALTAN
015	CORNISHMAN
015	CORNWALL
015	CORNISH
016	CORSICAN
016	CORSICA
016	CORSE
016	CORSU
017	CYPRIAN
017	CYPRIOT
017	CYPRIOTE
017	CYPRUS
018	CYPRIOTE GREEK
018	GREEK CYPRIOTE
019	CYPRIOTE TURK
019	TURKISH CYPRIOTE
020	DANE
020	DENMARK
020	DANISH
021	NETHERLANDS
021	NETHERLANDIC
021	HOLLAND
021	HOLLANDER
021	AMSTERDAM
021	NETHERLANDIAN
021	NETHERLANDER
021	DUTCH
021	DUTCHMAN
022	ENGLAND
022	ANGLICAN
022	ENGLISH
022	MAYFLOWER
023	FAEROES
023	FAEROE ISLANDER
023	FAROE ISLANDS
023	FAEROE ISLANDS
024	FINNISH
024	FINN
024	FINLAND
025	KARELIAN
026	GUIENNE
026	FRANCE
026	GASCON
026	GUYENNE

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
026	FRENCH
026	HUGENOT
026	FRANCO
026	NORMAN
026	NORMANDY
026	WALLIS ISLANDER
027	LORRAINE
027	LORRAINIAN
028	BRITTANY
028	BREIZH
028	BRETAGNE
028	BRETON
029	NORTH FRIESLAND
029	FRISIAN
029	FRIESLAND
029	FRIESIAN
029	FRIESIAN ISLANDS
030	FRIULIAN
030	FRIULIA
030	FRIULAN
030	FURLANE
030	FRIULI
030	FURLAN
031	LADINI
031	LADIN
032	GERMANY
032	GERMAN
033	BAVARIA
033	BAVARIAN
034	BERLINER
035	HAMBURGER
036	HANNOVER
036	HANOVER
037	HESSIAN
038	LUBECKER
039	POMMERN
039	POMERANIAN
040	PRUSSIAN
041	SACHSEN
041	SAXONY
041	SAXON
042	SUDETENLANDER
042	SUDETES
042	SUDETEN
043	WESTPHALIAN
043	WESTFALEN
044	EAST GERMAN
045	RHINELAND
045	PALATINATE
045	WEST GERMAN
046	GREECE
046	GREEK
047	CRETE

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
047	CRETAN
048	PELOPONNESIAN
048	DODECANESE ISLANDER
048	CYCLADES
048	CYCLADIC ISLANDER
049	ICELANDER
049	ICELANDIC
049	ICELAND
050	OFFALY
050	KERRY
050	MEATH
050	MAYO
050	IRISH
050	KILKENNY
050	CLARE
050	DUBLINER
050	DONEGAL
050	IRELAND
050	DUBLIN
050	ROSCOMMON
050	BLACK IRISH
050	LONGFORD
050	LOUTH
050	LAOIGHIS
050	GALWAY
050	MONAGHAN
050	KILDARE
050	IRISH FREE STATE
050	CORK
050	LIMERICK
050	EIRE
050	LEIX
050	LEITRIM
050	ERIN
050	WATERFORD
050	WICKLOW
050	WEXFORD
050	WESTMEATH
050	SLIGO
050	TIPPERARY
051	ITALIAN
051	ITALY
051	ITALO
051	ISTRIA
052	TRIESTE
053	ABRUZZI
054	APULIAN
054	APULIA
055	LUCANIA
055	BASILICATA
056	CALABRIAN
056	CALABRIA
057	AMALFI

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
057	CAMPANIAN
057	CAMPANIA
057	AMALFITANI
057	AMALFIAN
058	EMILIA ROMAGNA
059	ROME
059	LAZIO
059	VATICAN CITY
060	LIGURIA
060	LIGURIAN
061	LOMBARDIAN
061	LOMBARD
061	LOMBARDY
062	MARCHES
062	MARCHE
063	MOLISE
064	NAPLES
064	NEAPOLITAN
065	PIEDMONTESE
065	PIEDMONT
066	PUGLIA
067	SARDINIAN
067	SARDEGNA
068	SICILIAN
068	SICILY
069	TOSCANA
069	TUSCANY
069	TUSCAN
070	TRENTINO
071	UMBRIA
071	UMBRIAN
072	VALLE DAOSTA
073	VENEZIA
073	VENEZIA GIULIA
073	VENETO
073	VENETIAN
074	SAN MARINO
074	VENICE
075	LAPP
075	LAPLAND
075	LAPPISH
075	LAPLANDER
075	SAMELAT
076	LIECHTENSTEIN
076	LIECHTENSTEINER
076	LIECHTENNSTEIN
077	LUXEMBOURGER
077	LUXEMBOURG
077	LUXEMBOURGEOIS
077	LUXEMBURG
077	LUXEMBURGER
078	GOZO
078	MALTESE

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
078	MALTA
079	MANX ISLANDER
079	MANX
079	ISLE OF MAN
080	MONEGASQUE
080	MONACO
080	MONACAN
081	NORTHERN IRELANDER
081	ANTRIM
081	NORTHERN IRELAND
081	FERMANAGH
081	ARMAGH
081	DOWN
081	ORANGEMAN
081	LONDONDERRY
081	DERRY
081	TYRONE
081	ULSTER
081	ULSTERMAN
081	ULSTERITE
082	NORSE
082	NORSK
082	NORWEGIAN
082	NORWAY
082	JAN MEYEN ISLANDER
082	SVALBARD ISLANDER
082	SPITSBERGEN
083	OCCITAN
083	OCCITANIE
083	PROVENCE
083	PROVENCAL
084	PORTUGAL
084	LUSO
084	LUSITANIAN
084	PORTUGUESE
084	LUSITANIA
085	AZORIAN
085	AZORES ISLANDER
085	AZOREAN
086	MADEIRA ISLANDER
086	MADEIRAN
087	SCOT IRISH
087	SCOTCH IRISH
088	PICTISH
088	SCOTCH
088	PICT
088	ORKNEY ISLANDER
088	SCOT
088	SCOTLAND
088	SHETLAND
088	SCOTTISH
088	SHETLAND ISLANDER
088	SCOTS

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
088	SCOTTIE
089	SWEDEN
089	SWEDE
089	SWEDISH
090	ALAND ISLANDER
091	SWISS
091	SWITZERLAND
092	SUISSE
093	SCHWEIZ
093	SWITZER
095	ROMANSCH
095	ROMANSH
096	TICINO
096	SUISSE ROMANE
097	WELCH
097	WELSH
097	WALES
098	NORDIC
098	SCANDINAVIAN
098	SCANDINAVIA
098	VIKING
099	CELTIC
099	CELT
099	CELTISH
100	ALBANIAN
100	ALBANIA
100	ARBERESH
100	GHEG
100	ITALO ALBANIAN
100	GEG
100	KOSSOVO
100	TOSK
100	TOSC
101	AZERI
101	ADJERBAIJANIAN
101	ADJERBAIJANI
101	AZERBAIJANI
101	AZERBAIDZHAN
101	AZERIS
102	BELORUSSIAN
102	BYELORUSSIAN
102	BIELORUS
103	BULGARO MACEDONIAN
103	BULGAR
103	BULGARIA
103	BULGARIAN
103	EASTERN RUMELIAN
104	CARPATHO RUS
104	CARPATHO RUSSIAN
104	CARPATHO RUSYN
104	CARPATHO RUTHENIAN
105	CARPATHO
105	CARPATHIAN

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
106	RUSNAK
106	RUSIN
106	RUS
106	RUSYN
107	RUTHENIA
107	RUTHENIAN
108	COSSACK
108	ORENBURG COSSACK
108	DON COSSACK
108	TEREK COSSACK
108	URAL COSSACK
109	CROAT
109	DALMATIAN
109	CROATIA
109	CROATIAN
109	ZADAR
109	ZARA
111	CZECH
111	CHECH
111	CHEKH
112	BOHEMIAN
113	MORAVIAN
114	CZECHOSLOVAKIAN
114	CZECHOSLOVAK
114	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
114	TCZECHOSLOVAKIAN
114	TCZECHOSLOVAKIA
115	ESTONIA
115	ESTONIAN
116	LIV
116	LIVONIAN
117	MARI
117	KOMI
117	FINNO UGRIAN
117	UDMURT
118	MORDOVIAN
118	MORDVIN
118	MORDVA
119	VOYTAK
120	GRUZIIA
120	GRUZINETS
122	GERMAN FROM RUSSIA
123	BLACK SEA GERMAN
123	BLACK GERMAN
123	VOLHYNIAN GERMAN
123	VOLGA GERMAN
123	VOLGA
124	ROMMANY
124	CHURARA
124	GYPSY
124	ROMANY
124	BOYASH
124	GITANOS

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
124	LOWRARA
124	NAT
124	MACHWAYA
124	KALDERASH
124	ROMANI
124	MANOUCHE
124	LURI
124	MELUNGEON
124	CALI
124	ROM
124	DOM
124	ROMNICHAL
124	XORAXAYA
124	SENTI
125	MAGYAR
125	HUNGARY
125	HUNGARIAN
125	SZEKLER
127	KALMYK
127	KALMUCK
128	LETT
128	LATVIA
128	LATVI
128	LETTISH
128	LATVIAN
129	LITHUANIAN
129	JMOUD
129	LITHUANIA
130	MACEDONIA
130	MACEDONIAN
130	SLAVOPHONE
131	MONTENEGRIN
131	CRNA GORA
132	AVAR
132	ADYGE
132	DAGESTANI
132	CHECHEN
132	DARGHINIAN
132	DAGHESTAN
132	NORTH CAUCASIAN
132	LEZGHIAN
132	DAGESTAN
132	INGUSH
132	GORTSY
132	KABARDINIAN
132	CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS
132	ABKHAZIAN
132	TAVLINTSY
133	KUMYK
133	KARACAY
133	KARACHAY
133	ADZHARIAN
133	BALKAR

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
133	CHERKESS
133	NORTH CAUCASIAN TURKIC
133	CIRCASSIAN
140	OSSETIAN
142	POLAND
142	POLSKA
142	GORALI
142	MASURIAN
142	POLISH
142	POLE
142	POLONIA
143	KASHUBE
143	KASHUBIAN
144	ROMANIAN
144	ROUMANIAN
144	RUMANIAN
144	ROMAN
144	ROMANIA
144	TRANSYLVANIAN
144	TRANSYLVANIA
145	DOBRUJA
145	BESSARABIAN
146	MOLDAVIAN
147	VLACH
147	WALLACHIAN
148	BLACK RUSSIAN
148	RUSSIA
148	ROSSIYA
148	GREAT RUSSIAN
148	RUSSIAN
149	RED RUSSIAN
150	MOSKVA
150	MUSCOVITE
150	MOSCOW
152	SERBIAN
152	SERB
153	SLOVAKIAN
153	SLOVJAK
153	SLOVAK
154	SLOVENSKI
154	SLOVENIAN
154	SLOVENE
154	SLOVENC
155	LUSATIAN SERB
155	LUSATIA
155	LUSATIAN SORB
155	SORBIAN/WEND
155	WEND
155	WENDISH
155	SORBIAN
155	SORB
155	WENDEN
156	SOVIET TURKIC

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
157	BASHKIR
158	CHUVASH
158	CHEVASH
159	GAGAUZ
160	MESKNETIAN
161	TUVINIAN
161	TUVA
163	YAKUT
164	UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
164	USSR
164	U S S R
164	SOVIET UNION
165	CRIMEAN
165	KAZAN TATAR
165	NOGAY TATAR
165	CRIMEAN TATAR
165	TATAR
165	VOLGA TATAR
167	KURILE ISLANDER
167	KURIL ISLANDER
167	KURILIAN
167	SAGHALIEN
167	SAKHALIN ISLANDER
167	SIBER
167	SIBERIAN
167	SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA
168	KIRGIZ
168	KIRGHIZ
168	KARAKALPAK
168	KAZAK
168	KIRZIG
168	KAZAKH
168	TURKOMAN
168	TURKMEN
168	TURCOMAN
168	TURKMENIAN
168	TURKOMEN
168	TURKMENISTAN
168	TURKUMAN
168	UYGUR
168	UIGER
168	UIGUR
168	TURKESTANI
169	USBEK
169	USBEG
169	UZBEG
169	UZBEK
170	GEORGIA CIS
171	MALO RUSSIAN
171	LITTLE RUSSIAN
171	UKRAINIAN
171	UKRAINE
172	LEMKO

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
172	LEMKIAN
173	BOYKO
173	BIOKO
174	HUSEL
175	PREKMURJE
175	VIND
175	WINDISH
175	WIND
175	WINDISCH
176	JUGOSLAVIA
176	YUGOSLAV
176	YUGOSLAVIAN
176	YUGOSLAVIA
177	BOSANCI
177	BOSNIAN
177	HERZEGOVINIAN
177	BOSNJACI
177	HERCEGOVINIAN
177	BOSNJAK
178	KOAKSLAV
178	SLAVONIC
178	SLAVIC
178	SLAV
178	SLAVISH
179	SLAVONIAN
180	TADZIK
180	TADZHIK
180	TADJIK
180	TAJIK
181	CENTRAL EUROPE
181	CENTRAL EUROPEAN
181	MIDDLE EUROPEAN
183	NORTH EUROPE
183	NORTHERN EUROPEAN
185	MEDITERRANEAN
185	SOUTHERN EUROPEAN
185	SOUTH EUROPE
187	WESTERN EUROPEAN
187	WEST EUROPE
190	BALTIC
190	EAST EUROPE
190	EASTERN EUROPEAN
190	BYZANTINE
191	BUKOVINA
191	BUCOVINA
193	SILESIAN
193	SILESIA
195	EURO-WHITE
195	EUROPEAN
195	EUROPE
196	GALICIA
196	GALICIAN
400	ALGERIAN

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
400	ALGERIA
402	FELLAHEEN
402	EGYPTIAN
402	COPT
402	COPHT
402	EGYPT
402	FELLAHIN
402	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
404	LIBYA
404	LIBYAN
404	TRIPOLI
404	TRIPOLITANIAN
406	MOROCCAN
406	MOORISH
406	MOOR
406	MOROCCO
406	TANGIER
407	IFNI
408	TUNISIA
408	TUNISIAN
408	TUNIS
411	NORTH AFRICAN
412	MELILLA
412	ALHUCEMAS
412	CEUTA
412	CHAFARINAS
413	BERBER
414	SAGUIA EL HAMRA
414	RIO DE ORO
415	BAHREIN
415	BAHREINI
415	BAHRAYN
415	BAHRAIN
415	BAHRAINI
416	IRAN
416	PARSI
416	IRANI
416	IRANIAN
416	PERSIA
416	PERSIAN
416	TEHRAN
416	TEHERAN
417	MESOPOTAMIA
417	IRAQ
417	IRAQI
417	IRAK
419	ISRAELI
419	ISRAEL
421	HASHEMITE
421	MOAB
421	JORDAN
421	JORDANIAN
422	TRANSJORDAN

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
423	KUWAITI
423	KUWAIT
425	BEIRUT
425	LEBANESE
425	MARONITE
425	LEBANON
427	SAUDI
427	SAUDI ARABIAN
427	SAUDI ARABIA
429	LATAKIAN
429	DRUSEAN
429	DRUSE
429	LATAKIA
429	DRUZE
429	JEBEL ED DRUZ
429	JEBEL DRUZE
429	DJEBEL DRUZE
429	JEBEL DRUSE
429	DRUSIAN
429	SYRIAN
429	SYRIA
431	ARMENIA
431	ARMENIAN
434	HATAY
434	TURKEY
434	TURKISH
434	TURK
435	YEMENI
435	YEMENITE
435	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
435	YEMEN
436	OMANI
436	OMAN
437	MUSCAT
438	TRUCIAL STATES
438	TRUCIAL OMAN
439	QATAR
441	BEDOUIN
442	KURDISH
442	KURD
444	KURIA MURIA ISLANDER
465	PALESTINIAN
465	JUDEA
465	PALESTINE
466	GAZAN
466	GAZA STRIP
467	WEST BANK
470	PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
470	SOUTH YEMEN
471	ADEN PROTECTORATE
471	ADEN
480	DUBAI
480	RAS AL KAIMAH

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
480	AJMAN
480	FUJAIRAH
480	ABU DHABI
480	UMM AL QAIWAIN
480	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
480	SHARJAH
482	ASSYRIA
482	KALDU
482	KALDANY
482	NESTORIAN
482	ASSYRIAN
482	JACOBITE
482	KASDDEM
482	CHALDO
482	KASDU
482	ARAMEAN
482	CHALDEAN
482	TELKEFFEE
490	MIDEAST
490	MIDDLE EASTERN
495	ARABIAN
495	ARABIA
495	ARAB
496	ARABIC
600	AFGHANISTAN
600	AFGHAN
601	BALUCHI
601	BALUCHISTAN
602	PATHAN
800	NORTHERN TERRITORY
800	MOEN
800	AUSTRALIAN
800	NEW SOUTH WALES
800	QUEENSLAND
800	AUSTRALIA
800	VICTORIA
800	SOUTH AUSTRALIA
800	WESTERN AUSTRALIA
801	TASMANIA
803	NEW ZEALAND
803	NEW ZEALANDER
924	CAUCASIAN
924	WASP
924	YANKEE
924	WHITE
924	SWAMP YANKEE
925	ANGLO
925	ANGLOSAXON
925	ANGLO SAXON
927	APPALACHIAN
927	HILLBILLY
928	ARYAN
929	AMISH

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
929	HUTTERITE
929	MENNONITE
929	PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN
929	PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH
930	GREENLANDER
931	LABRADORIAN
931	LABRADOR
931	LABRADOREAN
931	CANADA
931	ALBERTAN
931	MANITOBAN
931	ENGLISH CANADIAN
931	SASKATCHEWAN
931	PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDER
931	MANITOBA
931	NEW BRUNSWICK
931	CANADIAN
931	BRITISH COLUMBIAN
931	ONTARIO
931	ONTARIAN
931	BRITISH COLUMBIA
931	BRITISH CANADIAN
931	YUKONER
931	YUKON
933	NEWFOUNDLAND
934	NOVA SCOTIAN
934	NOVA SCOTIA
935	QUEBEC
935	QUEBECOIS
935	FRANCO AMERICAN
935	CANADIEN
935	FRENCH CANADIAN
936	ACADIA
936	ACADIAN
937	COONASS
937	CAJUN

Blacks

300	BAHAMA ISLANDER
300	BAHAMIAN
300	BAHAMAS
301	BARBADOS
301	BARBADIAN
308	JAMAICAN
308	JAMAICA
314	TRINIDADIAN TOBAGONIAN
315	TRINIDADIAN
315	TRINIDAD
316	TOBAGONIAN
316	TOBAGO
335	CARIBBEAN
335	ARAWAK
335	CARIB

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
335	WEST INDIAN
335	WEST INDIES
335	TAINO
336	HAITIAN
336	HAITI
336	HAYTI
500	ANGOLA
500	CABINDA
500	ANGOLAN
502	BENIN
502	DAHOMEY
502	DAHOMEYAN
502	FON
502	DAHOMAN
502	DAHOMEAN
504	BOTSWANALAND
504	BECHUANA
504	BOTSWANA
504	BECHUANALAND
506	BURUNDI
506	BURUNDIAN
506	URUNDI
508	CAMEROONIAN
508	CAMEROON
508	CAMEROUN
508	FAKO
510	CABO VERDIAN
510	CAPE VERDEAN
510	CAPE VERDE ISLANDER
510	BRAVA
512	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
512	UBANGI SHARI
513	CHAD
513	CHADIAN
515	CONGO
515	CONGOLESE
516	CONGO BRAZZAVILLE
519	JIBUTI
519	DJIBOUTI
519	AFARS AND ISSAS
520	EQUATORIAL GUINEA
520	RIO MUNI
521	BIOKO ISLANDER
521	ANNOBON ISLANDER
521	FERNANDO PO ISLANDER
521	ELOBEIS ISLANDER
521	CORSICO ISLANDER
522	ABYSSINIA
522	ETHIOPIA
522	ABYSSINIAN
522	ETHIOPIAN
523	ERITREAN
523	ERITREA

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
525	GABOON
525	GABON
525	GABUN
525	GABONESE
527	GAMBIA
527	GAMBIAN
529	GHANIAN
529	GHANESE
529	GHANA
529	COLD COAST
529	ASHANTI
529	TWI
530	GUINEAN
530	GUINEA
531	GUINEA BISSAU
532	IVORY COAST
532	COTE D IVOIRE
534	KENYA
534	KENYAN
538	BASUTOLAND
538	LESOTHO
538	BASUTO
541	LIBERIAN
541	LIBERIA
543	MADAGASCAN
543	MADAGASCAR
545	MALAWI
545	MALAWIAN
546	MALIAN
546	MALI
547	MAURITANIAN
547	MAURITANIA
549	MOZAMBICAN
549	MOZAMBIQUE
550	NAMIBIAN
550	NAMIBIA
551	NIGER
553	NIGERIA
553	NIGERIAN
554	FULAH
554	FULANI
555	HAUSA
556	IBO
557	TIV
558	YORUBA
561	RWANDAN
561	RWANDA
564	DAKAR
564	SENEGALESE
564	SENEGAL
566	SIERRA LEONEAN
566	SIERRA LEONE
568	SOMALIAN

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
568	SOMALIA
568	SOMALI REPUBLIC
569	SWAZILAND
571	ORANGE FREE STATE
571	PRETORIA
571	TRANSVAAL
571	TRANSKEI
571	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
572	BOER
572	AFRIKANER
573	NATALIAN
573	NATAL
574	ZULU
574	ZULULAND
576	SUDANESE
576	SUDAN
576	SOUDAN
576	SOUDANESE
577	DINKA
578	NUER
579	DARFUR
579	FUR
580	BAGGARA
582	TANZANIA
582	TANZANIAN
583	TANGANYIKAN
583	TANGANYIKA
584	ZANZIBAR ISLANDER
584	ZANZIBARI
586	TOGOLAND
586	TOGO
586	TOGOLANDER
586	TOGOLESE
588	LUGBARA
588	UGANDAN
588	UGANDA
589	UPPER VOLTAN
589	UPPER VOLTA
590	VOLTA
591	BELGIAN CONGO
591	KINSHASA
591	CONGO KINSHASA
591	ZAIRE
591	ZAIRIAN
592	ZAMBIA
592	ZAMBIAN
593	RHODESIA
593	RHODESIAN
593	ZIMBABWE RHODESIA
593	SOUTHERN RHODESIAN
593	ZIMBABWE
593	ZIMBABWEAN
594	SAO TOME ISLANDER

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
594	COMOROS ISLANDER
594	AFRICAN ISLANDS (EXCEPT MADAGASCAR)
594	PRINCIPE ISLANDER
594	REUNION ISLANDER
594	SEYCHELLES ISLANDER
594	TRISTAN DE CUNHA ISLANDER
594	ST PIERRE ISLANDER
594	ST HELENA ISLANDER
595	MAURITIAN
595	MAURITIUS ISLANDER
596	MIDDLE CONGO
596	CENTRAL AFRICA
596	CENTRAL AFRICAN
597	MASAI
597	EAST AFRICA
597	KIKUYU
597	EASTERN AFRICAN
597	GALLA
598	WESTERN AFRICAN
598	WEST AFRICA
599	AFRICAN
599	AFRICA
900	AFRO AMERICAN
900	AFROAMERICAN
901	AFRO
902	AFRICAN AMERICAN
902	AFRICAN AMER
903	BLACK
904	NEGRO
905	NONWHITE
906	BILALIAN
906	COLORED
906	NIGRITIAN
907	CREOLE
908	MULATTO
908	QUADROON

Asians

Bangladesh

603	EAST PAKISTAN
603	BUNGALADESE
603	BANGLADESHI
603	BANGLADESH

Nepalese

609	NEPALIS
609	NEPALI
609	NEPALESE
609	NEPAL

Asian Indian

615	INDOASIAN
615	HINDU

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
615	BEHAR
615	INDODRAVIDIAN
615	INDO DRAVIDIAN
615	KASHUURI
615	INDO ASIAN
615	INDIAN ASIAN
615	BIHAR
615	KHALISTAN
615	ASIAN INDIAN
615	HINDOO
615	INDOARYAN
615	INDIAN HINDU
615	DELHI
615	BIHARI
615	INDIC
615	BHARAT
615	DRAVIDIAN
615	PACIFIC ASIAN
615	DRAVIDIC
615	INDO ARYAN
615	BHARATI
615	INDIA
615	SIKH
615	SOUTH ASIA
615	SOUTH ASIAN
615	VIZ PORSI
616	KASHMIR
616	KASHMIRI
616	KASHMIRIAN
618	BENGAL
618	BENGALI
618	BENGALESE
618	BENGALEE
618	BANGOLI
620	INDIAN EAST
620	EAST INDIAN
622	ANDAMAN
622	ANDAMANESE
622	ANDAMAN ISLANDER
622	NICOBAR ISLANDER
624	ANDHRA PRADESH
626	ASSAMESE
626	ASSAM
628	GOA
628	GOAN
628	GOANESE
630	GUJARATI
630	GUJARAT
632	KARNATAKA
632	KARNATAKAN
634	KERALA
634	KERALAN
636	MADHYA PRADESH

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
638	MAHARASHTRAN
638	MAHARASHTRA
640	MADRASI
640	MADRAS
642	MYSORE
642	MIZORAM
644	NAGA
644	NAGALAND
646	ORISSA
648	PONDICHERRY
648	PONDICHERY
650	PUNJABI
650	PUNJAB
652	RAJASTHAN
652	RAJASTHANI
654	SIKKIM
654	SIKKIMESE
656	TAMIL
656	TAMILIAN
656	TAMIL NADU
656	TAMILIC
658	UTTAR PRADESH
675	EAST INDIES
680	PAKISTAN
680	JAMMU
680	PAKISTANI
680	WEST PAKISTAN
680	SIND
Chinese	
706	CHINA
706	CHINESE
706	JEHOL
706	CHINO
706	SINO CHINESE
706	YAO
707	CANTONESE
708	MANCHURIAN
708	MANCHURIA
709	MANDARIN
712	MONGOL
712	MONGOLIA
712	BURYAT
712	BURIAT
712	MONGOLIAN
714	TIBETAN
714	THIBET
714	TIBET
716	EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO
716	RIAU ISLANDER
716	HONG KONG
716	HONG KONG CHINESE
718	PORTUGUESE MACAO
718	MACAO

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
Filipino	
720	PHILIPPINO ISLANDER
720	ILLOCANOS
720	CEBUANOS
720	PHILIPINO
720	PILIPINO
720	FILIPINE ISLANDER
720	PHILIPPINES
720	FILIPINO
720	TAGALOG
720	VISAYAN
Japanese	
740	NIPPON
740	JAPAN
740	JAPANESE
740	NIPPONESE
741	ISSEI
742	NISEI
743	SANSEI
744	YONSEI
745	GOSEI
746	RYUKYU ISLANDER
746	NORTHERN RYUKYU ISLANDER
748	OKINAWA
748	ONIK
748	OKINAWAN
Korean	
750	NORTH KOREAN
750	CHOSEN
750	KOREA
750	KOREAN
750	SOUTH KOREAN
Other Asian	
607	BHUTAN
607	BHOTAN
607	BHUTANESE
690	CEYLONESE
690	CEYLON
690	SHRI LANKA
690	SRI LANKAN
690	SRI LANKA
690	SHRI LANKAN
691	SINHALESE
691	SINGHALESE
692	VEDDA
692	VEDDOID
692	VEDDAH
695	MALDIVES
695	MALDIVIAN

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
695	MALDIVE ISLANDER
700	CACHIN
700	BURMAN
700	CHIN
700	BURMESE
700	MON
700	BURMA
700	PALAUNG
700	OTHER ASIA
700	KAREN
702	SHAN
703	CAMBODIA
703	CAMBODIAN
703	KAMPUCHEA
704	KHMER
730	PANGDANGAN
730	PORTUGUESE TIMOR
730	CELEBES ISLANDER
730	BANKA
730	INDONESIAN
730	DUTCH EAST INDIAN
730	ASCENSION ISLANDER
730	CELEBESIAN
730	BANGKA
730	MOLUCCAN
730	BILLITON
730	INDONESIA
730	MOLUCCA ISLANDER
730	SULAWESI ISLANDER
730	SPICE ISLANDER
730	TAMPANGO
732	BORNEO
734	JAVANESE
734	JAVA
736	SUMATRA
736	SUMATRAN
765	LAOS
765	LAOTIAN
765	LAO
766	MEO
768	HMONGTANA
768	LAOHMONG
768	HMONG
768	MONG
770	MALAYSIAN
770	MALAYAN
770	MALAYSIA
770	SAKAI
770	MALAY
770	SEMANG
770	SENOI
771	BRUNEI
771	SARAWAK

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
771	NORTH BORNEO
771	SABAH
774	SINGAPOREAN
774	SINGAPORE
776	TAI
776	THAILAND
776	SIAM
776	SIAMESE
776	THAI
776	THIALANDER
777	BLACK THAI
777	THAIDAM
777	THAI DAM
778	WESTERN LAO
782	TAIWANESE
782	TAIWAN
783	FORMOSA
783	FORMOSAN
785	NORTH VIETNAMESE
785	ANNAMESE
785	ANNAM
785	ANAM
785	ANNAMITE
785	VIETNA
785	VIETNAMESE
785	SOUTH VIETNAMESE
786	KATU
787	MA
788	MNONG
790	CHOM
790	MONTAGNARD
790	CHAM
792	INDOCHINESE
792	INDO CHINA
792	INDOCHINA
792	INDO CHINESE
793	INDOEUROPEAN
793	EURASIAN
793	INDO EUROPEAN
794	AMERASIAN
795	ASIA
795	ASIAN
795	ORIENT
795	ASIATIC
795	ORIENTAL

Pacific Islanders

Chamorro

821	GUAMANIAN
821	GUAM
821	GU
822	CHAMORRO
822	CHAMORRO ISLANDER

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
Palauan	
824	R P
824	RP
824	PULOANESE
824	R.P.
824	PALAUAN
824	BELAU
824	BELAUAN
824	SONSOROLESE
824	TULO ANESE
Marshallese	
825	MARSHALLESE
825	MARSHALL ISLANDER
Kosraean	
826	KOSRAEAN
Pohnpeian	
827	PONAPE ISLANDER
827	PONAPEAN
827	PINGELAPESE
827	PROHNPEN
827	POHNPEIAN
827	PRONPEN
827	NGATIKESE
827	PONAPE
827	MOKILESE
Chuukese	
828	MORTLOCKESE
828	CHUUKIAN
828	PULAPESE
828	PULASUKESE
828	PULAWATESE
828	NAMANOUITO
828	CHUUKESE
828	HALL ISLANDER
828	CHUUK
828	TRUKESE
828	TAMATAMIAN
828	TRUK ISLANDER
828	TRUK
828	ULUL
Yapese	
829	YAP ISLANDER
829	YAPESE
829	YAP

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
Carolinian	
830	FAISIAN
830	CAROLINE ISLANDER
830	IFALUKESE
830	CAROLINIAN
830	LAMOTREKESE
830	EAURIPIKESE
830	SATAWALESE
830	WOLEAIAN
830	ULITHIAN
Other Pacific Islander	
802	AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINE
808	ELLIS
808	POLYNESIA
808	NORFOLK ISLANDER
808	SATUVALUAN
808	POLYNESIA ISLANDER
808	POLYNESIAN
808	TUVALU
808	TUVALAVAN
809	KAPINGAMARANGAN
809	NUKUOROAN
810	MAORI
811	NATIVE HAWAIIAN
811	MIXED HAWAIIAN
811	HAWAIIAN
811	HAWAIIAN ISLANDER
811	HAWAIIAN NATIVE
813	PART HAWAIIAN
814	SAMOAN
814	SAMOA
814	PART SAMOAN
814	AMERICAN SAMOAN
814	SWAINS ISLAND
814	TUTUILA
815	NIUKRO
815	TONGA
815	TONGAN
815	TONGA ISLANDER
816	TOELAU
816	TOKELAUAN
816	TOKELAU ISLANDER
817	COOK ISLANDER
818	FRENCH POLYNESIA
818	TAHITIAN
818	TAHITI
818	SOCIETY ISLANDER
819	NIUEAN
820	US TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC
820	MICRONESIAN
820	FSM

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
820	MICRONESIA ISLANDER
820	U S TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC
823	SAIPAN ISLANDER
823	SAIPANESE
823	ROTA
823	ROTINIAN
823	MICANINA
823	ROTANESE
823	NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDER
831	GILBERTESE
831	KIRIBATESE
832	NAURUAN
833	TARAWA
833	TARAWA ISLANDER
834	TINIAN ISLANDER
834	TINIAN
840	MELANESIA ISLANDER
840	MELANESIAN
841	FIJIAN
841	FIJI
841	FIJI ISLANDER
843	NEW GUINEAN
844	PAPUAN
844	PAPUA
845	BRITISH SOLOMONS
845	SOLOMON ISLANDER
846	NEW CALEDONIA
846	NEW CALEDONIAN ISLANDER
847	NEW HEBRIDES ISLAND
847	NHB
847	NI VANUATU
847	VANUATUAN
850	CAMPBELL ISLANDER
850	PHOENIX ISLANDER
850	PI
850	MIDWAY ISLANDER
850	PACIFIC ISLANDER
850	KERMADEC ISLANDER
850	CHRISTMAS ISLANDER
850	WAKE ISLANDER
860	PACCIAN
860	PACIFIC
860	PACIFIC N.E.C.
860	OCEANICA
860	OCEANIA
862	CHAMOLINIAN

Other Ethnicities

200	IBERIAN
200	IBERO
200	ESPANOL
200	ESPANOLA
200	IBERAN

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
200	ESPANA
200	SPANIARD
200	SPAIN
201	ANDALUSIAN
202	ASTURIAN
203	CASTILE
203	CASTILIAN
203	CASTELLANA
203	CASTELLANO
203	CASTILLIAN
204	CATALONIA
204	CATALANA
204	CATALAN
204	CATALONIAN
205	MALLORQUINA
205	BALEARIC ISLANDER
205	MALLORQUIN
205	MALLORCA
205	MAJORCAN
205	MAJORCA
205	MALLORCAN
206	GALLEGA
206	GALLEGO
207	VALENCIANO
207	VALENCIAN
207	VALENCIANA
208	CANARIA
208	CANARIO
208	CANARIAN
208	CANARY ISLANDER
210	MEXICAN
210	MEX
211	MEXICAN USA
211	MEX AM
211	MEXAM
211	MEXICAN AM
211	MEX AMERICAN
211	MEXICAN AMERICAN
211	MEXICANAM
211	MEXICAN AMER
212	MEXICANO
212	MEXICANA
213	CHICANO
213	CHICANA
214	LA RAZA
215	MEXICAN AMERICAN INDIAN
218	CHIAPAS
218	GUANAJUATO
218	MEXICO
218	QUINTANA ROO
218	MICHOACAN
218	NAYARIT
218	PUEBLA

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
218	BAJA CALIFORNIA
218	MORELOS
218	JALISCO
218	AGUASCALIENTES
218	OAXACA
218	DURANGO
218	NUEVO LEON
218	SAN LUIS POTOSI
218	CHIHUAHUA
218	DISTRITO FEDERAL
218	HIDALGO
218	GUERRERO
218	COAHUILA
218	COLIMA
218	CAMPECHE
218	QUERETARO
218	MEXICAN STATE
218	VERACRUZ
218	TABASCO
218	TLAXCALA
218	VERA CRUZ
218	TAMAULIPAS
218	YUCATAN
218	TLAXKALA
218	SONORA
218	SINALOA
218	ZACATECAS
221	COSTARRICENSE
221	COSTA RICAN
221	COSTARRIQUENA
221	COSTA RICA
221	COSTARRIQUENO
222	GUATEMALA
222	GUATEMALAN
222	GUATEMALTECA
222	GUATEMALTECO
223	HONDURAS
223	HONDURAN
223	HONDURENA
223	HONDURENO
224	NICARAGUAN
224	NICARAGUENO
224	NICARAGUENSE
224	NICARAGUA
224	NICARAGUENA
225	PANAMENA
225	PANAMANIAN
225	PANAMA
225	PANAMENO
226	SALVADORIAN
226	EL SALVADOR
226	EL SALVADORIAN
226	EL SALVADOREAN

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
226	SALVADORENO
226	SALVADORAN
226	SALVADOR
226	SALVADORENA
226	SALVADOREAN
227	CENTRAL AMERICAN
227	CENTROAMERICANO
227	CENTRAL AMERICA
227	CENTROAMERICANA
227	AMERICA CENTRAL
229	CANAL ZONE
229	ZONIAN
231	ARGENTINIAN
231	ARGENTINO
231	ARGENTINEAN
231	ARGENTINA
231	ARGENTINE
232	BOLIVIA
232	BOLIVIAN
232	BOLIVIANA
232	BOLIVIANO
233	CHILENA
233	CHILENO
233	CHILEAN
233	CHILE
234	COLOMBIA
234	PROVIDENCIA
234	COLOMBIANA
234	ANTIOCHIO
234	COLOMBIAN
234	COLOMBIANO
235	ECUADORIAN
235	ECUADORAN
235	GALAPAGOS ISLANDER
235	ECUATORIANO
235	ECUATORIANA
235	ECUADOR
236	PARAGUAYO
236	PARAGUAYANO
236	PARAGUAYANA
236	PARAGUAYAN
236	PARAGUAYA
236	PARAGUAY
237	PERU
237	PERUVIAN
237	PERUANA
237	PERUANO
238	URUGUAYAN
238	URUGUAY
238	URUGUAYA
238	URUGUAYO
239	VENEZUELAN
239	VENEZUELA

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
239	VENEZOLANA
239	VENEZOLANO
248	CRIOLLO
248	CRIOLLA
249	AMERICA DEL SUR
249	SUDAMERICA
249	SOUTH AMERICAN
249	SOUTH AMERICA
249	SUDAMERICANO
249	SUDAMERICANA
250	LATINOAMERICANO
250	LATINOAMERICANA
250	LATIN AMERICAN
250	AMERICA LATINA
251	LATIN
252	LATINA
252	LATINO
261	PUERTORRIQUENA
261	PUERTO RICO
261	PUERTO RICAN
261	PUERTORRIQUENO
261	P R
261	NEW YORK PUERTO RICAN
261	PR
261	BORICUA
261	BORINQUENA
261	BORINQUENO
271	GUAJIRA
271	CUBANA
271	CUBANO
271	CUBAN
271	GUAJIRO
271	CUBA
275	DOMINICANA
275	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
275	DR
275	ESPANOLA ISLAND
275	HISPANIOLA
275	SANTO DOMINGO
275	DOMINICAN
275	D R
275	DOMINICANO
290	HISPANIC
290	HISPANA
290	HISPANO
291	SPANISH
292	CALIFORNIO
293	TEJANO
293	TEJANA
294	NUEVO MEXICANO
295	SPANISH AMERICAN
302	BELIZEAN
302	BELICENO

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
302	BELIZE
302	BRITISH HONDURAN
302	BELICEAN
302	BELICE
303	BERMUDIAN
303	BERMUDAS
303	BERMUDA
303	BERMUDAN
303	BERMUDA ISLANDER
304	CAYMAN ISLANDER
310	DUTCH WEST INDIES
310	NETHERLANDS ANTILLES
310	BLACK DUTCH
311	BONAIRE ISLANDER
311	CURACAO ISLANDER
311	ARUBAN
311	ARUBA ISLANDER
312	SABA ISLANDER
312	ST MARTIN ISLANDER
312	ST EUSTATIUS ISLANDER
312	ST MAARTEN ISLANDER
317	U S VIRGIN ISLANDER
317	VIRGIN ISLANDER
317	US VIRGIN ISLANDER
318	CRUZAN
318	CRUCIAN
318	SANTA CRUZ
318	ST CROIX ISLANDER
319	ST JOHN ISLANDER
319	ST JOHNIAN ISLANDER
319	ST JON ISLANDER
320	ST THOMAS ISLANDER
320	ST TOMAS ISLANDER
320	ST THOMIAN
321	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDER
321	PETER AND NORMAN ISLANDS
321	JOST VAN DYKE
321	ANEGADA
321	TORTOLAN
321	VIRGIN GORDA
322	BRITISH WEST INDIES
322	BRITISH WEST INDIAN
323	CAICOS ISLANDER
323	GRAND TURK ISLANDER
323	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDER
323	TURK ISLANDER
324	ANGUILLIAN
324	ANGUILLA ISLANDER
325	REDONDA ISLANDER
325	ANTIGUA ISLANDER
325	ANTIGUAN
325	BARBUDA ISLANDER
325	ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
325	BARBUDAN
326	MONTSERRAT ISLANDER
326	MONTSERRATIAN
327	NEVIS ISLANDER
327	KITTS/NEVIS ISLANDER
327	NEVISIAN
327	KITTITIAN
327	ST KITTS ISLANDER
327	ST CHRISTOPHER ISLANDER
327	SOMBRERO ISLANDER
328	DOMINICA ISLANDER
329	GRENADA ISLANDER
329	GRENADIAN
330	GRENADINES ISLANDER
330	ST VINCENT ISLANDER
330	VINCENT/GRENADINE ISLANDER
330	VINCENTIAN
331	ST LUCIA ISLANDER
332	FRENCH WEST INDIES
333	MARTINIQUE ISLANDER
333	GUADELOUPE ISLANDER
333	MARTINICOIS
334	FRENCH GUIANESE
334	CAYENNE
334	FRENCH GUIANA
334	GUYANE
360	BRAZIL
360	BRAZILIAN
365	SAN ANDRES
370	BRITISH GUIANA
370	GUYANESE
370	GUYANA
380	NETHERLANDS GUIANA
380	DUTCH GUIANA
380	SURINAM
380	SURINAME
570	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
570	SOUTH AFRICAN
570	SOUTH AFRICA
913	AZTEC INDIAN
913	MAYAN
913	AZTEC
913	C A INDIAN
913	GARIFUNA
914	S A INDIAN
917	NATIVE AMERICAN
918	INDIAN
919	CHEROKEE
920	BLACKFOOT
920	NAVAJO
920	AMERICAN INDIAN
921	ALEUTIAN
921	ALEUTIAN ISLANDER

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
921	ALEUT
922	ESKIMO
923	INUIT
939	AMERICANS
939	AMERICAN
939	AMERICA
940	EUEU
940	U S A
940	UNITED STATES
940	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
940	USA
940	US
940	U S
941	ALABAMA
941	ALABAMAN
941	ALABAMIAN
942	ALASKAN
942	ALASKA
943	ARIZONAN
943	ARIZONA
943	ARIZONIAN
944	ARKANSAN
944	ARKANSAS
945	CALIFORNIAN
945	CALIFORNIA
946	COLORADO
946	COLORADAN
947	CONNECTICUT
948	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
948	D C
948	DC
948	WASHINGTON DC
949	DELAWARE
950	FLORIDA
950	FLORIDIAN
951	IDAHO
952	ILLINOIS
952	ILLINOISAN
953	INDIANAN
953	INDIANA
954	IOWA
955	KANSAS
955	KANSAN
956	KENTUCKY
957	LOUISIANA
958	MAINE
959	MARYLANDER
959	MARYLAND
960	MASSACHUSETTS
961	MICHIGANDER
961	MICHIGAN
962	MINNESOTAN
962	MINNESOTA

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
963	MISSISSIPPI
963	MISSISSIPPIAN
964	MISSOURI
964	MISSOURIAN
965	MONTANAN
965	MONTANA
966	NEBRASKA
966	NEBRASKAN
967	NEVADAN
967	NEVADA
968	NEW HAMPSHIRE
969	NEW JERSEYITE
969	NEW JERSEY
970	NEW MEXICO
970	NEW MEXICAN
971	NEW YORK
971	NEW YORKER
972	NORTH CAROLINA
972	NORTH CAROLINIAN
973	NORTH DAKOTA
973	NORTH DAKOTAN
974	OHIO
974	OHIOAN
976	OKLAHOMA
976	OKLAHOMAN
977	OREGONIAN
977	OREGON
978	PENNSYLVANIA
979	RHODE ISLANDER
979	RHODE ISLAND
980	SOUTH CAROLINIAN
980	SOUTH CAROLINA
981	SOUTH DAKOTAN
981	SOUTH DAKOTA
982	TENNESSEE
982	TENNESSEAN
983	TEXAN
983	TEXAS
984	UTAH
985	VERMONT
985	VERMONTER
986	VIRGINIA
986	VIRGINIAN
987	WASHINGTON
987	WASHINGTONIAN
988	WEST VIRGINIA
988	WEST VIRGINIAN
989	WISCONSIN
990	MUSLIM
990	WYOMING
991	GEORGIAN
991	GEORGIA
993	SOUTHERNER

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
994	NORTH AMERICA
994	NORTH AMERICAN
995	MIXED
995	MULTIPLE
995	COMBINATION
995	MULTI NATIONAL
995	MANY
995	HEINZ 57
995	BIRACIAL
995	MIXTURE
995	BI RACIAL
995	HUMAN BEING
995	EVERYTHING
995	HOMO SAPIEN
995	SEVERAL
995	VARIOUS
996	KUTTUSE
996	ROC
996	GERY
996	PIG LATIN
996	NONE
996	DON'T KNOW
996	REFUSED
996	DO NOT KNOW
996	ADOPTED
996	UNCODABLE ENTRIES
996	TOBIAN
996	TIANGLAP
996	UNKNOWN
997	DEFERRED CASES
998	JUDISM
998	BLACK MUSLIM
998	JEWISH
998	LUTHERAN
998	JUDEO
998	QUAKER
998	CATHOLIC
998	ISLAMIC
998	PRESBYTERIAN
998	BRETHREN
998	ROMAN CATHOLIC
998	BUDDHIST
998	JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES
998	JEHOVAHS WITNESSES
998	ISLAM
998	HOLINESS
998	MOSLEM
998	ATHEIST
998	JAIN
998	MUSLEM
998	MORMON
998	EVANGELIST
998	METHODIST

ETHNIC ORIGIN AND RACE CODE LIST—Con.

Codes	Ethnic Origin and Race
998	AGNOSTIC
998	PENTECOSTAL
998	BAPTIST
998	HEBREW
998	CONGREGATIONALIST
998	ASHKENAZIM
998	ASHKENAZIM JEW
998	LATTER DAY SAINTS
998	APOSTOLIC
998	OTHER RESPONSES
998	ORTHODOX
998	ADVENTIST
998	SALVATION ARMY
998	CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST
998	CHRISTIAN
998	BAHAI
998	PROTESTANT
998	EPISCOPAL
998	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
998	SEPHARDIC
998	SHIITE
998	YIDDISH
998	UNITARIAN
998	ZOROASTRIAN
998	SEPHARDIC JEW
998	SEPHARDIM
999	NOT REPORTED
999	BLANK

GROUP QUARTERS

This code list was used by special place enumerators in Census 2000.

GQ Codes	Staff residents[1] GQ Codes	
		A. College Quarters (501)
501	–	1. *Dormitories and Fraternity and Sorority Houses (on and off campus)*
		B. Correctional Institutions (101-107)
101	905	1. *Federal Detention Centers* (including U.S. Park Police, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) centers operated within local jails, and state and federal prisons. INS detention centers also include INS Federal Alien Detention Facilities, INS Service Processing Centers, and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings and aliens who require custodial departures.)
102	905	2. *Federal Prisons* (including criminally insane wards operated by a federal prison within a mental or general hospital. If ward is not operated by a prison, code criminally insane ward "404" and "905" for staff residing in the group quarters.) NOTE: Do not include INS detention centers operating within federal prisons. Code INS detention centers "101" for aliens and "905" for staff residing in the group quarters. Do not include correctional centers for juveniles. Include juveniles facilities in Section I below.
105	905	3. *Halfway Houses* (operated for correctional purposes, including probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential treatment centers)
104	905	4. *Local (county, city, regional, and other municipalities) Jails and Other Confinement Facilities* (usually hold persons more than 48 hours) (includes work farms and police lockups) (usually hold persons for 48 hours or less) NOTE: Do not include INS detention centers operating within local jails. Code INS detention centers "101" for aliens and "905" for staff residing in the group quarters.
106	904	5. *Military Disciplinary Barracks* (including jails on military bases)
103	905	6. *State Prisons* (including criminally insane wards operated by a state prison within a mental or general hospital; if not operated by a prison, code according to Section G5) NOTE: Do not include INS detention centers operating within state prisons. Code INS detention centers "101" for aliens and "905" for staff residing in the group quarters.
107	905	7. *Other Types of Correctional Institutions* (including private correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse)
900	**–**	**C. Crews of Maritime Vessels (900)**

[1]Staff residing at the group quarters (GQ) are counted in the same GQ as other residents when no GQ code is provided.

GROUP QUARTERS—Con.

This code list was used by special place enumerators in Census 2000.

GQ Codes	Staff residents[1] GQ Codes	
		D. Dormitories (601, 901-905)
901	–	1. *Agriculture Workers' Dormitories on Farms* (including migratory farm workers' camps, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms including those on "tree farms")
		2. *College Student Dormitories, and Fraternity and Sorority Houses* (see Section A above)
904	—	3. *Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in Military Hospitals*
905	—	4. *Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General Hospitals*
601	—	5. *Military Quarters on Base, Including Barracks* (unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH) (Enlisted/Officer), and similar group living quarters for military personnel)
902	—	6. *Other Workers' Dormitories* (including logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), Alaskan pipeline camps, nonfarm migratory workers' camps such as workers who lay oil and gas pipelines)
903	—	7. *Job Corps and Vocational Training Facilities for Persons Above the High School Level*
		E. Emergency Shelters/Service Locations (701-706)
701	—	1. *Shelters for the Homeless With Sleeping Facilities* (including emergency housing, missions, and flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, hotels and motels used entirely for homeless persons, hotels or motels used partially for the homeless, and similar places known to have persons with no usual home elsewhere who stay overnight)
702	—	2. *Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*
703	—	3. *Shelters for Abused Women* (or Shelters Against Domestic Violence)
		4. *Service Locations*
704	—	a. Soup kitchens
705	—	b. Regularly scheduled mobile food vans
706	—	5. *Targeted Nonsheltered Outdoor Locations*
		F. Group Homes/Halfway Houses (801-810) (with 10 or more unrelated persons (801-805) and with 9 or less unrelated persons (806-810): Including those providing community-based care and supportive services. For enumeration purposes, group homes were classified into ten type codes: 801 to 810. The classification was based upon expected size of the group home. For tabulation purposes, group homes were collapsed into five categories: 801 to 805.)
		NOTE: Do not include halfway houses operated for correctional purposes. If operated for correctional purposes, code according to Section B3.
801, 806	—	1. *Drug/Alcohol Abuse* (group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with an accredited hospital); halfway houses; recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics who may be re-entering the work force)

[1]Staff residing at the group quarters (GQ) are counted in the same GQ as other residents when no GQ code is provided.

GROUP QUARTERS—Con.

This code list was used by special place enumerators in Census 2000.

GQ Codes	Staff residents[1] GQ Codes	
802, 807	—	2. *Mentally Ill*
803, 808	—	3. *Mentally Retarded*
804, 809	—	4. *Physically Handicapped*
805, 810	—	5. *Other Group Homes* (including communes, foster care homes, and maternity homes for unwed mothers)
		G. Hospitals and Wards, Hospices, and Schools for the Handicapped (400-410)
904	—	1. *Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in Military Hospitals*
905	—	2. *Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General Hospitals*
400	905	3. *Drug/Alcohol Abuse* (hospitals and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals)
		4. *Chronically Ill*
401	904	a. Military hospitals or wards for chronically ill
402	905	b. Other hospitals or wards for chronically ill (including tuberculosis hospitals or wards; wards in general and veterans' hospitals for the chronically ill; wards for progressive or degenerative brain diseases, such as neurodegenerative process, spinal cord tumor, or other neurologic diseases; wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases; and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill) NOTE: Do not include mental or drug/alcohol abuse hospitals or wards.
403	905	c. Hospices/homes for chronically ill (including hospices and homes for AIDS and cancer patients, and other unspecified terminal diseases.
404	905	5. *Mentally Ill (Psychiatric)* (hospitals or wards, including wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. This is a medical setting designed for the treatment of mental illness. Patients receive supervised and medical/nursing care from formally trained staff)
405	905	6. *Mentally Retarded* (schools, hospitals, wards (including wards in hospitals for the mentally ill), and intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF/MR))
		7. *Physically Handicapped* (including schools, hospitals, or wards in a suitably equipped medical setting and designed primarily for the physically handicapped who receive supervised care and medical/nursing care from a formally trained staff)
406	905	a. Institutions for the deaf
407	905	b. Institutions for the blind
408	905	c. Orthopedic wards and institutions for physically handicapped (including institutions providing long-term care to accident victims, and persons with polio, cerebral palsy (leads to motor dysfunction), muscular dystrophy, etc.) NOTE: Do not include wards for terminally ill patients. Code such places as "401" military hospitals or wards for chronically ill or "402" other hospitals or wards for chronically ill.
409	905	8. *General Hospitals With Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere* (including maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), Veterans' Affairs, surgical, and other purpose wards of hospitals and wards for infectious diseases)

[1]Staff residing at the group quarters (GQ) are counted in the same GQ as other residents when no GQ code is provided.

GROUP QUARTERS—Con.

This code list was used by special place enumerators in Census 2000.

GQ Codes	Staff residents[1] GQ Codes	
410	904	9. *Military Hospitals With Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere* (including maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, surgical, and other purpose wards of hospitals and wards for infectious diseases)
701	—	**H. Hotels/Motels (701)** (those used entirely or partially for persons without a usual home)
		I. Juvenile Institutions (201-209) (including homes, schools, and detention centers)
		1. *Long-Term Care* (length of stay usually more than 30 days)
		a. Neglected, abused, and dependent children (orphanages, homes, or residential care)
201	905	(1) Public ownership
202	905	(2) Private ownership
203	905	(3) Ownership unknown (used as a last resort if no other type code applies)
204	905	b. Emotionally disturbed children (residential treatment centers (psychiatric care provided))
		c. Delinquent children (placed by court, parents, or social service agencies in residential training schools or homes, including industrial schools, camps, or farms)
205	905	(1) Public ownership
206	905	(2) Private ownership
207	905	(3) Ownership unknown (used only as a last resort if no other type code applies)
		2. *Short-Term Care* (length of stay usually 30 days or less)
208	905	a. Delinquent children (temporary care in detention centers, reception or diagnostic centers pending court disposition of case)
702	905	b. Runaway, neglected, and homeless children (emergency shelters/group homes which provide temporary sleeping facilities for juveniles) (see Section E2)
209	905	3. *Type of Juvenile Institution Unknown* (used only as a last resort if no other code applies)
		J. Military Quarters (601-603)
		1. *On Base:*
601	—	a. Barracks, unaccompanied personnel housing (UPH) (Enlisted/Officer), and similar group living quarters for military personnel
602	—	b. Transient quarters for temporary residents (military or civilian)
904	—	c. Dormitories for nurses and interns in military hospitals
106	904	d. Stockades and jails (on military bases)
603	—	2. *Military Ships*
604	—	3. *Group Quarters, Misc.* (for processing use only)
605	—	4. *Military Hotels/Campgrounds* (these locations are classified as housing units)
909	—	**K. Natural Disaster (909)** (includes those temporarily displaced by a natural disaster, such as "Hurricane Fran")

[1]Staff residing at the group quarters (GQ) are counted in the same GQ as other residents when no GQ code is provided.

GROUP QUARTERS—Con.

This code list was used by special place enumerators in Census 2000.

GQ Codes	Staff residents[1] GQ Codes	
		L. Nursing Homes (301-307) (skilled nursing facilities (SNF), intermediate care facilities (ICF), long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, nursing, convalescent, and rest homes including soldiers', sailors', veterans' hospitals, fraternal or religious homes for the aged with nursing care)
		1. *Public Ownership*
301	905	a. Federal ownership (including veterans' hospitals, domiciliary homes, and U.S. Naval homes)
302	905	b. State, county, or city ownership
303	905	c. Don't know if federal, state, county, or city ownership (used only as a last resort if no other type code applies)
		2. *Private ownership*
304	905	a. Private not-for-profit
305	905	b. Private for-profit
306	905	c. Don't know if for-profit or not-for-profit (used only as a last resort if no other type code applies)
307	905	3. *Don't Know If Federal, State, Local, or Private Ownership* (used only as a last resort if no other type code applies)
906	—	**M. Religious Group Quarters (906)** (including convents, monasteries, and rectories (classify members of religious orders who live in a dormitory at a hospital or college according to the type of place where they live, such as college or hospital dormitories))
911	—	**N. Residential Care Facilities Providing "Protective Oversight" (911)**
		O. Schools for the Handicapped (see Sections G6 and G7)
		P. Service Locations and Emergency Shelters (see Section E)
913	—	**Q. Other Household Living Situations "Dangerous Encampments" (913)** (these locations are classified as housing units)
908		**R. Other Nonhousehold Living Situations (908)** (including those not covered by other GQ codes shown herein, such as hostels, YMCA's, and YWCA's)
910	—	**S. Transient Locations (910)** (including commercial or public campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, carnivals, and similar transient sites. These locations are classified as housing units.)

[1]Staff residing at the group quarters (GQ) are counted in the same GQ as other residents when no GQ code is provided.

DETAILED INDUSTRY CODE LIST

1997 NAICS and Census 2000 sorted by 1997 NAICS codes and subsequent OMB directives
(Census codes may not be in sequential order)

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	001-056	11, 21
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting:	001-036	11
Unused codes	001-016	
Crop production	017	111
Animal production	018	112
Forestry except logging	019	1131, 1132
Unused codes	020-026	
Logging	027	1133
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	028	114
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	029	115
Unused codes	030-036	
Mining:	037-056	21
Oil and gas extraction	037	211
Coal mining	038	2121
Metal ore mining	039	2122
Unused codes	040-046	
Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying	047	2123
Not specified type of mining	048	Part of 21
Support activities for mining	049	213
Unused codes	050-056	
Utilities census codes 057-076 moved to Transportation and Warehousing NAICS subsector 48-49		
Construction:	077-106	23
Construction	077	23
Unused codes	078-106	
Manufacturing:	107-406	31-33
Animal food, grain, and oilseed milling	107	3111, 3112
Sugar and confectionery products	108	3113
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	109	3114
Unused codes	110-116	
Dairy product manufacturing	117	3115
Animal slaughtering and processing	118	3116
Retail bakeries	119	311811
Unused codes	120-126	
Bakeries, except retail	127	3118 exc. 311811
Seafood and other miscellaneous foods, n.e.c.	128	3117, 3119
Not specified food industries	129	Part of 311
Unused codes	130-136	
Beverage manufacturing	137	3121
Unused code	138	
Tobacco manufacturing	139	3122
Unused codes	140-146	

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Manufacturing—Con.		
Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	147	3131
Fabric mills, except knitting	148	3132 exc. 31324
Textile and fabric finishing and coating mills	149	3133
Unused codes	150-156	
Carpets and rugs manufacturing	157	31411
Unused code	158	
Textile product mills except carpets and rugs	159	314 exc. 31411
Unused codes	160-166	
Knitting mills	167	31324, 3151
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	168	3152
Apparel accessories and other apparel manufacturing	169	3159
Unused codes	170-176	
Footwear manufacturing	177	3162
Unused code	178	
Leather tanning and products, except footwear manufacturing	179	3161, 3169
Unused codes	180-186	
Sawmills and wood preservation	377	3211
Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood products	378	3212
Prefabricated wood buildings and mobile homes	379	321991, 321992
Unused codes	380-386	
Miscellaneous wood products	387	3219 exc. 321991, 321992
Unused code	388	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	187	3221
Paperboard containers and boxes	188	32221
Miscellaneous paper and pulp products	189	32222, 32223, 32229
Unused codes	190-198	
Printing and related support activities	199	323
Unused codes	200-206	
Petroleum refining	207	32411
Unused code	208	
Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products	209	32412, 32419
Unused codes	210-216	
Resin, synthetic rubber and fibers, and filaments manufacturing	217	3252
Agricultural chemical manufacturing	218	3253
Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing	219	3254
Unused codes	220-226	
Paint, coating, and adhesives manufacturing	227	3255
Soap, cleaning compound, and cosmetic manufacturing	228	3256

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Manufacturing—Con.		
Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals	229	3251, 3259
Unused codes	230-236	
Plastics product manufacturing	237	3261
Tire manufacturing	238	32621
Rubber products, except tires, manufacturing	239	32622, 32629
Unused codes	240-246	
Pottery, ceramics, and related products manufacturing	247	32711
Structural clay product manufacturing	248	32712
Glass and glass product manufacturing	249	3272
Unused codes	250-256	
Cement, concrete, lime, and gypsum product manufacturing	257	3273, 3274
Unused code	258	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	259	3279
Unused codes	260-266	
Iron and steel mills and steel product manufacturing	267	3311, 3312
Aluminum production and processing	268	3313
Nonferrous metal, except aluminum, production and processing	269	3314
Unused codes	270-276	
Foundries	277	3315
Metal forgings and stampings	278	3321
Cutlery and hand tool manufacturing	279	3322
Unused codes	280-286	
Structural metals and tank and shipping container manufacturing	287	3323, 3324
Machine shops, turned product, screw, nut, and bolt manufacturing	288	3327
Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities	289	3328
Unused codes	290-296	
Ordnance	297	332992-332995
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products manufacturing	298	3325, 3326, 3329 exc. 332992-332995
Not specified metal industries	299	Part of 331 and 332
Unused codes	300-306	
Agricultural implement manufacturing	307	33311
Construction mining and oil field machinery manufacturing	308	33312, 33313
Commercial and service industry machinery manufacturing	309	3333
Unused codes	310-316	
Metalworking machinery manufacturing	317	3335
Engines, turbines, and power transmission equipment manufacturing	318	3336

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Manufacturing—Con.		
Machinery manufacturing, n.e.c.	319	3332, 3334, 3339
Unused codes	320-328	
Not specified machinery manufacturing	329	Part of 333
Unused codes	330-335	
Computer and peripheral equipment manufacturing	336	3341
Communications, audio, and video equipment manufacturing	337	3342, 3343
Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing	338	3345
Electronic component and product manufacturing, n.e.c.	339	3344, 3346
Unused codes	340-346	
Household appliance manufacturing	347	3352
Unused code	348	
Electrical lighting, equipment, and supplies manufacturing, n.e.c.	349	3351, 3353, 3359
Unused codes	350-356	
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing	357	3361, 3362, 3363
Aircraft and parts manufacturing	358	336411-336413
Aerospace product and parts manufacturing	359	336414-336419
Unused codes	360-366	
Railroad rolling stock manufacturing	367	3365
Ship and boat building	368	3366
Other transportation equipment manufacturing	369	3369
Unused codes	370-376	
Codes 377-388 moved to NAICS 321 Subsector–Wood Product Manufacturing		
Furniture and related products manufacturing	389	337
Unused codes	390-395	
Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing	396	3391
Toys, amusement, and sporting goods manufacturing	397	33992, 33993
Miscellaneous manufacturing, n.e.c.	398	3399 exc. 33992, 33993
Not specified manufacturing industries	399	Part of 31-33
Unused codes	400-406	
Wholesale trade:	407-466	42
Motor vehicles, parts and supplies	407	4211
Furniture and home furnishings	408	4212
Lumber and other construction materials	409	4213
Unused codes	410-416	
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies	417	4214
Metals and minerals, except petroleum	418	4215
Electrical goods	419	4216
Unused codes	420-425	

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Wholesale trade—Con.		
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment, and supplies	426	4217
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	427	4218
Recyclable material	428	42193
Miscellaneous durable goods	429	4219 exc. 42193
Unused codes	430-436	
Paper and paper product wholesalers	437	4221
Drugs, sundries, and chemical and allied product wholesalers	438	4222, 4226
Apparel, fabrics, and notions wholesalers	439	4223
Unused codes	440-446	
Groceries and related product wholesalers	447	4224
Farm product raw material wholesalers	448	4225
Petroleum and petroleum product wholesalers	449	4227
Unused codes	450-455	
Alcoholic beverage wholesalers	456	4228
Farm supplies wholesalers	457	42291
Miscellaneous nondurable goods wholesalers	458	4229 exc. 42291
Not specified wholesale trade	459	Part of 42
Unused codes	460-466	
Retail trade:	467-606	44-45
Automobile dealers	467	4411
Other motor vehicle dealers	468	4412
Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	469	4413
Unused codes	470-476	
Furniture and home furnishings stores	477	442
Household appliance stores	478	443111
Radio, TV, and computer stores	479	443112, 44312
Unused codes	480-486	
Building material and supplies dealers	487	4441 exc. 44413
Hardware stores	488	44413
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	489	4442
Unused codes	490-496	
Grocery stores	497	4451
Specialty food stores	498	4452
Beer, wine, and liquor stores	499	4453
Unused codes	500-506	
Pharmacies and drug stores	507	44611
Health and personal care, except drug stores	508	446 exc. 44611
Gasoline stations	509	447
Unused codes	510-516	
Clothing and accessories, except shoe stores	517	448 exc. 44821, 4483
Shoe stores	518	44821

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Retail trade—Con.		
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	519	4483
Unused codes	520-526	
Sporting goods, camera, and hobby and toy stores	527	44313, 45111, 45112
Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores	528	45113
Music stores	529	45114, 45122
Unused codes	530-536	
Book stores and news dealers	537	45121
Department stores	538	45211
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	4529
Unused codes	540-546	
Retail florists	547	4531
Office supplies and stationary stores	548	45321
Used merchandise stores	549	4533
Unused codes	550-556	
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	557	45322
Miscellaneous retail stores	558	4539
Electronic shopping and mail-order houses	559	4541
Unused codes	560-566	
Vending machine operators	567	4542
Fuel dealers	568	45431
Other direct selling establishments	569	45439
Unused codes	570-578	
Not specified retail trade	579	Part of 44-45
Unused codes	580-606	
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	607-646, 057-076	48-49, 22
Transportation and warehousing:	607-646	48-49
Air transportation	607	481
Rail transportation	608	482
Water transportation	609	483
Unused codes	610-616	
Truck transportation	617	484
Bus service and urban transit	618	4851, 4852, 4854-4859
Taxi and limousine service	619	4853
Unused codes	620-626	
Pipeline transportation	627	486
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	628	487
Services incidental to transportation	629	488
Unused codes	630-636	
Postal Service	637	491
Couriers and messengers	638	492
Warehousing and storage	639	493
Unused codes	640-646	

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Utilities:	057-076	22
Electric power generation transmission and distribution	057	2211
Natural gas distribution	058	2212
Electric and gas and other combinations	059	Pts. 2211, 2212
Unused codes	060-066	
Water, steam, air-conditioning, and irrigation systems	067	22131, 22133
Sewage treatment facilities	068	22132
Not specified utilities	069	Part of 22
Unused codes	070-076	
Information:	647-686	51
Newspaper publishers	647	51111
Publishing except newspapers and software	648	5111 exc. 51111
Software publishing	649	5112
Unused codes	650-656	
Motion pictures and video industries	657	5121
Unused code	658	
Sound recording industries	659	5122
Unused codes	660-666	
Radio and television broadcasting and cable	667	5131, 5132
Wired telecommunications carriers	668	51331
Other telecommunication services	669	5133 exc. 51331
Unused codes	670-676	
Libraries and archives	677	51412
Other information services	678	5141 exc. 51412
Data processing services	679	5142
Unused codes	680-686	
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	687-726	52, 53
Finance and insurance:	687-706	52
Banking and related activities	687	521, 52211, 52219
Savings institutions, including credit unions	688	52212, 52213
Nondepository credit and related activities	689	5222, 5223
Unused codes	690-696	
Securities, commodities, funds, trusts, and other financial investments	697	523, 525
Unused code	698	
Insurance carriers and related activities	699	524
Unused codes	700-706	
Real estate and rental and leasing:	707-726	53
Real estate	707	531
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	708	5321
Unused codes	709-716	
Video tape and disk rental	717	53223
Real estate and rental and leasing—Con.		

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Other consumer goods rental	718	53221, 53222, 53229, 5323
Commercial, industrial, and other intangible assets rental and leasing	719	5324, 533
Unused codes	720-726	
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services:	727-785	54-56
Professional, scientific, and technical services:	727-756	54
Legal services	727	5411
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	728	5412
Architectural, engineering, and related services	729	5413
Unused codes	730-736	
Specialized design services	737	5414
Computer systems design and related services	738	5415
Management, scientific and technical consulting services	739	5416
Unused codes	740-745	
Scientific research and development services	746	5417
Advertising and related services	747	5418
Veterinary services	748	54194
Other professional, scientific and technical services	749	5419 exc. 54194
Unused codes	750-756	
Management of companies and enterprises:	757	55
Management of companies and enterprises	757	55
Administrative and support and waste management services:	758-785	56
Employment services	758	5613
Business support services	759	5614
Unused codes	760-766	
Travel arrangement and reservation services	767	5615
Investigation and security services	768	5616
Services to buildings and dwellings	769	5617 exc. 56173
Unused codes	770-776	
Landscaping services	777	56173
Other administrative and other support services	778	5611, 5612, 5619
Waste management and remediation services	779	562
Unused codes	780-785	

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Educational, health and social services:	786-855	61, 62
Educational services:	786-796	61
Elementary and secondary schools	786	6111
Colleges and universities, including junior colleges	787	6112, 6113
Business, technical, and trade schools and training	788	6114, 6115
Other schools, instruction, and educational services	789	6116, 6117
Unused codes	790-796	
Health care and social assistance:	797-855	62
Offices of physicians	797	6211
Offices of dentists	798	6212
Office of chiropractors	799	62131
Unused codes	800-806	
Offices of optometrists	807	62132
Offices of other health practitioners	808	6213 exc. 62131, 62132
Outpatient care centers	809	6214
Unused codes	810-816	
Home health care services	817	6216
Other health care services	818	6215, 6219
Hospitals	819	622
Unused codes	820-826	
Nursing care facilities	827	6231
Unused code	828	
Residential care facilities, without nursing	829	6232, 6233, 6239
Unused codes	830-836	
Individual and family services	837	6241
Community food and housing, and emergency services	838	6242
Vocational rehabilitation services	839	6243
Unused codes	840-846	
Child day care services	847	6244
Unused codes	848-855	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	856-876	71, 72
Arts, entertainment, and recreation:	856-865	71
Independent artists, performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	856	711
Museums, art galleries, historical sites, and similar institutions	857	712
Bowling centers	858	71395
Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	859	713 exc. 71395
Unused codes	860-865	
Accommodation and food services:	866-876	72
Traveler accommodation	866	7211
Recreational vehicle parks and camps, and rooming and boarding houses	867	7212, 7213

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Accommodation and food services—Con.		
Restaurants and other food services	868	722 exc. 7224
Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	869	7224
Unused codes	870-876	
Other services (except public administration):	877-936	81
Automotive repair and maintenance	877	8111 exc. 811192
Car washes	878	811192
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	879	8112
Unused codes	880-886	
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	887	8113
Other services (except public administration)—Con.		
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	888	8114 exc. 81143
Footwear and leather goods repair	889	81143
Unused codes	890-896	
Barber shops	897	812111
Beauty salons	898	812112
Nail salons and other personal care services	899	812113, 81219
Unused codes	900-906	
Drycleaning and laundry services	907	8123
Funeral homes, cemeteries and crematories	908	8122
Other personal services	909	8129
Unused codes	910-915	
Religious organizations	916	8131
Civic, social, advocacy organizations, and grantmaking and giving services	917	8132, 8133, 8134
Labor unions	918	81393
Business, professional, political, and similar organizations	919	8139 exc. 81393
Unused codes	920-928	
Private households	929	814
Unused codes	930-936	
Public administration:	937-966	92 (exc. 928110)
Executive offices and legislative bodies	937	92111, 92112, 92114, pt. 92115
Public finance activities	938	92113
Other general government and support	939	92119
Unused codes	940-946	
Justice, public order, and safety activities	947	922, pt. 92115
Administration of human resource programs	948	923
Administration of environmental quality and housing programs	949	924, 925
Unused codes	950-956	
Administration of economic programs and space research	957	926, 927
Unused code	958	

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Public administration—Con.		
National security and international affairs	959	928 (exc. 928110)
Unused codes	960-966	
Armed Forces:	967-991	928110
U.S. Army	967	928110
U.S. Air Force	968	928110
U.S. Navy	969	928110
Unused codes	970-976	
U.S. Marines	977	928110
U.S. Coast Guard	978	928110
Armed Forces—Con.		
U.S. Armed Forces, branch not specified	979	928110
Unused codes	980-986	
Military Reserves or National Guard	987	928110
Unused codes	988-991	
Unemployed, with no work experience since 1995	992	None

Note: The "Unused codes" are codes primarily used by occupation types.

LANGUAGE CODE LIST

Codes	Language
000-600	NOT IN UNIVERSE
601	JAMAICAN CREOLE
601	English creoles Belize, Guyanese
602	KRIO
603	HAWAIIAN PIDGIN
604	PIDGIN
605	GULLAH
606	SARAMACCA
607	GERMAN
607	Austrian
607	Swiss
608	PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH
609	YIDDISH
610	DUTCH
610	Flemish
611	AFRIKAANS
612	FRISIAN
613	LUXEMBOURGIAN
614	SWEDISH
615	DANISH
616	NORWEGIAN
617	ICELANDIC
618	FAROESE
619	ITALIAN
620	FRENCH
621	PROVENCAL
622	PATOIS
623	FRENCH CREOLE
623	Haitian Creole
624	CAJUN
625	SPANISH
626	CATALONIAN
627	LADINO
628	PACHUCO
629	PORTUGUESE
630	PAPIA MENTAE
631	RUMANIAN
631	Romanian
632	RHAETO-ROMANIC
632	Romansch
633	WELSH
634	BRETON
635	IRISH GAELIC
636	SCOTTIC GAELIC
637	GREEK
638	ALBANIAN
639	RUSSIAN
640	BIELORUSSIAN

Codes	Language
641	UKRAINIAN
642	CZECH
643	KASHUBIAN
644	LUSATIAN
644	Windish
645	POLISH
646	SLOVAK
647	BULGARIAN
648	MACEDONIAN
649	SERBOCROATIAN
649	Bosnian
649	Slavic
649	Yugoslav
650	CROATIAN
651	SERBIAN
652	SLOVENE
653	LITHUANIAN
654	LETTISH
654	Latvian
655	ARMENIAN
656	PERSIAN
656	Dari
656	Farsi
656	Pushto
657	PASHTO
657	Afghani
658	KURDISH
659	BALOCHI
660	TADZHIK
661	OSSETE
662	INDIA, n.e.c.
662	Asian Indian
662	Sanskrit
663	HINDI
664	BENGALI
665	PANJABI
665	Punjabi
666	MARATHI
666	Konkani
667	GUJARATHI
668	BIHARI
669	RAJASTHANI
669	Bhili
670	ORIYA
671	URDU
672	ASSAMESE

Codes	Language
673	KASHMIRI
674	NEPALI
675	SINDHI
676	PAKISTAN n.e.c.
677	SINHALESE
677	Maldivian
678	ROMANY
679	FINNISH
680	ESTONIAN
681	LAPP
682	HUNGARIAN
683	OTHER URALIC LANGUAGES
683	Mordvin
683	Samoyed
683	Yenisei
684	CHUVASH
685	KARAKALPAK
686	KAZAKH
687	KIRGHIZ
688	KARACHAY
688	Tatar
689	UIGHUR
689	Uzbek
690	AZERBAIJANI
691	TURKISH
692	TURKMEN
693	YAKUT
694	MONGOLIAN
695	TUNGUS
696	CAUCASIAN
696	Circassian
696	Georgian
697	BASQUE
698	DRAVIDIAN
698	Coorgi
698	Tulu
699	BRAHUI
700	GONDI
701	TELUGU
702	KANNADA
703	MALAYALAM
704	TAMIL
705	KURUKH
706	MUNDA
707	BURUSHASKI
708	CHINESE
708	Min

Codes	Language
709	HAKKA
710	KAN, HSIANG
711	CANTONESE
711	Toishan
712	MANDARIN
713	FUCHOW
714	FORMOSAN
714	Fukien
714	Hokkien
714	Min Nan
714	Taiwanese
715	WU
715	Shanghainese
716	TIBETAN
717	BURMESE
718	KAREN
719	KACHIN
720	THAI
721	MIAO-YAO, MIEN
721	Mien
722	MIAO, HMONG
722	Hmong
723	JAPANESE
723	Ainu
724	KOREAN
725	LAOTIAN
726	MON-KHMER, CAMBODIAN
726	Cambodian
726	Khmer
727	SIBERIAN LANGUAGES, n.e.c.
728	VIETNAMESE
729	MUONG
730	BUGINESE
731	MOLUCCAN
732	INDONESIAN
733	ACHINESE
734	BALINESE
735	CHAM
736	JAVANESE
737	MADURESE
738	MALAGASY
739	MALAY
739	Bahasa
740	MINANGKABAU
741	SUNDANESE
742	TAGALOG

Codes	Language
742	Filipino
743	BISAYAN
743	Ilongo
743	Visayan
744	SEBUANO
744	Cebuano
745	PANGASINAN
746	ILOCANO
746	Igorot
747	BIKOL
748	PAMPANGAN
749	GORONTALO
750	MICRONESIAN
751	CAROLINIAN
752	CHAMORRO
752	Guamanian
753	GILBERTESE
754	KUSAIEAN
754	Kosraean
755	MARSHALLESE
756	MOKILESE
757	MORTLOCKESE
758	NAURUAN
759	PALAU
760	PONAPEAN
761	TRUKESE
761	Chuukese
762	ULITHEAN
763	WOLEAI-ULITHI
764	YAPESE
765	MELANESIAN
766	POLYNESIAN
767	SAMOAN
768	TONGAN
769	NIUEAN
770	TOKELAUAN
771	FIJIAN
772	MARQUESAN
772	Tahitian
773	RAROTONGAN
774	MAORI
775	NUKUORO
776	HAWAIIAN
777	ARABIC
778	HEBREW
779	SYRIAC
779	Aramaic

Codes	Language
779	Assyrian
779	Chaldean
780	AMHARIC
780	Tigrigna
781	BERBER
782	CHADIC
782	Hausa
783	CUSHITE
783	Oromo
783	Somali
784	SUDANIC
784	Dinka
785	NILOTIC
785	Acholi
785	Luo
785	Nuer
786	NILO-HAMITIC
786	Bari
786	Masai
787	NUBIAN
788	SAHARAN
789	NILO-SAHARAN
789	Fur
789	Songhai
790	KHOISAN
790	Bushman
791	SWAHILI
792	BANTU
792	Bembe
792	Kikuyu
792	Kinyarwanda
792	Luganda
792	Ndebele
792	Shona
792	Tonga
792	Xhosa
792	Zulu
793	MANDE
793	Kpelle
793	Mandingo
793	Mende
794	FULANI
794	Temne
794	Wolof

Codes	Language
795	GUR
796	KRU, IBO, YORUBA
796	Akan
796	Ashanti
796	Ewe
796	Fanti
796	Ga
796	Ibo
796	Igbo
796	Nigerian
796	Twi
796	Yoruba
797	EFIK
797	Ibibio
798	MBUM AND RELATED
799	AFRICAN, not further specified

OCCUPATION DETAILED CODE LIST

Decennial 2000 SOC and Census 2000 sorted by Census 2000 SOC equivalent

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Management, professional and related occupations:	001-359	11-0000 through 29-0000
Management, business and financial operations occupations:	001-099	11-0000 and 13-0000
Management occupations:	001-049	11-0000
Chief executives	001	11-1011
General and operations managers	002	11-1021
Legislators	003	11-1031
Advertising and promotions managers	004	11-2011
Marketing and sales managers	005	11-2020
Public relations managers	006	11-2031
Unused codes	007-009	
Administrative services managers	010	11-3011
Computer and Information Systems managers	011	11-3021
Financial managers	012	11-3031
Human resources managers	013	11-3040
Industrial production managers	014	11-3051
Purchasing managers	015	11-3061
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	016	11-3071
Unused codes	017-019	
Farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers	020	11-9011
Farmers and Ranchers	021	11-9012
Construction managers	022	11-9021
Education administrators	023	11-9030
Unused codes	024-029	
Engineering managers	030	11-9041
Food service managers	031	11-9051
Funeral directors	032	11-9061
Gaming managers	033	11-9071
Lodging managers	034	11-9081
Medical and health services managers	035	11-9111
Natural sciences managers	036	11-9121
Unused codes	037-039	
Postmasters and mail superintendents	040	11-9131
Property, real estate, and community association managers	041	11-9141
Social and community service managers	042	11-9151
Managers, all other	043	11-9199
Unused codes	044-049	
Business and financial operations occupations:	050-099	13-0000
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	050	13-1011
Purchasing agents and buyers, farm products	051	13-1021

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Management, professional and related occupations—Con.		
Management, business and financial operations occupations—Con.		
Business and financial operations occupations—Con.		
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	052	13-1022
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	053	13-1023
Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	054	13-1030
Unused codes	055	
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation	056	13-1041
Unused codes	057-059	
Cost estimators	060	13-1051
Unused codes	061	
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	062	13-1070
Unused codes	063-069	
Logisticians	070	13-1081
Management analysts	071	13-1111
Meeting and convention planners	072	13-1121
Other business operations specialists	073	13-11XX
Unused codes	074-079	
Accountants and auditors	080	13-2011
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	081	13-2021
Budget analysts	082	13-2031
Credit analysts	083	13-2041
Financial analysts	084	13-2051
Personal financial advisors	085	13-2052
Insurance underwriters	086	13-2053
Unused codes	087-089	
Financial examiners	090	13-2061
Loan counselors and officers	091	13-2070
Unused codes	092	
Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents	093	13-2081
Tax preparers	094	13-2082
Financial specialists, all other	095	13-2099
Unused codes	096-099	
Professional and related occupations:	100-359	15-0000 through 29-0000
Computer and mathematical science occupations:	100-129	15-0000
Computer scientists and systems analysts	100	15-10XX
Computer programmers	101	15-1021
Computer software engineers	102	15-1030
Unused codes	103	

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Management, professional and related occupations—Con.		
Professional and related occupations—Con.		
Computer and mathematical science occupations—Con.		
Computer support specialists	104	15-1041
Unused codes	105	
Database administrators	106	15-1061
Unused codes	107-109	
Network and computer systems administrators	110	15-1071
Network systems and data communications analysts	111	15-1081
Unused codes	112-119	
Actuaries	120	15-2011
Mathematicians	121	15-2021
Operations research analysts	122	15-2031
Statisticians	123	15-2041
Miscellaneous mathematical science occupations	124	15-2090
Unused codes	125-129	
Architecture and engineering occupations:	130-159	17-0000
Architects, except naval	130	17-1010
Surveyors, cartographers, and photogrammetrists	131	17-1020
Aerospace engineers	132	17-2011
Agricultural engineers	133	17-2021
Biomedical engineers	134	17-2031
Chemical engineers	135	17-2041
Civil engineers	136	17-2051
Unused codes	137-139	
Computer hardware engineers	140	17-2061
Electrical and electronics engineers	141	17-2070
Environmental engineers	142	17-2081
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	143	17-2110
Marine engineers and naval architects	144	17-2121
Materials engineers	145	17-2131
Mechanical engineers	146	17-2141
Unused codes	147-149	
Mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers	150	17-2151
Nuclear engineers	151	17-2161
Petroleum engineers	152	17-2171
Engineers, all other	153	17-2199
Drafters	154	17-3010
Engineering technicians, except drafters	155	17-3020
Surveying and mapping technicians	156	17-3031
Unused codes	157-159	

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Management, professional and related occupations—Con.		
Professional and related occupations—Con.		
Life, physical, and social science occupations—Con.		
Life, physical, and social science occupations:	160-199	19-0000
Agricultural and food scientists	160	19-1010
Biological scientists	161	19-1020
Unused codes	162-163	
Conservation scientists and foresters	164	19-1030
Medical scientists	165	19-1040
Unused codes	166-169	
Astronomers and physicists	170	19-2010
Atmospheric and space scientists	171	19-2021
Chemists and materials scientists	172	19-2030
Unused codes	173	
Environmental scientists and geoscientists	174	19-2040
Unused codes	175	
Physical scientists, all other	176	19-2099
Unused codes	177-179	
Economists	180	19-3011
Market and survey researchers	181	19-3020
Psychologists	182	19-3030
Sociologists	183	19-3041
Urban and regional planners	184	19-3051
Unused codes	185	
Miscellaneous social scientists and related workers	186	19-3090
Unused codes	187-189	
Agricultural and food science technicians	190	19-4011
Biological technicians	191	19-4021
Chemical technicians	192	19-4031
Geological and petroleum technicians	193	19-4041
Nuclear technicians	194	19-4051
Unused codes	195	
Other life, physical, and social science technicians	196	19-40XX
Unused codes	197-199	
Community and social services occupations:	200-209	21-0000
Counselors	200	21-1010
Social workers	201	21-1020
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	202	21-1090
Unused codes	203	
Clergy	204	21-2011
Directors, religious activities and education	205	21-2021
Religious workers, all other	206	21-2099
Unused codes	207-209	

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Management, professional and related occupations—Con.		
Professional and related occupations—Con.		
Legal occupations:	210-219	23-0000
Lawyers	210	23-1011
Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers	211	23-1020
Unused codes	212-213	
Paralegals and legal assistants	214	23-2011
Miscellaneous legal support workers	215	23-2090
Unused codes	216-219	
Education, training, and library occupations:	220-259	25-0000
Postsecondary teachers	220	25-1000
Unused codes	221-229	
Preschool and kindergarten teachers	230	25-2010
Elementary and middle school teachers	231	25-2020
Secondary school teachers	232	25-2030
Special education teachers	233	25-2040
Other teachers and instructors	234	25-3000
Unused codes	235-239	
Archivists, curators, and museum technicians	240	25-4010
Unused codes	241-242	
Librarians	243	25-4021
Library technicians	244	25-4031
Unused codes	245-253	
Teacher assistants	254	25-9041
Other education, training, and library workers	255	25-90XX
Unused codes	256-259	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations:	260-299	27-0000
Artists and related workers	260	27-1010
Unused codes	261-262	
Designers	263	27-1020
Unused codes	264-269	
Actors	270	27-2011
Producers and directors	271	27-2012
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	272	27-2020
Unused codes	273	
Dancers and choreographers	274	27-2030
Musicians, singers, and related workers	275	27-2040
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other	276	27-2099
Unused codes	277-279	
Announcers	280	27-3010
News analysts, reporters and correspondents	281	27-3020
Public relations specialists	282	27-3031
Editors	283	27-3041

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Management, professional and related occupations—Con.		
Professional and related occupations—Con.		
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations—Con.		
Technical writers	284	27-3042
Writers and authors	285	27-3043
Miscellaneous media and communication workers	286	27-3090
Unused codes	287-289	
Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators	290	27-4010
Photographers	291	27-4021
Television, video, and motion picture camera operators and editors	292	27-4030
Unused codes	293-295	
Media and communication equipment workers, all other	296	27-4099
Unused codes	297-299	
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations:	300-359	29-0000
Chiropractors	300	29-1011
Dentists	301	29-1020
Unused codes	302	
Dietitians and nutritionists	303	29-1031
Optometrists	304	29-1041
Pharmacists	305	29-1051
Physicians and surgeons	306	29-1060
Unused codes	307-310	
Physician assistants	311	29-1071
Podiatrists	312	29-1081
Registered nurses	313	29-1111
Audiologists	314	29-1121
Occupational therapists	315	29-1122
Physical therapists	316	29-1123
Unused codes	317-319	
Radiation therapists	320	29-1124
Recreational therapists	321	29-1125
Respiratory therapists	322	29-1126
Speech-language pathologists	323	29-1127
Therapists, all other	324	29-1129
Veterinarians	325	29-1131
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other	326	29-1199
Unused codes	327-329	
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	330	29-2010
Dental hygienists	331	29-2021
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	332	29-2030
Unused codes	333-339	

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Management, professional and related occupations—Con.		
Professional and related occupations—Con.		
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations—Con.		
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	340	29-2041
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	341	29-2050
Unused codes	342-349	
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	350	29-2061
Medical records and health information technicians	351	29-2071
Opticians, dispensing	352	29-2081
Miscellaneous health technologists and technicians	353	29-2090
Other healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	354	29-9000
Unused codes	355-359	
Service occupations:	360-469	31-0000 through 39-0000
Healthcare support occupations:	360-369	31-0000
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	360	31-1010
Occupational therapist assistants and aides	361	31-2010
Physical therapist assistants and aides	362	31-2020
Massage therapists	363	31-9011
Dental assistants	364	31-9091
Medical assistants and other healthcare support occupations	365	31-909X
Unused codes	366-369	
Protective service occupations:	370-399	33-0000
First-line supervisors/managers of correctional officers	370	33-1011
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	371	33-1012
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers	372	33-1021
Supervisors, protective service workers, all other	373	33-1099
Fire fighters	374	33-2011
Fire inspectors	375	33-2020
Unused codes	376-379	
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	380	33-3010
Unused codes	381	
Detectives and criminal investigators	382	33-3021
Fish and game wardens	383	33-3031
Parking enforcement workers	384	33-3041
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	385	33-3051

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Service occupations—Con.		
Protective service occupations—Con.		
Transit and railroad police	386	33-3052
Unused codes	387-389	
Animal control workers	390	33-9011
Private detectives and investigators	391	33-9021
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	392	33-9030
Unused codes	393	
Crossing guards	394	33-9091
Lifeguards and other protective service workers	395	33-909X
Unused codes	396-399	
Food preparation and serving related	400-419	35-0000
Chefs and head cooks	400	35-1011
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	401	35-1012
Cooks	402	35-2010
Food preparation workers	403	35-2021
Bartenders	404	35-3011
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	405	35-3021
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	406	35-3022
Unused codes	407-410	
Waiters and waitresses	411	35-3031
Food servers, nonrestaurant	412	35-3041
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	413	35-9011
Dishwashers	414	35-9021
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	415	35-9031
Food preparation and serving related workers, all other	416	35-9099
Unused codes	417-419	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations:	420-429	37-0000
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	420	37-1011
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	421	37-1012
Janitors and building cleaners	422	37-201X
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	423	37-2012
Pest control workers	424	37-2021
Grounds maintenance workers	425	37-3010
Unused codes	426-429	
Personal care and service occupations:	430-469	39-0000
First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	430	39-1010
Unused codes	431	
Service occupations—Con.		

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Personal care and service occupations—Con.		
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers	432	39-1021
Unused codes	433	
Animal trainers	434	39-2011
Nonfarm animal caretakers	435	39-2021
Unused codes	436-439	
Gaming services workers	440	39-3010
Motion picture projectionists	441	39-3021
Ushers, lobby attendants, and ticket takers	442	39-3031
Miscellaneous entertainment attendants and related workers	443	39-3090
Unused codes	444-445	
Funeral service workers	446	39-4000
Unused codes	447-449	
Barbers	450	39-5011
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	451	39-5012
Miscellaneous personal appearance workers	452	39-5090
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	453	39-6010
Tour and travel guides	454	39-6020
Transportation attendants	455	39-6030
Unused codes	456-459	
Child care workers	460	39-9011
Personal and home care aides	461	39-9021
Recreation and fitness workers	462	39-9030
Unused codes	463	
Residential advisors	464	39-9041
Personal care and service workers, all other	465	39-9099
Unused codes	466-469	
Sales and office occupations:	470-599	41-0000 through 43-0000
Sales and related occupations:	470-499	41-0000
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	470	41-1011
First-line supervisors/managers of non-retail sales workers	471	41-1012
Cashiers	472	41-2010
Unused codes	473	
Counter and rental clerks	474	41-2021
Parts salespersons	475	41-2022
Retail salespersons	476	41-2031
Unused codes	477-479	
Advertising sales agents	480	41-3011
Insurance sales agents	481	41-3021
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	482	41-3031

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Sales and office occupations—Con.		
Sales and related occupations—Con.		
Travel agents	483	41-3041
Sales representatives, services, all other	484	41-3099
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	485	41-4010
Unused codes	486-489	
Models, demonstrators, and product promoters	490	41-9010
Unused codes	491	
Real estate brokers and sales agents	492	41-9020
Sales engineers	493	41-9031
Telemarketers	494	41-9041
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	495	41-9091
Sales and related workers, all other	496	41-9099
Unused codes	497-499	
Office and administrative support occupations:	500-599	43-0000
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	500	43-1011
Switchboard operators, including answering service	501	43-2011
Telephone operators	502	43-2021
Communications equipment operators, all other	503	43-2099
Unused codes	504-509	
Bill and account collectors	510	43-3011
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	511	43-3021
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	512	43-3031
Gaming cage workers	513	43-3041
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	514	43-3051
Procurement clerks	515	43-3061
Tellers	516	43-3071
Unused codes	517-519	
Brokerage clerks	520	43-4011
Correspondence clerks	521	43-4021
Court, municipal, and license clerks	522	43-4031
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	523	43-4041
Customer service representatives	524	43-4051
Eligibility interviewers, government programs	525	43-4061
File clerks	526	43-4071
Unused codes	527-529	
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	530	43-4081
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	531	43-4111
Library assistants, clerical	532	43-4121
Loan interviewers and clerks	533	43-4131
New accounts clerks	534	43-4141

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Sales and office occupations—Con.		
Sales and related occupations—Con.		
Office and administrative support occupations—Con.		
Order clerks	535	43-4151
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	536	43-4161
Unused codes	537-539	
Receptionists and information clerks	540	43-4171
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	541	43-4181
Information and record clerks, all other	542	43-4199
Unused codes	543-549	
Cargo and freight agents	550	43-5011
Couriers and messengers	551	43-5021
Dispatchers	552	43-5030
Meter readers, utilities	553	43-5041
Postal service clerks	554	43-5051
Postal service mail carriers	555	43-5052
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	556	43-5053
Unused codes	557-559	
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	560	43-5061
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	561	43-5071
Stock clerks and order fillers	562	43-5081
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	563	43-5111
Unused codes	564-569	
Secretaries and administrative assistants	570	43-6010
Unused codes	571-579	
Computer operators	580	43-9011
Data entry keyers	581	43-9021
Word processors and typists	582	43-9022
Desktop publishers	583	43-9031
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	584	43-9041
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service	585	43-9051
Office clerks, general	586	43-9061
Unused codes	587-589	
Office machine operators, except computer	590	43-9071
Proofreaders and copy markers	591	43-9081
Statistical assistants	592	43-9111
Office and administrative support workers, all other	593	43-9199
Unused codes	594-599	

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations:	600-619	45-0000
First-line supervisors/managers of farming, fishing, and forestry workers	600	45-1010
Agricultural inspectors	601	45-2011
Animal breeders	602	45-2021
Unused codes	603	
Graders and sorters, agricultural products	604	45-2041
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	605	45-2090
Unused codes	606-609	
Fishers and related fishing workers	610	45-3011
Hunters and trappers	611	45-3021
Forest and conservation workers	612	45-4011
Logging workers	613	45-4020
Unused codes	614-619	
Construction, extraction and maintenance occupations:	620-769	47-0000 through 49-0000
Construction and extraction occupations:	620-699	47-0000
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	620	47-1011
Boilermakers	621	47-2011
Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons	622	47-2020
Carpenters	623	47-2031
Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	624	47-2040
Cement masons, concrete finishers, and terrazzo workers	625	47-2050
Construction laborers	626	47-2061
Unused codes	627-629	
Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators	630	47-2071
Pile-driver operators	631	47-2072
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	632	47-2073
Drywall installers, ceiling tile installers, and tapers	633	47-2080
Unused codes	634	
Electricians	635	47-2111
Glaziers	636	47-2121
Unused codes	637-639	
Insulation workers	640	47-2130
Unused codes	641	
Painters, construction and maintenance	642	47-2141
Paperhangers	643	47-2142
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	644	47-2150
Unused codes	645	
Plasterers and stucco masons	646	47-2161
Unused codes	647-649	
Reinforcing iron and rebar workers	650	47-2171

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Construction, extraction and maintenance occupations—Con.	620-769	47-0000 through 49-0000
Construction and extraction occupations—Con.		
Roofers	651	47-2181
Sheet metal workers	652	47-2211
Structural iron and steel workers	653	47-2221
Unused codes	654-659	
Helpers, construction trades	660	47-3010
Unused codes	661-665	
Construction and building inspectors	666	47-4011
Unused codes	667-669	
Elevator installers and repairers	670	47-4021
Fence erectors	671	47-4031
Hazardous materials removal workers	672	47-4041
Highway maintenance workers	673	47-4051
Rail-track laying and maintenance equipment operators	674	47-4061
Septic tank servicers and sewer pipe cleaners	675	47-4071
Miscellaneous construction and related workers	676	47-4090
Unused codes	677-679	
Derrick, rotary drill, and service unit operators, oil, gas, and mining	680	47-5010
Unused codes	681	
Earth drillers, except oil and gas	682	47-5021
Explosives workers, ordnance handling experts, and blasters	683	47-5031
Mining machine operators	684	47-5040
Unused codes	685-690	
Roof bolters, mining	691	47-5061
Roustabouts, oil and gas	692	47-5071
Helpers—extraction workers	693	47-5081
Other extraction workers	694	47-50XX
Unused codes	695-699	
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations:	700-769	49-0000
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	700	49-1011
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	701	49-2011
Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers	702	49-2020
Avionics technicians	703	49-2091
Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers	704	49-2092
Electrical and electronics installers and repairers, transportation equipment	705	49-2093
Unused codes	706-709	
Electrical and electronics repairers, industrial and utility	710	49-209X

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Construction, extraction and maintenance occupations—Con.		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations—Con.		
Electronic equipment installers and repairers, motor vehicles	711	49-2096
Electronic home entertainment equipment installers and repairers	712	49-2097
Security and fire alarm systems installers	713	49-2098
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians	714	49-3011
Automotive body and related repairers	715	49-3021
Automotive glass installers and repairers	716	49-3022
Unused codes	717-719	
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	720	49-3023
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	721	49-3031
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	722	49-3040
Unused codes	723	
Small engine mechanics	724	49-3050
Unused codes	725	
Miscellaneous vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	726	49-3090
Unused codes	727-729	
Control and valve installers and repairers	730	49-9010
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	731	49-9021
Home appliance repairers	732	49-9031
Industrial and refractory machinery mechanics	733	49-904X
Maintenance and repair workers, general	734	49-9042
Maintenance workers, machinery	735	49-9043
Millwrights	736	49-9044
Unused codes	737-740	
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	741	49-9051
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	742	49-9052
Precision instrument and equipment repairers	743	49-9060
Unused codes	744-750	
Coin, vending, and amusement machine servicers and repairers	751	49-9091
Commercial divers	752	49-9092
Unused codes	753	
Locksmiths and safe repairers	754	49-9094
Manufactured building and mobile home installers	755	49-9095
Riggers	756	49-9096
Unused codes	757-759	

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Construction, extraction and maintenance occupations—Con.		
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations—Con.		
Signal and track switch repairers	760	49-9097
Helpers—installation, maintenance, and repair workers	761	49-9098
Other installation, maintenance, and repair workers	762	49-909X
Unused codes	763-769	
Production, transportation and material moving occupations:	770-979	51-0000 through 53-0000
Production occupations:	770-899	51-0000
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	770	51-1011
Aircraft structure, surfaces, rigging, and systems assemblers	771	51-2011
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	772	51-2020
Engine and other machine assemblers	773	51-2031
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	774	51-2041
Miscellaneous assemblers and fabricators	775	51-2090
Unused codes	776-779	
Bakers	780	51-3011
Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish processing workers	781	51-3020
Unused codes	782	
Food and tobacco roasting, baking, and drying machine operators and tenders	783	51-3091
Food batchmakers	784	51-3092
Food cooking machine operators and tenders	785	51-3093
Unused codes	786-789	
Computer control programmers and operators	790	51-4010
Unused codes	791	
Extruding and drawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	792	51-4021
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	793	51-4022
Rolling machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	794	51-4023
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	795	51-4031
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	796	51-4032
Unused codes	797-799	
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	800	51-4033
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	801	51-4034

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Production, transportation and material moving occupations—Con.		
Production occupations—Con.		
Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	802	51-4035
Machinists	803	51-4041
Metal furnace and kiln operators and tenders	804	51-4050
Unused codes	805	
Model makers and patternmakers, metal and plastic	806	51-4060
Unused codes	807-809	
Molders and molding machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	810	51-4070
Unused codes	811	
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	812	51-4081
Tool and die makers	813	51-4111
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	814	51-4120
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	815	51-4191
Lay-out workers, metal and plastic	816	51-4192
Unused codes	817-819	
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	820	51-4193
Tool grinders, filers, and sharpeners	821	51-4194
Metalworkers and plastic workers, all other	822	51-4199
Bookbinders and bindery workers	823	51-5010
Job printers	824	51-5021
Prepress technicians and workers	825	51-5022
Printing machine operators	826	51-5023
Unused codes	827-829	
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	830	51-6011
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	831	51-6021
Sewing machine operators	832	51-6031
Shoe and leather workers and repairers	833	51-6041
Shoe machine operators and tenders	834	51-6042
Tailors, dressmakers, and sewers	835	51-6050
Textile bleaching and dyeing machine operators and tenders	836	51-6061
Unused codes	837-839	
Textile cutting machine setters, operators, and tenders	840	51-6062
Textile knitting and weaving machine setters, operators, and tenders	841	51-6063
Textile winding, twisting, and drawing out machine setters, operators, and tenders	842	51-6064
Extruding and forming machine setters, operators, and tenders, synthetic and glass fibers	843	51-6091

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Production, transportation and material moving occupations—Con.		
Production occupations—Con.		
Fabric and apparel patternmakers	844	51-6092
Upholsterers	845	51-6093
Textile, apparel, and furnishings workers, all other	846	51-6099
Unused codes	847-849	
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	850	51-7011
Furniture finishers	851	51-7021
Model makers and patternmakers, wood	852	51-7030
Sawing machine setters, operators, and tenders, wood	853	51-7041
Woodworking machine setters, operators, and tenders, except sawing	854	51-7042
Woodworkers, all other	855	51-7099
Unused codes	856-859	
Power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers	860	51-8010
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	861	51-8021
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	862	51-8031
Miscellaneous plant and system operators	863	51-8090
Chemical processing machine setters, operators, and tenders	864	51-9010
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	865	51-9020
Unused codes	866-870	
Cutting workers	871	51-9030
Extruding, forming, pressing, and compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	872	51-9041
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	873	51-9051
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	874	51-9061
Jewelers and precious stone and metal workers	875	51-9071
Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory technicians	876	51-9080
Unused codes	877-879	
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	880	51-9111
Painting workers	881	51-9120
Unused codes	882	
Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	883	51-9130
Semiconductor processors	884	51-9141
Cementing and gluing machine operators and tenders	885	51-9191

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Production, transportation and material moving occupations—Con.		
Transportation and material moving occupations:	900-979	53-0000
Cleaning, washing, and metal pickling equipment operators and tenders	886	51-9192
Unused codes	887-889	
Cooling and freezing equipment operators and tenders	890	51-9193
Etchers and engravers	891	51-9194
Molders, shapers, and casters, except metal and plastic	892	51-9195
Paper goods machine setters, operators, and tenders	893	51-9196
Tire builders	894	51-9197
Helpers—production workers	895	51-9198
Production workers, all other	896	51-9199
Unused codes	897-899	
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	900	53-1000
Unused codes	901-902	
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	903	53-2010
Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists	904	53-2020
Unused codes	905-910	
Ambulance drivers and attendants, except emergency medical technicians	911	53-3011
Bus drivers	912	53-3020
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	913	53-3030
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	914	53-3041
Motor vehicle operators, all other	915	53-3099
Unused codes	916-919	
Locomotive engineers and operators	920	53-4010
Unused codes	921-922	
Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators	923	53-4021
Railroad conductors and yardmasters	924	53-4031
Unused codes	925	
Subway, streetcar, and other rail transportation workers	926	53-40XX
Unused codes	927-929	
Sailors and marine oilers	930	53-5011
Ship and boat captains and operators	931	53-5020
Unused codes	932	
Ship engineers	933	53-5031
Bridge and lock tenders	934	53-6011
Parking lot attendants	935	53-6021
Service station attendants	936	53-6031
Unused codes	937-940	
Transportation inspectors	941	53-6051

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Production, transportation and material moving occupations—Con.		
Transportation and material moving occupations—Con.		
Other transportation workers	942	53-60XX
Unused codes	943-949	
Conveyor operators and tenders	950	53-7011
Crane and tower operators	951	53-7021
Dredge, excavating, and loading machine operators	952	53-7030
Unused codes	953-955	
Hoist and winch operators	956	53-7041
Unused codes	957-959	
Industrial truck and tractor operators	960	53-7051
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	961	53-7061
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	962	53-7062
Machine feeders and offbearers	963	53-7063
Packers and packagers, hand	964	53-7064
Pumping station operators	965	53-7070
Unused codes	966-971	
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	972	53-7081
Shuttle car operators	973	53-7111
Tank car, truck, and ship loaders	974	53-7121
Material moving workers, all other	975	53-7199
Unused codes	976-979	
Military specific occupations	980-983	55-0000
Military officer and special tactical operations leaders/managers	980	55-1000
First-line enlisted military supervisors/managers	981	55-2000
Military enlisted tactical operations and air/weapons specialists and crew members	982	55-3000
Military, rank not specified	983	—
Unused codes	984-991	
Unemployed, with no work experience since 1995	992	

Note:

The Census 2000 occupational classification has 509 categories. Of these, 369 exactly match SOC detailed categories; another 127 match the SOC at its broad category or minor group level. There are 13 aggregates of multiple SOC categories that do not have an exact match to a single SOC code. Since each of the 13 aggregates contains more than one SOC equivalent, the Census Bureau will us an "X" or "XX" designation in tabulations that show data for these aggregates. These aggregates are as follows:

Census Code and Title	SOC Designation and Title	SOC Code
073 –Other Business Operations Specialists	13-11XX – Miscellaneous Business Operations Specialists including Emergency Management Specialist	13-1061 13-1199
100 –Computer Scientists and Systems Analysts	15-10XX –Miscellaneous Computer Specialists including Computer and Information Scientists and Computer Systems Analysts	15-1011 15-1051 15-1099
196 –Other Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians	19-40XX –Miscellaneous Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians including Social Science Research Assistants	19-4061 19-4090
255 –Other Education, Training, and Library Workers	25-90XX – Miscellaneous Education, Training, and Library Workers except Teacher Assistants	25-9011 25-9021 25-9031 25-9099
365 –Medical Assistants and Other Healthcare Support Occupations	31-909X –Miscellaneous Healthcare Support Workers, except Dental Assistants	31-9092 31-9093 31-9094 31-9095 31-9096 31-9099
395 –Lifeguards and Other Protective Service Workers	33-909X –Miscellaneous Protective Service Workers, except Crossing Guards	33-9092 33-9099
422 –Janitors and Building Cleaners	37-201X –Building Cleaning Workers, except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	37-2011 37-2019
694 –Other Extraction Workers	47-50XX –Miscellaneous Extraction Workers including Rock Splitters, Quarry	47-5051 47-5099
710 –Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Industrial and Utility	49-209X – Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment, Powerhouse, Substation, and Relay	49-2094 49-2095
733 –Industrial and Refractory Machinery Mechanics	49-904X – Industrial Machinery Mechanics plus Refractory Materials Repairers, Except Brickmasons	49-9041 49-9045
762 –Other Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers	49-909X –Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Workers, All Other, including Fabric Menders, Except Garment	49-9093 49-9099
926 –Subway, Streetcar, and Other Rail Transportation Workers	53-40XX –Miscellaneous Rail Transportation Workers including Subway and Streetcar Operators	53-4041 53-4099
942 –Other Transportation Workers	53-60XX – Miscellaneous Transportation Workers including TrafficTechnicians	53-6041 53-6099

STATE AND FOREIGN COUNTRY CODE LIST

(Note: This code list is used for place of birth, parents' place of birth, migration, and place of work.)

Codes	State and Foreign Country
001-059	**United States**
001	Alabama
002	Alaska
003	Not Used
004	Arizona
005	Arkansas
006	California
007	Not Used
008	Colorado
009	Connecticut
010	Delaware
011	District of Columbia
012	Florida
013	Georgia
014	Not Used
015	Hawaii
016	Idaho
017	Illinois
018	Indiana
019	Iowa
020	Kansas
021	Kentucky
022	Louisiana
023	Maine
024	Maryland
025	Massachusetts
026	Michigan
027	Minnesota
028	Mississippi
029	Missouri
030	Montana
031	Nebraska
032	Nevada
033	New Hampshire
034	New Jersey
035	New Mexico
036	New York
037	North Carolina
038	North Dakota
039	Ohio
040	Oklahoma
041	Oregon
042	Pennsylvania
043	Not Used
044	Rhode Island
045	South Carolina

Codes	State and Foreign Country
001-059	**United States—Con.**
046	South Dakota
047	Tennessee
048	Texas
049	Utah
050	Vermont
051	Virginia
052	Not Used
053	Washington
054	West Virginia
055	Wisconsin
056	Wyoming
057-059	Not Used
060-099	**U.S. Island Areas**
060	American Samoa

600	6000	American Samoa
601	6001	Eastern District
601	6004	Ituau County
601	6008	Ma'oputasi County
601	6011	Sa'ole County
601	6011	Sa'ole Island
601	6012	Sua County
601	6018	Vaifanua County
601	6080	Pagai Village(pt.)
601	6110	Amaua Village
601	6120	Amouli Village
601	6140	Anua Village
601	6150	Aoa Village
601	6180	Atu'u Village
601	6190	Aua Village
601	6200	Auasi Village
601	6210	Aumi Village
601	6220	Aunu'u Village
601	6230	Auto Village
601	6240	Avaio Village
601	6260	Faga'alu Village
601	6270	Faga'itua Village
601	6300	Faganeanea Village
601	6301	Afono Village
601	6310	Fagasa Village
601	6320	Fagatogo Village
601	6360	Fatumafuti Village
601	6409	Lauli'i Village
601	6430	Leloaloa Village
601	6501	Alao Village
601	6530	Masausi Village
601	6540	Masefau Village
601	6550	Matu'u Village
601	6570	Nu'uuli Village(pt.)

Codes	State and Foreign Country		
	601	6600	Onenoa Village
	601	6610	PagoPago Village
	601	6640	Sa'ilele Village
060	American Samoa–Con.		
	601	6701	Alega Village
	601	6710	Tula Village
	601	6720	Utulei Village
	601	6731	Utumea East Village
	601	6770	Vatia Village
	601	6800	Alofau Village
	602	6002	Faleasao County
	602	6003	Fitiuta County
	602	6007	Manu'a District
	602	6007	Manua Islands
	602	6021	Ta'u County
	602	6021	Ta'u Island
	602	6340	Faleasao Village
	602	6460	Leusoali'i Village
	602	6470	Luma Village
	602	6480	Maia Village
	602	6670	Si'ufaga Village
	603	6020	Rose Island
	604	6013	Swains Island
	604	6675	Swains Village
	605	6005	Lealataua County
	605	6006	Leasina County
	605	6016	Tualatai County
	605	6017	Tualauta County
	605	6019	Western District
	605	6095	Aasu Village
	605	6100	Amanave Village
	605	6159	Aoloau Village
	605	6170	Asili Village
	605	6201	Afao Village
	605	6280	Fagali'i Village
	605	6290	Fagamalo Village
	605	6330	Failolo Village
	605	6350	Faleniu Village
	605	6380	Futiga Village
	605	6390	Ili'ili Village
	605	6400	Agugulu Village
	605	6440	Leone Village
	605	6485	Malaeimi Village
	605	6490	Malaeloa/Aitulagi Village
	605	6491	Malaeloa/Ituau Village
	605	6500	Maloata Village
	605	6510	Mapusagafou Village
	605	6555	Mesepa Village
	605	6560	Nua Village
	605	6620	Pava'ia'i Village
	605	6630	Poloa Village

Codes	State and Foreign Country		
	605	6650	Se'etaga Village
	605	6690	Tafuna Village
	605	6700	Taputimu Village
	605	6732	Utumea West Village
	605	6750	Vailoatai Village
	605	6760	Vaitogi Village
060	American Samoa–Con.		
	605	6901	Amaluia Village
	606	6009	Ofu County
	606	6580	Ofu Village
	607	6010	Olesega Island
	607	6010	Olosega County
	607	6590	Olosega Village
	607	6660	Sili Village
	608	6022	Tutuila Island
061-065	Not Used		
066	Guam		
	660	7000	Guam
	661	7001	Agana Heights District
	661	7002	Agat District
	661	7003	Asan District
	661	7004	Barrigada District
	661	7005	Chalan Pago-Ordot District
	661	7006	Dededo District
	661	7007	Hagatna District
	661	7008	Inarajan District
	661	7009	Mangilao District
	661	7010	Merizo District
	661	7011	Mongmong-Toto-Maite District
	661	7012	Piti District
	661	7013	Santa Rita District
	661	7014	Sinajana District
	661	7016	Talofofo District
	661	7017	Umatac District
	661	7018	Tamuning District
	661	7020	Yigo District
	661	7021	Yona District
	661	7100	Santa Rita CDP
	661	7102	Santa Rosa CDP
	661	7110	Sinajana CDP
	661	7120	Talofofo CDP
	661	7130	Tamuning CDP
	661	7140	Toto CDP
	661	7150	Umatac CDP
	661	7157	Yigo CDP
	661	7160	Yona CDP
	661	7200	Agana Heights CDP
	661	7250	Agana Station CDP (pt.)
	661	7300	Agat CDP
	661	7350	Andersen AFB CDP
	661	7375	Apra Harbor CDP

Codes	State and Foreign Country		
	661	7400	Asan CDP
	661	7500	Barrigada CDP
	661	7510	Barrigada Heights CDP
	661	7550	Chalan Pago CDP
	661	7600	Dededo CDP
	661	7650	Finegayan Station CDP
	661	7675	Hagatna CDP
	661	7700	Inarajan CDP
	661	7720	Latte Heights CDP
066	Guam—Con.		
	661	7740	Maina CDP
	661	7750	Maite CDP
	661	7770	Mangilao CDP
	661	7780	Marbo Annex CDP (pt.)
	661	7800	Merizo CDP
	661	7900	Mongmong CDP
	661	7920	Nimitz Hill Annex CDP
	661	7940	Ordot CDP
	661	7950	Piti CDP
067	Johnston Atoll		
068	Not Used		
069	Northern Marianas		
	690	8000	CNMI
	690	8000	Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas
	690	8000	Northern Marianas
	691	8001	District1, Rota
	691	8001	Liyu
	691	8006	District2, Rota
	691	8009	District3, Rota
	691	8011	District4, Rota
	691	8011	Teneto
	691	8020	Rota Island
	691	8020	Rota Municipality
	691	8267	Songsong CDP (pt.)
	692	8003	District1, Saipan
	692	8004	As Lito
	692	8004	As Terlaje
	692	8004	District10, Saipan
	692	8004	Fina Sisu
	692	8004	Papago
	692	8005	Chalan Galaidi
	692	8005	China Town
	692	8005	Denni
	692	8005	District11, Saipan
	692	8005	Mt. Tapochao
	692	8005	Puerto Rico
	692	8005	Sadog Tasi
	692	8005	Sinapalo
	692	8008	District2, Saipan
	692	8010	District3, Saipan
	692	8012	District4, Saipan

Codes	State and Foreign Country		
069	Northern Marianas—Con.		
	692	8013	District5, Saipan
	692	8014	Afetnas
	692	8014	District6, Saipan
	692	8015	Chalan Kiya
	692	8015	Chalan Laulau
	692	8015	District7, Saipan
	692	8015	Laulau
	692	8016	As Teo
	692	8016	District8, Saipan
	692	8016	Talafao
	692	8017	As Matuis
	692	8017	District9, Saipan
	692	8017	Marpi
	692	8021	Saipan Island
	692	8021	Saipan Municipality
	692	8120	Kagman CDP (pt.)
	692	8125	Koblerville CDP
	692	8160	Navy Hill CDP
	692	8240	San Antonio CDP
	692	8245	San Jose (Saipan) CDP
	692	8250	San Roque CDP
	692	8260	San Vicente CDP
	692	8270	Susupe CDP
	692	8275	Capital Hill CDP (pt.)
	692	8290	Tanapag CDP
	692	8300	Chalan Kanoa CDP (pt.)
	692	8400	Dandan CDP
	692	8850	Garapan CDP
	692	8900	Gualo Rai CDP
	693	8002	District1, Tinian
	693	8007	District2, Tinian
	693	8022	Tinian Island
	693	8022	Tinian Municipality
	693	8246	San Jose (Tinian) CDP (pt.)
	698	8019	Northern Islands District
070	Not Used		
071	Midway Islands		
072	Puerto Rico		
073-075	Not Used		
076	Navassa Island		
077	Not Used		
078	U.S. Virgin Islands		
079	Wake Island		
080	Not Used		
081	Baker Island		
082-083	Not Used		
084	Howland Island		
085	Not Used		
086	Jarvis Island		
087-088	Not Used		

Codes	State and Foreign Country
089	Kingman Reef
090-094	Not Used
095	Palmyra Atoll
096	U.S. Island Area not specified (Place of Work only)
097-099	Not Used
100-157, 160, 162-199	**Europe**
100	Albania
101	Andorra
102	Austria
103	Belgium
104	Bulgaria
105	Czechoslovakia
106	Denmark
107	Faroe Islands
108	Finland
109	France
110	Germany
111-114	Not Used
115	Gibraltar
116	Greece
117	Hungary
118	Iceland
119	Ireland
120	Italy
121	Jan Meyan
122	Liechtenstein
123	Luxembourg
124	Malta
125	Monaco
126	Netherlands
127	Norway
128	Poland
129	Portugal
130	Azores Islands
131	Madeira Islands
132	Romania
133	San Marino
134	Spain
135	Svalbard
136	Sweden
137	Switzerland
138	United Kingdom
139	England
140	Scotland
141	Wales
142	Northern Ireland
143	Guernsey
144	Jersey

Codes	State and Foreign Country
100-157, 160, 162-199	**Europe**—Con.
145	Isle of Man
146	Vatican City
147	Yugoslavia
148	Czech Republic
149	Slovakia
150	Bosnia and Herzegovina
151	Croatia
152	Macedonia
153	Slovenia
154	Serbia
155	Estonia
156	Latvia
157	Lithuania
160	Belarus
162	Moldova
163	Russia
164	Ukraine
165	USSR
166	Europe
167	Kosovo
168-199	Not Used
158-159, 161, 200-299	**Asia**
158	Armenia
159	Azerbaijan
161	Georgia
200	Afghanistan
201	Bahrain
202	Bangladesh
203	Bhutan
204	Brunei
205	Myanmar (Burma)
206	Cambodia
207	China
208	Cyprus
209	Hong Kong
210	India
211	Indonesia
212	Iran
213	Iraq
214	Israel
215	Japan
216	Jordan
217	Korea
218	Kazakhstan
219	Kyrgyzstan

Codes	State and Foreign Country
158-159, 161, 200-299	**Asia**—Con.
220	South Korea
221	North Korea
222	Kuwait
223	Laos
224	Lebanon
225	Macau
226	Malaysia
227	Maldives
228	Mongolia
229	Nepal
230	Oman
231	Pakistan
232	Paracel Islands
233	Philippines
234	Qatar
235	Saudi Arabia
236	Singapore
237	Spratley Islands
238	Sri Lanka
239	Syria
240	Taiwan
241	Tajikistan
242	Thailand
243	Turkey
244	Turkmenistan
245	United Arab Emirates
246	Uzbekistan
247	Vietnam
248	Yemen
249	Asia
250-299	Not Used
300-399	**America**
300-302, 304-309	**Northern America**
300	Bermuda
301	Canada
302	Greenland
304	St Pierre & Miquelon
305	North America
306-309	Not Used
303, 310-399	**Latin America**

Codes	State and Foreign Country
303, 310-319	**Central America**
303	Mexico
310	Belize
311	Costa Rica
312	El Salvador
313	Guatemala
314	Honduras
315	Nicaragua
316	Panama
317	Central America
318-319	Not Used
320-359	**Caribbean**
320	Anguilla
321	Antigua & Barbuda
322	Aruba
323	Bahamas
324	Barbados
325	British Virgin Islands
326	Cayman Islands
327	Cuba
328	Dominica
329	Dominican Republic
330	Grenada
331	Guadeloupe
332	Haiti
333	Jamaica
334	Martinique
335	Montserrat
336	Netherlands Antilles
337	St Barthelemy
338	St Kitts-Nevis
339	St Lucia
340	St Vincent & the Grenadines
341	Trinidad & Tobago
342	Turks & Caicos Islands
343	West Indies
344-359	Not Used
360-399	**South America**
360	Argentina
361	Bolivia
362	Brazil
363	Chile
364	Colombia
365	Ecuador
366	Falkland Islands
367	French Guiana
368	Guyana

Codes	State and Foreign Country
360-399	**South America**—Con.
369	Paraguay
370	Peru
371	Suriname
372	Uruguay
373	Venezuela
374	South America
375-399	Not Used
400-499	**Africa**
400	Algeria
401	Angola
402	Benin
403	Botswana
404	British Indian Ocean Territory
405	Burkina Faso
406	Burundi
407	Cameroon
408	Cape Verde
409	Central African Republic
410	Chad
411	Comoros
412	Congo
413	Djibouti
414	Egypt
415	Equatorial Guinea
416	Ethiopia
417	Eritrea
418	Europa Island
419	Gabon
420	Gambia
421	Ghana
422	Glorioso Islands
423	Guinea
424	Guinea-Bissau
425	Ivory Coast
426	Juan de Nova Island
427	Kenya
428	Lesotho
429	Liberia
430	Libya
431	Madagascar
432	Malawi
433	Mali
434	Mauritania
435	Mayotte
436	Morocco
437	Mozambique
438	Namibia
439	Niger

Codes	State and Foreign Country
400-499	**Africa**—Con.
440	Nigeria
441	Reunion
442	Rwanda
443	Sao Tome & Principe
444	Senegal
445	Mauritius
446	Seychelles
447	Sierra Leone
448	Somalia
449	South Africa
450	St Helena
451	Sudan
452	Swaziland
453	Tanzania
454	Togo
455	Tromelin Island
456	Tunisia
457	Uganda
458	Western Sahara
459	Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)
460	Zambia
461	Zimbabwe
462	Africa
463-499	Not Used
500-553	**Oceania**
500	Not Used
501	Australia
502	Christmas Island, Indian Ocean
503-504	Not Used
505	Cook Islands
506	Coral Sea Islands
507	Heard & McDonald Islands
508	Fiji
509	French Polynesia
510	Kiribati
511	Marshall Islands

680	9000	Marshall Islands
681	9001	Aeankan District
681	9002	Ajeltake District
681	9003	Arrak District
681	9004	Delap District
681	9005	Jarej District
681	9006	Majuro District
681	9007	Majuro Municipality
681	9008	Rairok District
681	9009	Rongrong District
681	9010	Woja District
682	9011	Boggerik District

Codes	State and Foreign Country		
500-553	**Oceania—**Con.		
511	Marshall Islands–Con.		
	682	9012	Carlos District
	682	9013	Carlson District
	682	9014	Ebadon District
	682	9015	Ebeye District
	682	9016	Enubirr District
	682	9017	Kwajalein District
	682	9018	Kwajalein Municipality
	682	9019	Likijjine District
	682	9020	Meck District
	682	9021	RoiNamur District
	683	9022	Ailinginae District
	683	9023	Ailinginae Municipality
	683	9024	Ailinglaplap District
	683	9025	Ailinglaplap Municipality
	683	9026	Ailuk District
	683	9027	Ailuk Municipality
	683	9028	Airok District
	683	9029	Arno District
	683	9030	Arno Municipality
	683	9031	Aur District
	683	9032	Aur Municipality
	683	9033	Bikajele District
	683	9034	Bikar District
	683	9035	Bikar Municipality
	683	9036	Bikarej District
	683	9037	Bikini District
	683	9038	Bikini Municipality
	683	9039	Bokak District
	683	9040	Bokak Municipality
	683	9041	Ebon District
	683	9042	Ebon Municipality
	683	9043	Enejet District
	683	9044	Enewetak District
	683	9045	Enewetak Municipality
	683	9046	Eneyu District
	683	9047	Engebi District
	683	9048	Enirik District
	683	9049	Erikub District
	683	9050	Erikub Municipality
	683	9051	Imiej District
	683	9052	Ine District
	683	9053	Jabat District
	683	9054	Jabat Municipality
	683	9055	Jabor District
	683	9056	Jaluit Municipality
	683	9057	Jebal District
	683	9058	Jeh District
	683	9059	Jemo District

Codes	State and Foreign Country		
500-553	**Oceania**—Con.		
511	Marshall Islands–Con.		
	683	9060	Jemo Municipality
	683	9061	Kaven District
	683	9062	Kili District
	683	9063	Kili Municipality
	683	9064	Lae District
	683	9065	Lae Municipality
	683	9066	Langar District
	683	9067	Lib District
	683	9068	Lib Municipality
	683	9069	Likiep District
	683	9070	Likiep Municipality
	683	9071	Liklal District
	683	9072	Madren District
	683	9073	Mae District
	683	9074	Maloelap Municipality
	683	9075	Mejatto District
	683	9076	Mejit District
	683	9077	Mejit Municipality
	683	9078	Mili District
	683	9079	Mili Municipality
	683	9080	Nallu District
	683	9081	Namorik District
	683	9082	Namorik Municipality
	683	9083	Namu District
	683	9084	Namu Municipality
	683	9085	Pinglep District
	683	9086	Romurikku District
	683	9087	Rongelap District
	683	9088	Rongelap Municipality
	683	9089	Rongrik District
	683	9090	Rongrik Municipality
	683	9091	Tobal District
	683	9092	Toka District
	683	9093	Toke District
	683	9094	Toke Municipality
	683	9095	Ujae District
	683	9096	Ujae Municipality
	683	9097	Ujelang District
	683	9098	Ujelang Municipality
	683	9099	Utrik District
	683	9100	Utrik Municipality
	683	9101	Woja District
	683	9102	Wollet District
	683	9103	Wormej District
	683	9104	Wotho District
	683	9105	Wotho Municipality
	683	9106	Wotje District
	683	9107	Wotje Municipality

500-553 **Oceania**—Con.

512 Micronesia

640	5000	Federated States of Micronesia
642	5001	Chuuk State
642	5001	Truk
642	5005	Eot Municipality
642	5006	Ettal Municipality
642	5008	Falapanges Municipality
642	5009	Fananu Municipality
642	5012	Fefen Municipality
642	5013	Fono Municipality
642	5022	Kuttu Municipality
642	5024	Lekinioch Municipality
642	5026	Losap Municipality
642	5029	Makur Municipality
642	5031	Moch Municipality
642	5032	Murilo Municipality
642	5034	Nama Municipality
642	5035	Namoluk Municipality
642	5038	Nomwin Municipality
642	5040	Onanu Municipality
642	5041	Oneop Municipality
642	5042	Onou Municipality
642	5043	Onoun Municipality
642	5044	Paata Municipality
642	5045	Parem Municipality
642	5046	Piharath Municipality
642	5047	Piis-Emwar Municipality
642	5048	Piis-Paneu Municipality
642	5051	Pollap Municipality
642	5052	Polle Municipality
642	5053	Polowat Municipality
642	5054	Pulusuk Municipality
642	5055	Romanum Municipality
642	5058	Ruo Municipality
642	5061	Satowan Municipality
642	5062	Siis Municipality
642	5065	Tamatam Municipality
642	5066	Tol Municipality
642	5068	Tonoas Municipality
642	5071	Udot Municipality
642	5076	Weno Municipality
642	5078	Wonei Municipality
642	5080	Uman Municipality
642	5081	Ta Municipality
644	5018	Kapingamarangi Municipality
644	5019	Kitti Municipality
644	5020	Kolonia Municipality
644	5028	Madolenihmw Municipality

Codes	State and Foreign Country		
500-553	**Oceania**—Con.		
512	Micronesia—Con.		
	644	5033	Mwoakilloa Municipality
	644	5036	Nett Municipality
	644	5039	Nukuoro Municipality
	644	5049	Pingelap Municipality
	644	5050	Pohnpei State
	644	5059	Sapwuahfik Municipality
	644	5063	Sokehs Municipality
	644	5070	U Municipality
	645	5021	Kosrae State
	645	5025	Lelu Municipality
	645	5030	Malem Municipality
	645	5074	Utwe Municipality
	645	5082	Tafunsak Municipality
	646	5002	Dalipebinau Municipality
	646	5003	Eauripik Municipality
	646	5004	Elato Municipality
	646	5007	Fais Municipality
	646	5010	Fanif Municipality
	646	5011	Faraulep Municipality
	646	5014	Gagil Municipality
	646	5015	Gilman Municipality
	646	5016	Ifalik Municipality
	646	5017	Kanifay Municipality
	646	5023	Lamotrek Municipality
	646	5027	Maap Municipality
	646	5037	Ngulu Municipality
	646	5056	Rull Municipality
	646	5057	Rumung Municipality
	646	5060	Satawal Municipality
	646	5064	Sorol Municipality
	646	5067	Tomil Municipality
	646	5072	Ulithi Municipality
	646	5075	Weloy Municipality
	646	5077	Woleai Municipality
	646	5079	Yap State
513	Nauru		
514	New Caledonia		
515	New Zealand		
516	Niue		
517	Norfolk Island		

Codes	State and Foreign Country		
518	Palau		
	700	5900	Palau
	701	5923	Angaur State
	702	5928	Kayangel State
	703	5912	Kloulklubed CDP
	703	5939	Peleliu State
	704	5925	Dongosaro (Sonsorol) Municipality
	704	5926	Fanna Municipality
	704	5931	Melieli (Merir) Municipality
	704	5940	Puro (Pulo Anna) Municipality
	704	5941	Sonsorol State
	705	5927	Hatobohei State
	705	5942	Tobi
	706	5914	Koror CDP
	706	5917	Meyungs CDP
	706	5929	Koror State
	707	5921	Aimeliik State
	707	5922	Airai State
	707	5924	Baubelthaup
	707	5930	Melekeok State
	707	5932	Ngaraard State
	707	5933	Ngarchelong State
	707	5934	Ngardmau State
	707	5935	Ngatpang State
	707	5936	Ngchesar State
	707	5937	Ngeremlengui State
	707	5938	Ngiwal State
519	Papua New Guinea		
520	Pitcairn Islands		
521	Solomon Islands		
522	Tokelau		
523	Tonga		
524	Tuvalu		
525	Vanuatu		
526	Wallis & Futuna Islands		
527	Samoa		
528	Oceania		
529-553	Not Used		
554-599, 609-639, 647-659, 662-679, 684-689, 694-697, 699, 708-999	**At Sea/Abroad, Not Specified**		
554	At sea		
555	Abroad, not specified (Place of Work only)		

Codes	State and Foreign Country
556-599, 609-639, 647-659, 662-679, 684-689, 694-697, 699, 708-999	Not Used

INDUSTRY (COLLAPSED LIST)

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Crop and animal production	17	11M1
Forestry, fishing, and hunting	28	11M2
Mining	47	21
Electric power generation, transmission, and distribution	57	2211P
Natural gas, electric and other combinations	58	221P
Water, sewage and other systems	67	22MPS
Construction	77	23
Dairy product manufacturing	117	3115
Retail bakeries	119	311811
Bakeries, except retail	127	3118Z
Miscellaneous foods mfg.	128	311M
Not specified food industries	129	311S
Beverage and tobacco mfg	137	312
Textile and textile product Mills	159	31MZ
Apparel, leather and allied products mfg	168	31M
Paper, printing and related support activities	199	32M1
Petroleum and coal product mfg	209	324
Chemical mfg	229	325
Plastics, rubber, clay products, refractory, and glass mfg	237	32M2
Nonmetallic mineral products except clay and glass	257	32M3
Primary metal and fabricated metal products	287	33MSZ
Machinery mfg	319	333MS
Computer, electronics and electrical components	349	33M1
Transportation equipment	368	336
Furniture and related products mfg	389	337
Miscellaneous mfg	399	3MZS
Motor vehicles, parts and supplies	407	4211
Lumber and other construction materials	409	4213
Professional and commercial equipment and supplies	417	4214
Electrical goods	419	4216
Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	426	4217
Machinery, equipment, and supplies	427	4218
Miscellaneous durable goods wholesalers	429	421MZ
Groceries and related product wholesalers	447	422M
Petroleum and petroleum product wholesalers	449	4227
Alcoholic beverage wholesalers	456	4228
Miscellaneous nondurable goods wholesalers	459	42MZS
Automobile dealers	467	4411
Other motor vehicle dealers	468	4412
Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores	469	4413
Furniture and home furnishings stores	477	442
Household appliance stores	478	443111
Radio, TV, and computer stores	479	4431M
Building material and supplies dealers	487	4441Z

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Hardware stores	488	44413
Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores	489	4442
Grocery, beer, wine, and liquor stores	497	445
Pharmacies and drug stores	507	44611
Health and personal care, except drug, stores	508	446Z
Gasoline stations	509	447
Clothing and accessories, except shoe, stores	517	448ZM
Shoe stores	518	44821
Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores	519	4483
Sporting goods, camera, and hobby and toy stores	527	4M1
Music stores	529	451M
Book stores and news dealers	537	45121
Department stores	538	45211
Miscellaneous general merchandise stores	539	45M
Retail florists	547	4531
Office supplies and stationary stores	548	45321
Used merchandise stores	549	4533
Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops	557	45322
Miscellaneous retail stores	558	4539
Non store retailers	559	454M
Fuel dealers	568	45431
Other direct selling establishments	569	45439
Not specified retail trade	579	4MS
Air and rail transportation	607	48M1
Water transportation	609	483
Truck transportation	617	484
Bus service and urban transit	618	485M
Taxi and limousine service	619	4853
Scenic and sightseeing transportation	628	487
Services incidental to transportation including pipeline	629	48M2
Postal service	637	491
Couriers and messengers	638	492
Warehousing and storage	639	493
Publishing	647	511MZ
Motion pictures and video industries	657	5121
Sound recording industries	659	5122
Radio and television broadcasting and cable	667	513M
Wired telecommunications carriers	668	51331
Other telecommunication services	669	5133Z
Information services	677	514
Banking and related activities	687	52M1
Savings institutions, including credit unions	688	5221M
Nondepository credit and related activities	689	522M
Securities, commodities, funds, trusts, and other financial investments	697	52M2
Insurance carriers and related activities	699	524
Real estate	707	531
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	708	5321
Video tape and disk rental	717	53223

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Other consumer goods rental	718	532M
Commercial, industrial, and other intangible assets rental and leasing	719	53M
Legal services	727	5411
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	728	5412
Architectural, engineering, and related services	729	5413
Specialized design services	737	5414
Computer systems design and related services	738	5415
Management, scientific and technical consulting services	739	5416
Scientific research and development services	746	5417
Advertising and related services	747	5418
Veterinary services	748	54194
Other professional, scientific and technical services	749	5419Z
Management of companies and enterprises	757	551
Employment services	758	5613
Business support services	759	5614
Travel arrangement and reservation services	767	5615
Investigation and security services	768	5616
Services to buildings and dwellings	769	5617Z
Landscaping services	777	56173
Other administrative and other support services	778	561M
Waste management and remediation services	779	562
Elementary and secondary schools	786	6111
Colleges and universities, including junior colleges	787	611M1
Business, technical and trade schools, and training	788	611M2
Other schools, instruction, and educational services	789	611M3
Offices of physicians	797	6211
Offices of dentists	798	6212
Offices of other health practitioners	808	6213
Outpatient care centers	809	6214
Home health care services	817	6216
Other health care services	818	621M
Hospitals	819	622
Nursing care facilities	827	6231
Residential care facilities, without nursing	829	623M
Individual and family services	837	6241
Community food and housing, and emergency services	838	6242
Vocational rehabilitation services	839	6243
Child day care services	847	6244
Independent artists, performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries	856	711
Museums, art galleries, historical sites, and similar institutions	857	712
Bowling centers	858	71395
Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries	859	713Z
Traveler accommodation	866	7211
Recreational vehicle parks and camps, and rooming and boarding houses	867	721M

NAICS Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	1997 NAICS Equivalent
Restaurants and other food services	868	722Z
Drinking places, alcoholic beverages	869	7224
Automotive repair and maintenance	877	8111Z
Car washes	878	811192
Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance	879	8112
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance	887	8113
Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	888	8114
Barber shops	897	812111
Beauty salons	898	812112
Nail salons and other personal care services	899	8121M
Dry cleaning and laundry services	907	8123
Funeral homes, cemeteries and crematories	908	8122
Other personal services	909	8129
Religious organizations	916	8131
Civic, social, advocacy organizations, and grantmaking and giving services	917	813M
Business, professional, political, and similar organizations	919	8139
Private households	929	814
Executive offices and legislative bodies	937	9211MP
Public finance activities	938	92113
Other general government and support	939	92119
Justice, public order, and safety activities	947	92MP
Administration of human resource programs	948	923
Administration of environmental quality and housing programs	949	92M1
Administration of economic programs and space research	957	92MZ
National security and international affairs	959	928Z
U.S. Army and Marines	967	928110PM
U.S. Air Force	968	928110P2
U.S. Navy	969	928110P3
U.S. Coast Guard	978	928110P5
U.S. Armed Forces, branch not specified	979	928110P6
Military Reserves or National Guard	987	928110P7
Unemployed, with no work experience since 1995	992	9920

OCCUPATION (COLLAPSED LIST)

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Top Executives	1	11-1000
Advertising, Marketing, Promotions, Public Relations, and Sales Managers	5	11-2000
Administrative services managers	10	11-3011
Computer and Information Systems managers	11	11-3021
Financial managers	12	11-3031
Human resources managers	13	11-3040
Industrial production managers	14	11-3051
Purchasing managers	15	11-3061
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	16	11-3071
Farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers	20	11-9011
Farmers and Ranchers	21	11-9012
Construction managers	22	11-9021
Education administrators	23	11-9030
Engineering managers	30	11-9041
Food service managers	31	11-9051
Funeral directors	32	11-9061
Gaming and Lodging Managers	34	11-90XX
Medical and health services managers	35	11-9111
Property, real estate, and community association managers	41	11-9141
Social and community service managers	42	11-9151
Managers, all other	43	11-91XX
Agents and business managers of artists, performers, and athletes	50	13-1011
Buyers and Purchasing Agents	52	13-1020
Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	54	13-1030
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation	56	13-1041
Cost estimators	60	13-1051
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	62	13-1070
Logisticians	70	13-1081
Management analysts	71	13-1111
Other business operations specialists	73	13-11XX
Accountants and auditors	80	13-2011
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	81	13-2021
Budget analysts	82	13-2031
Personal financial advisors	85	13-2052
Insurance underwriters	86	13-2053
Loan counselors and officers	91	13-2070
Tax examiners, collectors, and revenue agents	93	13-2081
Tax preparers	94	13-2082
Other financial specialists	95	13-20XX
Computer scientists and systems analysts	100	15-10XX
Computer programmers	101	15-1021

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Computer software engineers	102	15-1030
Computer support specialists	104	15-1041
Database, network and computer systems administrators	110	15-1XXX
Network systems and data communications analysts	111	15-1081
Mathematical science occupations	122	15-2000
Architects, surveyors, and cartographers	130	17-1000
Civil engineers	136	17-2051
Electrical and electronics engineers	141	17-2070
Environmental and industrial engineers	143	17-2XXX
Mechanical engineers	146	17-2141
Other Engineers	153	17-2YYY
Drafters	154	17-3010
Engineering technicians, except drafters	155	17-3020
Surveying and mapping technicians	156	17-3031
Life scientists	161	19-1000
Physical scientists	174	19-2000
Economists, market and survey researchers	181	19-30XX
Other social scientists and related workers	182	19-3XXX
Life, physical, and social science technicians	196	19-4000
Counselors	200	21-1010
Social workers	201	21-1020
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	202	21-1090
Clergy	204	21-2011
Other religious workers	206	21-20XX
Lawyers	210	23-1011
Paralegals and legal assistants	214	23-2011
Miscellaneous legal support workers	215	23-2090
Postsecondary teachers	220	25-1000
Preschool and kindergarten teachers	230	25-2010
Elementary and middle school teachers	231	25-2020
Secondary school teachers	232	25-2030
Special education teachers	233	25-2040
Other teachers and instructors	234	25-3000
Librarians, curators, and archivists	244	25-4000
Other education, training, and library occupations	254	25-9000
Artists and related workers	260	27-1010
Designers	263	27-1020
Actors, producers, and directors	271	27-2010
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	272	27-2020
Dancers and choreographers	274	27-2030
Musicians, singers, and related workers	275	27-2040
Entertainers and performers, sports and related workers, all other	276	27-2099
Announcers	280	27-3010
News analysts, reporters and correspondents	281	27-3020
Public relations specialists	282	27-3031
Writers and editors	283	27-3040
Miscellaneous media and communication workers	286	27-3090

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators	290	27-4010
Photographers	291	27-4021
Television, video, and motion picture camera operators and editors	292	27-4030
Dentists	301	29-1020
Dietitians and nutritionists	303	29-1031
Pharmacists	305	29-1051
Physicians and surgeons	306	29-1060
Physician assistants	311	29-1071
Registered nurses	313	29-1111
Therapists	324	29-1120
Other health diagnosing and treating practitioners	326	29-1XXX
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	330	29-2010
Dental hygienists	331	29-2021
Diagnostic related technologists and technicians	332	29-2030
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	340	29-2041
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	341	29-2050
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	350	29-2061
Medical records and health information technicians	351	29-2071
Miscellaneous health technologists and technicians	353	29-2090
Other healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	354	29-XXXX
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	360	31-1010
Massage therapists	363	31-9011
Dental assistants	364	31-9091
Other healthcare support occupations	365	31-XXXX
First-line supervisors/managers, protective service workers	371	33-1000
First-line supervisors/managers of fire fighting and prevention workers	372	33-1021
Supervisors, protective service workers, all other	373	33-1099
Fire fighting and prevention workers	374	33-2000
Law enforcement workers	385	33-3000
Private detectives and investigators	391	33-9021
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	392	33-9030
Other protective service workers	395	33-90XX
Chefs and head cooks	400	35-1011
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	401	35-1012
Cooks	402	35-2010
Miscellaneous food preparation and serving related workers	403	35-XXXX
Bartenders	404	35-3011
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	405	35-3021
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	406	35-3022
Waiters and waitresses	411	35-3031

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Food servers, nonrestaurant	412	35-3041
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	413	35-9011
Dishwashers	414	35-9021
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	415	35-9031
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	420	37-1011
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	421	37-1012
Janitors and building cleaners	422	37-201X
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	423	37-2012
Pest control workers	424	37-2021
Grounds maintenance workers	425	37-3010
First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	430	39-1010
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers	432	39-1021
Animal care and service workers	435	39-2000
Entertainment attendants and related workers	443	39-3000
Barbers	450	39-5011
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	451	39-5012
Miscellaneous personal appearance workers	452	39-5090
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	453	39-6010
Tour and travel guides	454	39-6020
Transportation attendants	455	39-6030
Child care workers	460	39-9011
Personal and home care aides	461	39-9021
Recreation and fitness workers	462	39-9030
Other personal care and service workers	465	39-XXXX
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	470	41-1011
First-line supervisors/managers of nonretail sales workers	471	41-1012
Cashiers	472	41-2010
Counter and rental clerks	474	41-2021
Parts salespersons	475	41-2022
Retail salespersons	476	41-2031
Advertising sales agents	480	41-3011
Insurance sales agents	481	41-3021
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	482	41-3031
Travel agents	483	41-3041
Sales representatives, services, all other	484	41-3099
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	485	41-4010
Real estate brokers and sales agents	492	41-9020
Telemarketers	494	41-9041
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	495	41-9091
Other sales and related workers	496	41-90XX

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	500	43-1011
Communications equipment operators	502	43-2000
Bill and account collectors	510	43-3011
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	511	43-3021
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	512	43-3031
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	514	43-3051
Procurement clerks	515	43-3061
Tellers and gaming cage workers	516	43-30XX
Court, municipal, and license clerks	522	43-4031
Credit authorizers, checkers, and clerks	523	43-4041
Customer service representatives	524	43-4051
File clerks	526	43-4071
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	530	43-4081
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	531	43-4111
Loan interviewers and clerks	533	43-4131
Human resources assistants, except payroll and timekeeping	536	43-4161
Receptionists and information clerks	540	43-4171
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks	541	43-4181
Information and record clerks, all other	542	43-4199
Cargo and freight agents	550	43-5011
Couriers and messengers	551	43-5021
Postal service clerks	554	43-5051
Postal service mail carriers	555	43-5052
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	556	43-5053
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	560	43-5061
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	561	43-5071
Stock clerks and order fillers	562	43-5081
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping	563	43-5111
Secretaries and administrative assistants	570	43-6010
Computer operators	580	43-9011
Data entry keyers	581	43-9021
Word processors and typists	582	43-9022
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	584	43-9041
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service	585	43-9051
Office clerks, general	586	43-9061
Statistical assistants	592	43-9111
Other office and administrative support workers	593	43-XXXX
Miscellaneous farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	601	45-XXXX
Miscellaneous agricultural workers	605	45-2090
Fishers and related fishing workers	610	45-3011
Logging workers	613	45-4020
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	620	47-1011

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Miscellaneous construction trades workers	621	47-2XXX
Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons	622	47-2020
Carpenters	623	47-2031
Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	624	47-2040
Cement masons, concrete finishers, and terrazzo workers	625	47-2050
Construction laborers	626	47-2061
Construction equipment operators	632	47-2070
Electricians	635	47-2111
Painters and paperhangers	642	47-2140
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	644	47-2150
Plasterers and stucco masons	646	47-2161
Reinforcing iron and rebar workers	650	47-2171
Roofers	651	47-2181
Sheet metal workers	652	47-2211
Structural iron and steel workers	653	47-2221
Helpers, construction trades	660	47-3010
Construction and building inspectors	666	47-4011
Highway maintenance workers	673	47-4051
Other construction and related workers	676	47-40XX
Extraction workers	683	47-5000
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	700	49-1011
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	701	49-2011
Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers	702	49-2020
Avionics technicians	703	49-2091
Electric motor, power tool, and related repairers	704	49-2092
Electrical and electronics repairers, industrial and utility	710	49-209X
Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	713	49-20XX
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians	714	49-3011
Automotive service technicians and repairers	720	49-3023
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	721	49-3031
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	722	49-3040
Other vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, installers, and repairers	726	49-30XX
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	731	49-9021
Home appliance repairers	732	49-9031
Industrial machinery installation, repair, and maintenance workers	734	49-9040
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	741	49-9051
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	742	49-9052
Precision instrument and equipment repairers	743	49-9060
Commercial divers	752	49-9092

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Helpers—installation, maintenance, and repair workers	761	49-9098
Other installation, maintenance, and repair workers	762	49-90XX
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	770	51-1011
Assemblers and fabricators	775	51-2000
Bakers	780	51-3011
Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish processing workers	781	51-3020
Miscellaneous food processing workers	784	51-3090
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	814	51-4120
Metal workers and plastic workers	822	51-4000
Printing workers	826	51-5000
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	830	51-6011
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	831	51-6021
Sewing machine operators	832	51-6031
Tailors, dressmakers, and sewers	835	51-6050
Other textile, apparel, and furnishings workers	846	51-60XX
Woodworkers	850	51-7000
Power plant operators, distributors, and dispatchers	860	51-8010
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	861	51-8021
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	862	51-8031
Miscellaneous plant and system operators	863	51-8090
Chemical processing machine setters, operators, and tenders	864	51-9010
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	874	51-9061
Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory technicians	876	51-9080
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	880	51-9111
Painting workers	881	51-9120
Photographic process workers and processing machine operators	883	51-9130
Helpers—production workers	895	51-9198
Other production occupations	896	51-9XXX
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	900	53-1000
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	903	53-2010
Air traffic controllers and airfield operations specialists	904	53-2020
Bus drivers	912	53-3020
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	913	53-3030
Motor vehicle operators and rail transportation workers	914	53-XXXX
Sailors and marine oilers	930	53-5011
Ship and boat captains and operators	931	53-5020
Ship engineers	933	53-5031
Parking lot attendants	935	53-6021
Service station attendants	936	53-6031
Other transportation workers	942	53-6XXX
Crane and Tower Operators	951	53-7021
Dredge, excavating, and loading machine operators	952	53-7030

SOC Based Census 2000 Category Title	Census 2000	2000 SOC Equivalent
Other material moving workers	956	53-7XXX
Industrial truck and tractor operators	960	53-7051
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	961	53-7061
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	962	53-7062
Machine feeders and offbearers	963	53-7063
Packers and packagers, hand	964	53-7064
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	972	53-7081
Material moving workers, all other	975	53-7199
Military officer and special tactical operations leaders/managers	980	55-1000
First-line enlisted military supervisors/managers and enlisted tactical operations and air/weapons specialists and crew members	982	55-XXXX
Military, rank not specified	983	9830
Unemployed, with no work experience since 1995	992	9920

Appendix H.
Topcoded Variables and Control Counts for the 10-Percent Guam PUMS File

Table 1. **Topcoded Variables for the 10-Percent Guam PUMS File**

Item	Topcode value	Means for values at and above the topcode
House record		
Annual		
Electricity	6,000	6,000
Gas	2,700	3,600
Water	2,900	3,800
Oil	2,400	3,300
Insurance	3,800	5,600
Property values	1,000,000	1,921,000
Condominum fees	8,000	19,900
Monthly		
Rent	2,600	3,300
Mortgage	2,700	3,900
Second Mortgage	1,900	2,400
Person record		
Age	85	89
Travel time to work	45	49
Wages	100,000	168,000
Self-employment income	100,000	191,000
Interest	36,000	89,000
Social Security	17,500	26,200
SSI	18,500	24,900
Public assistance	15,000	18,700
Retirement	53,000	82,000
Remittances	29,000	63,000
Other income	39,000	60,000

Table 2. **Control counts for the 10-percent Guam PUMS file**

Item	Unweighted	Weighted
Housing unit records	4,770	47,700
Person records	15,432	154,320

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