Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Brevard	Broward	Calhoun	Charlotte	Citrus
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	**1 167 885**	**3 2 690**	**8 260**	**11 839**	**11 212**	**13 320**	**7 181**	**4 883**	**19 179**	**35 109**
Labor force	614 548	2[illegible] 482	4 243	6 780	5 159	7 916	4 381	2 245	7 318	14 053
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.6	62.7	51.4	57.3	46.0	59.4	61.0	46.0	38.2	40.0
Employed	574 373	19[illegible] 480	3 986	6 149	4 810	7 561	4 290	2 036	7 003	12 980
Unemployed	33 517	959	208	448	321	344	91	201	315	1 040
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	4.7	5.0	6.8	6.3	4.4	2.1	9.0	4.3	7.4
Female, 16 years and over	**588 568**	**16 558**	**3 936**	**6 083**	**4 745**	**6 620**	**3 871**	**2 574**	**10 057**	**18 355**
Labor force	244 682	8 816	1 658	2 682	1 908	3 066	1 677	850	3 145	5 785
Percent of female, 16 years and over	41.6	[illegible]3.2	42.1	44.1	40.2	46.3	43.3	33.0	31.3	31.5
Employed	227 858	8 [illegible]367	1 566	2 433	1 730	2 922	1 647	743	3 050	5 275
Unemployed	16 201	[illegible]140	92	231	178	144	30	107	95	510
Percent of civilian labor force	6.6	[illegible]5.0	5.5	8.7	9.3	4.7	1.8	12.6	3.0	8.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	**574 373**	**19 4[illegible]80**	**3 986**	**6 149**	**4 810**	**7 561**	**4 290**	**2 036**	**7 003**	**12 980**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	105 851	4 7[illegible]25	553	1 343	893	2 163	1 106	322	1 167	2 134
Professional specialty occupations	51 840	2 87[illegible]2	248	576	444	1 102	475	190	564	993
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	149 897	5 57[illegible]2	836	2 055	1 164	2 236	1 343	430	2 097	3 732
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	80 225	3 12[illegible]7	582	1 003	563	1 144	688	154	1 028	1 701
Service occupations	*77 056*	*2 85[illegible]*	*752*	*685*	*817*	*669*	*415*	*173*	*1 173*	*2 119*
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	50 562	1 10[illegible]	270	227	268	312	160	192	302	480
Farm operators and managers	13 500	592	67	42	115	75	55	69	60	138
Farm occupations, except managerial	25 864	325	146	33	119	133	26	57	45	55
Related agricultural occupations	6 358	169	31	50	12	28	61	–	85	177
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	92 463	2 879	645	845	836	1 242	901	347	1 257	2 442
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	98 544	2 343	930	994	832	939	365	572	1 007	2 073
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	30 886	779	200	228	239	237	163	95	397	793
Employed females 16 years and over	**227 858**	**8 367**	**1 566**	**2 433**	**1 730**	**2 922**	**1 647**	**743**	**3 050**	**5 275**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	43 917	1 972	244	509	339	779	340	177	492	953
Professional specialty occupations	26 672	1 322	128	290	198	413	180	129	312	538
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	98 685	3 809	608	1 305	706	1 318	881	237	1 481	2 417
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	64 378	2 564	438	847	393	923	607	122	826	1 399
Service occupations	45 793	1 591	461	375	412	342	198	125	751	1 257
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	10 475	207	79	9	73	73	79	–	58	64
Farm operators and managers	2 024	108	32	–	26	16	33	–	6	16
Farm occupations, except managerial	6 291	89	41	–	45	29	14	–	15	16
Related agricultural occupations	1 579	10	6	9	–	13	20	–	27	32
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 565	257	14	47	58	81	73	41	97	120
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	23 423	531	160	188	142	329	76	163	171	464
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5 834	100	19	35	14	50	32	–	58	147
Employed persons 16 years and over	**574 373**	**19 480**	**3 986**	**6 149**	**4 810**	**7 561**	**4 290**	**2 036**	**7 003**	**12 980**
Private wage and salary workers	403 966	11 253	2 365	4 120	2 860	5 615	3 440	1 390	5 319	9 237
Government workers	109 043	6 228	1 425	1 156	1 543	1 376	601	336	855	1 858
Self-employed workers	55 627	1 862	194	785	358	513	235	310	757	1 661
Unpaid family workers	5 737	137	2	88	49	57	14	–	72	224
Male, employed in agriculture	**41 157**	**876**	**169**	**96**	**185**	**196**	**88**	**136**	**196**	**350**
Wage and salary workers	30 079	391	146	37	104	178	85	86	120	265
Self-employed workers	10 191	452	23	50	81	13	3	50	69	79
Unpaid family workers	887	33	–	9	–	5	–	–	7	6
Female, employed in agriculture	**12 894**	**253**	**87**	**9**	**83**	**97**	**74**	**21**	**82**	**70**
Wage and salary workers	10 185	151	55	6	54	87	49	21	53	35
Self-employed workers	2 051	97	32	3	19	10	21	–	23	35
Unpaid family workers	658	5	–	–	10	–	4	–	6	–
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	**540 214**	**15 413**	**3 071**	**5 662**	**4 358**	**6 187**	**2 957**	**2 246**	**9 715**	**17 425**
Less than $5,000	83 939	2 755	422	750	833	472	183	548	1 249	2 718
$5,000 to $7,499	55 334	1 376	284	568	402	488	72	285	1 005	2 531
$7,500 to $9,999	56 190	1 474	[illegible]281	580	447	514	155	248	1 266	2 296
$10,000 to $14,999	101 246	2 614	5 [illegible]71	1 036	777	1 071	275	434	2 197	3 496
$15,000 to $19,999	78 624	2 158	5,[illegible]36	880	657	806	393	227	1 493	2 416
$20,000 to $24,999	*58 658*	*1 630*	*4[illegible]75*	*648*	*540*	*746*	*409*	*213*	*972*	*1 562*
$25,000 to $34,999	62 323	2 058	34 7[illegible]	746	452	1 140	679	202	948	1 496
$35,000 to $49,999	27 925	835	13 1[illegible]	323	175	667	437	69	388	533
$50,000 or more	15 975	513	2[illegible]	131	75	283	354	20	197	377
Median	$13 521	$13 897	$14 830	$14 480	$13 028	$18 403	$24 892	$10 393	$12 856	$11 509
Mean	$17 065	$17 379	$16 077	$17 413	$15 189	$21 658	$31 800	$12 926	$16 519	$14 752
Families	**432 395**	**11 865**	**2 654**	**4 533**	**3 569**	**5 022**	**2 587**	**1 788**	**7 524**	**13 778**
Median income	$15 426	$16 552	$16 643	$16 244	$15 305	$20 882	$26 796	$11 707	$14 434	$13 251
Mean income	$18 841	$19 792	$17 586	$19 162	$17 014	$23 848	$31 395	$14 523	$18 502	$16 546
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**149 351**	**4 885**	**533**	**1 439**	**912**	**1 495**	**534**	**552**	**2 591**	**4 289**
Median income	$5 351	$4 988	$4 845	$6 045	$4 150	$7 663	$9 200	$3 720	$6 461	$5 494
Mean income	$7 729	$6 806	$5 692	$8 169	$6 005	$9 657	$25 256	$5 595	$8 252	$6 809
Per capita income	**$6 119**	**$6 146**	**$4 565**	**$6 398**	**$4 813**	**$8 089**	**$9 785**	**$4 460**	**$7 215**	**$6 022**
Households with farm self-employment income	**23 727**	**1 075**	**141**	**125**	**367**	**89**	**100**	**144**	**139**	**219**
Mean income	$27 928	$24 230	$22 711	$24 743	$19 259	$55 604	$37 641	$15 539	$26 036	$24 329
Mean farm self-employment income	$6 780	$5 157	$5 810	$2 799	$479	$2 315	$5 173	$2 535	$2 724	$3 640
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	10 362	526	60	61	199	37	43	87	57	86
25.0 to 49.9 percent	3 616	141	20	37	18	20	5	18	12	24
50.0 to 74.9 percent	1 932	78	14	5	12	6	20	7	20	36
75.0 percent or more	3 555	152	25	–	29	–	3	5	6	8
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	**52 472**	**1 650**	**310**	**464**	**532**	**285**	**139**	**364**	**508**	**1 411**
Percent below poverty level	12.1	13.9	11.7	10.2	14.9	5.7	5.4	20.4	6.8	10.2
Female householder, no husband present	14 392	547	96	83	161	51	42	101	95	288
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**51 203**	**1 979**	**200**	**486**	**405**	**258**	**103**	**279**	**647**	**1 271**
Percent below poverty level	35.1	40.5	37.5	33.8	44.4	17.3	19.3	50.5	25.0	29.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**239 291**	**8 024**	**1 471**	**2 115**	**2 243**	**1 120**	**508**	**1 530**	**2 119**	**5 775**
Percent below poverty level	16.0	18.5	14.8	13.7	17.5	6.7	5.4	23.3	9.6	13.6
Related children under 18 years	83 404	2 711	696	623	765	285	159	560	516	1 727
65 years and over	36 440	1 070	89	233	421	134	65	308	595	1 053

Table 189. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Clay	Collier	Columbia	Dade	De Soto	Dixie	Duval	Escambia	Flagler	Franklin
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	**20 316**	**8 863**	**15 990**	**13 233**	**10 078**	**5 825**	**6 927**	**20 719**	**6 270**	**3 740**
Labor force	11 699	5 001	9 614	8 427	4 598	2 668	4 403	11 384	3 288	2 018
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.6	56.4	60.1	63.7	45.6	45.8	63.6	54.9	52.4	54.0
Employed	10 545	4 730	9 104	7 931	4 417	2 465	3 985	10 030	3 089	1 849
Unemployed	729	271	479	388	181	203	273	824	199	169
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	5.4	5.0	4.7	3.9	7.6	6.4	7.6	6.1	8.4
Female, 16 years and over	**10 384**	**4 210**	**8 137**	**6 279**	**4 858**	**2 799**	**3 536**	**10 459**	**3 258**	**1 847**
Labor force	4 471	1 776	3 947	3 041	1 912	951	1 644	4 113	1 372	817
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.1	42.2	48.5	48.4	39.4	34.0	46.5	39.3	42.1	44.2
Employed	4 090	1 697	3 706	2 858	1 830	875	1 470	3 705	1 254	767
Unemployed	356	79	241	183	82	76	163	348	118	50
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	4.4	6.1	6.0	4.3	8.0	10.0	8.6	8.6	6.1
Employed persons 16 years and over	**10 545**	**4 730**	**9 104**	**7 931**	**4 417**	**2 465**	**3 985**	**10 030**	**3 089**	**1 849**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	2 176	846	1 629	1 903	654	432	774	1 789	785	307
Professional specialty occupations	981	395	808	871	262	154	327	980	362	156
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	3 212	1 083	2 427	2 337	985	544	1 171	2 712	702	340
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 755	528	1 412	1 278	528	291	648	1 441	378	161
Service occupations	1 166	652	1 442	1 038	912	442	329	1 142	485	204
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	452	730	527	756	528	153	104	314	285	446
Farm operators and managers	47	47	287	316	140	24	25	176	81	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	190	489	146	305	322	19	20	41	147	13
Related agricultural occupations	91	86	45	117	66	–	22	61	20	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 777	759	1 505	1 198	572	297	819	1 873	434	136
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 762	660	1 574	699	766	597	788	2 200	398	416
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	568	295	360	202	309	167	162	512	103	269
Employed females 16 years and over	**4 090**	**1 697**	**3 706**	**2 858**	**1 830**	**875**	**1 470**	**3 705**	**1 254**	**767**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	958	353	723	655	306	137	311	798	305	141
Professional specialty occupations	514	214	472	330	120	94	196	551	182	85
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 997	729	1 561	1 371	642	384	779	1 647	494	230
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 348	435	1 138	943	402	242	526	1 114	326	126
Service occupations	595	337	900	468	535	232	166	624	291	127
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	120	117	62	168	114	17	6	21	67	95
Farm operators and managers	12	2	32	59	20	–	–	11	14	–
Farm occupations, except managerial	77	93	16	81	73	9	–	3	43	10
Related agricultural occupations	25	22	7	28	21	–	–	7	7	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	62	33	64	48	54	39	74	98	18	–
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	358	128	396	148	179	66	134	517	79	174
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	93	46	45	23	33	14	26	70	21	153
Employed persons 16 years and over	**10 545**	**4 730**	**9 104**	**7 931**	**4 417**	**2 465**	**3 985**	**10 030**	**3 089**	**1 849**
Private wage and salary workers	7 501	3 566	5 942	6 039	2 690	1 403	3 033	6 826	2 110	974
Government workers	2 248	683	2 336	1 251	1 292	614	649	2 416	487	354
Self-employed workers	724	427	775	591	417	399	286	753	425	480
Unpaid family workers	72	54	51	50	18	49	17	35	67	41
Male, employed in agriculture	**237**	**667**	**452**	**613**	**540**	**62**	**61**	**241**	**188**	**16**
Wage and salary workers	189	604	212	383	415	32	44	84	119	3
Self-employed workers	39	51	221	218	120	24	17	145	69	13
Unpaid family workers	9	12	19	12	5	6	–	12	–	–
Female, employed in agriculture	**146**	**190**	**48**	**205**	**160**	**11**	**12**	**37**	**65**	**10**
Wage and salary workers	107	188	24	171	147	11	5	31	47	10
Self-employed workers	32	2	17	34	13	–	7	6	14	–
Unpaid family workers	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	**9 612**	**3 988**	**7 436**	**5 798**	**4 004**	**2 690**	**3 158**	**9 359**	**3 199**	**1 837**
Less than $5,000	1 146	517	1 348	591	702	683	266	1 374	530	447
$5,000 to $7,499	810	402	702	31[illegible]	492	362	237	793	345	257
$7,500 to $9,999	838	374	597	40[illegible]	384	352	224	717	360	245
$10,000 to $14,999	1 602	704	1 328	9[illegible]16	820	516	621	1 550	600	336
$15,000 to $19,999	1 400	611	1 139	8[illegible]99	603	267	450	1 458	476	201
$20,000 to $24,999	1 202	451	964	7[illegible]96	400	206	438	1 207	333	125
$25,000 to $34,999	1 634	531	924	[illegible]92	290	155	505	1 367	328	135
$35,000 to $49,999	675	207	297	557	223	100	312	708	141	50
$50,000 or more	305	191	137	328	90	49	105	185	86	41
Median	$16 294	$14 976	$13 799	$18 551	$12 270	$9 631	$17 545	$15 700	$13 011	$9 689
Mean	$19 033	$20 395	$16 947	$21 576	$15 627	$12 970	$21 716	$17 896	$16 016	$13 129
Families	**8 017**	**3 230**	**6 128**	**[illegible] 330**	**3 226**	**2 097**	**2 680**	**7 832**	**2 361**	**1 412**
Median income	$18 231	$17 274	$15 801	$2[illegible] 176	$13 935	$10 920	$18 771	$17 210	$14 921	$10 943
Mean income	$20 772	$22 723	$18 697	$2[illegible] 285	$17 346	$14 586	$21 715	$19 536	$17 979	$14 246
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**1 926**	**1 378**	**1 786**	**2 424**	**983**	**656**	**703**	**1 872**	**1 052**	**458**
Median income	$7 162	$6 368	$4 476	$[illegible]9 302	$5 040	$4 529	$6 962	$4 983	$7 000	$4 556
Mean income	$8 569	$7 339	$6 803	$1[illegible]0 864	$6 757	$6 587	$14 704	$7 888	$8 575	$8 968
Per capita income	**$6 545**	**$6 859**	**$5 701**	**$7 461**	**$5 003**	**$4 690**	**$7 015**	**$5 931**	**$6 356**	**$4 873**
Households with farm self-employment income	**222**	**74**	**570**	**345**	**263**	**90**	**119**	**451**	**92**	**29**
Mean income	$27 581	$32 510	$34 725	$[illegible]33 389	$28 249	$19 220	$68 829	$22 020	$42 127	$21 869
Mean farm self-employment income	$4 147	$11 234	$3 770	$[illegible]9 882	$11 068	$1 183	$29 853	$3 459	$20 396	$6 953
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	116	34	238	107	117	57	59	160	36	7
25.0 to 49.9 percent	16	15	74	63	45	–	24	73	6	20
50.0 to 74.9 percent	8	4	31	40	29	–	5	15	18	2
75.0 percent or more	12	18	94	82	52	16	7	89	30	–
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	**747**	**408**	**918**	**456**	**448**	**467**	**201**	**1 051**	**356**	**330**
Percent below poverty level	9.3	12.6	15.0	10.5	13.9	22.3	7.5	13.4	15.1	23.4
Female householder, no husband present	232	68	214	90	92	125	70	347	126	44
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**488**	**365**	**619**	**641**	**398**	**264**	**183**	**682**	**236**	**191**
Percent below poverty level	25.3	26.5	38.2	26.4	40.5	40.2	26.0	37.7	22.4	41.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 058**	**1 987**	**3 924**	**2 404**	**2 014**	**1 851**	**895**	**4 754**	**1 578**	**1 406**
Percent below poverty level	11.0	16.5	17.8	14.4	17.8	25.2	9.1	16.9	19.5	28.5
Related children under 18 years	1 237	815	1 385	802	699	684	365	1 937	681	550
65 years and over	326	73	56[illegible]	140	396	298	95	584	133	176

Table 189. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Gadsden	Gilchrist	Glades	Gulf	Hamilton	Hardee	Hendry	Hernando	Highlands	Hillsborough
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	16 697	4 288	4 530	4 786	6 039	11 285	7 566	26 330	25 268	63 044
Labor force	9 805	2 197	2 207	2 297	3 389	6 727	4 494	10 737	10 564	37 536
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.7	51.2	48.7	48.0	56.1	59.6	59.4	40.8	41.8	59.5
Employed	9 049	2 103	2 098	2 121	3 162	6 098	4 242	9 995	9 948	35 797
Unemployed	728	92	109	165	227	621	252	700	525	1 576
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	4.2	4.9	7.2	6.7	9.2	5.6	6.5	5.0	4.2
Female, 16 years and over	9 050	2 165	2 297	2 473	3 291	5 788	3 657	13 609	13 079	31 487
Labor force	4 500	867	835	795	1 421	2 612	1 791	4 254	4 398	14 212
Percent of female, 16 years and over	49.7	40.0	36.4	32.1	43.2	45.1	49.0	31.3	33.6	45.1
Employed	4 181	821	776	716	1 302	2 331	1 700	3 920	4 093	13 447
Unemployed	311	46	59	79	119	281	91	334	291	765
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	5.3	7.1	9.9	8.4	10.8	5.1	7.9	6.6	5.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	9 049	2 103	2 098	2 121	3 162	6 098	4 242	9 995	9 948	35 797
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 259	403	339	318	387	674	698	1 890	1 810	6 828
Professional specialty occupations	831	230	173	183	190	388	367	924	970	3 095
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2 151	556	384	521	535	1 121	1 068	2 784	2 672	9 662
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 317	299	238	235	321	617	542	1 305	1 216	5 390
Service occupations	1 838	274	270	274	496	818	481	1 392	1 371	3 702
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	797	238	367	105	364	1 502	811	486	1 523	2 357
Farm operators and managers	164	118	79	8	177	348	161	124	294	855
Farm occupations, except managerial	501	64	248	42	122	1 077	560	218	1 014	1 247
Related agricultural occupations	102	17	11	14	23	64	69	139	192	217
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 139	310	324	344	510	777	528	1 604	1 353	6 291
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 865	322	414	559	870	1 206	656	1 839	1 219	6 957
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	644	102	92	127	271	339	192	703	399	2 325
Employed females 16 years and over	4 181	821	776	716	1 302	2 331	1 700	3 920	4 093	13 447
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	649	179	183	155	200	346	245	733	747	2 688
Professional specialty occupations	482	113	106	108	109	228	180	467	520	1 581
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 466	366	261	312	401	829	800	1 752	1 776	6 214
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 102	231	215	163	277	494	480	1 031	1 038	4 331
Service occupations	1 209	154	179	163	365	583	306	799	822	2 058
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	271	38	74	16	85	278	194	84	391	563
Farm operators and managers	13	11	–	2	24	27	17	20	61	140
Farm occupations, except managerial	253	27	65	14	55	233	140	43	274	368
Related agricultural occupations	5	–	–	–	6	15	37	21	47	55
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	91	17	8	2	50	51	24	95	75	322
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	495	67	71	68	201	244	131	457	282	1 602
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	144	5	18	10	38	82	27	140	86	523
Employed persons 16 years and over	9 049	2 103	2 098	2 121	3 162	6 098	4 242	9 995	9 948	35 797
Private wage and salary workers	5 422	1 087	1 329	1 519	2 280	4 400	2 730	6 777	6 955	27 693
Government workers	2 991	684	533	368	569	1 019	1 000	1 857	1 649	5 072
Self-employed workers	585	296	231	192	257	614	462	1 166	1 173	2 787
Unpaid family workers	51	36	5	42	56	65	50	195	171	245
Male, employed in agriculture	558	166	330	58	244	1 415	830	431	1 260	2 001
Wage and salary workers	392	43	283	56	84	1 136	710	319	1 042	1 367
Self-employed workers	160	100	47	2	144	245	120	101	174	629
Unpaid family workers	6	23	–	–	16	34	–	11	44	5
Female, employed in agriculture	322	38	75	14	88	418	268	113	417	697
Wage and salary workers	296	32	74	3	67	383	248	80	364	511
Self-employed workers	19	6	1	2	14	20	14	20	51	145
Unpaid family workers	7	–	–	9	7	15	6	13	2	41
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	7 316	1 985	2 268	2 292	2 875	5 022	3 449	12 618	12 393	28 669
Less than $5,000	1 965	414	483	516	777	1 018	593	1 740	1 876	3 410
$5,000 to $7,499	796	228	383	300	314	531	321	1 618	1 510	2 452
$7,500 to $9,999	774	287	259	217	276	540	385	1 533	1 670	2 331
$10,000 to $14,999	1 202	333	428	303	552	928	625	2 816	2 594	4 669
$15,000 to $19,999	1 013	279	300	401	336	622	521	1 972	2 098	4 568
$20,000 to $24,999	666	186	204	272	291	491	418	1 271	936	3 798
$25,000 to $34,999	583	185	138	218	215	529	338	1 111	1 012	4 565
$35,000 to $49,999	197	39	58	40	75	213	164	367	444	2 021
$50,000 or more	120	34	15	25	39	150	84	190	253	855
Median	$10 484	$10 778	$10 074	$11 587	$10 565	$12 069	$13 096	$12 341	$11 927	$16 534
Mean	$13 192	$13 622	$12 165	$13 589	$13 019	$15 839	$16 158	$14 647	$15 077	$18 789
Families	6 106	1 575	1 730	1 817	2 213	4 196	2 826	10 198	9 721	23 918
Median income	$12 123	$11 999	$11 427	$14 533	$12 989	$13 465	$14 623	$13 863	$13 569	$18 313
Mean income	$14 555	$15 099	$13 780	$15 414	$15 307	$17 039	$17 468	$16 053	$16 859	$20 476
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	1 520	495	678	539	748	1 242	984	3 077	3 497	6 433
Median income	$2 929	$5 015	$4 077	$4 219	$3 589	$4 212	$4 954	$5 393	$5 464	$5 522
Mean income	$5 064	$6 552	$5 538	$5 836	$4 775	$7 132	$6 968	$7 149	$7 081	$7 910
Per capita income	$3 902	$4 804	$4 615	$4 700	$4 350	$4 908	$5 368	$5 749	$6 178	$6 259
Households with farm self-employment income	458	248	117	60	258	488	205	256	393	1 658
Mean income	$22 690	$17 400	$24 757	$18 854	$16 922	$36 183	$36 160	$26 868	$41 608	$28 729
Mean farm self-employment income	$428	$4 601	$5 823	$1 866	$6 145	$11 849	$11 659	$3 656	$14 208	$5 878
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	182	95	47	19	92	160	79	147	187	827
25.0 to 49.9 percent	59	43	26	20	46	101	41	29	85	184
50.0 to 74.9 percent	16	10	8	–	26	92	25	11	46	94
75.0 percent or more	29	59	25	3	68	87	38	13	59	237
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	1 775	253	288	331	483	907	454	1 007	1 013	2 072
Percent below poverty level	29.1	16.1	16.6	18.2	21.8	21.6	16.1	9.9	10.4	8.7
Female householder, no husband present	877	39	55	125	205	237	166	240	264	399
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	857	216	288	239	384	552	380	968	987	2 254
Percent below poverty level	56.4	43.6	42.5	44.3	51.3	44.4	38.6	31.5	30.2	35.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8 726	1 082	1 253	1 396	2 310	4 590	2 081	4 447	4 699	9 601
Percent below poverty level	35.1	19.3	21.0	21.1	26.6	28.1	20.0	13.8	15.5	11.2
Related children under 18 years	4 068	358	403	500	985	2 141	864	1 341	1 690	3 277
65 years and over	889	175	223	209	392	384	182	933	708	1 564

Table 189. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Holmes	Indian River	Jackson	Jefferson	Lafayette	Lake	Lee	Leon	Levy	Liberty
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	**8 936**	**13 751**	**21 943**	**5 630**	**2 887**	**51 354**	**26 346**	**20 813**	**15 035**	**3 120**
Labor force	4 520	6 404	11 402	3 227	1 517	23 614	12 148	15 017	7 301	1 822
Percent of persons 16 years and over	50.6	46.6	52.0	57.3	52.5	46.0	46.1	72.2	48.6	58.4
Employed	4 157	6 118	10 814	3 001	1 456	22 348	11 492	14 445	6 821	1 726
Unemployed	342	268	565	226	61	1 157	649	569	470	96
Percent of civilian labor force	7.6	4.2	5.0	7.0	4.0	4.9	5.3	3.8	6.4	5.3
Female, 16 years and over	**4 598**	**6 684**	**11 023**	**2 927**	**1 495**	**26 588**	**13 452**	**10 729**	**7 900**	**1 613**
Labor force	1 804	2 554	4 797	1 358	537	9 794	4 893	6 769	2 932	815
Percent of female, 16 years and over	39.2	38.2	43.5	46.4	35.9	36.8	36.4	63.1	37.1	50.5
Employed	1 641	2 416	4 539	1 222	493	9 165	4 667	6 581	2 714	793
Unemployed	163	138	258	136	44	607	226	188	218	22
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	5.4	5.4	10.0	8.2	6.2	4.6	2.8	7.4	2.7
Employed persons 16 years and over	**4 157**	**6 118**	**10 814**	**3 001**	**1 456**	**22 348**	**11 492**	**14 445**	**6 821**	**1 726**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	546	1 089	1 878	571	227	4 068	1 925	3 764	1 109	265
Professional specialty occupations	339	512	1 208	280	152	2 000	931	1 669	555	123
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	908	1 437	2 260	639	295	6 096	3 320	5 102	1 621	482
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	569	635	1 239	453	145	3 106	1 735	3 447	933	318
Service occupations	366	805	2 088	440	124	2 920	1 646	1 698	1 030	292
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	471	858	1 134	454	384	2 844	873	422	675	155
Farm operators and managers	319	118	700	174	176	462	151	126	217	47
Farm occupations, except managerial	87	612	298	208	188	1 748	315	112	251	44
Related agricultural occupations	19	87	69	38	9	533	202	154	47	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	634	878	1 350	353	154	2 913	2 317	2 083	1 048	209
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 232	1 051	2 104	544	272	3 507	1 411	1 376	1 338	323
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	246	367	511	224	69	1 142	515	454	444	109
Employed females 16 years and over	**1 641**	**2 416**	**4 539**	**1 222**	**493**	**9 165**	**4 667**	**6 581**	**2 714**	**793**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	220	457	1 017	264	139	1 630	840	1 599	535	138
Professional specialty occupations	188	254	738	155	113	1 047	476	784	328	92
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	603	862	1 510	415	207	3 947	2 245	3 563	1 114	328
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	437	521	944	334	119	2 557	1 407	2 754	774	283
Service occupations	242	501	1 100	299	60	1 829	1 088	991	670	228
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	36	229	95	94	57	708	157	63	109	40
Farm operators and managers	16	19	47	12	13	56	41	12	51	4
Farm occupations, except managerial	20	155	33	82	44	427	80	8	43	19
Related agricultural occupations	–	55	8	–	–	210	29	43	–	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	41	85	138	13	–	176	92	93	84	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	499	282	679	137	30	875	245	272	202	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	57	64	85	25	1	300	84	79	98	25
Employed persons 16 years and over	**4 157**	**6 118**	**10 814**	**3 001**	**1 456**	**22 348**	**11 492**	**14 445**	**6 821**	**1 726**
Private wage and salary workers	2 633	4 699	5 603	1 758	802	16 783	8 544	7 796	4 236	872
Government workers	748	761	3 766	878	362	3 093	1 373	5 654	1 567	632
Self-employed workers	711	628	1 312	307	249	2 217	1 505	916	945	218
Unpaid family workers	65	30	133	58	43	255	70	79	73	4
Male, employed in agriculture	**401**	**743**	**1 017**	**365**	**313**	**2 659**	**550**	**317**	**464**	**76**
Wage and salary workers	92	655	387	196	171	2 274	398	219	297	33
Self-employed workers	304	88	593	136	127	353	152	98	152	43
Unpaid family workers	5	–	37	33	15	32	–	–	15	–
Female, employed in agriculture	**59**	**283**	**113**	**121**	**57**	**995**	**204**	**72**	**150**	**36**
Wage and salary workers	22	250	74	109	35	899	143	47	94	26
Self-employed workers	23	33	39	6	13	54	50	25	44	10
Unpaid family workers	14	–	–	6	9	42	11	–	12	–
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	**4 284**	**6 286**	**9 729**	**2 445**	**1 396**	**24 774**	**12 691**	**9 882**	**7 242**	**1 469**
Less than $5,000	1 108	734	2 322	598	314	3 348	1 533	1 370	1 609	334
$5,000 to $7,499	510	646	1 109	315	209	3 054	1 096	716	854	176
$7,500 to $9,999	432	557	1 052	263	93	2 921	1 496	847	913	194
$10,000 to $14,999	780	1 263	1 785	404	277	5 234	2 549	1 630	1 525	273
$15,000 to $19,999	660	834	1 298	283	179	3 676	1 972	1 302	976	139
$20,000 to $24,999	350	633	956	220	164	2 468	1 456	1 219	572	175
$25,000 to $34,999	280	733	767	194	93	2 406	1 467	1 704	483	107
$35,000 to $49,999	103	392	263	107	35	1 038	645	637	187	51
$50,000 or more	61	494	177	61	32	629	477	457	123	20
Median	$10 530	$14 775	$10 941	$10 478	$11 090	$12 713	$14 314	$16 493	$10 686	$10 541
Mean	$13 715	$22 551	$13 927	$14 311	$14 335	$15 968	$17 983	$19 679	$13 727	$13 515
Families	**3 510**	**4 937**	**7 638**	**1 930**	**1 102**	**19 622**	**9 823**	**7 897**	**5 616**	**1 119**
Median income	$12 376	$16 599	$12 991	$12 330	$12 431	$14 526	$16 126	$19 037	$12 464	$13 260
Mean income	$15 606	$25 355	$15 726	$16 268	$16 323	$17 713	$19 908	$21 685	$15 735	$15 948
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**913**	**2 458**	**2 312**	**613**	**328**	**6 578**	**3 795**	**2 642**	**1 926**	**382**
Median income	$2 794	$5 401	$3 518	$3 917	$4 308	$5 714	$6 713	$6 790	$4 286	$4 500
Mean income	$4 355	$8 367	$6 704	$5 919	$6 140	$7 572	$9 060	$8 993	$5 787	$5 262
Per capita income	**$4 771**	**$8 792**	**$4 738**	**$4 641**	**$4 934**	**$6 247**	**$7 202**	**$6 736**	**$5 100**	**$4 730**
Households with farm self-employment income	**496**	**142**	**1 022**	**194**	**248**	**927**	**249**	**311**	**426**	**76**
Mean income	$16 539	$22 362	$19 690	$18 924	$19 001	$33 359	$25 612	$35 875	$22 966	$24 970
Mean farm self-employment income	$3 964	$4 572	$6 119	$5 266	$4 781	$9 389	$7 423	$3 582	$8 111	$4 543
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	141	63	411	79	115	396	131	215	137	35
25.0 to 49.9 percent	76	26	135	39	28	144	32	24	132	9
50.0 to 74.9 percent	58	25	123	24	35	116	13	–	16	15
75.0 percent or more	134	5	237	21	29	124	52	28	73	5
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	**756**	**395**	**1 369**	**414**	**199**	**1 844**	**699**	**980**	**932**	**200**
Percent below poverty level	21.5	8.0	17.9	21.5	18.1	9.4	7.1	12.4	16.6	17.9
Female householder, no husband present	88	87	415	126	46	419	87	424	289	57
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**586**	**914**	**1 200**	**278**	**132**	**1 907**	**913**	**750**	**811**	**167**
Percent below poverty level	64.2	38.1	52.1	45.4	40.2	29.9	24.1	28.4	42.1	43.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 184**	**2 262**	**6 058**	**1 911**	**862**	**8 377**	**3 122**	**4 294**	**4 076**	**923**
Percent below poverty level	26.1	13.7	22.0	25.1	21.4	13.3	10.0	14.9	20.8	22.1
Related children under 18 years	1 034	583	2 058	753	312	2 711	844	1 745	1 417	336
65 years and over	700	292	1 430	354	164	1 544	561	466	690	126

Table 189. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Madison	Manatee	Marion	Martin	Monroe	Nassau	Okaloosa	Okeechobee	Orange	Osceola
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	**8 212**	**12 410**	**52 980**	**24 997**	**14 378**	**15 857**	**12 144**	**11 580**	**27 654**	**17 478**
Labor force	4 550	7 015	23 827	12 105	7 669	9 726	6 854	6 052	17 362	9 796
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.4	56.5	45.0	48.4	53.3	61.3	56.4	52.3	62.8	56.0
Employed	4 174	6 755	22 078	11 733	6 408	9 151	5 625	5 752	16 472	9 251
Unemployed	376	243	1 690	358	368	504	481	298	839	528
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	3.5	7.1	3.0	5.4	5.2	7.9	4.9	4.8	5.4
Female, 16 years and over	**4 381**	**6 403**	**27 489**	**12 783**	**6 601**	**8 005**	**6 180**	**5 728**	**13 788**	**8 947**
Labor force	1 899	2 903	9 857	4 823	2 797	3 559	2 565	2 128	6 863	4 116
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.3	45.3	35.9	37.7	42.4	44.5	41.5	37.2	49.8	46.0
Employed	1 690	2 776	9 058	4 632	2 630	3 324	2 210	1 929	6 451	3 887
Unemployed	209	127	770	191	106	226	308	197	399	221
Percent of civilian labor force	11.0	4.4	7.8	4.0	3.9	6.4	12.2	9.3	5.8	5.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	**4 174**	**6 755**	**22 078**	**11 733**	**6 408**	**9 151**	**5 625**	**5 752**	**16 472**	**9 251**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	530	1 265	3 419	2 468	1 515	1 464	946	885	2 905	1 485
Professional specialty occupations	306	612	1 568	1 200	568	643	571	440	1 409	545
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	766	1 719	5 447	3 548	1 636	2 319	1 399	1 096	4 019	2 577
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	452	869	3 046	1 705	792	1 267	719	586	2 042	1 263
Service occupations	567	818	3 356	1 322	1 116	1 072	741	769	2 301	1 658
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	687	839	2 180	1 019	539	341	282	1 176	2 013	686
Farm operators and managers	321	338	636	114	25	89	168	149	268	213
Farm occupations, except managerial	279	364	1 171	708	58	96	56	912	1 477	326
Related agricultural occupations	11	130	309	160	139	51	32	79	240	120
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	484	1 129	3 541	2 146	1 001	1 605	1 157	963	2 449	1 372
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 140	985	4 135	1 230	601	2 350	1 100	863	2 785	1 473
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	456	201	1 299	359	260	714	318	277	873	390
Employed females 16 years and over	**1 690**	**2 776**	**9 058**	**4 632**	**2 630**	**3 324**	**2 210**	**1 929**	**6 451**	**3 887**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	254	560	1 477	920	617	622	436	378	1 052	567
Professional specialty occupations	215	306	851	535	248	316	292	216	658	267
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	524	1 161	3 800	2 317	1 110	1 513	890	760	2 546	1 737
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	375	695	2 399	1 413	646	1 028	590	447	1 523	1 020
Service occupations	340	495	2 085	823	606	616	471	449	1 414	957
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	164	152	402	177	126	62	42	167	627	60
Farm operators and managers	67	70	97	26	–	29	7	31	63	19
Farm occupations, except managerial	86	52	240	133	25	33	29	107	477	29
Related agricultural occupations	9	30	65	18	56	–	–	24	87	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	72	102	202	125	33	50	69	31	131	136
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	336	306	1 092	270	138	461	302	144	681	430
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	100	36	252	41	38	104	57	39	204	62
Employed persons 16 years and over	**4 174**	**6 755**	**22 078**	**11 733**	**6 408**	**9 151**	**5 625**	**5 752**	**16 472**	**9 251**
Private wage and salary workers	2 750	4 999	15 563	9 326	4 340	6 702	3 242	4 217	13 033	7 302
Government workers	851	929	3 893	1 081	884	1 775	1 776	964	2 046	1 217
Self-employed workers	532	793	2 337	1 208	1 111	640	559	542	1 273	680
Unpaid family workers	41	34	285	118	73	34	48	29	120	52
Male, employed in agriculture	**508**	**757**	**1 853**	**879**	**171**	**179**	**209**	**1 123**	**1 831**	**629**
Wage and salary workers	272	529	1 387	759	127	108	53	1 021	1 613	498
Self-employed workers	227	228	429	109	44	71	156	95	211	115
Unpaid family workers	9	–	37	11	–	–	–	7	7	16
Female, employed in agriculture	**176**	**257**	**637**	**225**	**50**	**73**	**50**	**208**	**825**	**66**
Wage and salary workers	93	171	455	175	45	52	20	177	718	60
Self-employed workers	74	74	111	26	2	17	7	31	84	6
Unpaid family workers	9	12	71	24	3	4	23	–	23	–
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	**3 702**	**5 694**	**25 224**	**12 240**	**6 972**	**7 295**	**5 553**	**5 533**	**12 675**	**8 215**
Less than $5,000	1 040	530	4 818	1 318	784	1 002	890	997	1 677	1 044
$5,000 to $7,499	419	473	3 354	1 055	594	576	498	570	1 313	897
$7,500 to $9,999	329	456	3 100	1 032	821	568	595	699	1 244	852
$10,000 to $14,999	786	1 003	5 352	1 960	1 227	1 029	1 085	1 156	2 381	1 697
$15,000 to $19,999	478	1 085	3 477	1 775	1 038	1 009	863	731	1 784	1 352
$20,000 to $24,999	279	727	2 157	1 450	694	1 135	658	563	1 375	769
$25,000 to $34,999	243	815	1 708	1 785	810	1 122	595	512	1 555	935
$35,000 to $49,999	77	364	766	1 011	577	608	237	178	832	412
$50,000 or more	51	241	492	854	427	246	132	127	514	257
Median	$10 355	$16 565	$11 049	$17 004	$15 248	$16 985	$13 577	$12 082	$14 328	$13 883
Mean	$12 275	$19 755	$14 230	$21 635	$21 223	$19 527	$16 557	$15 623	$18 190	$17 112
Families	**2 949**	**4 852**	**19 838**	**9 306**	**4 777**	**6 030**	**4 660**	**4 361**	**10 126**	**6 626**
Median income	$11 926	$17 786	$12 288	$19 791	$18 050	$19 294	$15 260	$13 787	$16 064	$15 200
Mean income	$13 842	$21 172	$15 505	$24 468	$25 022	$21 447	$18 376	$17 292	$19 878	$18 329
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**882**	**1 294**	**6 778**	**4 417**	**3 928**	**1 534**	**1 140**	**1 542**	**3 675**	**2 182**
Median income	$3 640	$6 025	$4 983	$6 826	$6 790	$5 211	$4 706	$3 883	$5 887	$6 552
Mean income	$5 448	$8 332	$7 906	$9 373	$9 006	$8 558	$5 947	$7 191	$8 234	$9 241
Per capita income	**$4 015**	**$6 976**	**$5 391**	**$8 822**	**$9 396**	**$6 330**	**$5 488**	**$5 434**	**$6 236**	**$6 160**
Households with farm self-employment income	**550**	**371**	**913**	**184**	**128**	**179**	**325**	**186**	**463**	**304**
Mean income	$16 654	$31 305	$26 244	$40 187	$59 761	$33 976	$19 393	$50 337	$31 913	$36 342
Mean farm self-employment income	$3 353	$10 915	$7 130	$7 639	$3 601	$5 228	$4 585	$19 443	$9 131	$11 661
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	221	155	296	75	77	85	156	71	214	120
25.0 to 49.9 percent	45	72	189	30	28	11	49	54	61	52
50.0 to 74.9 percent	35	26	82	7	4	17	19	23	46	54
75.0 percent or more	125	65	169	36	–	14	65	38	59	33
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	**784**	**355**	**2 963**	**654**	**361**	**616**	**509**	**567**	**1 346**	**698**
Percent below poverty level	26.6	7.3	14.9	7.0	7.6	10.2	10.9	13.0	13.3	10.5
Female householder, no husband present	256	73	721	139	63	166	118	88	455	186
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**467**	**380**	**2 399**	**1 058**	**654**	**578**	**401**	**742**	**1 154**	**445**
Percent below poverty level	52.9	29.4	35.4	24.9	22.3	37.7	36.4	48.1	31.4	22.9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 353**	**1 575**	**12 239**	**3 298**	**1 650**	**2 720**	**2 261**	**2 773**	**6 576**	**2 710**
Percent below poverty level	29.4	9.7	18.5	11.0	10.7	12.2	13.5	17.8	17.7	12.0
Related children under 18 years	1 273	499	3 777	993	297	900	888	890	2 667	959
65 years and over	632	222	2 364	489	234	519	349	473	579	458

Table 189. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Palm Beach	Pasco	Pinellas	Polk	Putnam	St. Johns	St. Lucie	Santa Rosa	Sarasota
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	**30 945**	**48 118**	**2 889**	**69 961**	**30 704**	**24 026**	**10 603**	**28 003**	**10 614**
Labor force	18 226	23 560	1 410	37 959	14 934	13 727	5 294	16 783	4 636
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.9	49.0	48.8	54.3	48.6	57.1	49.9	59.9	43.7
Employed	17 471	22 057	1 355	35 932	13 807	12 871	4 980	13 684	4 545
Unemployed	743	1 426	55	1 902	1 076	689	292	1 196	91
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	6.1	3.9	5.0	7.2	5.1	5.5	8.0	2.0
Female, 16 years and over	**14 116**	**24 379**	**1 401**	**33 814**	**15 848**	**12 453**	**5 457**	**13 863**	**5 521**
Labor force	6 556	9 150	545	14 802	5 995	5 935	2 019	5 945	1 913
Percent of female, 16 years and over	46.4	37.5	38.9	43.8	37.8	47.7	37.0	42.9	34.6
Employed	6 179	8 428	520	13 756	5 481	5 591	1 930	5 078	1 848
Unemployed	377	722	25	1 023	514	303	89	669	65
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	7.9	4.6	6.9	8.6	5.1	4.4	11.6	3.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	**17 471**	**22 057**	**1 355**	**35 932**	**13 807**	**12 871**	**4 980**	**13 684**	**4 545**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	3 861	3 743	448	4 936	2 217	2 740	1 000	2 791	1 017
Professional specialty occupations	1 871	1 878	216	2 117	1 097	1 200	401	1 609	429
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	4 075	5 590	490	8 787	3 346	3 623	1 346	3 653	1 473
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 072	3 000	185	4 877	1 902	1 994	723	1 701	625
Service occupations	2 045	2 721	144	4 316	1 869	2 172	649	1 621	569
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 505	1 758	41	3 992	1 087	636	460	479	381
Farm operators and managers	298	394	8	563	239	178	125	286	103
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 960	941	–	2 912	515	305	279	93	203
Related agricultural occupations	247	321	21	451	145	80	34	40	68
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 753	4 198	153	5 978	2 089	2 062	863	2 634	773
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 232	4 047	79	7 923	3 199	1 638	662	2 506	332
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	954	1 085	56	2 362	1 030	555	192	690	178
Employed females 16 years and over	**6 179**	**8 428**	**520**	**13 756**	**5 481**	**5 591**	**1 930**	**5 078**	**1 848**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 414	1 501	157	2 080	1 021	1 067	428	1 207	387
Professional specialty occupations	906	1 008	102	1 189	638	643	231	866	245
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2 514	3 790	261	5 813	2 338	2 356	899	2 193	931
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 588	2 384	147	3 823	1 510	1 596	598	1 361	497
Service occupations	1 125	1 624	95	2 612	1 125	1 462	354	978	304
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	526	420	7	901	319	124	77	68	83
Farm operators and managers	95	104	–	112	68	8	24	18	9
Farm occupations, except managerial	346	183	–	631	196	79	39	29	66
Related agricultural occupations	85	118	7	130	7	33	14	11	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	169	205	–	432	79	140	30	73	85
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	431	888	–	1 918	599	442	142	559	58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	224	210	–	480	243	154	24	75	9
Employed persons 16 years and over	**17 471**	**22 057**	**1 355**	**35 932**	**13 807**	**12 871**	**4 980**	**13 684**	**4 545**
Private wage and salary workers	13 824	16 390	1 074	28 751	10 011	9 396	3 959	9 188	3 342
Government workers	2 213	3 092	130	4 273	2 564	2 320	540	3 336	433
Self-employed workers	1 126	2 327	144	2 640	1 088	1 036	424	1 076	702
Unpaid family workers	308	248	7	268	144	119	57	84	68
Male, employed in agriculture	**2 404**	**1 592**	**35**	**3 731**	**677**	**455**	**453**	**362**	**286**
Wage and salary workers	2 093	1 275	6	3 351	489	341	390	115	182
Self-employed workers	106	298	29	359	169	114	57	239	95
Unpaid family workers	205	19	–	21	19	–	6	8	9
Female, employed in agriculture	**652**	**526**	–	**1 167**	**348**	**141**	**128**	**69**	**113**
Wage and salary workers	575	389	–	1 037	249	115	106	38	82
Self-employed workers	54	131	–	116	60	17	17	13	15
Unpaid family workers	23	6	–	14	39	9	5	18	16
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	**12 442**	**22 057**	**1 348**	**30 598**	**14 708**	**11 460**	**5 157**	**12 738**	**5 154**
Less than $5,000	1 229	3 241	63	4 194	2 805	1 725	552	2 170	422
$5,000 to $7,499	733	2 560	89	2 887	1 723	1 073	360	1 094	355
$7,500 to $9,999	609	2 719	88	3 140	1 705	1 166	621	1 104	444
$10,000 to $14,999	1 756	4 800	168	6 049	2 723	2 232	1 002	2 342	950
$15,000 to $19,999	1 450	3 142	209	5 236	2 020	1 622	817	1 828	609
$20,000 to $24,999	1 794	2 243	182	3 437	1 459	1 305	608	1 431	749
$25,000 to $34,999	2 484	1 999	259	3 606	1 505	1 353	675	1 718	859
$35,000 to $49,999	1 360	886	146	1 334	549	678	327	748	451
$50,000 or more	1 027	467	144	715	219	306	195	303	315
Median	$21 061	$12 355	$21 228	$14 078	$11 930	$13 670	$15 182	$14 188	$17 994
Mean	$25 780	$15 373	$26 451	$17 332	$15 491	$16 941	$18 575	$16 831	$22 387
Families	**10 180**	**17 978**	**1 160**	**25 041**	**11 654**	**8 796**	**4 048**	**10 581**	**4 174**
Median income	$22 771	$13 526	$22 432	$15 730	$13 798	$15 932	$16 497	$15 784	$20 842
Mean income	$27 379	$16 685	$27 580	$19 135	$17 301	$18 949	$20 025	$18 216	$24 550
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**6 169**	**6 632**	**220**	**10 041**	**3 718**	**3 672**	**1 547**	**3 624**	**1 322**
Median income	$3 872	$4 491	$11 381	$4 369	$4 841	$5 094	$7 225	$6 080	$6 288
Mean income	$8 739	$6 655	$16 597	$6 749	$7 130	$7 516	$10 063	$7 710	$10 050
Per capita income	**$8 138**	**$5 473**	**$9 863**	**$6 046**	**$5 688**	**$6 211**	**$7 356**	**$5 779**	**$9 165**
Households with farm self-employment income	**229**	**640**	**21**	**1 130**	**469**	**275**	**154**	**494**	**221**
Mean income	$78 596	$30 735	$75 762	$45 469	$23 732	$23 489	$25 874	$22 326	$25 626
Mean farm self-employment income	$17 551	$10 612	$27 272	$15 739	$4 883	$4 168	$7 897	$3 317	$4 902
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	133	246	15	535	207	129	50	241	95
25.0 to 49.9 percent	27	132	–	216	45	40	18	65	47
50.0 to 74.9 percent	14	81	6	96	34	11	–	32	–
75.0 percent or more	6	95	–	161	62	40	26	72	41
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	**819**	**2 000**	**49**	**2 583**	**1 683**	**1 048**	**302**	**1 639**	**161**
Percent below poverty level	8.0	11.1	4.2	10.3	14.4	11.9	7.5	15.5	3.9
Female householder, no husband present	326	549	6	668	603	383	45	367	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**3 063**	**2 103**	**22**	**3 879**	**1 325**	**1 295**	**355**	**1 083**	**356**
Percent below poverty level	49.7	35.6	10.0	40.5	35.6	35.3	23.1	30.8	27.1
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**6 337**	**8 976**	**166**	**13 407**	**7 260**	**5 400**	**1 301**	**6 809**	**860**
Percent below poverty level	16.0	14.6	4.6	15.2	18.1	17.4	9.9	17.9	6.8
Related children under 18 years	1 679	3 026	25	4 519	2 680	2 007	313	2 523	184
65 years and over	572	1 359	31	1 917	1 187	590	271	712	204

Table 189. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Seminole	Sumter	Suwannee	Taylor	Union	Volusia	Wakulla	Walton	Washington
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	**11 901**	**16 852**	**11 407**	**6 107**	**8 361**	**36 224**	**7 799**	**12 101**	**8 298**
Labor force	7 332	8 155	6 114	3 585	2 663	18 257	4 768	5 641	3 946
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.6	48.4	53.6	58.7	31.9	50.4	61.1	46.6	47.6
Employed	7 031	7 598	5 806	3 346	2 496	17 276	4 438	5 167	3 683
Unemployed	265	554	301	239	161	909	315	314	263
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	6.8	4.9	6.7	6.1	5.0	6.6	5.7	6.7
Female, 16 years and over	**6 095**	**8 243**	**5 925**	**3 034**	**2 266**	**18 859**	**4 100**	**6 127**	**4 291**
Labor force	3 033	3 442	2 479	1 463	1 099	7 514	2 079	2 057	1 577
Percent of female, 16 years and over	49.8	41.8	41.8	48.2	48.5	39.8	50.7	33.6	36.8
Employed	2 874	3 109	2 323	1 322	1 019	7 043	1 933	1 870	1 464
Unemployed	154	333	156	141	80	471	146	167	113
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	9.7	6.3	9.6	7.3	6.3	7.0	8.2	7.2
Employed persons 16 years and over	**7 031**	**7 598**	**5 806**	**3 346**	**2 496**	**17 276**	**4 438**	**5 167**	**3 683**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 823	1 120	888	616	370	3 434	721	868	627
Professional specialty occupations	841	641	497	201	198	1 719	328	473	382
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 944	1 634	1 358	964	605	4 707	1 257	1 111	816
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	917	878	734	538	372	2 500	917	584	495
Service occupations	969	974	646	289	588	2 217	747	622	382
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	353	941	979	89	181	1 648	154	333	352
Farm operators and managers	76	389	527	20	88	352	38	158	157
Farm occupations, except managerial	150	459	378	21	43	361	38	84	88
Related agricultural occupations	81	60	40	13	18	229	19	20	56
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 097	1 216	969	652	345	2 644	718	978	611
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	845	1 713	966	736	407	2 626	841	1 255	895
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	417	619	219	221	138	783	300	313	274
Employed females 16 years and over	**2 874**	**3 109**	**2 323**	**1 322**	**1 019**	**7 043**	**1 933**	**1 870**	**1 464**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	687	573	404	228	149	1 354	310	357	254
Professional specialty occupations	423	379	299	88	96	772	152	257	137
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 172	1 153	982	709	437	3 050	904	666	592
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	692	728	638	470	309	2 071	758	451	410
Service occupations	598	629	378	218	222	1 342	439	368	231
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	61	191	169	13	27	360	31	49	59
Farm operators and managers	6	49	31	–	15	41	10	23	29
Farm occupations, except managerial	34	95	132	8	12	116	21	26	30
Related agricultural occupations	21	44	6	5	–	19	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	90	108	110	15	45	138	42	56	58
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	266	455	280	139	139	799	207	374	270
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	87	110	50	59	35	107	95	52	17
Employed persons 16 years and over	**7 031**	**7 598**	**5 806**	**3 346**	**2 496**	**17 276**	**4 438**	**5 167**	**3 683**
Private wage and salary workers	4 842	4 951	3 774	2 436	1 043	12 090	2 564	3 155	2 101
Government workers	1 448	1 480	989	598	1 176	2 838	1 502	1 360	1 051
Self-employed workers	690	1 073	857	271	239	2 118	345	591	482
Unpaid family workers	51	94	186	41	38	230	27	61	49
Male, employed in agriculture	**324**	**828**	**812**	**51**	**131**	**788**	**55**	**276**	**191**
Wage and salary workers	193	503	311	24	76	469	21	134	88
Self-employed workers	125	310	445	20	51	312	34	135	103
Unpaid family workers	6	15	56	7	4	7	–	7	–
Female, employed in agriculture	**98**	**228**	**188**	**18**	**30**	**260**	**37**	**65**	**59**
Wage and salary workers	57	161	105	18	11	185	29	36	17
Self-employed workers	30	67	28	–	13	44	8	23	29
Unpaid family workers	11	–	55	–	6	31	–	6	13
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	**5 423**	**7 649**	**5 442**	**2 872**	**2 088**	**17 181**	**3 709**	**5 963**	**3 922**
Less than $5,000	746	1 557	1 158	521	462	2 426	692	1 304	969
$5,000 to $7,499	380	852	640	309	187	1 937	340	691	515
$7,500 to $9,999	381	955	656	355	200	2 069	472	648	369
$10,000 to $14,999	921	1 504	968	359	383	3 287	688	1 029	775
$15,000 to $19,999	740	1 110	731	397	417	2 317	536	837	515
$20,000 to $24,999	515	713	527	361	227	1 847	395	628	367
$25,000 to $34,999	871	603	491	380	152	1 997	395	565	274
$35,000 to $49,999	597	254	230	149	48	802	140	160	100
$50,000 or more	272	101	41	41	12	499	51	101	38
Median	$17 060	$11 499	$11 155	$13 312	$12 321	$12 959	$12 158	$11 410	$10 612
Mean	$20 574	$13 994	$13 753	$16 174	$13 642	$16 881	$14 875	$14 228	$12 918
Families	**4 338**	**6 105**	**4 445**	**2 347**	**1 636**	**13 479**	**2 952**	**4 710**	**3 119**
Median income	$19 775	$13 425	$12 783	$16 337	$14 506	$15 290	$14 018	$13 390	$12 246
Mean income	$23 176	$15 768	$15 265	$18 274	$15 521	$18 979	$15 914	$15 724	$14 554
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**1 417**	**1 950**	**1 153**	**613**	**533**	**4 511**	**899**	**1 400**	**930**
Median income	$5 517	$4 437	$3 833	$4 526	$3 590	$6 309	$6 100	$4 602	$3 711
Mean income	$7 903	$5 860	$6 344	$5 832	$5 768	$7 691	$9 149	$7 707	$5 659
Per capita income	**$7 225**	**$5 191**	**$4 847**	**$5 709**	**$3 703**	**$6 306**	**$5 111**	**$5 367**	**$4 556**
Households with farm self-employment income	**212**	**555**	**962**	**125**	**175**	**780**	**111**	**413**	**272**
Mean income	$25 418	$19 456	$17 526	$27 097	$14 879	$25 299	$21 464	$23 789	$19 886
Mean farm self-employment income	$2 122	$5 997	$4 428	$7 494	-$1 190	$4 394	$1 901	$3 353	$3 971
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	143	207	398	23	71	353	39	229	133
25.0 to 49.9 percent	6	96	139	29	12	125	8	56	54
50.0 to 74.9 percent	21	70	79	–	15	37	6	–	14
75.0 percent or more	10	109	186	7	15	74	13	53	27
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	**375**	**926**	**792**	**343**	**220**	**1 350**	**468**	**821**	**624**
Percent below poverty level	8.6	15.2	17.8	14.6	13.4	10.0	15.9	17.4	20.0
Female householder, no husband present	97	276	220	94	85	379	161	183	135
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**442**	**779**	**569**	**256**	**283**	**1 332**	**300**	**592**	**413**
Percent below poverty level	31.2	40.1	49.3	41.8	53.1	29.8	33.4	42.3	45.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 622**	**4 114**	**3 329**	**1 372**	**1 056**	**6 235**	**1 947**	**3 283**	**2 632**
Percent below poverty level	10.6	20.1	21.9	16.6	17.2	13.8	18.1	20.9	23.8
Related children under 18 years	425	1 435	1 174	480	353	2 223	709	1 007	882
65 years and over	315	686	618	170	180	1 054	291	676	553

Table 190. **Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Brevard	Broward	Calhoun	Charlotte	Citrus
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	**58 679**	**2 240**	**391**	**78**	**936**	**414**	**156**	**485**	**264**	**556**
White	55 459	2 156	391	78	936	414	156	462	264	556
Black	2 469	82	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	210	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian and Pacific Islander	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish origin[1]	1 253	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**58 679**	**2 240**	**391**	**78**	**936**	**414**	**156**	**485**	**264**	**556**
Male	29 706	1 121	206	48	499	223	66	232	133	303
Female	28 973	1 119	185	30	437	191	90	253	131	253
Total persons	**58 679**	**2 240**	**391**	**78**	**936**	**414**	**156**	**485**	**264**	**556**
Under 5 years	3 100	142	6	–	49	30	3	20	20	6
5 to 9 years	4 176	182	41	–	30	27	18	43	26	34
10 to 14 years	4 821	172	15	9	58	43	15	51	13	52
15 to 19 years	5 721	177	27	14	121	51	12	33	44	55
20 to 24 years	3 290	132	28	–	55	22	17	23	–	21
25 to 29 years	3 084	176	10	9	63	44	9	28	14	19
30 to 34 years	3 511	157	35	–	13	45	24	50	8	34
35 to 39 years	3 789	147	7	–	56	28	3	36	14	28
40 to 44 years	3 941	132	29	16	90	36	2	29	22	26
45 to 49 years	3 696	111	20	14	93	21	17	19	22	38
50 to 54 years	4 031	112	26	6	64	10	22	40	6	49
55 to 59 years	3 979	165	52	–	62	8	7	21	13	85
60 to 64 years	4 083	198	39	10	36	11	3	61	17	33
65 to 69 years	3 154	167	33	–	85	14	–	8	–	30
70 to 74 years	2 128	31	12	–	29	15	–	15	26	25
75 to 79 years	1 263	25	7	–	18	4	4	2	12	21
80 to 84 years	524	14	4	–	14	5	–	6	–	–
85 years and over	388	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Median	37.2	34.4	44.6	42.2	41.3	28.9	30.8	34.4	37.5	45.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	**58 679**	**2 240**	**391**	**78**	**936**	**414**	**156**	**485**	**264**	**556**
In households	**58 679**	**2 240**	**391**	**78**	**936**	**414**	**156**	**485**	**264**	**556**
Family householder: Male	16 219	649	122	26	256	92	41	147	74	153
Female	1 157	66	13	–	14	17	–	–	–	6
Nonfamily householder: Male	1 313	15	9	–	14	4	–	–	–	19
Female	1 362	20	–	–	17	–	8	15	7	14
Spouse	16 031	670	129	15	263	84	40	156	73	156
Child	19 521	740	113	32	308	175	59	156	103	177
Other relatives	2 423	73	5	5	58	30	8	11	–	26
Nonrelatives	653	7	–	–	6	12	–	–	7	5
Persons per household	2.93	2.99	2.72	3.00	3.11	3.66	3.18	2.99	3.26	2.90
Persons per family	3.19	3.07	2.83	3.00	3.33	3.65	3.61	3.20	3.38	3.26
Persons under 18 years	15 881	612	81	17	202	134	48	120	96	114
Percent living with two parents	89.2	93.5	93.8	47.1	87.6	70.1	83.3	95.8	100.0	86.0
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	**4 261**	**185**	**30**	**6**	**43**	**43**	**19**	**27**	**37**	**43**
Children ever born	1 085	46	13	–	18	5	–	20	–	–
Per 1,000 women	255	249	433	–	419	116	–	741	–	–
Women 25 to 34 years	**3 391**	**177**	**19**	**–**	**40**	**23**	**20**	**38**	**7**	**42**
Children ever born	5 917	249	34	–	27	75	29	58	21	42
Per 1,000 women	1 745	1 407	1 789	–	675	3 261	1 450	1 526	3 000	1 000
Women 35 to 44 years	**3 941**	**134**	**24**	**8**	**81**	**36**	**–**	**40**	**22**	**28**
Children ever born	10 315	294	111	24	193	59	–	114	76	92
Per 1,000 women	2 617	2 194	4 625	3 000	2 383	1 639	–	2 850	3 455	3 286
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	**54 265**	**2 128**	**440**	**42**	**775**	**401**	**237**	**381**	**214**	**754**
Same house	37 250	1 327	338	–	464	332	148	347	214	314
Different house in United States	16 457	801	102	42	311	69	89	34	–	440
Same county	8 003	423	91	42	30	69	83	21	–	186
Different county	8 454	378	11	–	281	–	6	13	–	254
Same State	5 670	197	11	–	268	–	6	13	–	143
Different State	2 784	181	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	111
Abroad	558	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**37 571**	**1 435**	**274**	**55**	**623**	**241**	**91**	**315**	**161**	**388**
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	4 206	126	69	10	40	11	5	35	12	26
8 years	3 389	68	37	–	21	–	4	42	20	18
High school: 1 to 3 years	6 196	292	26	17	124	38	11	58	34	40
4 years	14 178	547	92	7	280	98	50	123	47	164
College: 1 to 3 years	5 093	177	22	7	138	68	18	29	21	97
4 or more years	4 509	225	28	14	20	26	3	28	27	43
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**26 616**	**1 124**	**182**	**61**	**456**	**240**	**88**	**193**	**76**	**242**
Agriculture	10 272	406	67	29	120	109	18	87	43	79
Forestry and fisheries	246	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining	140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction	1 498	83	–	–	23	23	6	14	7	6
Manufacturing	1 994	78	6	5	31	24	–	16	–	25
Transportation	790	22	12	–	19	–	27	8	–	13
Communications and other public utilities	602	22	20	–	37	–	2	–	–	–
Wholesale trade	1 073	39	–	–	11	–	10	–	–	7
Retail trade	2 522	151	1	–	98	2	25	13	12	30
Finance, insurance, and real estate	957	46	15	6	–	9	–	9	–	7
Business and repair services	447	9	–	–	7	–	–	8	7	12
Personal services	484	8	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–
Entertainment and recreation services	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Professional and related services	3 667	216	37	21	35	21	–	14	7	38
Health services	1 035	61	24	–	20	14	–	6	7	6
Educational services	2 156	121	13	21	8	–	–	8	–	22
Public administration	1 684	44	16	–	75	25	–	19	–	25

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. **Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Clay	Collier	Columbia	Dade	De Soto	Dixie	Duval	Escambia	Flagler	Franklin
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	**248**	**228**	**1 294**	**1 088**	**920**	**207**	**230**	**893**	**360**	**69**
White	248	228	1 187	1 088	874	207	230	879	360	69
Black	–	–	107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
Asian and Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish origin[1]	–	88	–	97	38	–	–	–	–	–
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**248**	**228**	**1 294**	**1 088**	**920**	**207**	**230**	**893**	**360**	**69**
Male	124	92	672	483	473	118	139	433	177	47
Female	124	136	622	605	447	89	91	460	183	22
Total persons	**248**	**228**	**1 294**	**1 088**	**920**	**207**	**230**	**893**	**360**	**69**
Under 5 years	7	42	124	39	83	–	28	47	–	–
5 to 9 years	24	25	103	124	72	23	17	53	26	2
10 to 14 years	24	14	95	107	81	7	7	99	60	9
15 to 19 years	13	37	70	32	96	38	18	79	42	22
20 to 24 years	18	26	53	56	23	–	12	42	20	7
25 to 29 years	–	26	78	52	29	5	8	43	5	5
30 to 34 years	–	15	127	82	52	18	31	31	27	2
35 to 39 years	30	8	119	89	59	26	12	54	26	2
40 to 44 years	48	16	63	72	43	47	5	54	50	–
45 to 49 years	13	–	103	61	35	6	19	127	22	11
50 to 54 years	21	–	40	97	86	13	6	66	20	3
55 to 59 years	22	–	75	62	46	–	42	39	–	–
60 to 64 years	5	10	76	49	82	13	14	33	13	2
65 to 69 years	12	9	74	104	28	9	11	80	15	–
70 to 74 years	2	–	47	43	38	2	–	42	19	–
75 to 79 years	9	–	16	13	42	–	–	4	15	4
80 to 84 years	–	–	23	6	25	–	–	–	–	–
85 years and over	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.8	19.8	34.9	37.9	37.0	37.4	34.0	39.9	35.0	21.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	**248**	**228**	**1 294**	**1 088**	**920**	**207**	**230**	**893**	**360**	**69**
In households	**248**	**228**	**1 294**	**1 088**	**920**	**207**	**230**	**893**	**360**	**69**
Family householder: Male	73	50	354	310	262	57	61	290	89	15
Female	7	–	40	11	7	7	15	6	–	4
Nonfamily householder: Male	11	–	34	8	8	5	–	–	15	–
Female	–	–	20	45	46	–	–	–	–	2
Spouse	79	54	365	298	255	62	71	284	88	13
Child	*73*	*107*	*426*	*335*	*291*	*69*	*83*	*280*	*153*	*20*
Other relatives	5	10	43	70	39	7	–	33	15	15
Nonrelatives	–	7	12	11	12	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.73	4.56	2.89	2.91	2.85	3.00	3.03	3.02	3.46	3.29
Persons per family	2.96	4.42	3.12	3.19	3.17	3.16	3.03	3.02	3.88	3.53
Persons under 18 years	63	94	382	294	285	61	57	243	115	21
Percent living with two parents	100.0	81.9	92.7	93.9	81.4	100.0	100.0	92.6	96.5	52.4
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	**12**	**22**	**60**	**55**	**30**	**9**	–	**57**	**26**	**6**
Children ever born	7	32	44	–	38	–	–	15	–	–
Per 1,000 women	583	1 455	733	–	1 267	–	–	263	–	–
Women 25 to 34 years	–	**29**	**112**	**64**	**57**	**5**	**24**	**35**	**15**	**2**
Children ever born	–	66	205	72	124	10	48	55	11	6
Per 1,000 women	–	2 276	1 830	1 125	2 175	2 000	2 000	1 571	733	3 000
Women 35 to 44 years	**31**	**13**	**69**	**106**	**57**	**42**	**5**	**57**	**42**	–
Children ever born	67	70	115	231	161	126	10	184	109	–
Per 1,000 women	2 161	5 385	1 667	2 179	2 825	3 000	2 000	3 228	2 595	–
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	**283**	**169**	**1 208**	**1 099**	**860**	**253**	**211**	**680**	**359**	**53**
Same house	214	49	826	609	573	151	150	550	339	27
Different house in United States	69	104	382	361	266	102	61	130	20	26
Same county	36	24	174	305	77	–	61	91	–	26
Different county	33	80	208	56	189	102	–	39	20	–
Same State	27	47	164	18	180	102	–	–	20	–
Different State	6	33	44	38	9	–	–	39	–	–
Abroad	–	16	–	129	21	–	–	–	–	–
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**162**	**84**	**849**	**730**	**565**	**139**	**148**	**573**	**212**	**29**
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	3	33	120	30	64	–	11	50	8	–
8 years	10	9	88	32	75	14	7	90	–	–
High school: 1 to 3 years	29	6	73	86	108	14	43	98	54	6
4 years	71	12	382	305	199	80	21	222	62	10
College: 1 to 3 years	39	17	122	127	75	15	34	82	33	9
4 or more years	10	7	64	150	44	16	32	31	55	4
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**123**	**84**	**584**	**468**	**361**	**87**	**142**	**386**	**161**	**22**
Agriculture	23	45	189	197	175	17	31	136	71	–
Forestry and fisheries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7
Mining	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction	15	–	65	26	32	8	–	40	14	–
Manufacturing	10	6	40	–	14	–	18	68	6	2
Transportation	–	6	10	8	10	–	5	17	8	–
Communications and other public utilities	–	–	13	–	4	5	–	–	–	–
Wholesale trade	7	–	20	29	8	–	5	19	–	13
Retail trade	15	18	38	78	25	15	21	26	17	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8	3	66	–	15	–	17	–	–	–
Business and repair services	5	–	8	18	7	–	6	–	12	–
Personal services	–	–	24	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Entertainment and recreation services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Professional and related services	19	6	84	80	64	8	32	58	14	–
Health services	4	6	35	16	20	–	–	9	7	–
Educational services	15	–	42	52	37	8	32	43	–	–
Public administration	8	–	27	11	7	34	7	14	11	–

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. **Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Gadsden	Gilchrist	Glades	Gulf	Hamilton	Hardee	Hendry	Hernando	Highlands	Hillsborough
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	**955**	**620**	**205**	**89**	**591**	**1 924**	**449**	**382**	**779**	**4 013**
White	916	620	168	82	420	1 888	449	370	771	3 838
Black	33	–	37	7	167	22	–	7	–	70
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	5	8	13
Asian and Pacific Islander	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish origin[1]	–	–	–	–	6	33	–	–	25	212
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**955**	**620**	**205**	**89**	**591**	**1 924**	**449**	**382**	**779**	**4 013**
Male	464	258	102	50	259	985	243	185	350	1 951
Female	491	362	103	39	332	939	206	197	429	2 062
Total persons	**955**	**620**	**205**	**89**	**591**	**1 924**	**449**	**382**	**779**	**4 013**
Under 5 years	27	–	4	15	21	123	17	17	13	216
5 to 9 years	48	105	13	19	30	210	44	31	40	218
10 to 14 years	50	69	34	–	81	132	50	27	97	363
15 to 19 years	123	96	16	–	44	161	40	28	95	345
20 to 24 years	69	16	10	5	37	115	20	44	40	252
25 to 29 years	65	–	–	18	44	126	17	18	16	216
30 to 34 years	51	72	–	–	34	165	37	17	57	308
35 to 39 years	52	41	14	16	42	117	66	21	62	214
40 to 44 years	81	50	7	12	8	25	25	23	79	278
45 to 49 years	52	27	15	–	11	84	32	30	29	325
50 to 54 years	91	46	44	–	49	143	31	6	40	332
55 to 59 years	84	35	25	–	50	147	23	43	93	248
60 to 64 years	45	48	8	–	46	122	7	31	43	226
65 to 69 years	57	–	–	2	63	121	29	46	20	221
70 to 74 years	36	15	9	2	8	59	6	–	22	102
75 to 79 years	16	–	6	–	13	35	–	–	15	72
80 to 84 years	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	7	36
85 years and over	8	–	–	–	10	29	5	–	11	41
Median	39.3	31.7	46.5	26.5	35.5	32.9	34.9	37.1	37.5	37.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	**955**	**620**	**205**	**89**	**591**	**1 924**	**449**	**382**	**779**	**4 013**
In households	**955**	**620**	**205**	**89**	**591**	**1 924**	**449**	**382**	**779**	**4 013**
Family householder: Male	279	150	62	25	132	491	119	102	182	1 178
Female	8	–	8	–	20	37	4	20	32	92
Nonfamily householder: Male	24	–	–	–	11	33	20	14	39	61
Female	25	7	–	–	21	82	11	–	25	82
Spouse	294	177	62	23	142	454	114	106	177	1 136
Child	282	227	67	34	216	757	169	127	225	1 310
Other relatives	26	21	6	7	39	50	12	13	66	125
Nonrelatives	17	38	–	–	10	20	–	–	33	29
Persons per household	2.84	3.95	2.93	3.56	3.21	2.99	2.92	2.81	2.80	2.84
Persons per family	3.10	3.83	2.93	3.56	3.61	3.39	3.40	3.02	3.19	3.02
Persons under 18 years	197	242	59	34	171	589	149	91	212	1 014
Percent living with two parents	87.8	75.6	89.8	79.4	87.1	98.6	88.6	100.0	73.6	91.3
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	**99**	**73**	**6**	**–**	**47**	**125**	**40**	**35**	**72**	**292**
Children ever born	14	11	6	–	21	8	–	8	–	117
Per 1,000 women	141	151	1 000	–	447	64	–	229	–	401
Women 25 to 34 years	**56**	**63**	**–**	**16**	**41**	**147**	**32**	**8**	**32**	**246**
Children ever born	62	144	–	27	70	313	59	16	71	312
Per 1,000 women	1 107	2 286	–	1 688	1 707	2 129	1 844	2 000	2 219	1 268
Women 35 to 44 years	**72**	**35**	**18**	**7**	**23**	**83**	**40**	**28**	**74**	**243**
Children ever born	169	115	54	7	86	238	94	45	193	599
Per 1,000 women	2 347	3 286	3 000	1 000	3 739	2 867	2 350	1 607	2 608	2 465
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	**1 106**	**459**	**216**	**161**	**505**	**1 846**	**531**	**387**	**776**	**3 748**
Same house	978	399	82	47	409	1 291	367	272	419	2 556
Different house in United States	128	60	134	114	96	555	164	115	357	1 192
Same county	66	–	90	84	34	326	38	76	133	817
Different county	62	60	44	30	62	229	126	39	224	375
Same State	33	60	31	30	51	229	126	39	190	196
Different State	29	–	13	–	11	–	–	–	34	179
Abroad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**638**	**334**	**128**	**50**	**378**	**1 183**	**278**	**235**	**494**	**2 619**
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	65	51	20	–	102	118	38	6	41	269
8 years	34	32	–	–	26	125	11	7	38	217
High school: 1 to 3 years	80	23	40	7	49	166	26	41	101	472
4 years	282	146	34	18	120	468	141	119	173	982
College: 1 to 3 years	76	46	15	7	33	138	35	36	99	350
4 or more years	101	36	19	18	48	168	27	26	42	329
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**564**	**227**	**97**	**41**	**221**	**833**	**209**	**208**	**373**	**1 878**
Agriculture	110	70	46	11	104	291	64	72	208	634
Forestry and fisheries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Mining	12	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	34
Construction	49	12	–	–	–	38	11	32	21	75
Manufacturing	2	14	–	5	47	43	20	28	10	207
Transportation	26	12	–	–	–	22	15	–	–	91
Communications and other public utilities	5	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	10	88
Wholesale trade	44	6	8	–	–	41	19	–	8	94
Retail trade	67	13	22	–	15	92	17	32	19	181
Finance, insurance, and real estate	34	–	–	11	–	27	11	12	7	93
Business and repair services	18	4	–	–	17	10	–	–	17	48
Personal services	–	–	–	–	–	19	5	19	–	16
Entertainment and recreation services	–	5	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	31
Professional and related services	118	40	8	4	26	91	33	7	42	227
Health services	38	–	–	–	–	23	12	–	22	59
Educational services	71	33	–	4	26	68	21	7	20	113
Public administration	79	51	13	10	12	47	14	6	31	35

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. **Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Holmes	Indian River	Jackson	Jefferson	Lafayette	Lake	Lee	Leon	Levy	Liberty
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	**1 453**	**334**	**3 097**	**526**	**824**	**1 893**	**398**	**471**	**1 085**	**29**
White	1 411	334	2 598	499	824	1 749	398	471	1 057	29
Black	–	–	474	27	–	92	–	–	28	–
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	35	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian and Pacific Islander	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish origin[1]	–	–	34	–	–	67	–	–	–	4
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**1 453**	**334**	**3 097**	**526**	**824**	**1 893**	**398**	**471**	**1 085**	**29**
Male	745	173	1 616	258	446	926	237	236	591	...
Female	708	161	1 481	268	378	967	161	235	494	...
Total persons	**1 453**	**334**	**3 097**	**526**	**824**	**1 893**	**398**	**471**	**1 085**	**29**
Under 5 years	53	–	198	37	71	104	30	15	19	...
5 to 9 years	113	20	242	21	68	131	24	38	91	...
10 to 14 years	181	13	192	27	32	153	14	30	58	...
15 to 19 years	134	58	321	48	80	190	25	77	132	...
20 to 24 years	47	14	204	41	57	126	–	23	48	...
25 to 29 years	74	21	152	22	54	94	15	25	69	...
30 to 34 years	63	11	201	23	69	73	35	7	36	...
35 to 39 years	129	–	178	44	36	97	18	19	45	...
40 to 44 years	151	5	163	53	82	118	31	46	39	...
45 to 49 years	79	54	209	35	17	140	13	55	94	...
50 to 54 years	98	27	197	12	44	128	23	23	62	...
55 to 59 years	86	5	127	27	58	151	21	24	70	...
60 to 64 years	106	32	266	18	68	111	55	33	133	...
65 to 69 years	65	6	225	41	34	117	26	42	78	...
70 to 74 years	61	28	103	40	38	52	40	–	42	...
75 to 79 years	7	19	54	21	5	47	13	7	40	...
80 to 84 years	–	16	37	11	6	33	15	7	14	...
85 years and over	6	5	28	5	5	28	–	–	15	...
Median	37.4	47.3	36.1	40.0	33.6	38.9	47.7	40.2	45.3	...
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	**1 453**	**334**	**3 097**	**526**	**824**	**1 893**	**398**	**471**	**1 085**	**29**
In households	**1 453**	**334**	**3 097**	**526**	**824**	**1 893**	**398**	**471**	**1 085**	...
Family householder: Male	418	88	866	158	246	476	111	128	314	...
Female	32	6	45	–	6	55	–	7	17	...
Nonfamily householder: Male	15	16	51	6	17	71	22	24	8	...
Female	44	11	53	14	16	90	14	–	52	...
Spouse	408	68	819	140	245	461	108	122	305	...
Child	524	110	1 074	186	275	634	94	183	342	...
Other relatives	12	35	149	11	19	75	29	7	34	...
Nonrelatives	–	–	40	11	–	31	20	–	13	...
Persons per household	2.85	2.76	3.05	2.96	2.89	2.74	2.71	2.96	2.77	...
Persons per family	3.10	3.27	3.24	3.13	3.14	3.20	3.08	3.31	3.06	...
Persons under 18 years	435	63	837	133	223	491	74	142	265	...
Percent living with two parents	97.0	100.0	92.2	94.7	96.0	79.4	100.0	100.0	89.8	...
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	**88**	**36**	**243**	**47**	**62**	**183**	**12**	**50**	**55**	...
Children ever born	6	6	96	–	20	44	–	–	–	...
Per 1,000 women	68	167	395	–	323	240	–	–	–	...
Women 25 to 34 years	**81**	**22**	**156**	**30**	**67**	**74**	**29**	**9**	**58**	...
Children ever born	184	–	327	79	113	102	50	18	76	...
Per 1,000 women	2 272	–	2 096	2 633	1 687	1 378	1 724	2 000	1 310	...
Women 35 to 44 years	**138**	**5**	**164**	**56**	**48**	**122**	**13**	**38**	**55**	...
Children ever born	324	10	532	106	115	332	31	26	191	...
Per 1,000 women	2 348	2 000	3 244	1 893	2 396	2 721	2 385	684	3 473	...
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	**1 707**	**197**	**2 307**	**292**	**878**	**1 843**	**321**	**473**	**991**	...
Same house	1 352	170	1 750	284	733	1 060	219	337	776	...
Different house in United States	355	27	557	8	145	783	96	136	215	...
Same county	84	27	293	8	116	245	23	99	110	...
Different county	271	–	264	–	29	538	73	37	105	...
Same State	204	–	134	–	29	336	21	–	69	...
Different State	67	–	130	–	–	202	52	37	36	...
Abroad	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	...
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**925**	**229**	**1 940**	**352**	**516**	**1 189**	**305**	**288**	**737**	...
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	209	32	368	26	78	113	9	6	50	...
8 years	91	28	179	50	53	77	82	–	94	...
High school: 1 to 3 years	135	26	354	89	41	204	45	25	149	...
4 years	326	76	661	93	178	347	81	80	280	...
College: 1 to 3 years	83	37	207	27	107	170	55	87	105	...
4 or more years	81	30	171	67	59	278	33	90	59	...
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**619**	**158**	**1 380**	**254**	**370**	**868**	**150**	**272**	**406**	...
Agriculture	245	51	537	140	180	411	81	98	138	...
Forestry and fisheries	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	...
Mining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	...
Construction	11	12	44	–	18	14	27	22	22	...
Manufacturing	82	–	75	5	27	37	4	–	19	...
Transportation	9	–	18	7	12	24	–	–	–	...
Communications and other public utilities	11	–	24	7	–	6	–	6	32	...
Wholesale trade	48	–	54	19	–	46	10	9	46	...
Retail trade	63	33	91	20	20	103	2	20	44	...
Finance, insurance, and real estate	15	10	50	–	19	14	7	9	21	...
Business and repair services	16	–	–	5	–	34	–	5	–	...
Personal services	–	11	24	–	–	–	–	–	8	...
Entertainment and recreation services	–	8	13	–	–	9	–	–	–	...
Professional and related services	99	33	337	35	70	147	2	35	48	...
Health services	21	9	170	–	11	42	2	11	27	...
Educational services	52	13	145	27	52	87	–	24	16	...
Public administration	20	–	113	16	24	15	17	68	20	...

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. **Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Madison	Manatee	Marion	Martin	Monroe	Nassau	Okaloosa	Okeechobee	Orange	Osceola
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	**1 409**	**1 148**	**2 049**	**397**	**–**	**549**	**909**	**722**	**1 176**	**921**
White	1 197	1 125	1 886	397	–	543	909	722	1 070	898
Black	212	–	124	–	–	–	–	–	45	–
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	23
Asian and Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish origin[1]	6	30	93	–	–	–	6	–	70	–
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**1 409**	**1 148**	**2 049**	**397**	**–**	**549**	**909**	**722**	**1 176**	**921**
Male	669	585	1 029	162	–	295	510	366	558	470
Female	740	563	1 020	235	–	254	399	356	618	451
Total persons	**1 409**	**1 148**	**2 049**	**397**	**–**	**549**	**909**	**722**	**1 176**	**921**
Under 5 years	83	60	53	70	–	34	44	15	42	92
5 to 9 years	128	104	101	34	–	40	54	57	82	57
10 to 14 years	103	129	130	13	–	36	99	71	63	102
15 to 19 years	167	83	207	19	–	85	53	105	115	130
20 to 24 years	59	33	62	24	–	35	71	76	97	63
25 to 29 years	58	79	91	30	–	32	33	21	70	38
30 to 34 years	87	50	86	47	–	40	52	52	74	49
35 to 39 years	90	81	138	25	–	47	83	70	70	76
40 to 44 years	82	88	160	29	–	43	56	29	73	92
45 to 49 years	85	50	123	3	–	44	73	43	109	23
50 to 54 years	78	92	176	26	–	53	63	23	76	57
55 to 59 years	160	67	223	34	–	19	85	68	41	26
60 to 64 years	69	91	164	23	–	24	60	32	54	47
65 to 69 years	67	67	113	–	–	–	55	12	75	32
70 to 74 years	63	41	97	20	–	9	10	14	72	6
75 to 79 years	21	19	99	–	–	8	9	15	39	31
80 to 84 years	5	14	13	–	–	–	9	12	6	–
85 years and over	4	–	13	–	–	–	–	7	18	–
Median	36.1	37.2	44.9	30.9	–	31.6	37.9	31.5	38.2	27.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	**1 409**	**1 148**	**2 049**	**397**	**–**	**549**	**909**	**722**	**1 176**	**921**
In households	**1 409**	**1 148**	**2 049**	**397**	**–**	**549**	**909**	**722**	**1 176**	**921**
Family householder: Male	387	352	577	118	–	136	288	206	312	212
Female	18	12	47	–	–	7	8	15	26	22
Nonfamily householder: Male	35	14	90	–	–	–	5	14	49	25
Female	26	13	67	–	–	17	2	–	49	18
Spouse	369	335	559	106	–	130	274	204	297	221
Child	507	393	542	150	–	231	275	220	360	351
Other relatives	67	29	117	12	–	28	18	41	75	68
Nonrelatives	–	–	50	11	–	–	39	22	8	4
Persons per household	3.02	2.94	2.62	3.36	–	3.43	3.00	3.07	2.70	3.32
Persons per family	3.33	3.08	2.95	3.27	–	3.72	2.92	3.10	3.17	3.74
Persons under 18 years	441	354	416	125	–	179	233	213	252	351
Percent living with two parents	85.9	84.7	84.9	84.8	–	89.4	83.3	80.3	73.4	86.6
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	**137**	**64**	**118**	**34**	**–**	**45**	**32**	**83**	**107**	**98**
Children ever born	24	12	7	46	–	15	7	20	11	45
Per 1,000 women	175	188	59	1 353	–	333	219	241	103	459
Women 25 to 34 years	**91**	**81**	**105**	**35**	**–**	**39**	**52**	**37**	**88**	**61**
Children ever born	148	132	121	53	–	39	94	99	144	139
Per 1,000 women	1 626	1 630	1 152	1 514	–	1 000	1 808	2 676	1 636	2 279
Women 35 to 44 years	**84**	**73**	**150**	**23**	**–**	**50**	**59**	**52**	**71**	**72**
Children ever born	215	216	319	29	–	139	136	154	171	236
Per 1,000 women	2 560	2 959	2 127	1 261	–	2 780	2 305	2 962	2 408	3 278
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	**1 111**	**1 091**	**1 823**	**195**	**–**	**440**	**1 121**	**655**	**1 001**	**554**
Same house	982	498	982	119	–	221	876	462	614	244
Different house in United States	129	593	762	48	–	219	245	193	387	310
Same county	41	348	167	23	–	136	97	72	111	118
Different county	88	245	595	25	–	83	148	121	276	192
Same State	21	195	339	25	–	49	132	88	244	35
Different State	67	50	256	–	–	34	16	33	32	157
Abroad	–	–	79	28	–	–	–	–	–	–
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**869**	**739**	**1 496**	**237**	**–**	**319**	**588**	**398**	**777**	**477**
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	177	54	99	39	–	24	63	64	60	34
8 years	69	103	151	26	–	18	34	28	23	70
High school: 1 to 3 years	193	130	187	21	–	49	84	94	146	88
4 years	274	298	632	73	–	142	325	165	314	150
College: 1 to 3 years	78	55	237	9	–	67	50	34	120	85
4 or more years	78	99	190	69	–	19	32	13	114	50
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**624**	**481**	**1 020**	**147**	**–**	**244**	**441**	**363**	**553**	**374**
Agriculture	227	217	519	68	–	62	145	201	133	163
Forestry and fisheries	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Mining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction	26	18	61	13	–	11	17	22	31	9
Manufacturing	100	20	56	–	–	28	45	24	79	13
Transportation	26	19	16	–	–	6	31	15	16	18
Communications and other public utilities	3	9	16	–	–	–	5	–	26	7
Wholesale trade	8	11	7	11	–	7	14	7	66	–
Retail trade	45	80	103	18	–	29	14	26	28	16
Finance, insurance, and real estate	32	5	55	20	–	18	7	17	23	33
Business and repair services	–	7	9	–	–	–	17	–	22	7
Personal services	7	12	34	–	–	–	8	29	27	6
Entertainment and recreation services	–	7	6	–	–	–	12	10	11	26
Professional and related services	88	69	92	17	–	38	70	6	48	54
Health services	14	–	16	–	–	8	19	–	11	30
Educational services	74	41	64	17	–	30	46	6	28	11
Public administration	62	7	46	–	–	41	56	6	43	22

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. **Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Palm Beach	Pasco	Pinellas	Polk	Putnam	St. Johns	St. Lucie	Santa Rosa	Sarasota
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
Total persons	**774**	**1 745**	–	**2 847**	**1 134**	**351**	**452**	**1 292**	**424**
White	527	1 716	–	2 721	892	343	371	1 277	424
Black	137	15	–	43	226	8	43	15	–
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	–	7	–	–	16	–	38	–	–
Asian and Pacific Islander	–	–	–	83	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish origin[1]	145	48	–	9	–	76	–	–	22
SEX AND AGE									
Total persons	**774**	**1 745**	–	**2 847**	**1 134**	**351**	**452**	**1 292**	**424**
Male	444	873	–	1 367	604	192	243	628	202
Female	330	872	–	1 480	530	159	209	664	222
Total persons	**774**	**1 745**	–	**2 847**	**1 134**	**351**	**452**	**1 292**	**424**
Under 5 years	49	109	–	127	31	19	20	63	39
5 to 9 years	36	59	–	187	101	38	36	111	40
10 to 14 years	109	171	–	238	134	40	33	71	43
15 to 19 years	115	130	–	226	137	43	25	178	45
20 to 24 years	76	109	–	191	74	22	24	34	16
25 to 29 years	33	67	–	124	65	8	50	66	44
30 to 34 years	55	99	–	135	49	46	14	57	26
35 to 39 years	52	95	–	159	74	14	13	106	52
40 to 44 years	74	77	–	160	65	40	40	81	16
45 to 49 years	21	49	–	154	162	–	25	52	12
50 to 54 years	76	124	–	218	45	34	53	126	7
55 to 59 years	27	206	–	224	26	–	24	76	26
60 to 64 years	6	177	–	290	78	8	54	64	31
65 to 69 years	13	78	–	176	23	33	27	60	–
70 to 74 years	10	96	–	132	42	6	–	83	8
75 to 79 years	16	53	–	42	28	–	6	41	19
80 to 84 years	6	19	–	36	–	–	8	23	–
85 years and over	–	27	–	28	–	–	–	–	–
Median	25.3	42.2	–	41.1	32.6	30.6	41.4	38.1	28.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	**774**	**1 745**	–	**2 847**	**1 134**	**351**	**452**	**1 292**	**424**
In households	**774**	**1 745**	–	**2 847**	**1 134**	**351**	**452**	**1 292**	**424**
Family householder: Male	151	463	–	823	267	88	123	352	95
Female	30	46	–	74	28	6	14	42	28
Nonfamily householder: Male	49	68	–	74	41	16	10	4	8
Female	8	75	–	60	3	–	5	33	8
Spouse	144	465	–	831	273	85	125	358	105
Child	303	504	–	903	412	150	154	441	161
Other relatives	55	96	–	72	99	6	12	56	6
Nonrelatives	34	28	–	10	11	–	9	6	13
Persons per household	3.25	2.68	–	2.76	3.35	3.19	2.97	3.00	3.05
Persons per family	3.77	3.09	–	3.01	3.66	3.56	3.12	3.17	3.21
Persons under 18 years	287	417	–	735	367	111	114	370	156
Percent living with two parents	80.1	95.7	–	90.2	83.7	100.0	84.2	87.3	85.3
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	**76**	**116**	–	**223**	**104**	**7**	**29**	**100**	**25**
Children ever born	18	26	–	54	–	7	18	5	5
Per 1,000 women	237	224	–	242	–	1 000	621	50	200
Women 25 to 34 years	**30**	**83**	–	**131**	**73**	**27**	**29**	**68**	**41**
Children ever born	87	176	–	244	134	78	36	134	47
Per 1,000 women	2 900	2 120	–	1 863	1 836	2 889	1 241	1 971	1 146
Women 35 to 44 years	**73**	**76**	–	**174**	**88**	**39**	**27**	**85**	**31**
Children ever born	283	213	–	456	301	86	76	231	104
Per 1,000 women	3 877	2 803	–	2 621	3 420	2 205	2 815	2 718	3 355
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	**654**	**1 617**	–	**2 699**	**994**	**443**	**561**	**1 111**	**346**
Same house	213	1 125	–	1 692	730	207	534	801	177
Different house in United States	441	492	–	878	264	236	27	310	169
Same county	312	106	–	468	74	78	–	262	112
Different county	129	386	–	410	190	158	27	48	57
Same State	45	323	–	270	123	–	27	48	57
Different State	84	63	–	140	67	158	–	–	–
Abroad	–	–	–	129	–	–	–	–	–
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over	**389**	**1 167**	–	**1 878**	**657**	**189**	**314**	**835**	**241**
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	54	126	–	212	109	23	10	107	13
8 years	37	175	–	182	41	40	19	80	21
High school: 1 to 3 years	46	208	–	338	79	–	90	151	24
4 years	128	355	–	697	261	63	92	342	76
College: 1 to 3 years	44	164	–	226	84	41	56	61	52
4 or more years	80	139	–	223	83	22	47	94	55
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**423**	**758**	–	**1 127**	**454**	**136**	**225**	**512**	**231**
Agriculture	188	359	–	346	183	105	138	185	112
Forestry and fisheries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining	–	7	–	8	9	–	–	4	–
Construction	18	86	–	96	13	12	14	54	11
Manufacturing	45	64	–	68	78	–	9	58	17
Transportation	16	44	–	55	–	–	–	17	8
Communications and other public utilities	6	13	–	12	7	–	–	23	–
Wholesale trade	5	12	–	68	–	–	6	22	–
Retail trade	27	46	–	180	23	11	8	13	23
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9	16	–	23	10	–	9	11	7
Business and repair services	12	7	–	31	6	–	–	–	–
Personal services	3	–	–	39	37	–	–	7	23
Entertainment and recreation services	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8
Professional and related services	42	74	–	146	31	–	36	101	22
Health services	18	21	–	53	–	–	21	10	16
Educational services	–	37	–	61	31	–	15	79	6
Public administration	24	30	–	55	57	8	5	12	–

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. **Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Seminole	Sumter	Suwannee	Taylor	Union	Volusia	Wakulla	Walton	Washington
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
Total persons	**604**	**1 370**	**2 818**	**323**	**416**	**1 875**	**175**	**911**	**714**
White	584	1 327	2 477	323	398	1 873	175	904	705
Black	20	43	333	–	18	2	–	–	9
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian and Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spanish origin[1]	55	36	26	–	–	–	–	10	–
SEX AND AGE									
Total persons	**604**	**1 370**	**2 818**	**323**	**416**	**1 875**	**175**	**911**	**714**
Male	335	768	1 444	168	209	974	102	471	358
Female	269	602	1 374	155	207	901	73	440	356
Total persons	**604**	**1 370**	**2 818**	**323**	**416**	**1 875**	**175**	**911**	**714**
Under 5 years	28	92	177	10	39	114	–	52	12
5 to 9 years	7	91	191	22	30	89	–	71	34
10 to 14 years	32	98	224	28	6	115	30	94	75
15 to 19 years	67	81	293	33	50	183	19	64	71
20 to 24 years	69	79	108	15	17	145	–	47	21
25 to 29 years	39	90	126	–	37	118	21	74	–
30 to 34 years	24	90	155	18	18	102	–	58	18
35 to 39 years	42	89	175	13	26	112	21	56	55
40 to 44 years	40	98	192	20	2	156	28	60	77
45 to 49 years	7	56	244	22	13	85	–	107	81
50 to 54 years	40	92	172	23	21	154	10	55	50
55 to 59 years	67	95	170	19	47	151	2	33	45
60 to 64 years	20	90	234	39	53	121	13	35	91
65 to 69 years	16	116	141	26	22	53	6	29	42
70 to 74 years	38	63	132	19	14	59	19	47	19
75 to 79 years	29	48	49	16	10	58	–	29	12
80 to 84 years	20	2	27	–	4	14	6	–	11
85 years and over	19	–	8	–	7	46	–	–	–
Median	39.3	38.6	38.9	45.6	37.1	38.2	39.2	34.6	44.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	**604**	**1 370**	**2 818**	**323**	**416**	**1 875**	**175**	**911**	**714**
In households	**604**	**1 370**	**2 818**	**323**	**416**	**1 875**	**175**	**911**	**714**
Family householder: Male	164	431	767	98	118	503	46	265	227
Female	–	2	56	–	–	32	6	20	7
Nonfamily householder: Male	45	33	61	–	13	52	14	16	–
Female	46	27	71	9	8	44	–	14	18
Spouse	165	416	776	102	121	502	49	262	237
Child	148	419	889	114	129	649	53	313	213
Other relatives	10	33	178	–	27	83	7	21	10
Nonrelatives	26	9	20	–	–	10	–	–	2
Persons per household	2.37	2.78	2.95	3.02	2.99	2.97	2.65	2.89	2.83
Persons per family	2.97	3.00	3.24	3.20	3.35	3.31	3.10	3.09	2.97
Persons under 18 years	118	287	800	81	96	459	37	259	163
Percent living with two parents	85.6	95.8	83.6	100.0	100.0	92.6	100.0	97.7	100.0
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	**60**	**76**	**166**	**22**	**33**	**164**	**5**	**42**	**20**
Children ever born	16	50	44	–	4	36	–	20	–
Per 1,000 women	267	658	265	–	121	220	–	476	–
Women 25 to 34 years	**13**	**67**	**138**	**9**	**27**	**98**	**7**	**67**	**18**
Children ever born	–	147	344	27	55	110	–	138	36
Per 1,000 women	–	2 194	2 493	3 000	2 037	1 122	–	2 060	2 000
Women 35 to 44 years	**43**	**94**	**183**	**26**	**15**	**147**	**17**	**51**	**74**
Children ever born	82	206	415	79	45	427	45	167	181
Per 1,000 women	1 907	2 191	2 268	3 038	3 000	2 905	2 647	3 275	2 446
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	**724**	**1 246**	**2 468**	**313**	**381**	**1 856**	**87**	**877**	**573**
Same house	453	831	1 961	313	293	1 178	87	697	461
Different house in United States	244	368	507	–	88	678	–	104	112
Same county	37	237	410	–	61	296	–	12	17
Different county	207	131	97	–	27	382	–	92	95
Same State	91	131	97	–	27	255	–	–	67
Different State	116	–	–	–	–	127	–	92	28
Abroad	27	47	–	–	–	–	–	76	–
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over	**401**	**929**	**1 825**	**215**	**274**	**1 229**	**126**	**583**	**501**
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	52	66	286	48	30	73	20	51	58
8 years	44	33	233	26	24	97	17	53	66
High school: 1 to 3 years	41	216	265	41	32	228	18	111	76
4 years	80	367	715	74	138	558	55	219	199
College: 1 to 3 years	96	160	187	20	29	160	14	59	60
4 or more years	88	87	139	6	21	113	2	90	42
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**295**	**727**	**1 242**	**138**	**150**	**927**	**72**	**399**	**318**
Agriculture	61	294	514	18	62	345	7	156	116
Forestry and fisheries	7	–	–	–	–	179	–	–	–
Mining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Construction	16	4	47	7	17	52	–	40	33
Manufacturing	19	52	70	52	9	36	16	37	22
Transportation	–	35	12	–	7	26	–	7	15
Communications and other public utilities	–	49	34	–	–	15	7	8	21
Wholesale trade	36	8	58	11	7	59	–	15	15
Retail trade	35	104	113	14	13	50	7	28	29
Finance, insurance, and real estate	–	7	50	6	3	28	7	20	–
Business and repair services	–	8	31	–	–	15	–	–	2
Personal services	12	17	21	–	–	7	–	6	–
Entertainment and recreation services	17	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Professional and related services	40	127	195	24	8	76	14	64	29
Health services	5	6	64	19	2	7	–	6	7
Educational services	35	108	119	–	6	66	7	52	16
Public administration	52	22	97	6	24	31	14	12	36

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 191. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Alachua	Baker	Bay	Bradford	Brevard	Broward	Calhoun	Charlotte	Citrus
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	**45 387**	**1 728**	**323**	**61**	**779**	**314**	**108**	**371**	**197**	**456**
Labor force	27 366	1 124	189	61	471	248	95	210	89	256
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.3	65.0	58.5	100.0	60.5	79.0	88.0	56.6	45.2	56.1
Employed	26 616	1 124	182	61	456	240	88	193	76	242
Unemployed	731	–	7	–	15	8	7	17	13	14
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	–	3.7	–	3.2	3.2	7.4	8.1	14.6	5.5
Female, 16 years and over	**22 499**	**883**	**160**	**21**	**359**	**144**	**60**	**192**	**109**	**237**
Labor force	9 757	459	83	21	159	101	47	62	32	100
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.4	52.0	51.9	100.0	44.3	70.1	78.3	32.3	29.4	42.2
Employed	9 300	459	83	21	150	93	47	51	25	86
Unemployed	457	–	–	–	9	8	–	11	7	14
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	–	–	–	5.7	7.9	–	17.7	21.9	14.0
Employed persons 16 years and over	**26 616**	**1 124**	**182**	**61**	**456**	**240**	**88**	**193**	**76**	**242**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	4 868	169	43	20	73	52	4	25	8	35
Professional specialty occupations	2 329	93	13	14	9	31	–	17	–	22
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	5 307	341	46	7	113	58	30	53	18	68
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 980	184	45	7	43	49	13	20	12	39
Service occupations	1 801	49	–	–	46	6	2	5	7	25
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9 527	397	75	29	113	79	18	81	29	73
Farm operators and managers	6 633	296	62	12	70	51	14	57	22	73
Farm occupations, except managerial	2 520	93	5	17	43	28	4	24	7	–
Related agricultural occupations	167	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 296	95	6	–	58	12	24	8	14	6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 817	73	12	5	53	33	10	21	–	35
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	779	23	–	–	32	–	3	–	–	13
Employed females 16 years and over	**9 300**	**459**	**83**	**21**	**150**	**93**	**47**	**51**	**25**	**86**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	2 102	91	21	14	38	16	–	6	–	–
Professional specialty occupations	1 380	49	7	8	–	16	–	6	–	–
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	3 528	263	25	7	56	46	27	37	18	42
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 417	177	25	7	24	46	13	20	12	27
Service occupations	972	16	–	–	7	6	–	–	7	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 852	66	37	–	35	16	10	–	–	7
Farm operators and managers	1 047	35	32	–	19	16	6	–	–	7
Farm occupations, except managerial	715	31	5	–	16	–	4	–	–	–
Related agricultural occupations	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	120	8	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	726	15	–	–	7	9	3	8	–	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	123	–	–	–	7	–	3	–	–	–
Employed persons 16 years and over	**26 616**	**1 124**	**182**	**61**	**456**	**240**	**88**	**193**	**76**	**242**
Private wage and salary workers	13 172	527	76	18	241	170	71	83	34	112
Government workers	4 930	205	51	21	135	39	5	33	7	54
Self-employed workers	7 563	368	55	13	70	26	8	77	22	76
Unpaid family workers	951	24	–	9	10	5	4	–	13	–
Male, employed in agriculture	**8 071**	**335**	**30**	**29**	**78**	**67**	**8**	**81**	**37**	**72**
Wage and salary workers	2 749	53	7	7	27	53	5	39	8	28
Self-employed workers	5 019	267	23	13	51	9	3	42	22	44
Unpaid family workers	303	15	–	9	–	5	–	–	7	–
Female, employed in agriculture	**2 201**	**71**	**37**	**–**	**42**	**42**	**10**	**6**	**6**	**7**
Wage and salary workers	775	31	5	–	13	32	4	6	–	–
Self-employed workers	1 024	35	32	–	19	10	2	–	–	7
Unpaid family workers	402	5	–	–	10	–	4	–	6	–
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	**20 051**	**750**	**144**	**26**	**301**	**113**	**49**	**162**	**81**	**192**
Less than $5,000	2 216	48	11	–	43	6	4	42	14	13
$5,000 to $7,499	1 636	64	5	8	16	–	–	9	6	19
$7,500 to $9,999	1 666	63	20	5	14	–	–	14	–	20
$10,000 to $14,999	3 268	137	28	–	32	49	4	30	18	9
$15,000 to $19,999	2 464	97	18	–	71	17	2	16	30	41
$20,000 to $24,999	2 439	122	31	–	45	6	–	13	7	8
$25,000 to $34,999	2 864	121	3	–	33	–	8	38	6	53
$35,000 to $49,999	1 845	42	28	7	31	15	16	–	–	6
$50,000 or more	1 653	56	–	6	16	20	15	–	–	23
Median	$17 262	$17 351	$18 611	$25 000	$17 548	$16 250	$43 001	$11 818	$15 208	$18 846
Mean	$23 997	$22 098	$20 798	$33 354	$19 184	$44 275	$51 267	$14 534	$11 614	$29 256
Families	**17 376**	**715**	**135**	**26**	**270**	**109**	**41**	**147**	**74**	**159**
Median income	$18 667	$18 625	$19 236	$25 000	$18 269	$17 589	$45 422	$12 969	$14 583	$17 188
Mean income	$24 896	$22 526	$21 860	$33 354	$19 486	$45 732	$59 762	$15 650	$10 486	$31 045
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**3 168**	**42**	**9**	**–**	**37**	**16**	**8**	**15**	**14**	**38**
Median income	$7 512	$12 000	$5 100	–	$5 083	$1000–	$7 000	$3 083	$8 000	$17 385
Mean income	$15 314	$10 906	$4 874	–	$13 879	$1 146	$7 733	$3 603	$11 770	$17 591
Per capita income	**$8 175**	**$7 450**	**$7 508**	**$11 392**	**$6 145**	**$12 214**	**$15 575**	**$4 800**	**$3 515**	**$10 129**
Households with farm self-employment income	**10 847**	**479**	**79**	**11**	**193**	**46**	**26**	**96**	**21**	**118**
Mean income	$27 520	$22 973	$23 874	$46 992	$21 203	$87 331	$69 616	$14 127	$19 288	$25 264
Mean farm self-employment income	$7 581	$6 969	$11 054	–$3 046	$794	$2 956	$22 199	$2 454	$800	$5 547
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	4 110	206	28	5	113	8	17	54	–	53
25.0 to 49.9 percent	1 963	77	12	–	8	18	–	11	8	6
50.0 to 74.9 percent	1 015	48	14	–	5	–	6	7	–	29
75.0 percent or more	1 924	85	25	–	13	–	3	5	–	8
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	**1 902**	**53**	**7**	**–**	**41**	**2**	**–**	**29**	**14**	**15**
Percent below poverty level	10.9	7.4	5.2	–	15.2	1.8	–	19.7	18.9	9.4
Female householder, no husband present	132	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**818**	**7**	**–**	**–**	**12**	**12**	**4**	**7**	**7**	**–**
Percent below poverty level	25.8	16.7	–	–	32.4	75.0	50.0	46.7	50.0	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**7 752**	**192**	**15**	**–**	**157**	**18**	**4**	**109**	**58**	**62**
Percent below poverty level	13.2	8.6	3.8	–	16.8	4.3	2.6	22.5	22.0	11.2
Related children under 18 years	2 705	81	–	–	39	4	–	33	15	16
65 years and over	1 001	7	–	–	35	–	–	15	13	7

Table 191. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Clay	Collier	Columbia	Dade	De Soto	Dixie	Duval	Escambia	Flagler	Franklin
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	**190**	**147**	**949**	**818**	**684**	**170**	**178**	**679**	**274**	**58**
Labor force	132	101	591	468	361	92	142	403	161	22
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.5	68.7	62.3	57.2	52.8	54.1	79.8	59.4	58.8	37.9
Employed	123	84	584	468	361	87	142	386	161	22
Unemployed	9	17	–	–	–	5	–	17	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8	16.8	–	–	–	5.4	–	4.2	–	–
Female, 16 years and over	**90**	**74**	**454**	**441**	**327**	**78**	**76**	**339**	**129**	**22**
Labor force	43	28	215	161	104	21	45	135	31	4
Percent of female, 16 years and over	47.8	37.8	47.4	36.5	31.8	26.9	59.2	39.8	24.0	18.2
Employed	34	20	215	161	104	16	45	118	31	4
Unemployed	9	8	–	–	–	5	–	17	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	20.9	28.6	–	–	–	23.8	–	12.6	–	–
Employed persons 16 years and over	**123**	**84**	**584**	**468**	**361**	**87**	**142**	**386**	**161**	**22**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	25	12	131	121	75	14	25	63	30	–
Professional specialty occupations	14	–	42	52	30	–	25	33	12	–
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	30	14	123	86	50	21	25	84	7	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11	11	91	36	15	–	5	52	7	2
Service occupations	13	6	66	7	7	12	22	8	9	–
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	39	183	197	155	25	31	131	71	7
Farm operators and managers	15	11	151	114	61	15	25	114	54	–
Farm occupations, except managerial	8	28	32	66	94	2	6	17	17	–
Related agricultural occupations	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	–	26	29	48	8	16	43	6	–
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	26	13	55	28	26	7	23	57	38	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	10	18	–	12	7	–	7	8	–
Employed females 16 years and over	**34**	**20**	**215**	**161**	**104**	**16**	**45**	**118**	**31**	**4**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	11	–	65	44	31	–	25	24	–	–
Professional specialty occupations	4	–	36	32	8	–	25	24	–	–
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	11	14	97	76	20	8	5	50	7	4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	11	79	36	7	–	5	37	7	2
Service occupations	–	6	29	–	7	–	15	6	9	–
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	–	7	30	32	8	–	11	15	–
Farm operators and managers	7	–	–	30	13	–	–	11	11	–
Farm occupations, except managerial	5	–	7	–	19	–	–	–	4	–
Related agricultural occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	–	–	17	11	14	–	–	27	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed persons 16 years and over	**123**	**84**	**584**	**468**	**361**	**87**	**142**	**386**	**161**	**22**
Private wage and salary workers	82	74	274	283	231	30	92	172	70	11
Government workers	18	–	134	63	57	42	39	66	18	–
Self-employed workers	23	10	151	110	73	15	11	136	69	11
Unpaid family workers	–	–	25	12	–	–	–	12	4	–
Male, employed in agriculture	**11**	**42**	**182**	**167**	**135**	**17**	**31**	**125**	**56**	–
Wage and salary workers	3	38	19	63	75	2	20	5	13	–
Self-employed workers	8	4	151	92	60	15	11	108	43	–
Unpaid family workers	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	–
Female, employed in agriculture	**12**	**3**	**7**	**30**	**40**	–	–	**11**	**15**	–
Wage and salary workers	5	3	–	12	34	–	–	5	–	–
Self-employed workers	7	–	–	18	6	–	–	6	11	–
Unpaid family workers	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	**91**	**50**	**448**	**374**	**323**	**69**	**76**	**296**	**104**	**21**
Less than $5,000	–	24	86	20	46	8	4	36	20	9
$5,000 to $7,499	8	–	51	30	16	–	–	25	15	–
$7,500 to $9,999	15	15	26	57	17	6	–	14	–	6
$10,000 to $14,999	–	–	71	35	54	7	6	48	8	–
$15,000 to $19,999	28	–	20	55	28	9	7	48	6	–
$20,000 to $24,999	9	–	56	26	48	34	11	42	7	–
$25,000 to $34,999	19	4	83	73	21	5	7	64	6	4
$35,000 to $49,999	8	7	20	41	55	–	36	10	12	2
$50,000 or more	4	–	35	37	38	–	5	9	30	–
Median	$19 191	$7 667	$14 107	$19 107	$20 045	$20 750	$36 156	$17 700	$21 071	$8 125
Mean	$22 631	$13 388	$36 867	$24 155	$25 728	$16 133	$32 787	$19 056	$33 328	$12 261
Families	**80**	**50**	**394**	**321**	**269**	**64**	**76**	**296**	**89**	**19**
Median income	$20 000	$7 667	$18 750	$19 688	$22 440	$20 333	$36 156	$17 700	$26 458	$8 542
Mean income	$24 683	$13 388	$41 398	$25 631	$29 297	$15 596	$32 787	$19 056	$37 932	$13 050
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**11**	–	**54**	**64**	**60**	**5**	–	–	**15**	**2**
Median income	$7 688	–	$3 875	$15 183	$5 500	$15 789	–	–	$6 500	$4 500
Mean income	$7 709	–	$3 805	$12 601	$6 901	$23 015	–	–	$6 010	$4 760
Per capita income	**$8 267**	**$2 984**	**$12 745**	**$8 416**	**$8 940**	**$5 488**	**$11 022**	**$6 177**	**$9 606**	**$3 830**
Households with farm self-employment income	**49**	**4**	**305**	**128**	**153**	**40**	**49**	**230**	**49**	**2**
Mean income	$27 679	$31 015	$47 163	$32 857	$34 536	$20 547	$38 317	$20 832	$50 467	$36 970
Mean farm self-employment income	$2 925	$21 005	$4 693	$8 170	$13 646	$1 606	$7 967	$4 687	$30 502	$10 405
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	25	–	112	36	54	26	19	59	14	–
25.0 to 49.9 percent	8	–	48	27	22	–	18	57	–	2
50.0 to 74.9 percent	–	4	8	16	20	–	5	8	8	–
75.0 percent or more	–	–	60	8	37	7	–	61	27	–
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	–	**24**	**63**	**11**	**25**	**8**	**4**	**40**	**20**	**7**
Percent below poverty level	–	48.0	16.0	3.4	9.3	12.5	5.3	13.5	22.5	36.8
Female householder, no husband present	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	–	–	**28**	**20**	**22**	–	–	–	–	–
Percent below poverty level	–	–	51.9	31.3	36.7	–	–	–	–	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	–	**82**	**257**	**106**	**96**	**39**	**11**	**145**	**81**	**13**
Percent below poverty level	–	37.1	20.0	9.7	10.5	18.8	4.8	16.2	22.5	18.8
Related children under 18 years	–	35	94	64	25	22	–	47	42	–
65 years and over	–	–	7	–	35	–	11	8	–	–

Table 191. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Gadsden	Gilchrist	Glades	Gulf	Hamilton	Hardee	Hendry	Hernando	Highlands	Hillsborough
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	**784**	**418**	**154**	**55**	**450**	**1 439**	**321**	**305**	**589**	**3 163**
Labor force	589	227	97	41	232	860	209	208	380	1 938
Percent of persons 16 years and over	75.1	54.3	63.0	74.5	51.6	59.8	65.1	68.2	64.5	61.3
Employed	564	227	97	41	221	833	209	208	373	1 878
Unemployed	25	–	–	–	11	27	–	–	7	60
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	–	–	–	4.7	3.1	–	–	1.8	3.1
Female, 16 years and over	**386**	**234**	**76**	**25**	**258**	**720**	**156**	**146**	**297**	**1 601**
Labor force	270	71	28	18	81	319	71	74	135	693
Percent of female, 16 years and over	69.9	30.3	36.8	72.0	31.4	44.3	45.5	50.7	45.5	43.3
Employed	254	71	28	18	75	292	71	74	128	646
Unemployed	16	–	–	–	6	27	–	–	7	47
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	–	–	–	7.4	8.5	–	–	5.2	6.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	**564**	**227**	**97**	**41**	**221**	**833**	**209**	**208**	**373**	**1 878**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	160	58	27	18	46	131	71	41	50	362
Professional specialty occupations	77	45	2	10	19	93	25	–	28	142
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	186	40	–	5	8	173	46	59	57	387
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	102	33	–	5	8	125	23	42	57	178
Service occupations	31	29	12	2	22	82	15	21	34	84
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	98	64	46	16	98	261	36	40	175	584
Farm operators and managers	70	64	35	2	83	130	20	17	98	422
Farm occupations, except managerial	26	–	11	9	15	125	16	23	77	158
Related agricultural occupations	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	54	17	–	–	14	83	17	13	17	195
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	35	19	12	–	33	103	24	34	40	266
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	6	12	–	5	29	–	17	–	79
Employed females 16 years and over	**254**	**71**	**28**	**18**	**75**	**292**	**71**	**74**	**128**	**646**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	81	26	10	–	34	71	22	–	3	152
Professional specialty occupations	41	26	2	–	17	65	11	–	3	81
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	133	25	–	5	8	129	31	53	49	222
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	86	18	–	5	8	104	23	36	49	136
Service occupations	17	7	6	2	16	54	13	15	17	55
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	6	4	11	14	30	–	6	52	120
Farm operators and managers	7	6	–	2	14	5	–	–	35	79
Farm occupations, except managerial	16	–	4	9	–	25	–	6	17	41
Related agricultural occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	–	7	8	–	3	8	5	–	7	67
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	–	–	8	–	–	8	–	–	–	15
Employed persons 16 years and over	**564**	**227**	**97**	**41**	**221**	**833**	**209**	**208**	**373**	**1 878**
Private wage and salary workers	259	51	49	11	88	529	108	137	205	1 114
Government workers	194	103	13	14	38	140	52	13	49	177
Self-employed workers	96	67	35	2	81	129	41	36	111	530
Unpaid family workers	15	6	–	14	14	35	8	22	8	57
Male, employed in agriculture	**81**	**64**	**42**	–	**90**	**231**	**54**	**43**	**147**	**500**
Wage and salary workers	19	6	7	–	9	128	28	32	91	187
Self-employed workers	62	52	35	–	67	82	26	9	56	308
Unpaid family workers	–	6	–	–	14	21	–	2	–	5
Female, employed in agriculture	**29**	**6**	**4**	**11**	**14**	**60**	**10**	**29**	**61**	**134**
Wage and salary workers	9	–	4	–	–	48	10	16	32	31
Self-employed workers	13	6	–	2	14	5	–	–	29	77
Unpaid family workers	7	–	–	9	–	7	–	13	–	26
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	**336**	**157**	**70**	**25**	**184**	**643**	**154**	**136**	**278**	**1 413**
Less than $5,000	37	27	6	–	31	60	14	–	30	129
$5,000 to $7,499	30	11	9	–	23	48	15	12	–	87
$7,500 to $9,999	16	16	14	2	14	31	8	16	17	117
$10,000 to $14,999	75	20	5	5	29	73	16	19	75	196
$15,000 to $19,999	27	6	7	16	26	90	23	24	47	144
$20,000 to $24,999	47	23	–	2	19	71	22	31	22	169
$25,000 to $34,999	56	27	11	–	20	97	16	12	36	244
$35,000 to $49,999	31	20	9	–	13	91	12	7	16	171
$50,000 or more	17	7	9	–	9	82	28	15	35	156
Median	$17 273	$19 375	$15 625	$18 359	$13 750	$21 354	$20 250	$19 583	$16 771	$21 034
Mean	$21 050	$18 309	$21 691	$17 145	$16 797	$27 264	$32 264	$23 482	$26 948	$25 424
Families	**287**	**150**	**70**	**25**	**152**	**528**	**123**	**122**	**214**	**1 270**
Median income	$19 609	$20 217	$15 625	$18 359	$16 375	$23 286	$23 854	$19 583	$18 913	$21 914
Mean income	$22 999	$18 663	$21 691	$17 145	$19 311	$27 305	$38 056	$23 223	$31 076	$26 395
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**58**	**7**	–	–	**42**	**135**	**31**	**14**	**86**	**172**
Median income	$8 500	$11 000	–	–	$4 357	$15 907	$10 500	$20 000	$9 000	$9 000
Mean income	$7 912	$10 715	–	–	$3 762	$22 991	$9 284	$25 745	$10 033	$13 907
Per capita income	**$7 564**	**$4 697**	**$7 286**	**$4 759**	**$5 361**	**$8 975**	**$11 102**	**$8 052**	**$9 501**	**$8 887**
Households with farm self-employment income	**183**	**136**	**46**	**13**	**119**	**279**	**60**	**66**	**121**	**738**
Mean income	$23 165	$17 636	$27 768	$15 247	$16 989	$36 997	$50 180	$30 559	$40 191	$30 472
Mean farm self-employment income	–$976	$5 432	$6 527	$4 455	$9 478	$12 272	$17 165	$5 017	$19 755	$7 527
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	41	65	7	2	37	86	26	51	36	334
25.0 to 49.9 percent	24	10	7	11	13	85	20	–	26	115
50.0 to 74.9 percent	6	8	–	–	14	69	8	–	21	53
75.0 percent or more	17	39	23	–	49	20	–	6	29	125
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	**28**	**27**	**6**	–	**18**	**74**	–	**3**	**30**	**126**
Percent below poverty level	9.8	18.0	8.6	–	11.8	14.0	–	2.5	14.0	9.9
Female householder, no husband present	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	7	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**18**	–	–	–	**16**	**22**	**6**	–	**28**	**39**
Percent below poverty level	31.0	–	–	–	38.1	16.3	19.4	–	32.6	22.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**93**	**101**	**28**	–	**107**	**292**	**6**	**13**	**142**	**444**
Percent below poverty level	9.8	17.4	13.7	–	18.1	15.2	1.3	3.4	18.5	11.1
Related children under 18 years	9	37	16	–	42	113	–	7	47	138
65 years and over	32	–	–	–	10	35	6	–	23	52

Table 191. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Holmes	Indian River	Jackson	Jefferson	Lafayette	Lake	Lee	Leon	Levy	Liberty
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	**1 086**	**295**	**2 405**	**408**	**646**	**1 476**	**327**	**360**	**879**	...
Labor force	632	158	1 416	274	386	936	150	279	428	...
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.2	53.6	58.9	67.2	59.8	63.4	45.9	77.5	48.7	...
Employed	619	158	1 380	254	370	868	150	272	406	...
Unemployed	13	–	36	20	16	68	–	7	22	...
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	–	2.5	7.3	4.1	7.3	–	2.5	5.1	...
Female, 16 years and over	**560**	**154**	**1 153**	**206**	**318**	**754**	**136**	**162**	**441**	...
Labor force	242	81	508	99	112	369	26	109	157	...
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.2	52.6	44.1	48.1	35.2	48.9	19.1	67.3	35.6	...
Employed	236	81	478	79	102	322	26	109	150	...
Unemployed	6	–	30	20	10	47	–	–	7	...
Percent of civilian labor force	2.5	–	5.9	20.2	8.9	12.7	–	–	4.5	...
Employed persons 16 years and over	**619**	**158**	**1 380**	**254**	**370**	**868**	**150**	**272**	**406**	...
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	89	44	204	62	54	182	32	71	53	...
Professional specialty occupations	58	16	143	36	33	124	–	27	31	...
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	143	48	223	48	67	157	9	65	73	...
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	90	23	156	31	47	45	–	42	25	...
Service occupations	51	18	186	6	27	72	–	15	48	...
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	251	30	527	127	179	334	74	92	137	...
Farm operators and managers	212	23	437	86	120	208	48	71	101	...
Farm occupations, except managerial	33	7	84	41	54	110	26	15	35	...
Related agricultural occupations	–	–	6	–	5	8	–	6	–	...
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14	5	118	–	15	38	25	29	48	...
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	71	13	122	11	28	85	10	–	47	...
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	5	25	4	–	26	6	–	16	...
Employed females 16 years and over	**236**	**81**	**478**	**79**	**102**	**322**	**26**	**109**	**150**	...
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	62	17	143	17	31	88	–	35	34	...
Professional specialty occupations	43	6	108	17	24	73	–	22	26	...
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	86	40	159	36	44	118	7	49	37	...
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	61	23	137	31	40	45	–	34	25	...
Service occupations	26	18	90	6	5	29	–	7	32	...
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	26	6	31	20	22	80	19	18	47	...
Farm operators and managers	12	6	26	6	4	43	7	12	34	...
Farm occupations, except managerial	14	–	5	14	18	29	12	–	12	...
Related agricultural occupations	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	6	–	...
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	...
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	31	–	55	–	–	7	–	–	–	...
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	–	6	–	–	7	–	–	–	...
Employed persons 16 years and over	**619**	**158**	**1 380**	**254**	**370**	**868**	**150**	**272**	**406**	...
Private wage and salary workers	240	105	449	51	136	474	65	80	201	...
Government workers	94	19	442	50	102	129	17	115	49	...
Self-employed workers	266	34	475	120	108	216	68	77	138	...
Unpaid family workers	19	–	14	33	24	49	–	–	18	...
Male, employed in agriculture	**219**	**34**	**498**	**120**	**158**	**308**	**62**	**79**	**92**	...
Wage and salary workers	14	17	80	–	46	167	20	20	25	...
Self-employed workers	200	17	410	93	97	124	42	59	61	...
Unpaid family workers	5	–	8	27	15	17	–	–	6	...
Female, employed in agriculture	**26**	**17**	**39**	**20**	**22**	**103**	**19**	**19**	**46**	...
Wage and salary workers	–	–	5	8	9	48	12	7	–	...
Self-employed workers	12	17	34	6	4	42	7	12	34	...
Unpaid family workers	14	–	–	6	9	13	–	–	12	...
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	**509**	**121**	**1 015**	**178**	**285**	**692**	**147**	**159**	**391**	**16**
Less than $5,000	112	14	144	21	38	58	14	–	45	–
$5,000 to $7,499	53	34	121	20	33	28	6	8	40	3
$7,500 to $9,999	37	5	137	11	8	82	27	19	38	2
$10,000 to $14,999	72	21	177	27	53	145	28	10	100	–
$15,000 to $19,999	85	5	107	8	55	60	19	11	42	–
$20,000 to $24,999	41	6	106	18	47	87	23	16	38	7
$25,000 to $34,999	66	18	121	47	14	103	15	38	48	2
$35,000 to $49,999	23	15	61	8	23	80	15	13	14	2
$50,000 or more	20	3	41	18	14	49	–	44	26	–
Median	$13 892	$11 705	$12 110	$20 278	$15 583	$16 875	$14 803	$27 813	$13 090	$23 571
Mean	$16 504	$19 300	$17 393	$20 950	$18 756	$24 676	$17 195	$41 254	$25 538	$21 151
Families	**450**	**94**	**911**	**158**	**252**	**531**	**111**	**135**	**331**	**13**
Median income	$15 595	$16 250	$12 958	$16 563	$16 167	$17 401	$15 104	$29 688	$14 618	$24 107
Mean income	$18 009	$22 516	$18 385	$21 020	$20 034	$25 779	$18 047	$41 832	$28 750	$24 647
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**59**	**27**	**131**	**31**	**33**	**184**	**56**	**24**	**73**	...
Median income	$2 643	$6 688	$5 100	$15 695	$6 083	$12 154	$4 538	$8 571	$5 214	...
Mean income	$5 027	$8 101	$6 910	$14 145	$9 002	$18 381	$9 479	$38 000	$6 559	...
Per capita income	**$5 708**	**$7 101**	**$5 680**	**$7 657**	**$6 432**	**$9 010**	**$6 308**	**$13 430**	**$9 227**	...
Households with farm self-employment income	**332**	**52**	**600**	**102**	**165**	**331**	**67**	**123**	**222**	**9**
Mean income	$18 321	$21 403	$19 341	$18 264	$19 646	$32 528	$15 938	$48 555	$21 447	$20 847
Mean farm self-employment income	$3 977	$5 068	$7 056	$6 280	$6 536	$12 807	$5 898	$5 004	$6 828	$8 395
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	73	8	198	29	59	121	15	84	65	–
25.0 to 49.9 percent	53	6	94	26	20	63	26	–	80	7
50.0 to 74.9 percent	52	18	68	14	33	48	8	–	14	–
75.0 percent or more	78	5	165	13	24	63	10	19	24	2
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	**92**	**6**	**157**	**23**	**27**	**46**	**6**	**5**	**27**	–
Percent below poverty level	20.4	6.4	17.2	14.6	10.7	8.7	5.4	3.7	8.2	–
Female householder, no husband present	–	–	1	–	6	13	–	–	5	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**32**	–	**57**	**5**	–	**28**	**21**	–	**29**	...
Percent below poverty level	54.2	–	43.5	16.1	–	15.2	37.5	–	39.7	...
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**355**	**12**	**662**	**128**	**82**	**205**	**70**	**35**	**146**	...
Percent below poverty level	24.4	3.6	21.5	24.3	10.0	10.9	17.6	7.4	13.5	...
Related children under 18 years	130	–	213	64	25	71	36	17	60	...
65 years and over	48	6	98	5	17	50	6	–	10	...

Table 191. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Madison	Manatee	Marion	Martin	Monroe	Nassau	Okaloosa	Okeechobee	Orange	Osceola
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	**1 043**	**838**	**1 734**	**276**	–	**418**	**696**	**545**	**974**	**630**
Labor force	624	496	1 041	147	–	264	447	372	570	394
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.8	59.2	60.0	53.3	–	63.2	64.2	68.3	58.5	62.5
Employed	624	481	1 020	147	–	244	441	363	553	374
Unemployed	–	15	21	–	–	20	6	9	17	20
Percent of civilian labor force	–	3.0	2.0	–	–	7.6	1.3	2.4	3.0	5.1
Female, 16 years and over	**541**	**421**	**864**	**145**	–	**201**	**317**	**263**	**513**	**325**
Labor force	258	196	400	46	–	89	137	118	208	135
Percent of female, 16 years and over	47.7	46.6	46.3	31.7	–	44.3	43.2	44.9	40.5	41.5
Employed	258	181	394	46	–	89	137	118	191	115
Unemployed	–	15	6	–	–	–	–	–	17	20
Percent of civilian labor force	–	7.7	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	8.2	14.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	**624**	**481**	**1 020**	**147**	–	**244**	**441**	**363**	**553**	**374**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	103	114	143	46	–	77	77	61	136	35
Professional specialty occupations	65	53	42	16	–	25	63	14	32	11
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	92	76	220	29	–	52	65	60	110	97
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	67	54	83	9	–	31	23	54	78	41
Service occupations	47	32	29	9	–	13	12	9	65	37
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	227	190	452	52	–	51	145	193	82	156
Farm operators and managers	187	154	312	30	–	32	119	90	74	90
Farm occupations, except managerial	33	36	121	22	–	19	26	77	8	66
Related agricultural occupations	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	26	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	55	26	53	11	–	20	57	11	75	25
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100	43	123	–	–	31	85	29	85	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19	16	40	–	–	18	10	–	18	1
Employed females 16 years and over	**258**	**181**	**394**	**46**	–	**89**	**137**	**118**	**191**	**115**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	51	40	47	11	–	45	53	21	28	16
Professional specialty occupations	45	14	23	11	–	19	43	8	6	5
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	86	51	140	18	–	26	11	53	72	49
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	67	43	67	9	–	18	–	47	60	41
Service occupations	22	18	29	–	–	–	7	–	33	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	63	59	126	17	–	18	21	44	36	6
Farm operators and managers	53	53	61	6	–	5	–	31	36	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	10	6	65	11	–	13	21	–	–	–
Related agricultural occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	26	13	52	–	–	–	37	–	22	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed persons 16 years and over	**624**	**481**	**1 020**	**147**	–	**244**	**441**	**363**	**553**	**374**
Private wage and salary workers	243	214	453	78	–	140	156	223	304	245
Government workers	159	60	116	17	–	77	119	34	108	33
Self-employed workers	195	185	370	30	–	27	141	91	126	92
Unpaid family workers	27	22	81	22	–	–	25	15	15	4
Male, employed in agriculture	**164**	**153**	**341**	**51**	–	**44**	**124**	**157**	**81**	**157**
Wage and salary workers	34	58	131	28	–	24	11	111	26	97
Self-employed workers	121	95	190	15	–	20	113	46	48	56
Unpaid family workers	9	–	20	8	–	–	–	–	7	4
Female, employed in agriculture	**63**	**64**	**178**	**17**	–	**18**	**21**	**44**	**52**	**6**
Wage and salary workers	4	14	76	6	–	13	–	20	–	–
Self-employed workers	53	45	62	6	–	5	–	24	44	6
Unpaid family workers	6	5	40	5	–	–	21	–	8	–
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	**466**	**391**	**781**	**118**	–	**160**	**303**	**235**	**436**	**277**
Less than $5,000	95	38	41	10	–	8	33	24	35	14
$5,000 to $7,499	42	28	73	–	–	18	19	–	18	33
$7,500 to $9,999	46	36	35	12	–	–	38	25	34	15
$10,000 to $14,999	86	71	151	20	–	27	67	41	85	33
$15,000 to $19,999	43	51	96	13	–	19	13	32	73	17
$20,000 to $24,999	67	20	126	3	–	27	52	38	68	22
$25,000 to $34,999	39	58	62	27	–	23	73	17	38	63
$35,000 to $49,999	24	45	94	33	–	20	–	20	35	31
$50,000 or more	24	44	103	–	–	18	8	38	50	49
Median	$12 404	$17 009	$19 647	$25 227	–	$21 667	$14 526	$19 648	$18 702	$25 216
Mean	$16 298	$24 437	$27 913	$23 339	–	$26 976	$17 744	$35 452	$24 124	$34 072
Families	**405**	**364**	**624**	**118**	–	**143**	**296**	**221**	**338**	**234**
Median income	$13 787	$17 717	$20 303	$25 227	–	$23 250	$14 828	$20 417	$20 658	$25 109
Mean income	$17 055	$25 399	$28 574	$23 315	–	$29 646	$17 884	$37 047	$26 240	$31 679
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**61**	**27**	**207**	**11**	–	**17**	**14**	**36**	**106**	**43**
Median income	$5 750	$4 938	$10 143	$1000—	–	$5 056	$5 714	$3 800	$8 833	$27 907
Mean income	$11 270	$11 464	$19 281	$305	–	$4 511	$5 906	$4 060	$15 559	$47 095
Per capita income	**$5 295**	**$8 374**	**$10 659**	**$6 901**	–	**$7 837**	**$5 818**	**$11 462**	**$9 008**	**$10 169**
Households with farm self-employment income	**306**	**171**	**320**	**57**	–	**87**	**198**	**81**	**211**	**119**
Mean income	$18 035	$31 598	$26 906	$32 101	–	$30 221	$17 349	$69 751	$29 510	$49 077
Mean farm self-employment income	$4 818	$13 310	$9 395	$6 569	–	$2 805	$5 295	$20 894	$8 787	$19 710
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	104	57	81	31	–	34	87	36	84	45
25.0 to 49.9 percent	33	58	75	8	–	11	38	29	23	15
50.0 to 74.9 percent	15	17	28	5	–	5	12	16	23	30
75.0 percent or more	92	34	70	8	–	4	54	–	31	22
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	**100**	**44**	**63**	**10**	–	**9**	**31**	**19**	**14**	**14**
Percent below poverty level	24.7	12.1	10.1	8.5	–	6.3	10.5	8.6	4.1	6.0
Female householder, no husband present	4	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**18**	**6**	**29**	**11**	–	–	**2**	**19**	**29**	–
Percent below poverty level	29.5	22.2	14.0	100.0	–	–	14.3	52.8	27.4	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**378**	**180**	**279**	**31**	–	**33**	**91**	**59**	**61**	**46**
Percent below poverty level	26.8	15.7	13.6	7.8	–	6.0	10.4	8.2	5.2	5.0
Related children under 18 years	135	81	95	–	–	16	26	–	5	18
65 years and over	36	21	16	–	–	–	9	25	25	11

Table 191. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Palm Beach	Pasco	Pinellas	Polk	Putnam	St. Johns	St. Lucie	Santa Rosa	Sarasota
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	**542**	**1 388**	-	**2 256**	**814**	**254**	**350**	**982**	**295**
Labor force	433	775	-	1 151	476	136	229	546	236
Percent of persons 16 years and over	79.9	55.8	-	51.0	58.5	53.5	65.4	55.6	80.0
Employed	423	758	-	1 127	454	136	225	512	231
Unemployed	10	17	-	24	22	-	4	27	5
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	2.2	-	2.1	4.6	-	1.7	5.0	2.1
Female, 16 years and over	**230**	**690**	-	**1 169**	**386**	**97**	**183**	**504**	**156**
Labor force	142	273	-	392	170	19	81	195	110
Percent of female, 16 years and over	61.7	39.6	-	33.5	44.0	19.6	44.3	38.7	70.5
Employed	142	256	-	384	163	19	77	179	105
Unemployed	-	17	-	8	7	-	4	16	5
Percent of civilian labor force	-	6.2	-	2.0	4.1	-	4.9	8.2	4.5
Employed persons 16 years and over	**423**	**758**	-	**1 127**	**454**	**136**	**225**	**512**	**231**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	102	95	-	293	63	-	37	95	53
Professional specialty occupations	33	52	-	129	40	-	22	68	22
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	88	119	-	216	71	21	30	86	54
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	83	63	-	106	37	21	13	47	39
Service occupations	49	29	-	79	38	-	7	27	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	148	323	-	285	159	98	113	179	99
Farm operators and managers	52	252	-	201	66	73	78	156	64
Farm occupations, except managerial	80	65	-	79	64	25	35	23	35
Related agricultural occupations	16	6	-	5	23	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18	118	-	133	46	6	23	76	11
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18	74	-	121	77	11	15	49	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	14	-	53	32	-	-	15	8
Employed females 16 years and over	**142**	**256**	-	**384**	**163**	**19**	**77**	**179**	**105**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	28	34	-	111	17	-	19	67	27
Professional specialty occupations	8	34	-	80	17	-	14	52	22
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	65	69	-	138	31	13	24	60	38
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	60	43	-	61	31	13	7	37	31
Service occupations	16	25	-	47	31	-	7	27	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	33	103	-	74	61	-	21	7	34
Farm operators and managers	12	89	-	53	16	-	17	-	9
Farm occupations, except managerial	21	14	-	16	45	-	4	7	25
Related agricultural occupations	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	-	7	-	-	-	6	-	3	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	-	18	-	14	23	-	6	15	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	5	-
Employed persons 16 years and over	**423**	**758**	-	**1 127**	**454**	**136**	**225**	**512**	**231**
Private wage and salary workers	305	393	-	767	227	81	136	231	134
Government workers	57	74	-	139	97	8	28	121	22
Self-employed workers	61	291	-	207	79	47	56	150	69
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	14	51	-	5	10	6
Male, employed in agriculture	**137**	**249**	-	**245**	**116**	**98**	**105**	**172**	**71**
Wage and salary workers	119	99	-	145	46	51	73	22	31
Self-employed workers	18	150	-	94	63	47	32	150	40
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-
Female, employed in agriculture	**51**	**110**	-	**101**	**67**	**7**	**33**	**13**	**41**
Wage and salary workers	31	20	-	62	14	7	11	7	20
Self-employed workers	20	90	-	31	16	-	17	-	15
Unpaid family workers	-	-	-	8	37	-	5	6	6
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	**238**	**652**	-	**1 031**	**339**	**110**	**152**	**431**	**139**
Less than $5,000	7	55	-	75	3	14	7	62	8
$5,000 to $7,499	16	77	-	97	42	-	24	26	-
$7,500 to $9,999	11	61	-	75	13	14	-	60	9
$10,000 to $14,999	40	123	-	144	57	44	22	54	26
$15,000 to $19,999	29	60	-	140	51	24	30	39	6
$20,000 to $24,999	44	40	-	104	52	9	-	66	27
$25,000 to $34,999	47	101	-	164	86	5	22	48	34
$35,000 to $49,999	24	51	-	123	29	-	24	58	13
$50,000 or more	20	84	-	109	6	-	23	18	16
Median	$21 053	$16 042	-	$19 077	$20 186	$13 786	$17 300	$16 164	$22 440
Mean	$59 947	$27 042	-	$30 024	$21 448	$13 497	$24 693	$20 112	$26 914
Families	**181**	**509**	-	**897**	**295**	**94**	**137**	**394**	**123**
Median income	$19 196	$19 757	-	$20 646	$20 625	$13 786	$17 050	$18 250	$22 440
Mean income	$19 708	$31 865	-	$32 368	$22 286	$13 880	$24 461	$20 926	$25 610
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**91**	**171**	-	**144**	**55**	**16**	**24**	**43**	**29**
Median income	$13 584	$7 306	-	$9 231	$6 900	$10 000	$6 778	$5 950	$10 143
Mean income	$117 586	$8 348	-	$13 340	$12 329	$11 245	$16 479	$8 729	$20 004
Per capita income	**$18 371**	**$9 813**	-	**$10 773**	**$6 530**	**$4 306**	**$8 154**	**$6 850**	**$8 671**
Households with farm self-employment income	**63**	**326**	-	**451**	**148**	**63**	**84**	**237**	**90**
Mean income	$39 161	$34 475	-	$40 860	$24 161	$12 849	$28 001	$22 426	$31 174
Mean farm self-employment income	$246	$15 207	-	$14 027	$3 066	$3 647	$6 107	$4 541	$5 101
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	35	77	-	206	86	24	32	105	43
25.0 to 49.9 percent	-	80	-	107	6	20	12	42	27
50.0 to 74.9 percent	-	48	-	24	6	5	-	21	-
75.0 percent or more	-	81	-	59	20	8	12	41	6
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	**34**	**6**	-	**62**	**21**	**6**	**15**	**61**	-
Percent below poverty level	18.8	1.2	-	6.9	7.1	6.4	10.9	15.5	-
Female householder, no husband present	7	-	-	7	14	-	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**8**	**61**	-	**24**	**3**	-	-	**4**	**14**
Percent below poverty level	8.8	35.7	-	16.7	5.5	-	-	9.3	48.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**178**	**76**	-	**287**	**107**	**16**	**61**	**220**	**14**
Percent below poverty level	23.0	4.4	-	10.1	9.4	4.6	13.5	17.0	3.3
Related children under 18 years	107	-	-	141	61	-	31	87	-
65 years and over	-	36	-	39	29	-	-	29	-

Table 191. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Seminole	Sumter	Suwannee	Taylor	Union	Volusia	Wakulla	Walton	Washington
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	**530**	**1 083**	**2 172**	**257**	**337**	**1 525**	**145**	**658**	**572**
Labor force	300	740	1 269	154	155	934	77	399	318
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.6	68.3	58.4	59.9	46.0	61.2	53.1	60.6	55.6
Employed	295	727	1 242	138	150	927	72	399	318
Unemployed	–	13	27	16	5	7	5	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	–	1.8	2.1	10.4	3.2	0.7	6.5	–	–
Female, 16 years and over	**242**	**501**	**1 052**	**127**	**161**	**773**	**60**	**303**	**284**
Labor force	70	255	453	50	42	316	26	129	122
Percent of female, 16 years and over	28.9	50.9	43.1	39.4	26.1	40.9	43.3	42.6	43.0
Employed	70	248	447	44	42	309	21	129	122
Unemployed	–	7	6	6	–	7	5	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	–	2.7	1.3	12.0	–	2.2	19.2	–	–
Employed persons 16 years and over	**295**	**727**	**1 242**	**138**	**150**	**927**	**72**	**399**	**318**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	75	115	185	5	6	161	14	52	45
Professional specialty occupations	36	68	99	5	–	52	7	24	35
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	34	145	256	59	19	189	7	79	57
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	–	56	152	29	16	126	7	35	34
Service occupations	23	60	79	5	28	24	7	22	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	61	281	499	13	62	438	7	144	127
Farm operators and managers	38	252	348	13	49	218	7	124	79
Farm occupations, except managerial	16	22	145	–	13	93	–	20	37
Related agricultural occupations	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	27	44	106	37	19	81	14	66	31
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	75	82	117	19	16	34	23	36	45
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	75	–	20	6	7	6	2	–	–
Employed females 16 years and over	**70**	**248**	**447**	**44**	**42**	**309**	**21**	**129**	**122**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	18	69	85	–	–	56	7	24	16
Professional specialty occupations	12	54	73	–	–	20	–	24	16
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	11	76	197	39	8	120	–	40	47
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	–	43	139	24	5	104	–	34	29
Service occupations	7	40	25	5	12	10	–	16	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	24	87	–	16	112	–	23	32
Farm operators and managers	6	24	14	–	10	28	–	17	14
Farm occupations, except managerial	6	–	67	–	6	41	–	6	18
Related agricultural occupations	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	–	–	6	–	–	3	7	6	–
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	22	39	47	–	6	8	7	20	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed persons 16 years and over	**295**	**727**	**1 242**	**138**	**150**	**927**	**72**	**399**	**318**
Private wage and salary workers	144	269	524	114	45	381	44	166	145
Government workers	87	153	276	6	52	104	21	96	67
Self-employed workers	45	284	369	18	47	387	7	124	93
Unpaid family workers	19	21	73	–	6	55	–	13	13
Male, employed in agriculture	**49**	**255**	**427**	**13**	**46**	**254**	**7**	**133**	**84**
Wage and salary workers	10	48	76	–	15	85	–	19	25
Self-employed workers	39	194	327	13	31	169	7	107	59
Unpaid family workers	–	13	24	–	–	–	–	7	–
Female, employed in agriculture	**12**	**39**	**87**	**5**	**16**	**91**	**–**	**23**	**32**
Wage and salary workers	–	7	24	5	–	40	–	–	5
Self-employed workers	6	32	14	–	10	28	–	17	14
Unpaid family workers	6	–	49	–	6	23	–	6	13
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	**255**	**493**	**955**	**107**	**139**	**631**	**66**	**315**	**252**
Less than $5,000	50	73	215	9	31	50	–	33	12
$5,000 to $7,499	31	16	96	5	15	49	7	31	20
$7,500 to $9,999	14	52	68	13	18	52	–	36	20
$10,000 to $14,999	52	75	120	–	19	142	20	32	35
$15,000 to $19,999	15	73	100	29	27	96	12	36	45
$20,000 to $24,999	13	63	104	11	23	62	14	63	61
$25,000 to $34,999	12	94	135	28	3	67	6	44	29
$35,000 to $49,999	31	12	99	5	–	69	7	21	17
$50,000 or more	37	35	18	7	3	44	–	19	13
Median	$12 138	$16 733	$13 880	$17 284	$11 250	$16 223	$17 143	$18 456	$19 375
Mean	$23 715	$20 281	$16 665	$27 936	$13 526	$21 137	$19 501	$21 263	$21 121
Families	**164**	**433**	**823**	**98**	**118**	**535**	**52**	**285**	**234**
Median income	$22 292	$18 664	$15 994	$20 455	$14 063	$18 075	$20 357	$20 388	$19 583
Mean income	$31 019	$21 777	$17 670	$30 055	$15 319	$23 256	$22 512	$22 993	$21 743
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**110**	**69**	**138**	**9**	**21**	**106**	**14**	**30**	**20**
Median income	$7 200	$8 031	$3 211	$4 500	$3 625	$6 846	$8 000	$4 778	$7 667
Mean income	$8 587	$8 339	$9 945	$4 860	$3 457	$8 447	$8 315	$4 832	$11 724
Per capita income	**$9 876**	**$7 210**	**$5 686**	**$9 474**	**$4 632**	**$7 116**	**$7 374**	**$7 300**	**$7 501**
Households with farm self-employment income	**118**	**303**	**634**	**68**	**91**	**408**	**40**	**202**	**129**
Mean income	$25 449	$22 992	$18 902	$34 230	$12 272	$25 472	$17 715	$19 341	$23 376
Mean farm self-employment income	$2 529	$7 893	$5 317	$14 048	–$1 099	$5 545	$44	$5 489	$5 003
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	74	92	273	12	29	147	10	82	58
25.0 to 49.9 percent	6	79	96	22	12	82	–	36	38
50.0 to 74.9 percent	14	47	49	–	6	29	–	–	3
75.0 percent or more	10	53	138	7	7	50	5	53	9
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	**10**	**54**	**172**	**–**	**19**	**33**	**–**	**23**	**18**
Percent below poverty level	6.1	12.5	20.9	–	16.1	6.2	–	8.1	7.7
Female householder, no husband present	–	–	11	–	–	6	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**16**	**17**	**77**	**–**	**12**	**38**	**–**	**8**	**2**
Percent below poverty level	14.5	24.6	55.8	–	57.1	35.8	–	26.7	10.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**36**	**159**	**718**	**–**	**72**	**150**	**–**	**75**	**59**
Percent below poverty level	6.0	11.6	25.6	–	17.3	8.0	–	8.2	8.3
Related children under 18 years	–	30	243	–	23	37	–	13	14
65 years and over	19	38	88	–	4	7	–	15	18

Table 192. Social Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations	Total persons	American Indian												
		Number	Percent of total persons	Age				Persons 5 years and over—Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Civilian persons 16 to 19 years old—Percent not enrolled in school, not high school graduates	Persons 25 years old and over		Families—Percent with own children under 6 years	Persons under 18—Percent living with two parents	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years
				Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median			Percent high school graduates	Percent completed 4 or more years of college			
Big Cypress Reservation, Fla.	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hendry County (pt.)	360	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brighton Reservation, Fla.	328	320	97.6	56	201	40	29.3	10.6	–	59.0	21.9	61.4	79.0	3 321
Glades County (pt.)	328	320	97.6	56	201	40	29.3	10.6	–	59.0	21.9	61.4	79.0	3 321
Hollywood Reservation, Fla.	2 435	420	17.2	71	242	16	20.6	47.9	63.9	60.5	4.2	34.1	51.1	3 476
Broward County (pt.)	2 435	420	17.2	71	242	16	20.6	47.9	63.9	60.5	4.2	34.1	51.1	3 476
Miccosukee Reservation, Fla.	190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Broward County (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dade County (pt.)	190	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 193. Economic Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations	Percent in labor force					Families		Median income in 1979 (dollars)				Income in 1979 below poverty level			
		Female, 16 years and over							Families			Persons for whom poverty status is determined		Families	
	Male, 16 years and over	Total	With own children under 6 years	Non-workers per 100 workers	Civilian labor force—Percent unemployed	Total	Percent with no workers in 1979	Households	Total	Female householder, no husband present	Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Total	Percent	Total	Female householder, no husband present
Big Cypress Reservation, Fla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hendry County (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brighton Reservation, Fla.	57.7	56.7	100.0	178	–	83	18.1	11 020	7 279	26 250	3 769	110	34.4	43	–
Glades County (pt.)	57.7	56.7	100.0	178	–	83	18.1	11 020	7 279	26 250	3 769	110	34.4	43	–
Hollywood Reservation, Fla.	92.7	66.9	54.5	116	17.0	82	13.4	10 521	11 667	2500–	4 495	108	26.0	21	11
Broward County (pt.)	92.7	66.9	54.5	116	17.0	82	13.4	10 521	11 667	2500–	4 495	108	26.0	21	11
Miccosukee Reservation, Fla.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Broward County (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dade County (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table C-1. **Percent of Allocation: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	The State	Urban						Rural				
			Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas						
		Total	Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000	Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
Total persons (number)	**9 746 324**	**8 213 913**	**7 430 220**	**2 518 620**	**4 911 600**	**275 425**	**508 268**	**1 532 411**	**183 389**	**58 679**	**8 567 726**	**1 178 598**
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	9 634 837	8 127 924	7 355 885	2 491 989	4 863 896	270 910	501 129	1 506 913	180 938	58 262	8 473 971	1 160 866
Percent of total	98.9	99.0	99.0	98.9	99.0	98.4	98.6	98.3	98.7	99.3	98.9	98.5
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	5 016 486	4 241 389	3 838 769	1 343 872	2 494 897	139 836	262 784	775 097	94 893	30 115	4 402 929	613 557
Percent of total	51.5	51.6	51.7	53.4	50.8	50.8	51.7	50.6	51.7	51.3	51.4	52.1
Total persons (number)	**9 746 324**	**8 213 913**	**7 430 220**	**2 518 620**	**4 911 600**	**275 425**	**508 268**	**1 532 411**	**183 389**	**58 679**	**8 567 726**	**1 178 598**
Relationship	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6
Sex	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Age	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.7
Race	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
Origin	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.8
Place of birth	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.0	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.3	4.2	6.1	6.8
Persons in rural areas (number)	**1 532 411**	–	–	–	–	–	–	**1 532 411**	**183 389**	**58 679**	**866 446**	**665 965**
Farm residence	7.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.1	3.4	11.6	7.1	7.2
Persons in households (number)	**9 550 555**	**8 062 146**	**7 297 066**	**2 442 679**	**4 854 387**	**267 566**	**497 514**	**1 488 409**	**180 799**	**58 679**	**8 401 557**	**1 148 998**
Relationship	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6
Persons in group quarters (number)	**195 769**	**151 767**	**133 154**	**75 941**	**57 213**	**7 859**	**10 754**	**44 002**	**2 590**	–	**166 169**	**29 600**
Type of group quarters	26.6	24.7	23.5	20.6	27.4	25.1	39.6	33.1	40.1	–	24.4	38.7
Foreign born persons (number)	**1 058 732**	**1 008 624**	**969 337**	**316 077**	**653 260**	**15 690**	**23 597**	**50 108**	**6 965**	**1 230**	**1 011 180**	**47 552**
Citizenship	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.8	9.2	11.3	9.2	4.0	6.4	9.4
Year of immigration	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.3	7.8	10.5	11.8	14.8	13.0	4.1	8.2	12.4
Persons 5 years and over (number)	**9 180 221**	**7 748 545**	**7 012 507**	**2 366 594**	**4 645 913**	**258 752**	**477 286**	**1 431 676**	**172 283**	**55 579**	**8 074 490**	**1 105 731**
Language spoken at home	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.3	8.5	10.0	10.0	10.7	9.5	9.7	9.0	10.6
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	1 209 664	1 140 088	1 088 562	367 351	721 211	23 783	27 743	69 576	8 531	2 009	1 145 630	64 034
Language	12.2	11.4	11.0	11.2	10.9	16.5	22.7	25.4	22.3	21.3	11.6	21.8
Ability to speak English	9.2	8.8	8.6	9.2	8.3	12.5	13.3	15.7	13.8	11.5	9.0	13.1
Residence in 1975	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.8	6.4	10.6	11.2
Persons 21 years and over (number)	**6 894 228**	**5 854 787**	**5 299 971**	**1 767 728**	**3 532 243**	**193 198**	**361 618**	**1 039 441**	**128 383**	**40 048**	**6 066 719**	**827 509**
Armed Forces status in 1975	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	4.0	6.3	6.8
College attendance in 1975	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.4	5.2	7.2	7.7
Work status in 1975	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.5	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.6	4.2	6.7	7.1
Women 15 years and over (number)	**4 156 120**	**3 554 212**	**3 219 759**	**1 093 675**	**2 126 084**	**117 063**	**217 390**	**601 908**	**76 526**	**23 049**	**3 671 708**	**484 412**
Children ever born	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.5	8.5	8.4	7.5	8.0	5.6	7.7	8.4
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	**2 059 494**	**1 745 995**	**1 597 160**	**562 126**	**1 035 034**	**54 614**	**94 221**	**313 499**	**33 911**	**11 593**	**1 839 321**	**220 173**
Children ever born	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.4	8.8	8.1	7.6	8.5	6.4	7.5	8.6
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	**3 446 299**	**2 867 471**	**2 611 966**	**867 229**	**1 744 737**	**91 016**	**164 489**	**578 828**	**60 596**	**22 288**	**3 049 538**	**396 761**
Times married	7.2	7.1	7.0	8.1	6.4	8.5	8.1	7.8	8.0	4.3	7.0	8.5
Date of first marriage	12.7	12.6	12.4	13.8	11.8	14.2	14.1	13.4	13.8	9.3	12.5	14.5
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	**1 134 196**	**951 197**	**868 085**	**310 398**	**557 687**	**28 958**	**54 154**	**182 999**	**21 142**	**5 184**	**1 004 100**	**130 096**
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.1	7.5	9.2	10.0	9.5	9.7	7.3	8.0	9.9
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	**9 400 109**	**7 929 076**	**7 174 917**	**2 425 146**	**4 749 771**	**265 165**	**488 994**	**1 471 033**	**176 759**	**56 792**	**8 266 480**	**1 133 629**
School enrollment	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.0	5.2	5.4
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	**2 352 489**	**1 982 945**	**1 807 591**	**633 477**	**1 174 114**	**63 377**	**111 977**	**369 544**	**40 799**	**14 884**	**2 092 068**	**260 421**
Year of school	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.3	7.0	5.6	6.2	6.8
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	**4 564 408**	**3 823 839**	**3 480 328**	**1 241 266**	**2 239 062**	**125 771**	**217 740**	**740 569**	**80 317**	**25 816**	**4 040 684**	**523 724**
School enrollment	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.4	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.7	5.6	6.0	6.6
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	**6 250 125**	**5 299 792**	**4 789 781**	**1 568 373**	**3 221 408**	**175 967**	**334 044**	**950 333**	**118 897**	**37 571**	**5 488 702**	**761 423**
Highest year of school attended	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	1.9	3.7	4.0
Finished highest year	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.3	10.6	10.7	9.9	10.5	7.3	11.2	10.4
Persons 15 years and over (number)	**7 871 940**	**6 675 316**	**6 045 171**	**2 041 657**	**4 003 514**	**221 789**	**408 356**	**1 196 624**	**145 654**	**46 582**	**6 931 043**	**940 897**
Marital status	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0
Income in 1979	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.3	14.0	14.2	13.8	13.8	13.5	13.3	14.6
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	**1 057 775**	**893 044**	**804 396**	**275 571**	**528 825**	**30 911**	**57 737**	**164 731**	**20 104**	**6 122**	**921 275**	**136 500**
Percent of income allocated:												
None	18.9	18.6	18.5	18.1	18.8	18.7	19.5	20.6	18.3	18.3	18.8	19.4
0.1 to 9.9 percent	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.2	1.7	1.3
10.0 to 24.9 percent	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.3
25.0 to 49.9 percent	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.8	4.3	2.5	2.4
50.0 to 99.9 percent	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.5	9.7	5.2	4.7
100 percent	70.4	70.4	70.3	70.9	70.0	72.4	70.0	70.2	71.9	62.1	70.3	71.0
Persons 16 years and over (number)	**7 713 523**	**6 545 638**	**5 928 759**	**2 003 491**	**3 925 268**	**217 130**	**399 749**	**1 167 885**	**142 516**	**45 387**	**6 793 208**	**920 315**
Labor force status	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	3.4	5.4	5.9
Work status in 1979	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.0	3.7	6.0	6.9
Unemployment in 1979	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.4	19.2	18.2	19.2	19.1	18.6	18.2	19.1	19.8
Veteran status	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.7	6.9	6.5	6.3	6.2	3.6	5.9	6.6
Male	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.1	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	3.1	5.5	6.6
Female	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	7.0	6.7	5.9	6.2	4.1	6.3	6.7
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	**3 893 043**	**3 333 791**	**3 050 855**	**1 041 336**	**2 009 519**	**103 077**	**179 859**	**559 252**	**63 045**	**26 275**	**3 478 977**	**414 066**
Hours worked	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.2	9.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	7.7	8.5	9.6
Workers 16 years and over (number)	**3 978 407**	**3 412 661**	**3 126 747**	**1 076 093**	**2 050 654**	**104 732**	**181 182**	**565 746**	**63 312**	**26 294**	**3 560 991**	**417 416**
Means of transportation to work	6.7	6.5	6.5	7.1	6.2	7.3	6.8	7.3	7.6	7.4	6.5	7.6
Carpooling arrangements	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.6	8.0	6.3	7.4
Private vehicle occupancy	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.7	8.2	10.1	8.9	9.3	9.9	10.1	8.7	9.8
Travel time to work	11.6	11.5	11.5	12.0	11.3	11.5	11.4	12.3	12.3	17.7	11.5	12.5

Table C-1. **Percent of Allocation: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	The State	Urban						Rural				
			Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas						
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000	Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
Employed persons 16 years and over (number)	**4 002 330**	**3 427 957**	**3 136 926**	**1 072 922**	**2 064 004**	**106 157**	**184 874**	**574 373**	**64 914**	**26 616**	**3 577 074**	**425 256**
Industry	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.4	8.8	9.8	8.7	9.0	9.3	6.3	9.0	9.5
Occupation	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.5	9.7	8.8	9.1	9.3	6.5	8.7	9.4
Class of worker	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.5	8.6	9.8	8.8	9.0	9.6	6.4	8.9	9.4
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)	**5 982 901**	**5 054 638**	**4 602 547**	**1 589 479**	**3 013 068**	**163 527**	**288 564**	**928 263**	**105 830**	**37 930**	**5 299 181**	**683 720**
Work disability status	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.5	7.0	5.8	6.0	6.2	3.5	5.7	6.2
Work prevention	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	1.6	2.3	3.0
Public transportation disability status	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.6	11.9	11.4	11.8	12.7	9.8	10.8	12.1
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number)	**1 648 917**	**1 433 264**	**1 278 205**	**388 643**	**889 562**	**50 473**	**104 586**	**215 653**	**35 887**	**7 457**	**1 432 303**	**216 614**
Public transportation disability status	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.5	19.6	17.7	19.6	19.6	19.2	19.3	19.4	20.0
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number)	**4 631 918**	**3 957 377**	**3 616 796**	**1 254 403**	**2 362 393**	**125 383**	**215 198**	**674 541**	**75 671**	**29 988**	**4 131 500**	**500 418**
Weeks worked	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.6	10.7	12.5	11.7	12.1	12.2	12.8	11.0	12.9
Usual hours worked per week	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.7	10.9	12.5	11.9	12.5	12.7	13.6	11.2	13.1
Households (number)	**3 748 542**	**3 208 328**	**2 905 990**	**989 841**	**1 916 149**	**106 057**	**196 281**	**540 214**	**69 899**	**20 051**	**3 305 721**	**442 821**
Income in 1979	**18.9**	**18.9**	**18.9**	**18.8**	**18.9**	**18.9**	**19.1**	**19.1**	**18.9**	**24.1**	**18.8**	**19.7**
Wage or salary income	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.2	12.7	13.0	12.6	13.2	12.7	17.7	12.8	13.6
Nonfarm self-employment income	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.4	12.2	10.6	11.1
Farm self-employment income	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.3	13.7	13.2	13.9	13.5	16.8	13.4	14.3
Interest, dividend, or net rental income	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.4	13.9	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.9	13.6	13.7
Social Security income	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.0	14.3	13.7	14.0	13.8	13.8	14.4	14.1	14.4
Public assistance income	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.6	15.0	14.2	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.9	14.7	15.0
All other income	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.7	14.0	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.5	14.4	14.7
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number)	**706 318**	**604 077**	**546 971**	**185 527**	**361 444**	**19 905**	**37 201**	**102 241**	**13 115**	**4 629**	**619 609**	**86 709**
Percent of income allocated:												
None	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.4	13.7	12.4	12.9	14.3	13.6	13.9	13.7	12.7
0.1 to 9.9 percent	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.8	6.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	14.9	7.6	6.5
10.0 to 24.9 percent	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.7	9.1	8.0	9.0	8.3	8.5	10.2	8.9	8.5
25.0 to 49.9 percent	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.7	12.2	11.0	10.7	10.9	11.8	11.7	10.6
50.0 to 99.9 percent	16.2	16.2	16.3	17.4	15.7	15.4	16.1	16.1	16.9	23.1	16.1	16.6
100 percent	42.3	42.1	41.9	41.6	42.0	45.7	44.0	43.5	43.0	26.1	41.9	45.2
Families (number)	**2 706 485**	**2 274 090**	**2 051 012**	**651 938**	**1 399 074**	**76 055**	**147 023**	**432 395**	**53 018**	**17 376**	**2 369 397**	**337 088**
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts)	19.6	19.7	19.7	20.0	19.5	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.2	25.1	19.5	20.3
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number)	**1 426 776**	**1 277 425**	**1 172 662**	**485 164**	**687 498**	**41 613**	**63 150**	**149 351**	**21 772**	**3 168**	**1 290 096**	**136 680**
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts)	16.5	16.0	15.8	15.1	16.3	19.1	18.5	20.1	20.8	17.0	16.2	18.7

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
SEX				
Total persons	**9 746 324**	**9 655 133**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Male	4 676 090	4 636 808	48.0	48.0
Female	5 070 234	5 018 325	52.0	52.0
RACE				
Total persons	**9 746 324**	**9 549 530**	**100.0**	**100.0**
White	8 184 855	8 022 098	84.0	84.0
Black	1 343 134	1 314 822	13.8	13.8
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	25 006	24 413	0.3	0.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	62 514	61 177	0.6	0.6
Race, n.e.c.	130 815	127 020	1.3	1.3
ORIGIN				
Total persons	**9 746 324**	**9 502 582**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Spanish origin	858 105	843 282	8.8	8.9
Mexican	75 734	74 455	0.8	0.8
Puerto Rican	95 663	94 379	1.0	1.0
Cuban	469 312	463 423	4.8	4.9
Other Spanish	217 396	211 025	2.2	2.2
Not of Spanish origin	8 888 219	8 659 300	91.2	91.1
AGE				
Total persons	**9 746 324**	**9 509 523**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Under 5 years	566 103	555 136	5.8	5.8
5 to 9 years	618 997	602 558	6.4	6.3
10 to 14 years	689 284	674 417	7.1	7.1
15 to 19 years	812 664	798 536	8.3	8.4
20 to 24 years	809 151	790 109	8.3	8.3
25 to 29 years	736 904	719 166	7.6	7.6
30 to 34 years	677 520	661 568	7.0	7.0
35 to 39 years	554 698	541 864	5.7	5.7
40 to 44 years	484 821	473 642	5.0	5.0
45 to 49 years	466 848	456 165	4.8	4.8
50 to 54 years	517 881	505 883	5.3	5.3
55 to 59 years	558 016	544 503	5.7	5.7
60 to 64 years	568 674	554 346	5.8	5.8
65 to 69 years	576 491	561 244	5.9	5.9
70 to 74 years	481 937	467 371	4.9	4.9
75 to 79 years	329 411	318 506	3.4	3.3
80 to 84 years	180 666	174 063	1.9	1.8
85 years and over	116 258	110 446	1.2	1.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
Total persons	**9 746 324**	**9 575 726**	**100.0**	**100.0**
In households	**9 550 555**	**9 386 773**	**98.0**	**98.0**
Family householder	2 706 485	2 701 355	27.8	28.2
Nonfamily householder	1 042 057	1 039 330	10.7	10.9
Spouse	2 250 998	2 209 378	23.1	23.1
Child	2 762 691	2 707 296	28.3	28.3
Other relatives	487 226	443 045	5.0	4.6
Nonrelatives	301 098	286 369	3.1	3.0
In group quarters	**195 769**	**188 953**	**2.0**	**2.0**
FARM RESIDENCE				
Persons in rural areas	**1 532 411**	**1 423 101**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Farm	58 679	51 850	3.8	3.6
Nonfarm	1 473 732	1 371 251	96.2	96.4
FERTILITY				
Women 15 to 44 years	**2 059 494**	**1 902 789**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No children ever born	920 356	823 637	44.7	43.3
1 child	353 210	330 873	17.2	17.4
2 children	396 414	379 969	19.2	20.0
3 children	216 351	206 780	10.5	10.9
4 children	94 859	90 042	4.6	4.7
5 children	41 776	38 697	2.0	2.0
6 children	18 200	16 506	0.9	0.9
7 or more children	18 328	16 285	0.9	0.9
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP				
Total persons	**9 746 324**	**9 114 279**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Native	8 687 592	8 162 554	89.1	89.6
Foreign born	1 058 732	951 725	10.9	10.4
Naturalized citizen	567 870	503 434	5.8	5.5
Not a citizen	490 862	448 291	5.0	4.9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Persons 5 years and over	**9 180 221**	**8 337 512**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Speak only English at home	7 970 557	7 194 138	86.8	86.3
Speak a language other than English at home	1 209 664	1 143 374	13.2	13.7
Speak English very well	634 963	521 570	6.9	6.3
Speak English well	287 773	247 101	3.1	3.0
Speak English not well or not at all	286 928	252 798	3.1	3.0

The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	**9 746 324**	**9 139 668**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Native	8 687 592	8 164 681	89.1	89.3
Born in State of residence	3 038 970	2 820 338	31.2	30.9
Born in different State	5 524 617	5 229 259	56.7	57.2
Northeast	2 092 234	1 978 328	21.5	21.6
North Central	1 424 765	1 356 868	14.6	14.8
South	1 816 625	1 712 958	18.6	18.7
West	190 993	181 105	2.0	2.0
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	124 005	115 084	1.3	1.3
Foreign born	1 058 732	974 987	10.9	10.7
RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Persons 5 years and over	**9 182 756**	**8 199 613**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Same house	4 242 375	3 962 636	46.2	48.3
Different house in United States	4 701 550	4 027 239	51.2	49.1
Same county	2 179 606	1 886 365	23.7	23.0
Different county	2 521 944	2 140 874	27.5	26.1
Same State	720 582	631 051	7.8	7.7
Different State	1 801 362	1 509 823	19.6	18.4
Northeast	757 500	608 617	8.2	7.4
North Central	472 891	413 021	5.1	5.0
South	453 828	389 458	4.9	4.7
West	117 143	98 727	1.3	1.2
Abroad	238 831	209 738	2.6	2.6
ACTIVITY IN 1975				
Persons 21 years and over	**6 894 228**	**6 458 444**	**100.0**	**100.0**
In Armed Forces in 1975	100 638	94 349	1.5	1.5
Not in Armed Forces in 1975	6 793 590	6 364 095	98.5	98.5
Persons 21 years and over	**6 894 228**	**6 394 917**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Attending college in 1975	395 995	372 905	5.7	5.8
Not attending college in 1975	6 498 233	6 022 012	94.3	94.2
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	**3 978 407**	**3 713 757**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Private vehicle	3 557 675	3 329 759	89.4	89.7
Drive alone	2 751 259	2 582 026	69.2	69.5
Carpool	806 416	747 733	20.3	20.1
Public transportation	106 546	96 538	2.7	2.6
Bus or streetcar	99 976	90 440	2.5	2.4
Subway or elevated train	568	555	–	–
Railroad	319	281	–	–
Taxicab	5 683	5 262	0.1	0.1
Bicycle	36 906	34 527	0.9	0.9
Motorcycle	40 091	38 393	1.0	1.0
Walked only	146 421	130 692	3.7	3.5
Other means	31 990	28 828	0.8	0.8
Worked at home	58 778	55 020	1.5	1.5
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	**3 926 394**	**3 469 373**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Less than 10 minutes	611 036	534 279	15.6	15.4
10 to 19 minutes	1 380 673	1 227 319	35.2	35.4
20 to 29 minutes	866 785	769 106	22.1	22.2
30 to 44 minutes	722 745	636 442	18.4	18.3
45 or more minutes	345 155	302 227	8.8	8.7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	**2 352 489**	**2 204 144**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Nursery school	97 324	73 187	4.1	3.3
Kindergarten	126 419	112 713	5.4	5.1
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	1 093 384	1 035 508	46.5	47.0
High school (1 to 4 years)	567 936	538 792	24.1	24.4
College	467 426	443 944	19.9	20.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Persons 25 years old and over	**6 250 125**	**5 522 920**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	216 858	185 208	3.5	3.4
5 to 7 years	420 537	356 606	6.7	6.5
8 years	464 034	400 234	7.4	7.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	981 519	848 455	15.7	15.4
4 years	2 189 572	1 985 032	35.0	35.9
College: 1 to 3 years	1 047 471	907 709	16.8	16.4
4 years	533 452	488 551	8.5	8.8
5 or more years	396 682	351 125	6.3	6.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	**7 713 523**	**7 293 831**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Labor force	4 304 136	4 105 278	55.8	56.3
Armed Forces	86 471	83 512	1.1	1.1
Civilian labor force	4 217 665	4 021 766	54.7	55.1
Employed	4 002 330	3 819 674	51.9	52.4
Unemployed	215 335	202 092	2.8	2.8
Not in labor force	3 409 387	3 188 553	44.2	43.7

Table C-2. **Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
CLASS OF WORKER				
Employed persons 16 years and over	**4 002 330**	**3 643 785**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Private wage and salary workers	3 057 178	2 771 507	76.4	76.1
Government workers	643 902	594 360	16.1	16.3
Self-employed workers	277 953	257 683	6.9	7.1
Unpaid family workers	23 297	20 235	0.6	0.6
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	**4 002 330**	**3 650 537**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	912 741	854 621	22.8	23.4
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	463 496	432 352	11.6	11.8
Professional specialty occupations	449 245	422 269	11.2	11.6
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 294 815	1 191 404	32.4	32.6
Technicians and related support occupations	119 235	111 032	3.0	3.0
Sales occupations	488 329	447 453	12.2	12.3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	687 251	632 919	17.2	17.3
Service occupations	583 920	518 197	14.6	14.2
Private household occupations	33 894	28 722	0.8	0.8
Protective service occupations	70 537	64 613	1.8	1.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	479 489	424 862	12.0	11.6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	125 827	108 557	3.1	3.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	530 330	485 221	13.3	13.3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	554 697	492 537	13.9	13.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	215 166	190 255	5.4	5.2
Transportation and material moving occupations	162 089	146 080	4.0	4.0
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	177 442	156 202	4.4	4.3
INDUSTRY				
Employed persons 16 years and over	**4 002 330**	**3 641 870**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture	131 864	115 171	3.3	3.2
Forestry and fisheries	11 117	10 331	0.3	0.3
Mining	14 648	13 290	0.4	0.4
Construction	334 121	306 595	8.3	8.4
Manufacturing	504 560	458 199	12.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	207 650	187 146	5.2	5.1
Durable goods	296 910	271 053	7.4	7.4
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	321 037	294 437	8.0	8.1
Wholesale trade	175 690	160 464	4.4	4.4
Retail trade	769 137	693 680	19.2	19.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	305 828	282 492	7.6	7.8
Services	1 214 752	1 105 763	30.4	30.4
Business services	120 620	109 569	3.0	3.0
Repair services	70 649	64 382	1.8	1.8
Personal services	196 648	172 274	4.9	4.7
Entertainment and recreation services	73 022	66 040	1.8	1.8
Professional and related services	753 813	693 498	18.8	19.0
Public administration	219 576	201 448	5.5	5.5
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979				
Persons 16 years and over	**7 713 523**	**7 244 483**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Worked in 1979	4 631 918	4 366 168	60.0	60.3
50 to 52 weeks	2 717 932	2 441 059	35.2	33.7
27 to 49 weeks	1 052 934	931 221	13.7	12.9
1 to 26 weeks	861 052	739 701	11.2	10.2
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 690 097	3 284 837	47.8	45.3
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week	941 821	817 996	12.2	11.3
Did not work in 1979	3 081 605	2 878 315	40.0	39.7
Persons 16 years and over	**7 713 523**	**6 232 312**	**100.0**	**100.0**
With unemployment in 1979	886 099	701 094	11.5	11.2
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	299 677	240 958	3.9	3.9
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	292 269	232 778	3.8	3.7
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	294 153	227 358	3.8	3.6
No unemployment in 1979	6 827 424	5 531 218	88.5	88.8
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS				
Persons 16 to 64 years	**5 982 901**	**5 638 972**	**100.0**	**100.0**
With a work disability	594 133	568 334	9.9	10.1
Prevented from working	323 151	308 568	5.4	5.5
No work disability	5 388 768	5 070 638	90.1	89.9
With a public transportation disability	131 236	113 184	2.2	2.0
No public transportation disability	5 851 665	5 213 972	97.8	92.5
Persons 65 years and over	**1 648 917**	**1 327 185**	**100.0**	**100.0**
With a public transportation disability	220 787	179 278	13.4	13.5
No public transportation disability	1 428 130	1 147 907	86.6	86.5
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS				
Male, 16 years and over	**3 557 646**	**3 357 388**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Veteran	1 282 576	1 227 194	36.1	36.6
Nonveteran	2 275 070	2 130 194	63.9	63.4
Female, 16 years and over	**4 069 406**	**3 811 189**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Veteran	69 657	66 661	1.7	1.7
Nonveteran	3 999 749	3 744 528	98.3	98.3

The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
INCOME IN 1979				
Households	**3 748 542**	**3 038 596**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Less than $5,000	536 473	433 857	14.3	14.3
$5,000 to $7,499	353 278	287 591	9.4	9.5
$7,500 to $9,999	359 199	289 674	9.6	9.5
$10,000 to $14,999	664 207	544 245	17.7	17.9
$15,000 to $19,999	539 300	440 037	14.4	14.5
$20,000 to $24,999	417 207	340 537	11.1	11.2
$25,000 to $34,999	478 374	389 520	12.8	12.8
$35,000 to $49,999	246 584	196 570	6.6	6.5
$50,000 or more	153 920	116 565	4.1	3.8
Median	$14 675	$14 629	...	...
Mean	$18 696	$18 478	...	...
Families	**2 706 485**	**2 175 016**	...	...
Median income	$17 280	$17 321	...	...
Mean income	$21 328	$21 188	...	...
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**1 426 776**	**1 192 005**	...	...
Median income	$6 559	$6 693	...	...
Mean income	$8 989	$9 046	...	...
Persons 15 years and over	**7 871 940**	**6 809 719**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Without income	1 212 764	1 053 595	15.4	15.5
With income	6 659 176	5 756 124	84.6	84.5
$1 to $1,999 or loss	860 609	731 858	10.9	10.7
$2,000 to $2,999	557 296	470 505	7.1	6.9
$3,000 to $4,999	924 638	785 042	11.7	11.5
$5,000 to $7,999	1 174 061	1 006 023	14.9	14.8
$8,000 to $9,999	631 891	549 182	8.0	8.1
$10,000 to $11,999	519 863	456 894	6.6	6.7
$12,000 to $14,999	558 444	497 828	7.1	7.3
$15,000 to $24,999	934 478	824 060	11.9	12.1
$25,000 to $49,999	393 045	346 070	5.0	5.1
$50,000 or more	104 851	88 662	1.3	1.3
Median	$7 494	$7 638	...	...
Mean	$10 640	$10 713	...	...
Male, 15 years and over	**3 715 820**	**3 206 151**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Without income	290 566	237 332	7.8	7.4
With income	3 425 254	2 968 819	92.2	92.6
Median income	$10 718	$10 965	...	...
Female, 15 years and over	**4 156 120**	**3 603 568**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Without income	922 198	816 263	22.2	22.7
With income	3 233 922	2 787 305	77.8	77.3
Median income	$5 156	$5 216	...	...
INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
Households	**3 748 542**	**3 240 964**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Without earnings	1 031 416	962 284	27.5	29.7
With earnings	2 717 126	2 278 680	72.5	70.3
Mean earnings	$18 709	$18 674	...	...
Without wage or salary income	1 152 978	1 067 940	30.8	33.0
With wage or salary income	2 595 564	2 197 422	69.2	67.8
Mean wage or salary income	$17 704	$17 750	...	...
Without nonfarm self-employment income	3 410 685	3 071 821	91.0	94.8
With nonfarm self-employment income	337 857	278 001	9.0	8.6
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	$13 439	$13 414	...	...
Without farm self-employment income	3 700 411	3 202 798	98.7	98.8
With farm self-employment income	48 131	39 411	1.3	1.2
Mean farm self-employment income	$7 145	$6 939	...	...
Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	2 141 959	1 870 059	57.1	57.7
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	1 606 583	1 368 002	42.9	42.2
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	$4 742	$4 720	...	...
Without Social Security income	2 436 759	2 123 021	65.0	65.5
With Social Security income	1 311 783	1 096 829	35.0	33.8
Mean Social Security income	$4 399	$4 453	...	...
Without public assistance income	3 504 904	3 006 341	93.5	92.8
With public assistance income	243 638	188 485	6.5	5.8
Mean public assistance income	$2 285	$2 299	...	...
Without all other income	2 788 125	2 401 518	74.4	74.1
With all other income	960 417	804 606	25.6	24.8
Mean all other income	$5 521	$5 549	...	...
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
Families	**268 262**	**202 817**	**100.0**	**100.0**
With Social Security income	62 563	44 165	23.3	21.8
With public assistance income	61 965	46 647	23.1	23.0
Householder worked in 1979	135 839	102 182	50.6	50.4
With related children under 18 years	183 116	137 875	68.3	68.0
Female householder, no husband present	110 278	84 782	41.1	41.8
Householder 65 years and over	48 237	36 234	18.0	17.9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**356 479**	**292 290**	**100.0**	**100.0**
With Social Security income	119 438	97 704	33.5	33.4
With public assistance income	45 494	37 054	12.8	12.7
Worked in 1979	132 283	108 504	37.1	37.1
65 years and over	124 578	102 874	34.9	35.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 287 056**	**1 111 160**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Related children under 18 years	427 479	314 809	33.2	28.3
65 years and over	209 330	189 879	16.3	17.1

Table C-3. **Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over				Persons 16 years and over					
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
The State	**98.9**	**51.5**	**2.4**	**6.2**	**9.2**	**10.7**	**5.2**	**3.7**	**5.4**	**19.2**	**8.8**	**11.2**	**13.5**	**18.9**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	**99.0**	**51.6**	**2.4**	**6.2**	**8.9**	**10.8**	**5.2**	**3.7**	**5.4**	**19.2**	**8.7**	**11.1**	**13.4**	**18.9**
Inside urbanized areas	99.0	51.7	2.4	6.2	8.8	10.8	5.2	3.7	5.4	19.3	8.7	11.0	13.4	18.9
Central cities	98.9	53.4	2.4	6.4	9.3	10.8	5.7	3.7	5.5	19.4	9.1	11.6	13.5	18.8
Urban fringe	99.0	50.8	2.4	6.0	8.5	10.8	4.9	3.7	5.3	19.2	8.5	10.7	13.3	18.9
Outside urbanized areas	98.5	51.4	2.5	6.8	10.0	10.5	5.2	4.0	5.7	18.8	9.1	12.0	14.1	19.0
Places of 10,000 or more	98.4	50.8	2.7	7.0	10.0	10.7	5.0	4.2	5.9	18.2	9.7	12.5	14.0	18.9
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	98.6	51.7	2.4	6.7	10.0	10.5	5.3	3.9	5.6	19.2	8.8	11.7	14.2	19.1
Rural	**98.3**	**50.6**	**2.4**	**6.3**	**10.7**	**10.4**	**5.4**	**3.8**	**5.7**	**19.1**	**9.1**	**12.1**	**13.8**	**19.1**
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	98.7	51.7	2.6	6.3	9.5	10.8	5.4	3.8	5.8	18.6	9.3	12.2	13.8	18.9
Other rural	98.3	50.4	2.3	6.3	10.9	10.4	5.4	3.8	5.6	19.1	9.1	12.1	13.8	19.1
Rural farm	99.3	51.3	1.7	4.2	9.7	6.4	4.0	1.9	3.4	18.2	6.5	12.8	13.5	24.1
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's														
Inside SMSA's	**98.9**	**51.4**	**2.4**	**6.1**	**9.0**	**10.6**	**5.2**	**3.7**	**5.4**	**19.1**	**8.7**	**11.0**	**13.3**	**18.8**
Urban	99.0	51.6	2.4	6.2	8.9	10.7	5.2	3.7	5.4	19.2	8.7	11.0	13.3	18.9
Central cities	98.9	53.1	2.4	6.4	9.3	10.7	5.7	3.7	5.4	19.3	9.1	11.4	13.4	18.7
Not in central cities	99.0	50.9	2.4	6.1	8.6	10.7	5.0	3.7	5.3	19.2	8.5	10.7	13.3	19.0
Rural	98.3	49.2	2.2	5.9	10.2	9.9	5.2	3.8	5.4	18.1	8.8	11.5	13.3	18.4
Outside SMSA's	**98.5**	**52.1**	**2.7**	**6.8**	**10.6**	**11.2**	**5.4**	**4.0**	**5.9**	**19.8**	**9.4**	**12.9**	**14.6**	**19.7**
Urban	98.6	51.7	2.8	6.9	9.6	11.2	5.1	4.1	5.9	19.1	9.4	12.6	14.7	19.6
Rural	98.4	52.3	2.6	6.7	11.3	11.1	5.6	3.8	5.9	20.3	9.4	13.0	14.5	19.9
SCSA's														
Miami–Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	98.7	56.8	3.2	8.1	8.6	12.9	6.7	5.0	7.6	24.1	11.7	13.7	16.8	23.2
Urban	98.7	56.8	3.2	8.0	8.6	12.8	6.6	4.9	7.5	24.0	11.5	13.5	16.7	23.1
Rural	92.7	61.9	5.3	15.5	16.5	21.6	13.2	16.8	14.9	32.3	25.7	23.7	28.5	34.8
SMSA's														
Bradenton, Fla.	99.4	45.7	1.6	5.0	5.4	10.7	3.6	2.9	3.2	12.9	7.0	8.7	10.5	15.0
Urban	99.4	46.3	1.7	5.0	5.2	11.0	3.5	2.9	3.2	13.0	7.1	8.8	10.6	15.1
Rural	99.0	41.6	1.0	4.7	6.9	7.7	3.7	2.3	3.6	12.5	6.5	7.7	9.6	14.0
Daytona Beach, Fla.	99.3	50.5	2.5	4.8	9.4	9.7	4.3	2.9	4.3	18.1	6.9	10.4	11.8	17.2
Urban	99.3	50.9	2.5	4.6	9.3	9.7	4.2	2.8	4.3	18.2	7.1	10.4	11.7	17.2
Rural	98.9	48.6	2.2	5.6	9.7	9.9	4.4	3.8	4.2	17.6	5.7	10.5	12.1	17.6
Fort Lauderdale–Hollywood, Fla.	99.1	54.0	3.0	6.9	8.7	11.7	5.2	4.4	6.2	21.9	9.5	11.2	15.2	21.2
Urban	99.1	54.1	3.0	6.9	8.7	11.7	5.2	4.4	6.2	21.9	9.5	11.2	15.2	21.2
Rural	98.1	51.4	2.1	8.2	7.1	7.6	6.2	3.7	5.4	18.2	8.5	10.2	13.5	20.2
Fort Myers–Cape Coral, Fla.	99.5	43.3	1.7	5.3	4.9	7.8	3.2	2.7	2.9	11.8	6.6	9.3	10.2	14.4
Urban	99.6	42.6	1.7	5.3	4.4	7.5	3.1	2.7	2.8	10.8	6.6	8.6	9.6	14.1
Rural	99.1	46.9	1.7	5.0	7.5	9.3	3.6	3.0	3.7	16.8	6.7	13.0	13.5	16.4
Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	99.8	46.1	1.5	3.4	8.0	7.1	3.5	1.8	1.8	12.8	3.8	8.0	8.5	13.6
Urban	99.8	46.3	1.5	3.6	8.0	7.4	3.6	1.9	1.8	13.2	3.9	8.0	8.5	13.6
Rural	99.9	44.9	1.6	2.7	8.0	5.6	3.1	1.4	2.1	11.0	3.0	7.6	8.4	14.0
Gainesville, Fla.	98.6	48.9	2.7	6.4	9.2	9.9	4.8	3.2	5.4	16.5	8.2	10.5	11.8	17.5
Urban	98.7	47.9	2.6	6.1	8.8	9.6	4.8	3.3	5.1	15.8	7.7	10.2	11.1	16.6
Rural	98.4	51.4	3.1	7.1	10.4	10.9	5.0	3.1	6.3	18.3	9.6	11.4	13.7	19.8
Jacksonville, Fla.	99.3	49.8	1.9	4.8	10.1	9.0	4.8	2.7	4.2	16.1	7.2	10.0	11.5	17.2
Urban	99.4	49.9	1.9	4.8	9.9	9.1	4.7	2.6	4.1	16.0	7.2	9.9	11.4	17.1
Rural	98.8	49.2	1.8	4.6	11.6	8.9	5.0	3.2	4.8	16.7	7.2	10.3	12.0	18.0
Lakeland–Winter Haven, Fla.	97.7	47.0	1.8	6.7	9.3	10.1	5.5	4.3	5.4	16.9	8.5	12.0	13.1	16.8
Urban	98.2	46.6	1.7	6.2	8.9	9.6	4.9	3.9	4.5	15.8	7.7	11.0	12.2	16.5
Rural	96.5	47.8	1.9	7.9	10.4	11.4	6.9	5.3	7.7	19.5	10.8	14.8	15.1	17.7
Melbourne–Titusville–Cocoa, Fla.	99.6	45.1	2.1	3.9	8.5	7.7	3.4	2.2	2.9	13.7	5.6	7.8	9.2	14.8
Urban	99.6	45.2	2.1	3.9	8.5	7.7	3.4	2.2	2.9	13.7	5.6	7.8	9.1	14.6
Rural	99.7	44.2	1.9	3.9	8.2	8.0	3.6	2.3	2.2	13.5	5.1	7.7	10.2	16.7
Miami, Fla.	98.4	58.5	3.3	8.9	8.6	13.6	7.6	5.5	8.5	25.5	13.0	15.1	17.8	24.6
Urban	98.5	58.4	3.3	8.8	8.5	13.5	7.4	5.3	8.4	25.4	12.8	14.9	17.6	24.5
Rural	89.7	67.7	7.1	19.6	21.7	29.5	17.1	24.1	20.0	40.0	35.0	31.2	36.6	42.3
Ocala, Fla.	99.1	52.1	2.5	5.2	10.3	9.8	4.6	2.9	5.0	18.9	8.1	11.5	13.5	19.8
Urban	99.5	49.9	2.2	4.4	9.1	9.9	4.9	2.8	3.7	16.3	6.6	10.6	12.3	18.1
Rural	98.8	54.0	2.8	5.7	11.3	9.8	4.3	2.9	6.0	21.0	9.5	12.4	14.5	21.3
Orlando, Fla.	99.1	50.0	2.2	5.5	10.1	11.2	4.7	3.1	4.4	16.5	7.7	9.7	12.8	18.6
Urban	99.1	50.0	2.2	5.5	10.0	11.3	4.7	3.1	4.2	16.3	7.5	9.5	12.5	18.2
Rural	99.1	50.3	2.3	5.6	10.7	10.2	4.7	3.6	6.1	18.5	9.8	10.9	14.8	22.1
Panama City, Fla.	99.6	49.3	2.5	4.2	8.7	9.1	3.7	2.8	3.2	16.3	5.6	9.4	10.7	16.5
Urban	99.6	48.5	2.4	4.2	8.1	9.2	3.7	3.0	3.2	16.1	5.6	9.2	10.6	16.4
Rural	99.7	53.4	3.1	4.5	11.6	8.6	3.4	1.7	3.2	17.8	6.0	10.3	11.4	17.2
Pensacola, Fla.	99.5	49.1	1.8	5.2	10.2	9.4	4.5	2.6	3.7	16.3	6.3	10.3	10.8	16.3
Urban	99.4	49.9	1.7	5.4	10.5	10.0	4.8	2.7	3.9	16.4	6.7	10.7	11.0	16.2
Rural	99.6	46.5	2.1	4.3	9.2	7.0	3.4	2.1	3.1	15.8	5.1	9.2	10.1	16.6
Sarasota, Fla.	99.6	44.1	2.0	4.6	5.6	9.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	11.8	6.9	8.6	10.2	14.3
Urban	99.6	44.3	2.0	4.7	5.7	9.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	11.8	6.9	8.5	10.2	14.3
Rural	99.9	41.3	1.1	3.4	3.6	9.3	3.0	1.5	3.1	12.5	7.4	9.7	10.6	13.8
Tallahassee, Fla.	99.3	47.5	2.4	4.8	9.2	8.9	4.3	1.9	3.2	15.3	6.2	8.4	9.5	13.9
Urban	99.2	47.6	2.4	5.2	9.4	9.3	4.5	1.8	3.4	15.7	5.9	8.5	9.6	14.0
Rural	99.4	47.1	2.6	3.7	8.6	7.7	3.8	2.2	2.7	14.2	6.9	8.0	9.1	13.7
Tampa–St. Petersburg, Fla.	99.0	49.2	1.9	4.9	9.1	9.2	4.7	3.0	4.6	18.0	6.9	9.4	11.9	16.7
Urban	99.0	49.4	1.9	5.0	9.2	9.3	4.7	3.1	4.7	18.2	6.9	9.3	12.0	16.6
Rural	99.1	47.2	1.6	4.2	8.2	8.0	4.4	2.0	4.1	16.7	6.9	9.7	11.5	17.0
West Palm Beach–Boca Raton, Fla.	98.0	53.1	2.1	7.3	10.4	11.6	5.7	4.2	6.2	21.7	9.4	11.5	13.9	18.8
Urban	98.5	52.9	2.1	6.8	9.9	11.1	5.2	3.7	5.8	21.3	8.8	10.9	13.4	18.8
Rural	92.0	56.1	2.3	13.5	17.1	17.6	12.2	11.9	12.1	27.2	17.1	18.2	21.2	20.5

Table C-3. **Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over				Persons 16 years and over					
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
URBANIZED AREAS														
Daytona Beach, Fla.	99.3	50.8	2.5	4.6	9.2	9.7	4.4	2.8	4.3	18.1	7.2	10.3	11.7	17.3
Fort Lauderdale–Hollywood, Fla.	99.1	54.1	3.0	6.9	8.7	11.7	5.2	4.4	6.2	21.9	9.5	11.3	15.2	21.2
Fort Myers, Fla.	99.6	42.4	1.8	5.6	4.4	7.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	10.9	6.9	8.8	9.8	14.4
Fort Pierce, Fla.	99.5	48.3	1.8	5.0	6.0	11.4	3.6	2.8	3.3	16.2	6.2	10.8	12.2	17.3
Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	99.8	45.8	1.4	3.6	8.1	7.1	3.6	1.7	1.7	12.8	4.0	8.0	8.1	12.9
Gainesville, Fla.	98.7	47.8	2.6	6.2	8.6	9.7	4.8	3.3	5.0	15.8	7.7	10.3	11.1	16.5
Jacksonville, Fla.	99.4	49.8	1.9	4.8	9.7	9.0	4.6	2.5	4.0	15.7	7.1	9.8	11.3	16.8
Lakeland, Fla.	99.3	45.7	1.7	4.8	8.7	9.1	3.5	2.8	3.5	13.9	6.6	9.2	11.0	16.7
Melbourne–Cocoa, Fla.	99.6	44.9	2.2	3.8	8.4	7.8	3.4	2.2	2.9	13.5	5.5	7.7	9.0	14.4
Miami, Fla.	98.5	58.4	3.3	8.8	8.5	13.5	7.4	5.3	8.4	25.4	12.8	14.9	17.6	24.5
Naples, Fla.	99.4	44.7	2.1	4.9	6.4	8.8	3.1	2.5	2.8	13.7	6.2	9.7	9.6	14.3
Ocala, Fla.	99.5	50.1	2.2	4.6	9.3	10.0	5.1	3.0	3.8	16.1	6.8	10.7	12.7	18.5
Orlando, Fla.	99.1	50.1	2.3	5.6	10.2	11.4	4.8	3.1	4.2	16.3	7.6	9.5	12.5	18.2
Panama City, Fla.	99.6	48.5	2.4	4.3	8.0	9.4	3.8	3.1	3.3	16.1	5.7	9.2	10.6	16.5
Pensacola, Fla.	99.4	50.0	1.7	5.4	10.4	10.0	4.8	2.7	4.0	16.4	6.7	10.7	11.1	16.4
St. Petersburg, Fla.	98.8	50.3	2.0	5.0	10.0	9.5	4.7	3.4	4.9	19.4	6.8	9.4	12.0	16.6
Sarasota–Bradenton, Fla.	99.5	45.0	1.9	4.8	5.4	10.1	3.0	2.8	3.1	12.3	6.8	8.6	10.4	14.7
Tallahassee, Fla.	99.2	47.6	2.4	5.2	9.4	9.3	4.5	1.8	3.4	15.7	5.9	8.5	9.6	14.0
Tampa, Fla.	99.2	48.0	1.9	4.9	7.9	9.3	4.7	2.6	4.2	16.2	6.9	9.2	11.9	16.8
West Palm Beach, Fla.	98.5	52.6	2.1	6.4	9.7	10.9	5.2	3.8	5.7	21.4	8.7	11.0	13.3	18.4
Winter Haven, Fla.	98.6	46.1	1.6	5.9	7.7	8.5	4.5	3.1	4.2	15.6	7.4	10.1	11.4	15.5
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE														
Alachua city	99.3	50.4	1.9	3.1	13.3	5.8	4.1	3.4	5.6	14.3	6.5	6.4	10.6	18.2
Altamonte Springs city	98.8	49.6	3.0	6.4	14.4	11.2	4.3	3.9	4.8	16.0	7.4	8.2	12.1	16.7
Apalachicola city	99.5	63.2	5.6	4.9	12.8	13.3	10.3	2.5	8.8	35.0	9.5	21.2	22.0	33.9
Apollo Beach (CDP)	99.6	47.7	2.2	3.0	8.4	6.8	3.1	2.6	2.8	16.2	5.7	8.8	12.2	17.3
Apopka city	98.5	54.5	3.8	6.4	13.7	13.9	5.4	3.2	5.5	20.1	9.3	11.4	13.7	19.2
Arcadia city	98.9	55.8	0.9	6.6	6.9	9.6	8.1	4.9	5.5	21.9	11.9	12.6	17.8	23.7
Atlantic Beach city	99.4	49.8	1.8	4.3	9.4	8.8	5.4	1.9	3.7	15.6	5.0	9.7	10.8	15.5
Auburndale city	98.7	41.7	1.2	5.1	5.2	8.1	3.6	2.2	1.8	16.2	4.4	8.9	11.2	16.4
Aventura (CDP)	99.0	65.3	4.6	11.1	5.7	14.6	4.7	7.0	9.2	27.5	13.7	15.8	21.4	28.2
Avon Park city	98.8	43.5	1.0	6.2	4.5	10.7	4.8	4.6	4.2	16.9	9.1	13.3	11.4	15.0
Azalea Park (CDP)	99.9	41.4	1.7	2.0	5.2	5.3	2.4	0.7	2.5	10.9	5.3	6.0	5.3	10.4
Bal Harbour village	99.4	62.7	2.4	8.2	6.9	15.0	5.2	4.6	9.5	41.9	18.7	31.4	20.1	25.7
Bartow city	96.1	48.6	1.6	8.2	9.9	10.9	7.6	6.3	4.7	22.9	7.3	16.1	16.0	17.8
Bassville Park (CDP)	100.0	61.0	2.8	3.4	14.3	6.9	4.2	2.1	8.0	22.4	4.5	12.5	14.9	24.9
Bay Crest (CDP)	99.4	46.0	1.2	4.2	9.9	7.9	2.5	1.1	4.1	15.9	5.6	10.2	13.2	21.0
Bay Harbor Islands town	99.9	60.4	3.2	6.9	5.2	10.9	3.8	2.0	6.0	27.0	8.7	14.1	15.6	22.5
Bayonet Point (CDP)	99.8	46.6	0.6	3.3	7.5	7.2	2.5	2.1	2.7	18.5	6.4	6.7	8.4	13.2
Bay Pines (CDP)	96.0	55.3	0.6	6.0	12.4	11.6	6.0	7.2	3.1	20.7	6.1	7.7	15.9	17.9
Bayshore Gardens (CDP)	99.8	43.1	2.3	3.4	4.5	7.5	3.1	2.6	3.1	11.0	7.2	7.4	9.2	13.2
Beacon Square (CDP)	100.0	47.0	1.2	2.8	9.0	4.7	2.9	1.8	1.9	19.8	4.5	8.3	8.5	13.3
Bee Ridge (CDP)	99.7	33.9	1.0	5.8	4.2	3.2	1.7	1.3	0.9	5.3	5.7	6.4	5.5	8.1
Belleair–Meadowbrook Terrace (CDP)	99.6	41.7	1.4	2.7	6.8	9.7	3.1	1.6	2.6	10.4	3.9	6.6	7.1	12.1
Belleair town	99.8	54.5	2.3	1.9	7.8	9.1	5.4	3.5	5.1	19.7	3.8	6.8	10.9	15.7
Belleair Bluffs city	98.5	58.6	0.9	4.4	19.0	4.8	2.8	3.2	2.4	20.1	8.4	10.2	11.1	15.9
Belle Glade city	98.0	66.4	2.9	15.4	14.8	16.2	6.6	4.4	9.3	23.2	13.4	12.2	18.8	27.5
Belle Isle city	99.7	46.0	2.6	4.5	10.4	8.9	3.5	2.9	3.6	12.9	5.8	10.6	9.7	15.7
Bellview (CDP)	99.6	40.5	1.1	3.4	7.6	7.5	3.9	1.5	1.8	12.4	3.7	6.5	5.9	10.2
Beverly Hills (CDP)	99.8	60.9	2.8	4.6	11.6	11.4	5.4	2.6	12.3	38.7	23.3	18.2	15.0	21.6
Biscayne Park village	100.0	53.7	0.8	2.8	10.3	7.7	3.5	1.6	5.1	19.2	7.0	7.5	12.1	18.9
Bithlo (CDP)	99.3	50.9	1.3	5.0	4.5	10.6	6.3	6.2	4.8	20.7	9.8	16.0	14.1	22.3
Blountstown city	99.0	53.9	0.7	6.4	11.6	3.9	3.5	1.7	3.6	22.0	10.5	12.1	13.8	19.4
Boca Raton city	97.6	49.1	2.2	5.7	9.4	8.9	5.4	3.1	5.2	18.3	7.0	9.8	11.6	14.9
Bonifay city	98.9	52.0	1.6	8.8	12.6	16.8	3.7	2.3	2.6	19.6	4.5	8.4	8.9	10.2
Bonita Springs (CDP)	98.5	44.4	0.6	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.1	3.6	5.3	13.1	6.2	8.0	10.3	13.6
Boynton Beach city	98.9	54.0	1.7	6.8	10.3	10.7	5.4	3.5	6.5	23.9	13.2	13.1	13.0	17.6
Bradenton city	98.6	46.7	1.9	5.5	5.6	10.5	4.8	3.7	2.7	13.9	7.0	9.1	12.1	16.3
Brandon (CDP)	99.5	40.3	1.4	3.5	9.1	7.7	3.5	1.7	2.7	12.3	4.6	6.1	8.7	13.9
Brent (CDP)	99.8	46.4	1.5	3.8	5.9	12.2	4.1	1.7	3.6	15.5	6.2	10.2	9.7	14.8
Broadview Park (CDP)	99.8	46.8	1.1	5.8	8.8	13.4	4.6	2.5	4.2	16.5	6.8	7.1	9.8	16.2
Broadview–Pompano Park (CDP)	99.9	48.3	3.4	3.4	7.0	5.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	15.2	8.1	7.2	7.5	12.7
Brooksville city	98.1	53.2	1.8	5.4	10.5	11.6	7.7	4.1	6.1	23.8	6.6	11.3	15.6	20.1
Browardale (CDP)	98.0	69.9	4.2	17.1	12.2	22.9	15.5	7.8	17.7	44.9	23.9	30.9	32.0	48.3
Brownsville (CDP)	97.6	62.7	2.3	14.6	17.3	15.9	9.3	4.2	9.7	26.6	17.6	21.2	23.4	31.7
Callaway city	99.7	47.5	1.3	3.2	6.2	9.2	2.6	0.6	1.6	14.4	5.2	8.9	6.9	11.4
Campbell (CDP)	99.7	53.1	1.0	5.0	5.5	8.5	2.6	2.1	2.7	16.9	6.6	13.2	18.3	29.1
Cape Canaveral city	99.7	51.7	5.3	4.6	6.1	9.9	3.5	2.0	2.4	13.6	6.9	7.0	9.2	14.1
Cape Coral city	99.0	40.8	1.4	4.9	3.8	7.3	2.3	2.9	2.8	10.8	6.3	9.1	8.9	13.9
Urban	99.4	40.4	1.4	4.6	3.5	7.4	1.9	2.7	2.4	10.2	5.8	8.5	8.5	13.6
Carol City (CDP)	98.2	60.4	6.1	14.2	11.2	17.5	9.6	8.9	13.4	31.1	19.8	21.6	22.7	32.0
Casselberry city	99.8	47.4	1.8	4.2	9.8	12.1	3.2	1.0	3.6	13.7	5.2	6.4	10.3	16.6
Century Village (CDP)	99.1	67.1	3.8	8.9	8.4	10.1	5.2	6.5	8.9	36.5	18.3	19.8	14.5	18.5
Chattahoochee city	85.1	75.6	2.9	43.0	44.5	47.6	13.5	15.4	3.8	55.2	5.7	33.0	51.2	20.3
Chipley city	99.7	50.0	1.7	5.7	8.8	7.7	2.8	1.9	5.1	17.8	8.2	12.1	17.5	23.6
Clearwater city	98.0	49.4	2.5	5.5	10.3	10.1	4.6	4.2	4.6	19.6	6.8	9.5	13.3	16.9
Clermont city	98.1	59.6	4.9	10.0	13.7	14.8	7.5	3.4	7.5	31.8	9.5	15.3	19.0	25.1
Clewiston city	99.4	35.7	2.2	4.5	4.5	5.2	3.2	1.8	2.0	12.7	3.7	3.3	8.5	13.2
Cocoa city	99.6	46.2	2.9	3.9	9.1	6.7	4.1	2.7	3.9	13.1	7.3	6.6	10.8	16.2
Cocoa Beach city	99.6	45.5	1.8	3.7	7.0	10.1	2.2	2.3	2.8	11.7	5.9	8.0	9.7	15.3
Cocoa West (CDP)	99.0	45.6	1.3	3.4	6.3	6.5	3.9	3.0	3.3	13.7	5.8	9.9	12.2	19.2
Coconut Creek city	92.6	53.5	8.5	9.7	13.3	24.1	9.1	9.8	11.2	35.9	10.4	18.5	15.3	19.2
Urban	92.1	52.5	9.0	10.2	14.0	24.7	9.4	10.3	11.8	37.1	9.9	18.8	16.0	19.7
Collier City (CDP)	96.7	68.3	4.8	15.2	17.6	21.4	10.4	5.8	13.9	30.6	22.2	23.5	25.5	32.8
Collier Manor–Cresthaven (CDP)	99.6	55.8	2.7	4.7	12.4	10.1	5.9	3.5	6.6	25.1	7.7	9.8	8.8	13.8

Table C-3. **Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over				Persons 16 years and over					
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.														
Combee Settlement (CDP)	99.8	42.2	2.1	3.0	2.7	8.2	1.9	0.7	1.0	11.3	5.3	8.4	7.4	12.6
Conway (CDP)	99.4	46.1	2.0	5.7	9.5	9.1	4.4	2.8	3.9	14.7	7.2	9.0	11.6	17.5
Cooper City city	99.7	45.3	1.1	3.3	7.8	10.7	3.2	1.9	2.8	13.1	5.8	6.6	11.2	18.2
Coral Gables city	93.7	57.9	2.1	12.2	13.3	17.2	11.0	3.7	14.3	30.8	14.0	20.1	21.4	21.5
Coral Springs city	99.8	42.8	1.0	4.0	8.5	10.0	3.2	1.2	3.3	14.6	5.7	7.2	10.7	18.2
Coral Terrace (CDP)	99.4	60.0	2.6	7.4	7.1	11.5	6.3	3.6	8.1	27.6	11.1	13.9	16.0	24.6
Cortez (CDP)	99.7	54.5	1.1	5.7	5.3	36.9	3.1	3.5	3.2	11.6	4.8	11.1	10.4	15.8
Crestview city	99.8	51.5	2.8	3.1	6.8	10.1	3.9	4.0	2.6	16.9	3.3	8.0	12.9	20.8
Crystal Lake (CDP)	99.4	45.8	2.9	7.2	7.4	9.4	2.7	3.1	6.1	17.3	8.2	9.8	12.6	22.1
Crystal River city	99.4	64.0	9.3	3.9	13.2	18.1	5.4	3.8	5.2	17.8	7.9	9.4	15.7	24.1
Cutler (CDP)	99.5	43.7	2.1	3.7	6.8	8.3	3.6	2.0	3.5	14.8	5.3	7.6	11.1	19.4
Cutler Ridge (CDP)	99.5	48.0	4.9	5.9	8.5	11.3	6.0	5.5	6.6	19.5	9.1	10.4	15.1	21.0
Cypress Gardens (CDP)	99.7	38.6	1.6	3.3	3.7	3.6	2.3	1.7	1.4	10.8	4.9	6.3	8.7	13.5
Cypress Lake (CDP)	99.7	39.1	1.0	4.4	4.4	8.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	11.9	3.7	8.9	8.6	12.2
Dade City city	95.5	47.7	1.1	7.4	10.4	6.4	9.1	7.2	6.7	23.2	9.2	10.8	14.6	14.0
Dade City North (CDP)	98.4	56.5	3.1	9.1	13.2	9.8	6.2	2.7	6.7	18.9	10.6	10.3	17.0	21.2
Dania city	98.2	59.4	4.4	8.3	7.4	14.1	7.7	5.2	6.7	24.1	14.3	15.3	19.3	26.4
Davie town	99.6	47.1	2.5	3.5	6.4	7.4	3.4	2.1	4.2	15.9	7.4	8.6	11.5	18.3
Daytona Beach city	99.1	54.6	2.6	5.7	11.1	11.8	5.5	3.7	5.8	20.6	9.7	12.3	13.6	19.2
De Bary (CDP)	99.9	56.2	3.6	4.0	9.0	9.9	3.2	1.3	4.0	19.9	4.7	9.1	12.3	17.7
Deerfield Beach city	99.1	55.5	2.9	6.8	8.2	10.9	4.8	3.4	6.0	22.5	10.5	12.0	13.1	18.4
De Funiak Springs city	99.8	51.0	1.5	3.0	10.5	6.0	3.2	0.9	1.9	12.3	3.3	4.1	7.3	12.8
De Land city	98.4	51.2	2.4	6.5	12.5	13.7	4.8	5.2	6.2	21.8	8.9	12.9	14.6	19.0
Delray Beach city	99.1	54.5	2.2	5.6	6.8	12.0	5.1	2.3	5.4	21.2	8.4	10.9	12.2	17.8
Del Rio (CDP)	99.8	43.1	1.1	2.7	5.7	7.1	3.7	1.8	3.2	10.8	6.8	8.3	10.5	15.5
Deltona (CDP)	99.8	51.0	2.8	3.7	7.6	7.6	2.8	1.5	2.9	17.7	5.9	11.0	8.6	13.5
Destin (CDP)	99.8	45.8	2.0	2.7	11.2	5.7	3.2	1.0	2.3	12.1	4.1	7.0	6.3	9.9
Dunedin city	99.2	45.7	1.6	3.5	8.7	8.0	3.5	2.8	4.0	16.8	4.7	6.2	10.6	14.9
East Lake-Orient Park (CDP)	99.3	48.6	5.6	6.2	5.8	6.8	5.5	2.8	8.0	19.7	10.8	13.3	20.4	28.6
East Naples (CDP)	99.4	47.8	3.0	5.1	9.3	11.3	3.5	2.8	4.2	13.4	8.4	10.8	10.8	16.0
Edgewater city	99.9	53.7	2.9	5.9	7.9	11.6	5.8	3.7	4.4	20.7	6.2	9.5	14.0	20.8
Eglin AFB (CDP)	99.9	42.3	1.5	2.4	6.2	11.7	2.7	1.0	1.6	11.6	9.9	8.2	5.2	8.9
Egypt Lake (CDP)	99.7	45.3	1.0	3.6	5.4	9.1	4.0	1.9	3.5	12.7	5.4	8.3	8.8	12.5
Elfers (CDP)	99.9	56.6	2.4	4.5	10.2	9.8	3.4	1.4	5.1	21.8	6.9	9.4	10.0	15.0
Englewood (CDP)	99.8	42.2	2.0	4.2	6.2	7.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	9.3	5.1	5.0	8.5	12.7
Ensley (CDP)	99.4	51.1	1.5	5.7	12.5	10.9	4.4	2.7	4.3	19.2	7.6	11.2	10.3	17.1
Eustis city	98.6	59.2	4.7	7.0	12.9	11.4	7.8	5.5	9.0	22.3	11.1	16.0	20.5	28.0
Fairview Shores (CDP)	99.7	49.7	2.2	3.8	6.5	14.2	3.0	1.7	2.8	14.1	5.1	7.3	9.7	14.0
Fernandina Beach city	98.4	45.1	1.7	4.5	6.9	5.8	4.9	2.7	4.1	20.1	8.2	9.2	11.4	17.3
Fern Park (CDP)	99.9	41.7	1.5	2.2	7.8	4.2	2.9	0.9	2.2	12.6	3.1	5.0	8.3	13.9
Ferry Pass (CDP)	98.9	45.2	1.5	4.5	9.7	5.0	3.8	1.4	3.4	12.5	4.8	8.5	8.9	14.9
Florida City city	98.3	69.6	1.4	15.4	14.6	18.1	11.9	3.4	12.7	37.9	19.1	26.3	27.2	35.1
Florida Ridge (CDP)	97.8	48.6	1.3	7.9	10.7	12.1	3.9	3.5	5.4	18.3	7.9	8.1	15.3	19.3
Forest City (CDP)	99.7	54.0	1.0	5.3	12.3	7.7	3.9	1.9	5.2	18.5	8.4	9.9	14.1	23.1
Fort Lauderdale city	98.4	55.0	3.1	7.8	9.9	13.2	6.3	4.6	6.0	22.4	10.1	12.3	16.1	20.7
Fort Meade city	91.1	54.2	0.7	13.6	13.4	17.3	13.6	9.7	13.5	22.8	19.2	21.2	20.5	16.7
Fort Myers city	99.5	46.4	2.7	8.9	4.0	8.6	5.1	4.5	3.6	11.0	7.8	8.7	10.9	15.2
Fort Myers Beach (CDP)	100.0	49.7	1.3	4.0	6.2	8.8	2.6	1.8	3.0	12.8	5.3	9.7	9.8	15.0
Fort Myers Shores (CDP)	99.7	39.5	0.5	2.6	3.9	5.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	10.6	5.6	6.8	10.4	15.7
Fort Pierce city	99.5	51.0	1.5	5.6	7.1	12.2	4.2	3.5	3.4	17.9	6.4	12.5	13.9	18.1
Fort Pierce Northwest (CDP)	99.4	51.0	2.5	4.1	5.1	7.1	4.1	3.8	4.7	17.5	7.7	10.5	16.0	26.8
Fort Pierce South (CDP)	99.4	42.5	2.8	4.8	4.3	10.1	2.9	1.6	1.6	13.9	3.8	6.2	11.1	17.1
Fort Walton Beach city	99.8	45.9	1.2	3.6	9.8	5.1	2.7	2.2	1.8	11.8	4.1	6.9	8.5	14.4
Franklin Park (CDP)	99.6	56.1	3.8	10.5	15.8	9.1	7.3	6.7	5.3	15.9	16.3	14.7	13.4	23.9
Frostproof city	99.8	36.6	6.3	4.1	2.1	2.7	7.2	6.4	3.1	9.7	2.3	7.7	7.5	9.9
Fruit Cove-Switzerland (CDP)	99.8	49.8	1.8	4.9	13.7	10.8	4.0	1.1	2.5	12.6	3.2	8.7	14.7	25.4
Fruitville (CDP)	96.6	48.9	1.3	8.7	11.1	17.3	4.4	8.8	5.7	13.0	10.2	9.3	12.1	14.3
Gainesville city	98.9	48.1	2.5	6.2	8.6	9.6	4.6	3.0	5.0	16.3	7.6	10.8	11.4	17.6
Gibsonia (CDP)	99.7	39.1	1.1	2.6	5.3	5.4	1.6	2.5	2.2	12.3	4.6	8.6	9.6	15.1
Gifford (CDP)	98.6	63.9	4.8	14.8	26.6	10.8	6.9	7.4	7.2	22.7	14.9	15.4	20.9	28.1
Gladeview (CDP)	98.8	66.7	1.7	16.4	19.5	13.8	7.8	4.0	10.0	26.9	18.3	21.8	19.7	26.3
Glenvar Heights (CDP)	99.6	53.5	1.3	3.5	8.5	8.8	4.9	2.8	5.5	19.4	7.2	8.0	13.2	19.4
Golden Gate (CDP)	99.9	43.1	1.0	5.2	4.8	10.2	3.1	0.9	3.0	12.0	6.0	8.6	13.2	20.1
Golden Glades (CDP)	98.9	54.0	2.7	7.2	7.4	11.0	6.7	5.7	6.0	21.9	8.5	11.2	15.0	21.0
Goldenrod (CDP)	99.7	44.5	2.4	4.0	7.1	14.0	3.8	3.0	2.4	12.3	4.6	7.0	8.6	13.3
Gonzalez (CDP)	99.8	49.0	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.6	3.0	0.5	2.5	12.4	3.0	8.4	8.1	12.2
Gordonville (CDP)	98.7	53.2	1.9	11.0	10.2	12.9	5.6	2.9	7.8	19.3	10.5	12.4	17.0	24.7
Goulding (CDP)	99.8	54.5	2.0	10.2	13.4	11.0	8.1	7.6	3.7	21.1	9.9	14.4	16.9	19.1
Goulds (CDP)	98.3	65.0	8.1	17.7	15.2	20.8	12.6	10.9	16.8	41.0	27.6	26.4	29.1	36.7
Graceville city	99.8	64.2	2.9	8.9	20.8	9.4	5.1	4.6	4.8	21.8	14.7	14.5	15.6	18.8
Greenacres City town	99.6	47.9	2.8	5.1	6.3	14.6	4.3	3.1	4.8	16.3	6.4	8.5	11.4	18.8
Green Cove Springs city	96.4	53.3	4.0	7.8	16.6	16.0	9.4	9.4	8.2	24.7	9.0	15.1	15.6	20.5
Gulf Breeze city	99.6	39.6	0.4	3.7	6.6	10.3	2.2	1.3	2.6	11.6	2.1	6.2	9.6	15.5
Gulf Gate Estates (CDP)	99.9	36.9	1.3	3.2	3.1	6.7	1.9	1.4	1.6	9.8	6.5	8.2	6.4	9.3
Gulfport city	99.6	55.4	3.0	5.1	12.4	9.3	3.7	2.8	5.1	23.5	6.0	8.9	12.3	16.3
Haines City city	89.6	54.7	3.0	15.7	17.0	18.3	15.0	15.1	14.2	27.1	15.0	22.5	24.1	21.2
Hallandale city	98.5	71.4	11.9	15.1	7.7	21.6	8.3	17.7	13.5	40.2	22.9	24.3	33.2	40.0
Harlem (CDP)	100.0	44.3	0.6	4.4	2.2	6.5	2.0	1.1	1.2	10.7	6.4	5.4	8.8	13.3
Havana town	98.1	63.7	2.9	11.0	7.9	12.2	9.8	2.3	10.6	26.6	20.4	18.0	17.3	24.5
Hialeah city	99.1	55.4	2.8	6.3	5.3	12.8	7.2	4.0	6.1	23.7	11.4	12.3	15.1	23.6
Hialeah Gardens city	99.1	46.3	5.1	5.5	8.4	11.8	5.8	5.2	7.9	16.3	11.1	12.1	15.8	21.8
Hiland Park (CDP)	99.4	48.9	3.3	3.3	7.2	9.9	3.9	1.9	1.9	14.0	2.4	5.1	11.5	16.3
Hobe Sound (CDP)	99.8	48.1	2.5	2.6	6.4	5.1	3.3	1.0	1.3	15.2	6.1	10.0	7.5	11.3
Holden Heights (CDP)	99.4	54.3	3.1	7.6	8.0	23.5	5.3	3.7	4.2	17.0	8.0	11.2	14.3	19.0
Holiday (CDP)	99.9	47.7	2.0	3.1	8.4	6.5	2.0	1.5	3.3	17.2	7.0	7.8	8.8	12.8

Table C-3. **Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over				Persons 16 years and over					
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.														
Holly Hill city	99.3	49.7	3.3	3.1	8.4	8.4	4.9	1.5	1.6	14.2	4.9	9.0	8.2	13.5
Hollywood city	99.4	56.6	3.2	7.2	8.7	10.2	4.9	4.4	6.6	22.8	9.9	12.1	16.7	23.8
Holmes Beach city	100.0	49.5	1.9	3.8	4.1	6.2	1.3	1.1	1.7	7.6	4.4	5.5	9.8	14.1
Homestead city	96.8	62.8	4.2	11.5	14.4	19.2	8.4	6.0	11.9	29.7	19.8	18.9	20.5	26.3
Urban	97.2	62.6	4.3	11.1	14.0	19.1	8.0	5.5	11.3	29.4	19.3	18.5	20.0	25.9
Homestead AFB (CDP)	98.9	54.6	3.7	5.7	8.5	16.3	8.0	5.7	5.1	21.4	22.0	12.8	8.3	20.0
Hudson (CDP)	99.7	47.8	2.0	5.8	6.9	9.1	2.0	2.8	2.8	15.9	1.5	5.0	9.7	16.2
Immokalee (CDP)	99.3	56.8	4.8	4.1	11.7	8.8	7.6	3.6	7.3	15.5	11.8	12.7	17.9	20.6
Indialantic town	100.0	44.1	0.2	2.4	8.8	4.8	2.1	0.3	1.1	11.9	4.9	6.2	7.8	12.0
Indian Harbour Beach city	99.9	43.6	2.7	4.4	7.5	8.1	2.6	3.0	1.5	13.3	3.7	8.5	10.3	15.1
Indian Rocks Beach city	98.7	52.2	1.6	5.1	11.0	5.4	7.4	3.6	5.5	20.0	6.2	10.1	14.9	22.0
Indiantown (CDP)	97.6	60.0	2.1	12.8	11.2	4.6	9.5	4.5	6.8	22.6	15.2	21.6	19.4	26.1
Inverness city	97.6	58.2	3.1	5.7	12.0	14.2	5.6	5.7	3.5	22.7	3.7	10.7	19.2	23.1
Inwood (CDP)	99.8	51.6	1.2	6.0	7.2	7.9	3.1	2.5	3.6	17.9	8.8	7.9	9.7	16.3
Ives Estates (CDP)	98.4	53.7	4.1	8.2	8.3	13.3	6.5	8.0	9.3	24.6	12.3	14.3	18.3	25.8
Jacksonville city	99.4	50.1	1.9	4.9	9.8	9.0	4.8	2.5	4.1	16.0	7.3	10.1	11.4	17.0
Urban	99.4	50.2	1.9	4.9	9.8	9.0	4.8	2.6	4.1	16.0	7.3	10.1	11.4	16.9
Jacksonville Beach city	99.8	54.0	1.9	4.3	10.4	8.5	4.0	2.7	3.6	16.9	6.0	9.3	13.0	19.2
Jan Phyl Village (CDP)	98.9	35.4	1.6	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.1	1.3	3.6	13.0	2.3	9.2	7.7	15.3
Jasmine Estates (CDP)	99.2	51.7	2.8	3.4	9.4	12.1	3.8	2.7	4.6	16.5	4.0	8.9	9.0	14.3
Jensen Beach (CDP)	99.7	54.7	2.4	4.9	9.9	12.6	3.6	2.8	9.4	24.0	8.0	11.0	14.2	20.4
June Park (CDP)	99.2	49.6	3.4	3.8	8.1	9.7	3.2	5.3	4.6	13.4	5.6	6.0	8.1	13.1
Jupiter town	98.5	45.4	2.6	5.4	10.1	9.4	3.9	2.5	2.8	16.0	6.6	5.0	9.2	13.7
Kendale Lakes (CDP)	99.3	46.3	1.4	4.7	5.5	8.9	5.0	2.0	4.1	17.9	5.8	9.7	11.3	17.7
Kendall (CDP)	99.4	49.2	2.4	5.8	7.8	9.8	4.2	2.9	4.9	18.8	7.4	9.5	13.4	19.7
Kendall Green (CDP)	99.9	54.5	2.1	2.9	13.3	9.7	4.3	2.5	2.4	21.6	5.7	7.9	11.6	17.4
Kenneth City town	98.6	54.6	4.2	5.4	12.8	12.5	4.3	4.1	6.7	23.8	5.3	8.6	14.7	17.9
Kensington Park (CDP)	100.0	39.4	1.3	2.7	2.0	10.2	2.1	2.7	3.2	12.0	4.8	6.3	7.7	12.4
Key Biscayne (CDP)	99.8	48.6	2.7	4.1	5.5	5.7	3.0	1.1	5.2	21.3	7.8	11.9	13.9	21.2
Key Largo (CDP)	89.8	60.2	8.8	24.5	15.1	26.5	19.8	21.6	21.6	32.3	26.3	29.1	33.8	37.3
Key West city	95.4	62.1	8.5	14.6	14.0	18.1	7.1	10.6	15.8	27.4	23.1	21.9	24.7	30.4
Killearn (CDP)	99.9	37.4	1.5	2.2	8.7	4.0	1.8	1.0	0.6	10.3	1.9	5.0	4.5	9.0
Kings Point (CDP)	99.9	57.2	1.7	7.1	7.0	8.9	3.5	3.7	7.2	32.2	12.8	17.0	11.6	16.1
Kissimmee city	99.7	44.9	0.8	4.3	5.6	11.4	3.3	2.4	2.9	13.5	7.5	9.0	10.5	14.7
Lake Alfred city	98.9	37.1	0.7	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.3	3.1	1.7	7.9	5.2	4.6	5.3	7.9
Lake Carroll (CDP)	99.3	40.3	1.2	3.0	7.8	5.1	2.9	1.0	2.3	12.6	3.1	6.4	7.9	11.8
Lake City city	98.6	60.0	3.0	9.1	12.0	16.1	6.6	4.7	9.6	23.1	12.6	14.7	19.4	26.7
Lake Clarke Shores town	98.8	40.3	2.7	5.8	4.0	8.0	3.7	3.1	0.4	15.0	5.3	7.5	10.3	16.6
Lakeland city	99.6	51.6	1.8	5.1	11.7	10.1	3.8	2.9	3.5	15.1	7.0	9.2	10.7	16.3
Lakeland Highlands (CDP)	100.0	36.3	1.2	2.1	7.8	5.1	2.3	0.4	1.9	8.9	3.2	5.9	9.1	15.5
Lake Lorraine (CDP)	100.0	44.2	1.2	2.7	6.4	7.4	5.4	0.7	2.9	12.4	2.8	8.9	6.4	10.8
Lake Lucerne (CDP)	97.8	62.4	2.0	14.6	10.0	15.8	8.0	7.6	13.3	33.7	23.4	22.5	27.5	35.6
Lake Magdalene (CDP)	99.9	41.4	0.6	2.4	5.4	3.9	3.4	1.0	1.9	12.0	5.4	6.5	8.2	11.4
Lake Mary city	98.2	55.8	2.1	8.8	14.7	14.0	6.6	4.3	9.5	18.6	11.8	13.2	17.1	25.5
Urban	99.4	54.9	2.2	7.3	13.4	14.2	5.0	2.1	7.6	16.2	9.7	10.9	15.2	23.5
Lake Park town	98.7	48.9	1.5	6.2	10.2	6.5	5.2	3.0	4.5	17.7	8.0	8.1	12.0	16.9
Lakeside (CDP)	99.4	41.8	1.5	3.1	11.2	7.4	3.0	1.2	1.8	11.4	3.5	4.9	8.3	14.1
Lake Wales city	99.5	48.3	0.8	8.5	8.1	9.7	3.9	2.5	4.4	16.0	10.2	13.3	11.8	16.9
Lakewood Park (CDP)	99.6	37.4	0.7	2.3	2.5	9.8	3.1	1.1	2.6	11.9	6.2	8.1	8.5	10.8
Lake Worth city	98.2	56.3	2.4	7.5	8.8	13.5	6.8	6.3	6.6	24.9	9.7	11.7	16.6	20.9
Land O' Lakes (CDP)	98.8	43.4	0.9	4.1	6.4	7.0	3.6	1.7	3.0	12.7	4.9	7.8	12.1	16.9
Lantana town	99.5	58.0	1.8	2.9	9.3	9.1	6.4	3.4	5.7	22.6	6.7	8.5	13.4	19.4
Largo city	99.1	46.6	1.7	4.4	8.6	9.2	4.5	2.7	4.7	16.9	6.4	7.7	10.5	15.3
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea town	99.5	58.6	3.4	3.7	7.9	20.1	3.4	3.4	4.2	21.0	6.0	5.7	11.9	17.3
Lauderdale Lakes city	99.6	53.1	3.4	6.7	6.0	9.7	4.2	3.6	4.7	20.5	8.9	10.1	13.4	19.6
Lauderhill city	99.5	53.9	2.5	6.4	7.8	11.7	5.0	3.3	5.6	20.3	7.6	9.1	13.2	18.6
Laurel (CDP)	100.0	44.8	1.4	6.5	3.8	11.2	1.7	2.4	2.5	9.4	7.8	8.1	8.4	13.1
Lealman (CDP)	98.5	54.5	1.7	7.1	11.5	11.6	4.9	5.0	6.1	20.3	7.8	10.7	15.9	19.8
Leesburg city	98.3	55.3	3.8	8.1	14.0	10.3	7.3	4.7	7.4	22.8	13.4	15.5	16.3	21.1
Lehigh Acres (CDP)	100.0	41.9	1.6	4.9	2.7	7.4	1.7	2.6	1.4	7.8	5.2	7.7	8.3	12.1
Leisure City (CDP)	99.1	59.2	3.2	8.8	9.3	18.2	6.9	4.1	7.7	25.6	11.2	13.8	18.2	27.3
Leto (CDP)	100.0	40.4	1.1	4.6	3.7	5.9	2.5	1.2	2.4	13.8	6.2	7.6	7.7	13.5
Lighthouse Point city	99.8	53.4	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.1	4.0	1.9	2.6	15.8	6.1	7.9	10.7	17.8
Lindgren Acres (CDP)	99.4	42.1	2.8	4.5	4.7	11.5	5.0	3.0	4.7	16.2	5.9	11.3	11.6	16.8
Live Oak city	99.0	51.9	1.8	6.2	9.8	12.1	4.7	2.3	4.2	17.5	8.5	7.9	9.2	17.4
Lockhart (CDP)	99.7	50.7	1.6	5.1	11.0	12.6	4.3	2.0	4.6	22.6	9.3	10.1	14.1	21.2
Longboat Key town	99.7	40.1	2.0	3.7	3.7	4.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	17.9	5.8	9.9	9.0	12.8
Longwood city	99.7	45.4	2.1	2.9	7.4	11.9	2.9	2.1	3.6	16.5	6.8	8.1	11.0	17.4
Lutz (CDP)	99.9	47.0	1.3	3.0	7.0	6.2	2.7	1.0	1.0	12.9	1.9	6.4	7.9	15.4
Lynn Haven city	99.9	40.4	0.8	1.6	7.7	3.3	2.7	0.6	1.2	14.9	1.7	5.3	7.9	14.1
Macclenny town	99.9	45.3	3.5	4.1	8.3	7.7	4.6	4.7	5.3	14.7	9.2	11.2	13.5	22.5
Madeira Beach city	99.7	54.3	3.0	3.3	8.8	12.5	5.3	2.9	4.3	21.7	6.4	10.0	8.8	12.1
Madison city	99.8	55.3	2.6	4.3	8.6	6.7	5.5	2.4	2.5	14.6	6.3	12.4	8.1	13.7
Maitland city	99.9	45.4	1.6	6.0	9.7	13.1	3.6	1.7	3.7	14.6	6.4	8.7	10.8	19.7
Mango–Seffner (CDP)	99.7	40.7	2.6	2.1	4.6	7.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	12.5	3.6	7.4	8.1	14.3
Marathon (CDP)	98.4	53.2	2.0	9.1	8.3	14.5	6.5	8.1	9.6	19.2	11.5	14.3	16.9	22.6
Marco (CDP)	100.0	52.3	0.9	2.8	18.3	9.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	15.9	4.7	12.1	12.0	17.1
Margate city	99.7	47.8	1.6	4.9	7.3	8.7	3.7	1.6	4.2	18.7	7.9	8.8	10.0	15.7
Marianna city	99.8	50.7	2.6	3.9	5.5	7.6	5.1	1.5	2.3	16.2	3.7	9.6	10.1	13.5
Mary Esther town	100.0	36.4	2.0	1.0	5.2	4.4	3.4	0.4	0.9	10.6	2.8	5.6	6.0	10.7
Melbourne city	99.5	45.5	2.6	4.0	9.4	9.6	3.8	2.1	3.1	14.1	5.2	6.9	8.9	14.3
Melbourne Beach town	100.0	43.9	1.5	5.4	11.3	4.0	1.5	–	6.9	17.6	5.6	8.0	16.4	28.0
Melrose Park (CDP)	99.3	55.6	2.1	6.4	10.6	12.8	6.6	4.6	6.8	24.3	9.9	10.4	18.2	27.7
Memphis (CDP)	99.7	58.4	2.3	8.0	6.7	15.9	6.4	5.5	8.0	19.5	11.6	13.3	15.7	25.3
Merritt Island (CDP)	99.5	44.1	2.1	3.4	7.7	5.7	3.3	2.5	2.3	13.4	4.8	7.6	9.0	14.8

Table C-3. **Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over				Persons 16 years and over					
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.														
Miami city	98.1	64.4	3.0	9.6	8.8	14.3	9.4	5.2	9.3	28.1	15.1	17.4	17.2	23.5
Miami Beach city	98.2	65.8	4.3	10.1	6.1	15.3	8.4	9.1	9.8	27.8	12.5	15.7	21.0	26.2
Miami Gardens–Utopia–Carver (CDP)	98.7	66.1	7.9	12.7	12.6	19.7	7.8	11.5	14.0	39.5	24.5	28.3	30.6	40.4
Miami Lakes (CDP)	100.0	45.1	2.5	3.2	6.4	6.6	3.3	1.7	2.5	18.7	3.7	6.3	9.4	15.3
Miami Shores village	99.1	54.2	2.5	4.7	6.9	8.3	4.9	3.1	5.4	20.1	9.0	12.7	16.9	23.6
Miami Springs city	97.2	55.5	3.2	9.6	12.1	10.7	7.4	4.3	8.3	21.6	11.8	12.1	18.2	23.9
Micco (CDP)	99.5	52.2	2.2	4.5	10.0	8.9	4.0	1.3	4.6	15.3	4.0	8.2	8.5	13.9
Milton city	98.8	47.3	2.5	5.0	14.2	10.5	5.1	4.6	1.9	17.7	4.9	10.2	8.5	10.7
Mims (CDP)	99.7	48.0	1.8	2.8	8.4	6.1	3.9	1.2	2.2	15.1	7.3	7.7	9.1	14.9
Miramar city	99.4	46.5	3.1	6.1	5.6	9.1	4.9	3.8	5.1	16.5	8.4	9.0	12.8	19.7
Urban	99.4	46.4	3.1	6.2	5.6	9.1	4.8	3.8	5.0	16.5	8.4	8.9	12.7	19.6
Monticello city	99.7	50.7	4.0	3.2	12.4	3.4	5.4	2.7	4.8	17.4	7.1	4.7	7.7	10.9
Mount Dora city	97.7	58.8	2.3	8.1	12.4	10.5	5.7	5.3	8.1	29.4	12.3	15.2	20.9	24.3
Mulberry city	100.0	41.5	1.4	4.1	3.9	11.9	3.2	0.8	0.7	11.5	8.7	8.9	9.9	17.8
Myrtle Grove (CDP)	99.6	49.8	0.4	4.4	8.1	7.2	4.2	1.7	2.1	13.0	5.1	8.9	8.5	13.3
Naples city	99.2	46.0	1.7	6.1	6.9	9.2	3.2	2.7	2.3	13.9	6.3	12.1	9.4	13.1
Naples Manor (CDP)	99.2	44.2	3.2	7.2	1.3	11.0	3.6	3.1	2.9	14.5	6.2	9.3	11.0	17.2
Naples Park (CDP)	99.6	38.7	0.7	4.3	2.7	8.4	2.8	0.7	2.6	15.9	6.5	9.1	9.7	15.0
Naranja–Princeton (CDP)	99.0	67.9	8.2	10.6	10.0	19.9	10.6	12.1	16.5	35.2	21.7	24.2	29.4	32.1
Neptune Beach city	99.7	50.9	0.5	3.4	8.8	5.8	2.5	2.0	1.8	13.3	4.3	8.8	12.9	19.0
New Port Richey city	99.4	51.9	2.0	5.2	10.9	10.8	4.1	2.3	5.1	19.1	7.8	8.4	11.2	16.2
New Port Richey East (CDP)	99.8	40.8	1.7	2.7	6.6	10.0	2.4	0.9	2.3	11.1	4.8	4.6	7.3	10.8
New Smyrna Beach city	99.7	47.6	2.7	4.0	6.6	8.3	2.9	2.7	4.1	15.9	8.3	10.5	10.4	15.7
Niceville city	99.6	45.3	1.1	3.0	7.6	6.1	4.6	1.6	1.4	12.5	4.7	7.5	7.6	13.1
Urban	99.6	45.3	1.1	3.0	7.6	6.1	4.6	1.6	1.4	12.5	4.7	7.5	7.6	13.1
Nokomis (CDP)	100.0	42.1	0.8	5.2	5.7	12.2	0.9	1.5	3.3	11.6	4.0	5.4	12.4	19.0
Norland (CDP)	99.7	50.3	3.3	5.7	6.6	9.4	5.1	3.7	5.1	18.4	9.2	12.2	15.8	23.7
North Andrews Gardens (CDP)	99.1	47.4	0.4	4.1	9.9	8.0	3.2	2.4	3.9	13.7	7.3	6.7	9.2	15.1
North Bay Village city	97.7	63.1	4.8	11.2	8.6	18.6	4.9	8.9	5.3	22.4	12.0	13.2	19.9	24.6
North Fort Myers (CDP)	99.4	40.3	1.5	4.1	3.7	6.3	2.4	1.3	2.7	9.9	7.7	9.4	8.5	12.5
North Lauderdale city	99.4	45.9	1.7	5.1	8.0	13.4	3.4	2.4	4.6	13.3	7.9	7.9	11.7	18.7
North Miami city	99.3	56.9	3.8	7.5	7.2	10.8	6.2	5.1	7.4	22.8	11.7	12.8	16.4	22.6
North Miami Beach city	98.2	60.1	5.3	10.0	9.2	14.4	6.1	7.2	7.9	25.8	14.4	16.9	23.0	29.8
North Naples (CDP)	99.9	40.1	1.5	1.9	5.3	4.9	2.8	2.9	1.1	10.5	3.1	5.2	7.0	12.1
North Palm Beach village	100.0	48.6	2.4	2.4	9.3	6.2	2.2	1.6	3.6	19.6	6.4	8.7	12.3	18.9
North Port city	100.0	52.4	2.6	5.3	5.4	9.4	3.8	2.8	4.0	13.3	13.0	12.3	9.6	14.2
North River Shores (CDP)	99.6	46.6	1.3	3.8	7.9	7.8	2.7	1.7	2.6	19.1	4.6	9.4	12.3	18.7
North Sarasota (CDP)	99.8	42.3	2.9	4.2	3.7	15.4	3.3	2.9	3.9	10.9	9.9	10.3	12.9	19.0
Oakland Park city	99.5	53.7	2.9	5.7	9.6	11.4	5.2	3.6	4.1	18.4	6.5	8.0	11.6	15.9
Oak Ridge (CDP)	99.7	45.9	2.1	4.0	6.9	13.7	3.9	2.5	2.6	13.3	7.3	8.4	10.5	16.5
Ocala city	99.4	51.7	2.3	5.4	9.2	10.9	5.8	3.2	4.5	17.4	7.6	11.4	13.8	19.6
Ocean City (CDP)	100.0	50.6	1.3	4.0	10.4	5.0	2.5	2.0	1.7	12.1	3.8	8.5	10.5	16.9
Ocoee city	99.2	49.2	0.7	3.0	12.4	8.2	5.2	3.1	5.4	17.2	5.0	9.4	13.2	18.8
Ojus (CDP)	99.4	56.3	3.7	7.7	8.0	12.1	5.0	6.5	10.2	27.2	10.9	14.1	22.2	30.5
Okeechobee city	99.7	41.4	1.9	4.4	3.1	6.1	3.0	2.3	3.9	16.0	10.5	13.9	10.7	16.8
Oldsmar city	99.9	49.3	1.6	4.3	11.4	8.9	3.7	1.7	3.1	10.7	6.5	5.5	6.5	11.0
Olympia Heights (CDP)	98.8	51.6	2.3	5.7	5.6	9.4	6.0	3.3	6.8	22.3	9.9	11.6	14.9	23.3
Oneco (CDP)	100.0	40.0	1.0	3.6	3.1	8.9	3.7	2.5	2.3	10.4	6.5	5.7	7.5	11.4
Opa-locka city	98.7	64.9	4.8	13.4	9.0	21.6	9.8	7.2	14.2	30.1	22.6	23.9	27.5	37.5
Opa-locka North (CDP)	95.8	58.7	7.4	17.8	9.4	17.1	12.5	8.5	18.4	32.4	17.0	26.7	26.2	29.0
Orange City city	99.9	50.3	1.2	3.6	8.8	5.7	3.1	1.7	1.6	11.5	3.1	5.8	7.2	10.4
Orange Park town	99.4	45.2	1.3	3.9	8.1	9.2	3.3	1.8	3.6	13.3	6.7	9.0	10.0	16.7
Orlando city	99.1	56.5	3.0	7.0	10.0	12.8	5.5	4.0	4.5	18.7	9.7	11.3	15.4	20.7
Orlovista (CDP)	97.6	60.4	5.3	12.6	12.9	17.0	8.4	6.9	12.3	26.6	15.6	17.6	19.1	25.5
Ormond Beach city	99.3	48.1	2.2	4.2	9.1	9.2	4.3	2.4	3.6	17.4	4.9	9.5	11.0	17.2
Ormond-By-The-Sea (CDP)	99.3	51.9	3.8	3.2	7.6	7.6	3.9	2.1	3.9	20.4	5.0	11.1	11.0	16.9
Oviedo city	100.0	50.0	1.1	2.0	5.8	9.7	3.3	1.8	2.5	15.3	4.2	4.2	11.8	15.4
Pace (CDP)	99.6	54.5	0.7	5.9	15.1	11.7	3.2	0.3	5.9	21.5	8.8	14.6	14.8	19.8
Pahokee city	97.4	58.5	1.7	17.5	15.1	17.9	6.3	3.5	11.1	28.8	15.3	18.7	24.8	34.7
Palatka city	99.5	51.4	1.4	6.7	10.5	13.4	3.1	2.7	9.1	21.1	8.4	14.1	16.7	24.4
Palma Sola (CDP)	99.9	37.9	0.7	2.8	3.7	8.0	1.7	0.7	0.7	11.0	5.7	5.1	8.2	13.1
Palm Bay city	99.4	42.1	1.8	3.6	6.8	8.1	3.9	2.2	3.1	13.5	5.4	7.8	8.4	12.6
Urban	99.5	42.4	1.8	3.4	6.8	8.0	3.9	1.8	2.8	13.4	5.2	7.6	8.4	12.7
Palm Beach town	99.6	61.7	2.5	6.2	7.8	10.6	4.5	4.4	6.1	28.2	8.7	14.8	20.6	28.4
Palm Beach Gardens city	99.1	44.6	1.6	4.4	10.0	6.9	3.4	2.6	4.3	18.2	6.6	9.5	10.4	15.6
Urban	99.1	44.4	1.6	4.4	10.1	7.0	3.5	2.7	4.4	17.5	6.7	9.4	10.5	15.8
Palm Coast (CDP)	100.0	49.5	1.6	3.4	9.0	10.3	2.8	0.5	4.6	15.8	2.3	7.6	5.4	9.0
Palmetto city	99.1	50.0	2.7	10.3	5.2	18.7	4.7	3.9	5.3	13.3	9.4	11.9	12.6	16.8
Palmetto Estates (CDP)	99.1	49.4	4.3	6.5	8.5	14.4	5.1	2.0	5.1	16.1	8.8	9.3	13.5	19.6
Palm Harbor (CDP)	98.7	46.0	1.6	4.0	7.7	8.2	5.8	1.4	3.7	16.6	3.9	4.6	8.9	12.7
Palm River–Clair Mel (CDP)	99.5	50.5	1.8	5.6	12.1	8.5	5.7	2.8	2.4	14.2	7.3	8.8	10.9	16.7
Palm Springs village	99.7	47.1	1.9	4.0	8.4	8.8	3.0	1.8	3.3	11.9	6.6	7.4	9.1	14.2
Palm Springs North (CDP)	99.6	43.7	1.7	4.3	8.8	4.6	4.3	1.5	3.6	13.5	4.2	7.6	10.0	18.1
Panama City city	99.4	50.5	3.1	4.7	8.7	10.7	4.4	4.4	4.3	18.1	7.0	10.9	12.1	17.7
Parker city	99.3	52.8	3.2	4.7	9.6	7.3	4.9	1.0	4.0	15.8	8.1	10.2	9.2	16.9
Pembroke Park town	97.6	62.5	7.5	12.4	8.4	15.5	10.0	13.4	16.6	27.7	17.1	18.9	23.8	28.3
Pembroke Pines city	98.1	46.4	1.3	6.9	8.4	9.8	4.8	3.9	2.9	18.1	5.4	7.9	11.1	15.6
Urban	98.1	46.4	1.3	6.9	8.4	9.8	4.8	3.9	2.9	18.1	5.4	7.9	11.1	15.6
Pensacola city	99.4	53.1	2.2	6.1	11.6	10.4	5.5	3.5	5.5	17.7	8.7	11.6	13.6	18.7
Perrine (CDP)	98.2	51.6	3.2	8.6	8.3	16.6	6.6	4.7	8.5	21.3	12.0	12.9	17.2	23.8
Perry city	98.9	62.9	2.7	6.6	12.9	14.0	5.5	2.7	6.8	25.1	11.9	16.6	21.1	26.0
Phillippi Gardens (CDP)	100.0	31.7	1.7	1.8	3.9	6.0	1.1	2.0	1.1	5.2	0.6	3.1	3.8	5.3
Pine Castle (CDP)	99.5	46.9	2.8	4.6	6.5	8.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	13.7	7.1	8.9	11.7	17.0
Pine Hills (CDP)	98.6	46.9	1.4	4.9	10.3	11.4	5.0	2.1	3.4	14.5	5.3	9.0	10.7	15.7
Pinellas Park city	99.3	46.8	2.3	4.2	9.1	10.0	4.8	3.3	4.3	17.3	6.2	8.1	9.8	14.6
Pinewood (CDP)	98.5	58.0	1.2	9.2	12.8	13.1	7.0	3.2	9.1	26.6	15.2	18.3	18.1	23.7

Table C-3. **Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over				Persons 16 years and over					
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.														
Plantation city	99.8	46.8	1.5	4.1	8.4	8.8	3.1	2.3	4.3	17.5	6.4	8.5	12.4	19.6
Plantation (CDP)	93.0	63.5	6.0	21.2	17.7	17.0	16.5	20.2	19.1	27.3	18.1	22.3	31.3	36.5
Plant City city	99.1	49.3	1.6	4.3	7.4	7.6	4.1	2.8	3.6	17.7	6.0	10.4	13.6	20.1
Pompano Beach city	99.3	58.5	2.4	7.0	9.4	11.3	5.3	3.1	7.4	23.8	9.4	11.3	14.5	20.1
Pompano Beach Highlands (CDP)	99.0	52.8	1.8	4.4	7.4	8.8	4.7	2.5	5.4	19.9	8.4	10.1	13.2	17.5
Port Charlotte (CDP)	99.6	44.7	1.8	4.3	5.4	9.0	2.8	1.8	2.5	12.7	5.4	7.2	8.6	12.7
Port Orange city	99.6	48.2	3.0	4.0	7.7	11.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	17.2	7.4	8.5	10.4	15.8
Port St. Joe city	99.4	47.6	2.3	3.3	8.6	7.0	4.4	1.5	2.9	15.6	4.0	13.9	9.2	17.1
Port St. Lucie city	99.4	42.8	1.0	4.7	5.2	15.5	2.4	1.6	2.4	12.7	5.1	9.2	8.2	13.7
Urban	99.5	42.7	1.0	4.7	4.9	15.8	2.4	1.6	2.4	12.6	4.7	9.4	7.8	13.0
Port Salerno (CDP)	99.2	55.5	3.9	2.8	12.9	7.2	6.0	2.1	8.2	23.0	10.1	16.5	13.0	18.9
Pretty Bayou (CDP)	99.4	46.0	1.0	3.4	14.0	9.9	2.1	4.5	2.1	13.0	3.3	7.9	13.3	17.9
Punta Gorda city	96.7	51.5	1.1	7.7	7.8	11.6	4.7	3.7	5.6	15.0	16.3	17.7	14.6	21.0
Quincy city	99.6	55.5	3.7	6.8	12.2	9.5	6.7	5.2	5.1	20.0	7.9	13.7	13.7	21.8
Richmond Heights (CDP)	98.9	56.0	3.6	10.6	11.5	15.9	5.7	4.9	11.9	28.6	21.5	20.0	22.7	30.2
Ridge Wood Heights (CDP)	99.9	48.6	1.8	5.7	6.8	11.0	1.5	1.4	3.0	8.3	6.7	6.0	9.5	12.9
Riverland (CDP)	99.7	50.8	2.5	3.7	9.9	9.9	3.7	1.3	3.7	13.3	6.3	6.0	10.4	16.8
Riviera Beach city	96.9	60.0	2.0	12.7	13.6	15.1	8.6	4.6	10.9	31.4	17.1	20.0	21.5	28.1
Rockledge city	99.6	41.7	1.0	2.8	8.2	5.9	2.6	1.6	2.6	12.8	5.3	8.0	7.7	12.9
Royal Palm Beach village	100.0	50.0	1.0	4.0	6.4	7.0	6.2	3.4	9.3	29.1	6.6	10.6	17.3	27.0
Ruskin (CDP)	98.2	52.8	2.0	7.0	8.6	10.4	5.5	5.2	6.2	16.8	12.4	13.9	15.7	17.2
Safety Harbor city	99.1	51.4	0.9	4.3	15.3	14.8	5.7	4.0	4.3	16.3	6.1	8.8	10.8	16.7
St. Augustine city	98.4	55.9	2.1	7.9	17.8	11.9	7.2	5.2	8.9	20.9	11.2	13.3	16.6	24.5
St. Augustine South (CDP)	99.4	45.4	2.2	6.8	8.5	10.6	4.6	0.6	9.5	21.3	8.0	10.6	11.8	17.4
St. Cloud city	99.5	44.6	1.2	5.4	5.2	9.0	2.3	2.9	3.4	14.5	6.5	10.3	10.8	16.0
St. Petersburg city	98.9	52.7	2.3	5.9	10.7	10.0	5.4	3.7	5.6	20.4	7.6	10.8	13.7	17.8
St. Petersburg Beach city	98.7	54.9	2.1	5.9	10.2	10.4	5.3	3.5	6.3	22.1	9.4	10.4	12.4	16.0
Samoset (CDP)	100.0	39.6	0.9	2.6	6.2	5.8	4.3	1.9	2.4	9.6	5.8	7.3	6.5	11.6
San Carlos Park (CDP)	99.9	40.3	0.4	2.8	3.4	9.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	10.5	6.7	8.6	5.5	7.9
Sandalfoot Cove (CDP)	96.9	61.9	5.1	7.4	22.7	15.1	6.9	4.6	6.9	19.5	8.8	11.4	12.1	18.9
Sanford city	99.0	56.2	2.0	8.6	15.2	12.3	4.8	3.1	5.9	20.4	10.2	10.6	14.8	21.2
Sanibel city	99.9	41.9	1.1	2.4	3.2	5.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	9.6	1.2	6.0	7.8	11.7
Sarasota city	99.1	47.1	2.8	6.1	5.9	10.5	4.0	4.4	4.1	14.2	7.5	9.6	12.4	15.2
Sarasota Springs (CDP)	99.9	40.1	1.4	3.1	6.0	7.4	2.5	1.7	2.0	8.1	5.3	7.0	7.8	11.9
Satellite Beach city	99.8	40.0	1.0	4.8	6.7	8.7	2.5	1.5	2.2	11.0	4.6	7.0	7.1	12.8
Scott Lake (CDP)	98.6	62.6	3.2	11.2	10.7	20.6	8.9	7.3	11.5	33.8	19.7	23.1	25.5	36.2
Sebastian city	99.9	46.1	1.9	4.2	10.9	6.3	2.6	2.5	1.2	10.5	4.3	5.7	7.6	12.5
Sebring city	94.9	50.4	3.3	10.0	9.4	10.1	9.0	9.7	9.7	19.9	15.1	13.4	20.3	21.0
Seminole city	99.8	57.5	3.5	5.6	11.0	15.0	3.5	4.2	6.6	26.4	5.4	7.9	14.6	19.5
Sharpes (CDP)	99.5	51.4	1.5	4.2	12.7	7.9	5.0	1.7	2.3	17.2	8.0	9.4	6.9	12.3
Siesta Key (CDP)	99.8	40.7	2.7	2.9	5.0	9.0	2.6	2.3	1.4	10.2	4.1	10.0	9.5	14.0
Silver Springs Shores (CDP)	99.7	47.4	1.7	2.7	6.3	8.4	2.1	0.6	2.7	18.2	4.4	9.1	7.7	13.0
Sky Lake (CDP)	99.4	44.8	4.6	3.3	10.8	8.1	5.4	4.8	5.2	14.2	6.3	9.4	9.3	16.2
South Apopka (CDP)	97.5	57.2	4.1	13.1	11.9	15.7	12.7	8.5	10.6	23.5	19.2	17.4	25.0	31.4
South Bay city	97.4	63.1	4.2	11.9	11.0	13.6	8.1	5.0	9.4	24.5	12.5	11.2	16.2	25.8
South Bradenton (CDP)	99.2	48.1	1.7	4.5	4.3	9.3	2.9	3.8	4.0	11.4	6.9	9.4	12.4	16.0
South Daytona city	99.9	44.3	1.6	4.2	9.2	6.2	3.2	1.7	4.1	12.1	5.4	7.6	8.9	13.7
Southgate (CDP)	99.8	46.9	1.7	3.2	6.2	12.9	1.9	2.4	3.0	10.9	7.4	8.4	9.2	14.4
South Gate Ridge (CDP)	99.2	33.3	2.8	4.2	2.7	7.9	2.7	1.9	2.6	9.8	6.7	5.9	4.7	8.4
South Miami city	96.9	56.2	2.3	10.3	13.2	13.0	7.3	7.1	9.6	26.4	14.4	15.4	19.7	26.4
South Miami Heights (CDP)	98.9	56.3	4.3	8.3	9.0	13.9	7.6	6.0	7.5	26.0	12.1	15.4	18.1	24.7
South Pasadena city	98.9	61.2	3.1	4.7	14.3	12.4	5.1	6.6	6.1	28.2	7.7	14.3	14.7	15.4
South Patrick Shores (CDP)	99.7	42.4	1.0	3.1	8.4	7.0	3.4	1.7	2.1	11.1	4.0	6.6	6.6	10.7
South Sarasota (CDP)	100.0	40.4	2.9	4.1	6.5	9.4	1.9	1.0	2.9	13.6	4.6	6.7	9.2	14.3
South Venice (CDP)	100.0	51.2	1.0	5.0	9.4	10.4	2.7	1.7	3.4	15.5	7.0	10.5	12.7	18.0
Springfield city	99.8	52.2	1.9	4.6	7.0	11.1	3.6	3.5	3.8	17.5	6.4	10.0	9.6	14.8
Spring Hill (CDP)	99.9	54.4	2.6	2.6	11.7	14.3	4.2	3.1	7.2	22.2	6.9	8.1	9.7	14.0
Starke city	99.0	51.0	1.5	7.0	7.7	10.6	5.5	4.1	4.6	17.6	9.6	8.7	15.1	22.4
Stock Island (CDP)	98.5	67.6	5.6	11.5	12.1	19.2	6.4	10.7	17.9	27.2	21.4	23.0	30.5	37.8
Stuart city	99.6	47.6	2.5	5.2	7.7	8.2	2.7	1.6	3.6	16.7	5.8	8.8	12.2	18.0
Sun City Center (CDP)	99.0	46.2	1.2	3.9	9.5	7.8	2.4	2.1	4.0	21.3	11.4	17.8	10.8	13.8
Suncoast Estates (CDP)	99.9	52.3	2.2	4.9	6.2	11.2	4.1	6.1	4.5	15.1	6.7	12.8	9.9	15.3
Sunny Isles (CDP)	98.2	73.2	17.6	13.4	11.1	18.1	9.8	20.1	9.9	29.5	18.3	22.5	33.4	39.7
Sunrise city	99.7	54.1	2.1	6.9	7.6	12.1	4.0	3.5	6.7	21.7	7.7	10.0	13.7	21.1
Sunset (CDP)	99.7	49.6	1.1	5.0	5.8	7.4	3.0	1.1	4.5	18.9	8.5	10.0	13.7	23.7
Surfside town	100.0	54.1	2.9	9.8	5.0	7.8	4.2	4.9	7.5	22.5	7.6	10.6	12.4	19.0
Sweetwater city	99.4	59.0	1.6	6.6	7.2	18.1	8.0	5.6	10.4	31.7	16.0	16.7	21.9	29.4
Tallahassee city	99.1	49.2	2.4	5.7	9.8	10.3	4.8	2.0	3.8	16.6	6.7	8.9	10.0	14.6
Tamarac city	99.0	54.8	2.2	5.6	7.3	9.0	4.9	4.2	5.9	22.5	6.5	8.9	13.3	18.9
Tamiami (CDP)	99.7	46.6	1.6	4.9	4.4	8.7	4.9	1.2	5.3	19.0	7.4	9.2	9.5	16.6
Tampa city	99.1	51.6	2.1	5.7	8.1	10.2	5.4	3.0	5.1	18.3	8.0	10.6	13.2	18.0
Tanglewood (CDP)	100.0	35.6	1.1	2.5	3.4	4.3	2.6	1.6	1.8	13.7	7.7	8.5	10.7	17.4
Tarpon Springs city	98.8	48.1	1.4	4.3	8.4	9.6	5.5	4.3	5.6	21.6	8.2	10.8	11.9	18.2
Tavares city	97.7	58.8	3.7	8.8	9.5	10.7	7.0	3.3	7.8	22.4	18.7	18.0	13.6	19.5
Temple Terrace city	97.2	39.3	2.3	5.9	8.3	7.6	6.6	1.7	5.1	15.2	4.4	11.9	10.4	12.3
Tequesta village	100.0	42.9	1.6	2.4	6.5	4.8	2.1	0.5	2.4	14.8	5.6	9.0	7.4	12.3
Tice (CDP)	99.9	40.9	0.9	5.4	2.8	6.6	2.7	1.7	2.1	9.2	7.2	7.1	11.5	15.5
Titusville city	99.7	45.1	1.8	4.4	9.1	7.1	3.7	2.7	3.1	14.5	6.5	8.6	9.8	16.0
Town 'n' Country (CDP)	99.7	42.0	1.1	3.5	6.0	8.2	3.6	1.7	2.4	14.0	5.7	7.7	9.1	14.5
Treasure Island city	99.9	53.8	1.1	3.5	9.2	10.3	3.7	1.6	3.5	14.9	5.6	9.5	10.2	14.6
Tyndall AFB (CDP)	100.0	41.4	0.6	4.9	3.0	10.0	2.7	1.2	0.4	6.4	–	6.5	3.3	3.7
Union Park (CDP)	99.4	47.4	1.9	3.7	9.1	9.3	4.2	2.6	3.3	14.8	6.7	7.9	9.9	15.7
University (CDP)	98.4	49.1	2.4	5.2	7.9	13.0	5.6	5.9	3.5	13.7	5.7	6.4	12.3	15.5
Upper Grand Lagoon (CDP)	99.9	49.0	2.5	1.8	10.9	4.6	2.5	1.9	1.2	16.2	3.0	8.4	9.6	14.0
Valparaiso city	99.9	53.7	0.8	6.0	5.5	8.6	7.6	2.6	1.4	19.3	3.7	14.6	14.5	18.1

Table C-3. **Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over				Persons 16 years and over					
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.														
Vamo (CDP)	99.6	46.6	2.6	4.0	5.7	13.9	1.8	2.7	7.2	13.5	8.4	10.2	17.7	22.0
Venice city	99.9	44.8	1.3	3.6	7.5	9.0	1.4	2.1	2.6	12.1	8.1	8.8	10.3	13.5
Venice Gardens (CDP)	99.9	47.2	1.5	4.9	9.2	6.7	1.9	2.0	4.6	12.8	7.6	11.0	11.5	18.3
Vero Beach city	99.8	43.6	1.7	4.1	4.8	6.8	3.0	2.4	2.6	13.1	5.0	9.4	10.7	15.2
Vero Beach South (CDP)	99.4	43.4	1.1	4.5	8.1	6.6	3.2	2.6	3.2	13.2	5.3	8.1	10.0	15.7
Villas (CDP)	99.7	40.6	1.8	3.0	5.9	6.6	2.9	2.4	3.1	10.4	5.6	6.1	10.0	11.9
Wahneta (CDP)	94.2	48.1	1.8	12.3	13.9	16.4	8.5	7.2	11.8	20.6	8.2	11.8	18.0	18.3
Warrington (CDP)	99.2	50.6	2.2	4.5	8.2	10.3	6.0	2.7	3.8	16.2	7.4	11.2	10.7	16.7
Washington Park (CDP)	97.0	72.4	3.3	17.3	16.0	19.1	13.4	7.2	17.1	43.5	31.6	34.2	36.2	44.9
Watertown (CDP)	95.6	62.0	4.4	9.8	16.0	10.5	10.2	8.9	13.4	27.5	16.0	19.0	27.3	37.3
Wauchula city	100.0	43.5	4.9	6.8	3.1	6.3	3.1	3.0	7.7	19.9	10.0	14.4	15.2	16.6
Wekiva Springs (CDP)	99.7	42.7	0.9	3.6	14.1	8.9	2.8	0.9	3.1	14.4	5.8	8.2	11.8	17.4
Wellington (CDP)	99.6	44.0	0.6	3.1	6.2	13.2	2.8	–	2.6	10.8	3.3	6.0	7.4	13.8
West Bradenton (CDP)	100.0	40.8	1.0	2.1	5.2	10.4	1.1	1.7	1.2	7.5	8.1	7.4	7.4	12.2
Westchester (CDP)	99.5	54.9	1.6	5.8	5.2	9.0	6.5	2.6	7.9	23.8	10.6	10.6	13.2	23.1
West De Land (CDP)	100.0	46.0	2.1	4.4	10.5	3.7	4.6	0.9	6.8	14.9	7.3	6.9	16.0	23.9
West Eau Gallie (CDP)	100.0	45.5	0.7	3.4	14.1	4.0	1.4	0.5	1.5	13.4	4.6	5.2	7.5	15.1
West Little River (CDP)	98.3	64.5	2.3	10.4	15.0	16.2	7.5	4.0	8.4	25.3	16.2	18.5	18.3	26.6
West Melbourne city	99.7	43.4	1.4	2.7	10.2	5.5	3.2	2.6	2.1	12.6	3.7	8.4	6.8	12.0
West Miami city	98.7	61.1	3.4	7.2	4.7	10.6	6.6	2.9	7.6	23.1	10.1	14.1	15.6	26.7
West Palm Beach city	96.6	55.9	1.7	8.4	12.2	12.2	7.9	6.1	8.4	22.5	11.6	13.9	15.6	20.1
Urban	96.6	55.9	1.7	8.4	12.2	12.2	7.9	6.2	8.4	22.5	11.6	13.9	15.6	20.1
West Pensacola (CDP)	99.2	50.6	1.3	5.9	13.2	11.5	4.0	3.0	4.0	16.8	7.0	10.2	10.0	16.5
Westview (CDP)	96.6	66.0	3.6	14.2	21.7	20.5	9.4	6.8	13.7	30.2	17.8	20.9	24.6	34.0
Westwood Lakes (CDP)	99.3	51.7	2.8	6.7	6.6	7.0	5.0	3.0	6.1	19.9	10.9	10.1	15.0	25.0
White City (CDP)	98.5	53.1	5.9	5.2	6.3	9.3	5.1	4.2	4.5	17.2	9.8	11.9	16.0	21.4
Whitfield Estates (CDP)	99.8	48.8	1.3	8.1	9.6	10.7	2.4	1.7	1.7	13.3	5.7	7.1	10.8	16.0
Wildwood city	98.4	62.4	4.9	9.6	19.8	22.1	5.9	5.4	12.9	30.7	21.6	17.8	26.7	34.5
Wilton Manors city	99.4	52.4	2.8	3.3	7.2	8.6	4.3	3.6	3.4	18.3	5.7	7.1	12.8	16.2
Winston (CDP)	95.7	45.9	1.0	8.7	9.1	10.8	7.1	5.9	7.8	18.3	11.0	14.1	15.7	19.1
Winter Garden city	99.4	54.4	4.0	5.3	10.3	10.6	5.2	4.0	4.6	15.4	5.0	8.9	14.8	22.0
Winter Haven city	98.7	46.5	1.7	4.8	8.6	8.4	4.5	3.2	4.3	16.6	8.3	10.7	11.3	15.4
Winter Park city	99.0	48.2	2.6	3.7	10.1	7.0	4.4	3.4	2.8	14.6	4.1	8.7	11.4	17.8
Winter Springs city	99.7	41.9	1.7	3.1	7.4	10.2	3.5	1.1	2.9	12.7	3.9	7.2	9.5	14.6
Wright (CDP)	99.7	43.2	1.6	3.0	6.4	7.7	2.8	1.0	1.0	10.4	2.1	6.3	5.7	9.8
Yulee (CDP)	99.2	53.3	1.4	5.2	10.5	9.5	4.9	1.2	7.1	19.9	7.7	12.1	12.1	18.0
Zephyrhills city	99.2	53.4	1.8	6.0	12.1	8.4	4.0	2.4	3.7	18.5	8.3	7.8	11.2	13.9
Zephyrhills West (CDP)	99.8	51.5	1.2	4.0	9.2	3.4	4.7	2.4	1.9	15.2	13.8	9.3	7.4	10.2
COUNTIES														
Alachua	98.6	48.9	2.7	6.4	9.2	9.9	4.8	3.2	5.4	16.5	8.2	10.5	11.8	17.5
Baker	98.2	51.6	3.1	5.5	16.1	9.4	6.0	5.6	4.2	19.6	8.1	12.7	15.6	22.4
Bay	99.6	49.3	2.5	4.2	8.7	9.1	3.7	2.8	3.2	16.3	5.6	9.4	10.7	16.5
Bradford	99.7	52.9	2.3	7.1	10.4	13.0	6.7	4.3	4.0	23.4	6.8	15.0	16.5	19.7
Brevard	99.6	45.1	2.1	3.9	8.5	7.7	3.4	2.2	2.9	13.7	5.6	7.8	9.2	14.8
Broward	99.1	54.0	3.0	6.9	8.7	11.7	5.2	4.4	6.2	21.9	9.5	11.2	15.2	21.2
Calhoun	98.9	46.3	1.9	4.0	8.2	6.0	3.8	2.9	2.6	17.2	6.3	10.3	9.1	13.1
Charlotte	99.0	45.7	1.8	4.8	5.5	10.5	2.7	2.4	3.1	13.0	7.2	9.1	10.1	14.4
Citrus	97.5	57.2	3.0	7.0	15.7	12.6	6.1	4.5	8.7	24.6	11.0	13.3	16.9	22.8
Clay	99.1	45.5	1.8	4.0	10.0	9.1	4.3	2.9	4.1	14.4	5.7	8.3	10.2	15.9
Collier	99.4	46.6	2.3	4.7	7.6	8.9	3.7	2.7	3.5	14.3	7.0	10.3	11.0	15.7
Columbia	98.8	55.0	3.8	6.6	11.6	10.8	6.1	3.7	6.8	19.7	9.6	12.2	15.3	22.9
Dade	98.4	58.5	3.3	8.9	8.6	13.6	7.6	5.5	8.5	25.5	13.0	15.1	17.8	24.6
De Soto	99.1	54.9	1.8	8.8	9.3	12.5	5.2	5.0	5.1	27.7	11.0	15.5	19.4	20.9
Dixie	99.9	51.2	3.9	8.1	10.2	10.8	4.2	2.1	3.3	19.5	6.4	16.9	15.9	15.8
Duval	99.4	50.2	1.9	4.9	9.8	9.0	4.7	2.5	4.1	16.0	7.2	10.0	11.5	17.1
Escambia	99.4	49.7	1.8	5.4	10.1	9.5	4.8	2.7	3.9	16.4	6.8	10.8	10.9	16.3
Flagler	97.0	55.9	1.5	9.2	14.2	11.7	6.5	5.3	9.5	22.4	10.3	14.5	15.8	20.7
Franklin	99.6	59.1	4.9	4.8	12.7	10.6	7.3	1.7	6.2	25.1	8.8	18.3	18.7	29.3
Gadsden	97.2	61.0	3.1	13.0	16.0	17.4	9.3	5.6	7.6	29.8	14.1	17.7	21.0	24.0
Gilchrist	98.5	51.7	1.6	4.1	11.4	7.7	4.8	1.3	4.5	19.1	5.5	9.5	11.9	19.9
Glades	92.7	55.3	1.8	13.5	15.2	9.6	8.7	7.6	9.5	23.9	12.2	17.3	15.9	22.2
Gulf	99.5	48.1	1.8	4.6	8.4	7.5	4.2	1.5	3.2	17.8	6.4	11.6	8.7	15.3
Hamilton	97.3	46.9	2.5	5.4	7.6	6.1	7.0	6.8	4.3	12.4	5.6	8.3	9.3	14.5
Hardee	96.1	53.2	2.0	11.4	10.5	13.5	7.9	5.8	10.6	25.8	16.7	19.0	19.5	26.8
Hendry	99.4	39.6	1.6	5.1	3.9	5.7	4.1	1.8	2.5	12.0	6.1	5.7	9.8	14.3
Hernando	98.1	55.9	2.0	6.1	15.3	13.1	6.2	4.0	8.5	25.2	11.1	12.9	15.3	21.3
Highlands	98.2	47.3	2.0	6.0	6.1	10.0	4.7	4.6	5.2	15.9	9.4	13.3	14.4	17.9
Hillsborough	99.2	47.9	1.8	4.7	7.8	8.9	4.6	2.5	4.1	16.2	6.8	9.2	11.8	16.8
Holmes	99.0	49.3	2.4	5.6	8.3	9.6	3.5	3.3	4.7	19.1	7.2	12.3	12.4	18.5
Indian River	98.3	48.0	2.4	7.7	10.4	9.5	4.8	4.1	4.9	16.3	8.4	11.4	13.2	17.4
Jackson	99.7	53.5	2.5	4.7	10.0	8.2	4.2	2.3	2.9	16.7	6.4	10.3	11.8	17.5
Jefferson	99.3	55.4	3.8	4.4	15.5	6.5	5.4	2.4	4.3	14.2	7.1	6.6	12.1	17.0
Lafayette	99.8	36.7	1.2	4.5	6.0	5.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	11.5	4.1	6.4	8.7	14.8
Lake	98.6	57.0	3.5	6.7	13.7	11.2	6.1	4.2	6.7	23.0	10.5	13.9	16.3	21.9
Lee	99.5	43.3	1.7	5.3	4.9	7.8	3.2	2.7	2.9	11.8	6.6	9.3	10.2	14.4
Leon	99.3	47.6	2.4	5.0	9.4	9.1	4.4	1.8	3.3	15.2	6.2	8.3	9.5	13.8
Levy	99.6	49.3	3.3	4.2	8.3	6.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	14.7	6.3	9.4	10.6	17.4
Liberty	97.5	51.0	2.6	5.0	12.8	6.1	5.1	4.4	4.6	16.3	9.8	8.6	11.9	16.0
Madison	99.4	52.5	2.9	4.1	10.2	5.6	6.5	3.9	2.9	15.0	5.5	12.0	8.7	15.5
Manatee	99.4	45.7	1.6	5.0	5.4	10.7	3.6	2.9	3.2	12.9	7.0	8.7	10.5	15.0
Marion	99.1	52.1	2.5	5.2	10.3	9.8	4.6	2.9	5.0	18.9	8.1	11.5	13.5	19.8
Martin	99.2	50.0	2.7	5.5	8.9	10.1	4.3	2.2	4.8	18.8	7.5	10.8	12.0	17.6
Monroe	95.3	60.3	6.6	14.8	13.9	18.1	10.3	11.8	15.4	26.7	19.2	21.9	24.7	29.7
Nassau	99.3	45.4	1.3	3.7	8.1	7.6	3.8	2.4	3.5	15.6	6.0	9.5	10.2	15.9

Table C-3. **Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over				Persons 16 years and over					
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
COUNTIES—Con.														
Okaloosa	99.8	46.1	1.5	3.4	8.0	7.1	3.5	1.8	1.8	12.8	3.8	8.0	8.5	13.6
Okeechobee	99.3	46.2	1.5	6.0	5.0	8.2	4.9	2.5	4.5	16.7	8.1	11.5	13.2	19.5
Orange	99.0	50.9	2.5	5.8	9.7	11.5	5.2	3.5	4.3	16.8	8.0	10.1	13.0	18.8
Osceola	99.4	45.3	1.2	5.2	6.0	10.1	3.4	3.2	3.6	14.8	7.6	9.6	11.7	17.5
Palm Beach	98.0	53.1	2.1	7.3	10.4	11.6	5.7	4.2	6.2	21.7	9.4	11.5	13.9	18.8
Pasco	99.1	49.1	1.8	4.5	9.2	8.4	3.9	2.3	4.0	17.9	7.1	9.3	10.5	14.9
Pinellas	98.8	50.4	2.1	5.2	10.1	9.7	4.9	3.6	5.2	19.6	6.8	9.5	12.4	17.0
Polk	97.7	47.0	1.8	6.7	9.3	10.1	5.5	4.3	5.4	16.9	8.5	12.0	13.1	16.8
Putnam	98.8	53.2	3.0	6.2	11.4	11.6	5.1	3.6	6.9	20.7	10.6	14.3	15.8	21.9
St. Johns	98.6	52.9	2.0	6.0	13.8	10.6	5.8	3.2	6.6	18.4	8.9	11.0	13.3	20.2
St. Lucie	99.3	48.2	1.7	5.6	6.8	12.0	3.6	3.1	4.1	16.9	6.7	11.4	12.8	17.8
Santa Rosa	99.5	46.7	1.9	4.3	10.6	8.7	3.3	2.1	3.1	15.8	4.4	8.5	10.4	16.0
Sarasota	99.6	44.1	2.0	4.6	5.6	9.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	11.8	6.9	8.6	10.2	14.3
Seminole	99.4	49.0	1.9	4.9	12.0	10.5	3.8	2.2	4.6	16.3	7.1	8.5	12.3	18.5
Sumter	95.0	56.4	2.7	10.3	18.1	18.3	9.0	4.9	8.8	28.5	13.2	18.2	22.1	24.7
Suwannee	99.6	45.4	1.8	4.4	7.1	9.2	3.5	2.2	2.7	12.8	5.9	7.9	8.5	14.9
Taylor	98.7	61.2	2.8	7.2	15.7	14.9	5.6	2.4	8.1	25.1	11.6	14.0	17.9	23.4
Union	99.9	61.8	2.1	7.2	11.1	16.2	5.8	2.6	2.1	25.7	8.1	12.8	15.6	20.3
Volusia	99.3	50.5	2.5	4.8	9.4	9.7	4.3	2.9	4.3	18.1	6.9	10.4	11.8	17.2
Wakulla	99.0	45.9	2.5	3.5	6.2	7.2	2.8	3.6	2.0	17.4	5.6	9.6	9.8	15.1
Walton	99.7	48.9	1.9	2.5	10.5	5.8	3.6	2.0	2.4	13.8	5.6	7.9	8.1	13.6
Washington	98.8	49.6	2.0	6.4	9.5	9.1	3.9	2.5	5.9	20.6	9.5	13.6	16.7	24.4

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties are presented for 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin). A series of tables paralleling those for places and identified with an "a" suffix present data for minor civil divisions (i.e., towns and townships) of 2,500 or more inhabitants. In this report, minor civil divisions (MCD's) coextensive with census designated places (CDP's) are shown only as MCD's.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Places with a 1980 population below 2,500 are not shown in this report.

Central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the tables designated ". . . for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York, and towns in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are also recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes. The boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

In many of the 11 States for which data are shown for MCD's (see section above on county subdivisions) certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's (i.e., towns and townships). Data for these entities are shown only in the Town/Township tables in the reports for those States.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas (see definition of urbanized areas). More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the *rural* population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules; however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960, (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" (see following section for definition) were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Rural Farm

The farm population is identified only in rural areas and includes all persons living on places of one acre or more from which at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold during 1979. The definition of a farm has been changed since the 1970 census, when a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least $50 worth of annual sales or a place of under 10 acres with at least $250 worth of agricultural sales.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In the tables of this report, data for the urban part are shown separately following the data for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city. In tables 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, data for central cities of SMSA'a are shown under "urban" and therefore exclude the rural parts of extended cities.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:[1]

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place[2] and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.[3] The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

[1] All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

[2] In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

[3] The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.

2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.[4]

3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
   a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
   b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
   c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
      (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
      (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC80-1-A report for the State.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.

2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
   a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
   b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
      (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
      (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.

3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.

4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.

5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with population over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria. Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

In this report, central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the

[4] Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area consists of the contiguous built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of the SMSA. The SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks (in New England, cities and towns are used). SMSA's are generally larger than their core urbanized area because they include discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up territory. SMSA's may also include rural territory, while urbanized areas do not.

The new SMSA standards provide that each SMSA must include an urbanized area. SMSA's with separate large urban concentrations may include two or more urbanized areas. Occasionally, a portion of an urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. Such portions are usually quite small in area and population. While each SMSA must include an urbanized area, urbanized areas may be defined outside the boundaries of any SMSA.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In this report, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off reservation) are not included as part of the reservations.

As part of 1980 census evaluations, there will be an evaluation of data for American Indian reservations. The results of the evaluation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 data because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, enumeration techniques, etc., used in the 1980 census.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

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

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may, however, correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalents are available in table 2 of the PC80-1-A State reports and table 17 of the PC80-1-A1, United States Summary report. Area figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more, and, in 11 States, MCD's of 2,500 or more, can be found in PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems on unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, 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 and eat separately from other persons in the building and 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 persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in

column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

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 and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appro-

priate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex remained blank, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and the age and marital status of the person. The general allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person. The general allocation process is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's

parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitation of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, *"Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."*

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—The data on the Spanish origin population shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as *not* "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or

supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religions.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 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. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12' " (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school grad-

uates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed—The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12.

Nativity—Information on place of birth was used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories: Native and Foreign born. The category "Native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born at sea or in a foreign country but have at least one American parent. Persons not classified as "Native" were classified as "Foreign born." When information on place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information and the answers to question 12a on citizenship of persons born in a foreign country. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting nativity were generally classified as native.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on nativity and place of birth and similar data shown in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of PHC80-S2 reports.

Place of Birth—Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. In this report, the native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; and persons born abroad or at sea with at least one American parent. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1980. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some of these persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. Selected countries of birth are shown in this report.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Information on specific country of birth, however, was not allocated. In previous censuses, place of birth data were not allocated. Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified size, SMSA's, and counties.

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Data on citizenship and year of immigration were derived from answers to questions 12a and 12b, which were asked of persons who reported being born in a foreign country. Persons who were born abroad or at sea and who had at least one American parent were to report themselves as "Born abroad of American parents."

Citizenship—Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into two major categories: citizens and noncitizens. Citizens are further classified as native, as defined above, or as naturalized. It was assumed that all native persons were citizens. Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the decennial censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, and 1970.

If citizenship was not reported, a response was assigned by computer using the responses of other persons based on year of immigration and country of birth.

Year of Immigration—Foreign-born persons were to indicate in question 12b the period which covered the year they came to stay permanently in the United States. A question on year of immigration was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930 and in 1970. If year of immigration was not reported, a response was assigned using the responses of other persons based on age and race.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The data on language spoken at home and English ability were derived from answers to questions 13a, 13b, and 13c. The questions were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than English were currently being spoken and the number of persons who felt that their English ability was limited. These statistics are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of non-English speakers, areas with concentrations of speakers of a particular non-English language, and areas where large numbers of limited English speakers reside. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main

language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Language Spoken at Home—Persons were asked in question 13a whether they currently spoke a language other than English at home. Those persons who reported speaking a language other than English were asked in question 13b to report what language they spoke. Their answers were coded using a detailed language list which distinguished approximately 400 languages. In the tables in this report only a few major languages could be shown separately. The remaining languages which were reported specifically by persons were grouped in an "Other specified language" category.

When the language was not on the detailed language list or when a person failed to report any language, and it could not be allocated based upon other information supplied by the person, the response was included in the "Unspecified language" category.

Ability to Speak English—Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home were also asked in question 13c to characterize their ability to speak English. These responses were extremely subjective; they were the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census forms are usually filled by one household member, may have represented the perception of another household member.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of these data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

For most of the census years, 1910 through 1940 and in 1960 and 1970, a question on "mother tongue" was asked, that is, persons were asked to report the language spoken in childhood or the language spoken before a foreign-born person immigrated to the United States. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign stock (i.e., foreign born and native of foreign or mixed parentage) White population; in 1930, for the foreign-born White population; in 1940, for native White of native parentage and the White foreign stock; in 1960 for all foreign-born persons; and in 1970, for all persons. Ability to speak English, a simple "Yes" or "No" question, was asked in the censuses of 1890 through 1930.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on language spoken at home and ability to speak English and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,* PHC80-3, reports and in the *Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics,* PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also 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 persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

In tables 105 to 114, six ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—plus four other ancestry groups which vary from State to State are shown. The variable ancestry groups are the largest four single or multiple ancestry groups within the particular State. In determining the four largest groups, categories such as Spanish origin groups and groups identified in the race question were omitted from consideration. This was done to minimize the presentation of generally duplicative data.

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence

on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

ACTIVITY IN 1975

The data on activity in 1975 come from answers to question 17 which asked persons 15 years old and over whether they were "in the Armed Forces," "attending college," or "working full or part-time at a job or business" in 1975. Nonresponse was allocated based on answers to other questions and related characteristics. The data are only shown for persons 21 years and over (i.e., persons who were 16 years and over in 1975).

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The allocation rates for veteran status shown in table C-1 are computed based on the number of *civilian* persons 16 years and over, rather than total persons 16 years and over, as implied on that table.

Period of Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they were veterans were asked to indicate the period or periods in which they served (question 18b). Persons serving in more than one period were classified in the most recent wartime period of service. For example, in Table 70 persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 were classified in the "Korean conflict" category. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The data were edited to eliminate reported period(s) of service which were inconsistent with the age of the person.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Veteran status was asked of both men and women in the 1980 census, the first time such data were collected for women. The wording of the question was changed from the 1970 version in order to make more clear the appropriate response for persons who served in National Guard or reserve units only.

Two categories of period of service were added since 1970: the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964, and the post-Vietnam peacetime era beginning in May 1975. As in 1970, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category.

WORK DISABILITY

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or

more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 20, which was asked of women 15 years old and over, regardless of marital status. Excluded were still-births, stepchildren, and adopted children. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

In the 1980 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1980 as in 1970. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. In virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born to all women assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women have had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1980 reports and previous census reports, since the 1980 census reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1980 census and previous censuses containing this question.

MARITAL HISTORY

The data on marital history were derived from answers to question 21, which was asked of persons 15 years and over.

Information on whether married more than once and on age at first marriage has been obtained in each census since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, the question on how the first marriage ended was also included.

For all persons reported as now married, separated, widowed, or divorced at the time of the enumeration, data were obtained on the date of the first marriage. From this information and from current age, data on age at first marriage and years since first marriage were derived. For each person who had been married more than once, information was obtained on how the first marriage ended. Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include currently widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include currently divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons who were married more than once and whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

When marital history was not reported or was incomplete, it was allocated according to age, sex, and marital status of the person, relationship to householder, and age of the oldest own child present in the household. Consistency was maintained between the marital histories of husband and wife when they were reported as members of the same household.

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons 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 which described the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

For purposes of this report, place-of-work locations are defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." Area of residence refers to the particular tabulation area or areas shown in each table. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, the place-of-work data pertain to the number of workers living in each county who worked there, and the number who worked outside their county of residence. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual SMSA's, counties, and places, the place-of-work data for each of these areas pertain to the number of workers living in the area who worked inside or outside its boundaries.

Persons were tabulated as working in an incorporated place if they reported working inside its legal limits, or reported an incorporated place as their place of work without specifying whether or not they worked inside its legal boundaries. Persons who reported working outside the limits of an incorporated place were tabulated as working outside the place. In contrast, persons who reported a census designated place (CDP)—a place with no legal boundaries—as their place of work were tabulated as working in that place regardless of their response on the incorporated limits question. The accuracy of place-of-work data for certain CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and

the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for minor civil divisions (townships and towns) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and were, therefore, reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that forms part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. It is believed that the accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems resulting from unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located, or that resulted when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Data on place of work are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see Appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving place of work may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of workers 16 years old and over from place-of-work tabulations may not agree with the same category shown for means of transportation to work tabulations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons 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 "Private vehicle" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated train, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "Drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "Carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

The means of transportation data for some areas in this report may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an SMSA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available), and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was not available where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an SMSA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy—The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to question 24d, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week), and who reported in question 24c that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger in a car, truck, or van. Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van 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 two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Travel Time to Work—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to question 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work 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.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to 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 since the enumeration was not completed in one week. However, for the majority of persons the reference week for the 1980 census was the last week in March 1980. Passover and Good Friday occurred in the following week (the first week of April, 1980). Many workers presumably took time off for these observances. These holidays could have affected the data on hours worked for some areas if the first week in April was the reference week for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of labor force status since labor force data are based on work activity during the entire reference week.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years

old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 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. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

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

Civilian Labor Force—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

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

Worker—The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers—This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons 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 a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons 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 Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. 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 labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

Actual Hours Worked—All persons in the sample who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working.

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "In labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979. The categories "Worked in 1979" and "With unemployment in 1979" are *not* mutually exclusive.

Worked in 1979 (Work Status in 1979)—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1979;" all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1979." Some tables showing work status in 1979 include 15 years olds; these persons are classified as "Did not work in 1979," by definition.

Weeks Worked in 1979—The data on weeks worked in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 31a and 31b. Question 31b (Weeks worked in 1979) was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated in Question 31a that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay.

Usual Hours Worked in 1979—The data on usual hours worked per week in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person *usually* worked during the weeks worked in 1979. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1979. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1979 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1979 are classified as "Year-round full-time workers."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 according to the criteria described below are classified as "With unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (that is, trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Examples of looking for work are presented in the definition of *unemployed.* Excluded from weeks of unemployment are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not inquire whether persons who reported looking for work were available to accept a job. The number of weeks of unemployment is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire calendar year 1979, regardless of whether the periods of unemployment were continuous.

Mean Weeks of Unemployment—The mean is based on the distribution of persons with unemployment by individual weeks of unemployment from 1 to 52 weeks.

Number of Workers in Family in 1979—The term "Worker" as used for these data is defined according to the criteria described in the section on "Worked in 1979."

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable with data from the 1970 and 1960 censuses but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. On the three most recent census

questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked was applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the weeks worked question by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals; in 1980, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

The data on weeks looking for work in previous year (1979) were collected in 1980 for the first time since the 1890 census; the data on usual hours worked were collected for the first time ever in the 1980 census.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

This report presents selected groupings of the 503 categories. The most detailed tabulation contains 47 occupation data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the SOC code definition of each category in parentheses. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides information on the composition of the detailed categories.

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations (11-14)

Officials and administrators, public administration (11)—Includes legislators, chief executives, general administrators, and administrators, protective services.

Management related occupations (14)—Includes accountants; auditors; financial officers; management analysts; personnel, training, and labor relations specialists; buyers and purchasing agents; business and promotion agents; and inspectors and compliance officers, including construction.

**Officials and administrators, other* (12, 13)—Includes financial, personnel and labor relations, purchasing, marketing, advertising, and public relations managers; education and health administrators; property and real estate managers; postmasters and mail superintendents; and funeral directors.

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

Engineers and natural scientists (16-18)—Includes architects, engineers, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists.

Engineers (162, 163)—Includes aerospace, metallurgical, mining, petroleum, chemical, nuclear, civil, agricultural, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, and marine engineers, and naval architects.

**Architects, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists* (161 164, 17, 18)—Includes architects, surveyors, and mapping scientists; computer systems analysts; operations and systems researchers and analysts; actuaries, mathematicians, and statisticians; physicists, geologists, and chemists except biochemists; and atmospheric, space, agricultural, biological, forestry, conservation, and medical scientists.

Health diagnosing occupations (26-28)—Includes physicians, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, and podiatrists.

Health assessment and treating occupations (29, 30)—Includes registered nurses, pharmacists, dietitians, therapists, and physicians' assistants.

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

Teachers, elementary and secondary schools (231-233)—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

**Other teachers, librarians, and counselors* (22, 235, 236, 239, 24, 25)—Includes teachers, except elementary and secondary schools, vocational and educational counselors, librarians, archivists, and curators.

**Other professional specialty occupations* (19-21, 32-34, 398)—Includes economists, psychologists, sociologists, urban planners, social workers, recreation workers, the clergy and other religious workers, lawyers, judges, editors and reporters, announcers, public relations specialists, photographers, writers, artists, and entertainers.

Technicians and Related Support Occupations (36-39, except 398; 825)

Health technologists and technicians (36)—Includes clinical laboratory, health record, and radiologic technicians; dental hygienists; and licensed practical nurses.

Technologists and technicians, except health (37-39, except 398; 825)—Includes engineering, science, and surveying technicians; drafting occupations; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; broadcast equipment operators; computer programmers; tool programmers, numerical control; and legal assistants.

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

Sales representatives, commodities and finance (41, 42)—Includes insurance, real estate, securities, advertising, and other business service sales occupations; sales engineers; and mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sales representatives.

Other sales occupations (43, 44)—Includes retail sales workers; sales counter clerks; cashiers; street and door-to-door sales workers; news vendors; demonstrators, promoters, and models; auctioneers; and sales support occupations.

Cashiers (4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical (45-47)

Computer equipment operators (461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

Financial records processing occupations (471)—Includes bookkeepers; accounting, payroll, billing, and cost clerks; and billing and calculating machine operators.

Mail and message distributing occupations (474)—Includes postal clerks, mail carriers, mail clerks, and messengers.

**Other administrative support occupations* (45, 46 except 461, 462; 47 except 471, 474)—Includes clerical supervisors; interviewers; receptionists; transportation and reservation agents; hotel, classified-ad, correspondence, personnel, library, file, order, and record clerks; duplicating, mail, and office machine operators; telephone operators, telegraphers, and other communications equipment operators; dispatchers; production coordinators; traffic, shipping, stock and inventory clerks; meter readers; weighers, measurers, and checkers, samplers; expediters; adjusters and investigators; bill and account collectors; eligibility, office, and statistical clerks; bank tellers; proofreaders; data-entry keyers; and teachers' aides.

Private Household Occupations (50)—Includes launderers, cooks, housekeepers, child care workers, and household cleaners and servants.

Protective Service Occupations (51)

Police and firefighters (5123, 5132)—Includes police, detectives, and firefighters.

**Other protective service occupations* (511, 5122, 5133, 5134, 514)—Includes protective service supervisors, fire inspection and prevention occupations, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, correctional institution officers, and guards.

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household (52)

Food service occupations (521)—Includes bartenders; cooks; waiters; kitchen, food counter, and fountain workers; and waiters' assistants.

Cleaning and building service occupations (524)—Includes maids and housemen, janitors, elevator operators, and pest control occupations.

**Health and personal service occupations* (523, 525, 526)—Includes dental assistants, nursing and other health aides, orderlies and attendants, barbers, hairdressers and cosmetologists, recreation and public transportation attendants, guides, ushers, baggage porters, bellhops, welfare service aides, and child care workers.

Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations (55-58, part 8241)

Farm operators and managers (55)

Farm workers and related occupations (56)—Includes farm, marine life, cultivation, and nursery workers; groundskeepers and gardeners; animal caretakers; and graders, sorters, and inspectors, agricultural products.

**Forestry and fishing occupations* (57, 58, part 8241)—Includes forestry and logging workers, fishers, captains of fishing vessels, hunters, and trappers.

Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations (60-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)

Mechanics and repairers (60, 61)—Includes vehicle and mobile equipment, industrial machinery, machinery maintenance, heating, and air conditioning mechanics; electrical and electronic equipment repairers, including telephone and telephone line installers; and camera, watch, musical instruments, office machine, mechanical controls, and valve repairers; locksmiths; elevator installers; and millwrights.

Construction trades(63, 64 except 632)—Includes brickmasons, stonemasons, tile setters, carpet installers, carpenters, drywall installers, electricians, electrical power installers and repairers, painters, paperhangers, plasterers, plumbers, concrete finishers, glaziers, insulation workers, paving equipment operators, roofers, sheet-metal duct installers, structural metal workers, earth drillers, and construction apprentices.

Precision production occupations(67-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)—Includes precision metalworking and woodworking occupations, precision textile and apparel machine workers, precision workers, assorted materials, precision food production occupations, precision inspectors and testers, plant and system operators, and production supervisors.

**Extractive occupations*(632, 65)—Includes oil well drillers, explosives workers, miners and mining machine operators.

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors (Part of 68, 73-78)

Machine operators and tenders, except precision(Major parts of 73-76, plus minor part of 68)—Includes metal and plastic working, fabricating, metal and plastic processing, printing, textile and apparel machine operators; machine operators of assorted materials with such functions as blending, cementing, packaging, filtering, paint spraying, washing, etc.; motion picture projectionists; and photographic process machine operators.

Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers(77 except 7752, 78, plus minor parts of 73 and 75)—Includes welders, solderers, assemblers; hand-cutting, molding, painting, engraving, and miscellaneous hand working occupations; and production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers.

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 83, 874)

Transportation occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 874)

Motor vehicle operators(8111, 821, 874)—Includes truck, bus, and taxicab drivers; chauffeurs; driver-sales workers; and parking lot attendants.

**Rail and water transportation occupations*—(8113, 823, 824 except part 8241)—Includes railroad conductors, yardmasters, brake, signal, and switch operators; rail vehicle operators; locomotive operation occupations; ship captains, except fishing vessels; sailors and deckhands; bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders.

Material moving equipment operators (812, 83)—Includes operating engineers; longshore equipment, hoist, and crane and tower operators; excavating machine operators including dozers; and industrial truck and tractor equipment operators.

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers(85-87, except 874)

Construction laborers(871)

Freight, stock, and material handlers (872)—Includes garbage collectors, stevedores, stock handlers and baggers, machine feeders, and other material handlers.

**Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers* (85, 86, 873, 875)—Includes mechanic, construction, extractive, and production helpers; garage and service station related workers; vehicle washers; hand packers; and laborers, except construction.

The highest level of aggregation provided by the SOC is six summary groupings. These six groupings are shown below with their component two digit SOC codes shown in parentheses.

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 – 34)

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (36 – 47)

Service occupations (50 – 52)

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (55 – 58)

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (60 – 71)

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 – 87)

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consists of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940 the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and the 1977 supplement to that manual.

This report presents selected groups of the 231 categories. The most detailed tabulation includes 46 industry data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the equivalent SIC codes in parentheses after each of the group titles. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. For readers without access to the SIC, the list below also presents descriptive terms of the content of the categories as required. Major industry group titles are in bold face. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides additional information on the industry classification system.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries(01, 02, 07-09)

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

Food and kindred products(20)—Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; bakery and sugar products; beverage industries; and canning and preserving.

Textile mill and finished textile products(22, 23)—Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.

Printing, publishing, and allied industries(27)

Chemicals and allied products(28)—Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, soaps, and paints.

**Other nondurable goods* (21, 26, 29-31)—Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining and coal, rubber, plastics, and leather products.

Furniture, lumber, and wood products (24, 25)—Includes logging, sawmills, mobile home and furniture manufacturing.

Primary metal industries(33)—Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.

Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance(34)

Machinery, except electrical(35)—Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies(36)

Transportation equipment(37)

**Other durable goods, including not specified manufacturing* (32, 38, 39)—Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products; scientific instruments; optical and health supplies; photographic equipment; watches and clocks; and toys and sporting goods.

Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities(40-49)

Railroads(40)

Trucking service and warehousing(42)

Other transportation(41, 43-47)—Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services, and the U.S. postal service.

Communications(48)—Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.

Utilities and sanitary services(49)—Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.

Wholesale Trade(50, 51)

Retail Trade(52-59)

General merchandise stores(53)—Includes department stores and variety stores.

Food, bakery, and dairy stores(54)

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations(55)

Eating and drinking places(58)

**Other retail trade* (52, 56, 57, 59)

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate(60-67)

Banking and credit agencies(60, 61)

Insurance, real estate, and other finance(62-67)

Business and Repair Services(73, 75, 76)

Business services(73)—Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, computer programming services, and detective services.

Repair services (75, 76)—In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking, and washing services.

Personal Services(70, 72, 88)

Private households(88)

Other personal services(70, 72)—Includes hotels, garment services, and beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.

Entertainment and Recreation Services (78, 79)—Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.

Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)

Hospitals(806)

Health services, except hospitals(80, except 806)

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges(821, 822)

Other educational services(823, 824, 829)—Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.) and libraries.

Social services, religious and membership organizations(83, 86)

Legal, engineering, and other professional services (81, 84, 89)

Public Administration(91-97)

Relation of Some Industry Groups to Similar Occupations or Class of Worker.—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.

Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. The industry categories, however, include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers and bookkeepers; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The class of worker item on the questionnaire consists of seven categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission,

tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Private employers include churches and other non-profit organizations.

2. *Government workers*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).

3. *Self-employed workers*—
   a. Own business not incorporated—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.
   b. Own business incorporated—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation. Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "Private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.

4. *Unpaid family workers*—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one quarter of the unpaid family workers are farm workers.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures—Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations.* For example, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to make sure 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 were blank after the edit, a code was allocated from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data were also blank, all of these economic items were allocated from one other person who did provide all the necessary data. This was the first census that allocated industry and occupation to detailed categories.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Comparability of industry and occupation data is affected by a number of factors, a major one being 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 resulted from the need to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as the desire of analysts and other users for increased detail in presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Such movements are necessitated by changes in functions and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition.

In the 1980 census, the industry classification underwent limited change to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The occupation classification however was substantially revised because of the adoption of the Standard Occupational Classification by Federal agencies (see "Occupation Classification System"). During this entire period, from 1940 to 1980, the number of categories in the industry classification system increased from 132 to 231, and in the occupation system from 224 to 503.

Other factors that affect data comparability include the universe to which the data refer (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions are worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Company Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in residual "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported" categories. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced through which these cases were assigned to major groups. In 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 data for individual categories include some numbers of persons 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. Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, *Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940;* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950,* Working Paper No. 5, 1958; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications-With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications,* Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements,* Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Comparability With Other Data—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Labor Force Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and

place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. 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 differ 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 persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnings figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

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

There may be differences between the data in this report on income in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,* PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics,* PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Type of Income

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

Wage or Salary Income—Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1979. 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.

Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—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—Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, 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.

Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and 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.

Public Assistance Income—Includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workers' compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Due to increased demand in the 1970's by a wide variety of data users, information on the income of households is presented for all geographic areas in this report. Household income includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Since many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals—In the compilation of statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for unrelated indi-

viduals 15 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1980). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1979 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1979 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.*

Mean Income—The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

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.

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

Limitations of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or net income from interest, dividends, and rentals. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the seven type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type 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, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for households, families, and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1979 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 families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Data From Earlier Censuses—The income data collected in the 1960 and 1970 censuses are basically similar to the 1980 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1970, information on income was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment, (c) net farm self-employment, (d) Social Security or railroad retirement, (e) public assistance or welfare payments, and (f) income from all other sources in 1969. Between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1970 census, all missing values were imputed either as "None" or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. In the 1980 census, all persons with missing values in one or more of the seven type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income was generally assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands of dollars in the coding operation. In the 1970 census processing, $50 and $5,000, respectively, were added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars (under $100,000) and tens of thousands ($100,000 or more). Entries of $990,000 or more were treated as $995,000, and losses of $9,900 or more were treated as minus $9,950. In 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 tens of dollars and $500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500, and losses of $9,990 or more were treated as $9,995 in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1970 and 1980 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1970 and 1980 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described generally in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was requested to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net self-employment income, and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

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

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

Income Tax Data—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration Earnings Record Data—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Bureau of Economic Analysis Income Series—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in this report usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific changes, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same

household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "Income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979. (See table at end of appendix.)

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.*

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on poverty status in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas,* PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics,* PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Income Deficit—Income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the 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 impoverishment of a family or

unrelated individual. However, caution must be exercised in 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.

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm 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 persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete discussion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, *Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty*. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Figures in dollars. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual)	3,686	3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 65 years	3,774	3,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over	3,479	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons	4,723	4,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder under 65 years	4,876	4,858	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder 65 years and over	4,389	4,385	4,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	5,844	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	7,382	...	...	...	...	...
5 persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	8,525	...	...	...	...
6 persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	9,512	...	...	...
7 persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	10,429	...	...
8 persons	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	11,835	...
9 or more persons	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	14,024

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean 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 residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons 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 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of 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 report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and 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 more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D (A through E for the 11 States with towns/townships) in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons in the tabulation area and the percent of those in sample, given in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships). The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.

b. Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships) and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.

c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the *estimate is a cross-tabulation of* more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, 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. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard *error of 16.*

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.

b. For the difference between (or sum of) 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_x and Se_y of estimates x and y:

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} \doteq \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a sub*class of the other, use the tables* directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which

the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D (A, C, and E for the 11 States with towns/townships). Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

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 1980 census sample 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) 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; and

(2) 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 intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

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

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. 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 the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 158 shows that for the city of Key West 10,844 persons out of all 19,417 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Key West with a percent-in-sample of 11.9 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 11.9 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 10,844 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se, is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5\,(10{,}844)\left(1 - \frac{10{,}844}{24{,}382}\right)} =$$

174 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Key West city is 24,382.

The standard error of the estimated 10,844 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 174 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.1. This yields the estimated standard error of 191 for the total persons 16 years and over in Key West city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.8. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.85. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 55.8 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94.

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 one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 10,844 persons 16 years and over in Key West city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 191. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

[10,844 −2(191)] to [10,844 +2(191)]

or

10,462 to 11,226.

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Oakland Park city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 13,610, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 19,662. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 69.2 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.76 percent. Table D lists Oakland Park city with a percent-in-sample of 14.7 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 14.7 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (69.2 percent) is 0.76 x 1.1 = 0.84.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Key West city and Oakland Park city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$69.2 - 55.8 = 13.4 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$Se\,(13.4) = \sqrt{(Se(69.2))^2 + (Se(55.8))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.84)^2 + (0.94)^2}$$

$$= 1.3 \text{ percent.}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[13.4 - 2(1.3)] \text{ to } [13.4 + 2(1.3)]$$

or

10.8 to 16.0.

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	*Persons in group quarters*

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	*White Race*
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	Female
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
	Black Race
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent

Group *Owner*

White Race (householder)

Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)

Value of House

1	$0 to $9,999
2	$10,000 to $19,999
3	$20,000 to $24,999
4	$25,000 to $49,999
5	$50,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000+
8	Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

9-16 Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

Black Race

17-32 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

33-48 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

49-64 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

65-80 Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin

Rent Categories

81	$1 to $59
82	$60 to $99
83	$100 to $149
84	$150 to $199
85	$200 to $249
86	$250 to $299
87	$300 to $399
88	$400 to $499
89	$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

	Persons not of Spanish origin
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	Black Race
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group	
1	*Vacant for Rent*
2	*Vacant for Sale*
3	*Other Vacant*

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

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 by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included 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. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not

completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced 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 allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The 1980 census data on the economic questions such as industry, occupation, class of worker, work experience, and income were processed using an allocation system which assigned values to missing entries in these questions, as necessary, from a single respondent with similar socioeconomic characteristics. In the 1970 census, allocation of each of the economic items was conducted separately; thus, assigned values could come from more than one respondent.

Prior to the allocation of all economic variables, the computer records were sorted according to such characteristics as sex, race and ethnicity, household relationship, years of school completed, and geographic area. The actual allocation operation was implemented in the following manner:

1. The computer stored in a series of matrices reported economic information of persons by selected characteristics such as age, disability status, presence of children, veteran's status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker status, work experience in 1979, level of earnings in 1979, and value of property or monthly rent.

2. The stored entries in the various matrices were retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics was processed through the computer. Then the economic question responses of the succeeding person were stored in place of those previously stored.

3. When one or more of the economic questions was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the variables assigned to this person were those stored in the appropriate matrix for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

The use of this single allocation system insured that the distribution of economic variable assignments would correspond closely to the entries of persons who had actually reported in the census.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total 1/	Size of publication area 2/													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\ (1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

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

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage 1/												
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se\ (\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\ \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons in sample]

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household and family type	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household size	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status	1.0	0.8	0.5
Children ever born	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.9
Ancestry	1.7	1.3	0.8
Type of group quarters	0.8	0.6	0.6
Nativity and place of birth	1.8	1.6	1.0
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration	3.1	2.8	2.0
Place of work	2.1	1.8	1.2
Travel time to work	1.8	1.5	1.0
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy	1.3	1.0	0.6
School enrollment	1.4	1.1	0.7
Year of school completed	1.2	1.0	0.6
Veteran status and period of service	1.1	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability	1.1	1.0	0.6
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status	1.2	0.9	0.6
Labor force status	1.1	0.9	0.6
Unemployment in 1979	1.2	0.9	0.6
Industry and occupation	1.2	0.9	0.6
Class of worker	1.3	1.0	0.6
Household income	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type	1.1	0.9	0.6
Family income	1.1	0.9	0.6
Unrelated individual income	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons	2.0	1.8	1.1
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals	1.2	0.9	0.6

Table D. **Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons: 100-percent count	Persons: Percent in sample
The State	**9 746 324**	**15.4**
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE		
Urban	**8 212 385**	**15.2**
Inside urbanized areas	7 428 496	15.1
Central cities	2 518 836	14.9
Urban fringe	4 909 660	15.3
Outside urbanized areas	783 889	15.3
Places of 10,000 or more	275 427	14.5
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	508 462	15.8
Rural	**1 533 939**	**16.5**
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	183 606	25.8
Other rural	1 350 333	15.2
Farm	–	...
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's		
Inside SMSA's	**8 567 726**	**15.2**
Urban	7 699 707	15.1
Central cities	2 580 106	14.9
Not in central cities	5 119 601	15.2
Rural	868 019	15.6
Outside SMSA's	**1 178 598**	**16.6**
Urban	512 678	15.4
Rural	665 920	17.6
SCSA's		
Miami–Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	2 643 981	14.5
Urban	2 616 685	14.5
Rural	27 296	11.6
SMSA's		
Bradenton, Fla.	148 442	15.8
Urban	132 018	16.0
Rural	16 424	14.8
Daytona Beach, Fla.	258 762	15.8
Urban	212 643	15.7
Rural	46 119	16.6
Fort Lauderdale–Hollywood, Fla.	1 018 200	14.7
Urban	1 008 469	14.8
Rural	9 731	13.0
Fort Myers–Cape Coral, Fla.	205 266	15.5
Urban	173 129	15.5
Rural	32 137	15.5
Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	109 920	16.8
Urban	92 935	16.6
Rural	16 985	17.8
Gainesville, Fla.	151 348	15.7
Urban	107 329	14.9
Rural	44 019	17.7
Jacksonville, Fla.	737 541	15.5
Urban	634 884	15.4
Rural	102 657	16.2
Lakeland–Winter Haven, Fla.	321 652	15.8
Urban	229 506	15.5
Rural	92 146	16.7
Melbourne–Titusville–Cocoa, Fla.	272 959	15.8
Urban	255 995	15.8
Rural	16 964	16.1
Miami, Fla.	1 625 781	14.3
Urban	1 608 216	14.3
Rural	17 565	10.9
Ocala, Fla.	122 488	15.1
Urban	54 843	14.4
Rural	67 645	15.7
Orlando, Fla.	700 055	15.3
Urban	624 312	15.3
Rural	75 743	15.7
Panama City, Fla.	97 740	15.8
Urban	82 200	15.4
Rural	15 540	18.3
Pensacola, Fla.	289 782	16.1
Urban	223 201	15.8
Rural	66 581	17.2
Sarasota, Fla.	202 251	15.6
Urban	189 432	15.7
Rural	12 819	14.7
Tallahassee, Fla.	159 542	14.9
Urban	119 341	15.0
Rural	40 201	14.8
Tampa–St. Petersburg, Fla.	1 569 134	15.4
Urban	1 415 845	15.6
Rural	153 289	14.0
West Palm Beach–Boca Raton, Fla.	576 863	15.2
Urban	535 409	15.2
Rural	41 454	14.7

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons: 100-percent count	Persons: Percent in sample
URBANIZED AREAS		
Daytona Beach, Fla.	170 749	15.4
Fort Lauderdale–Hollywood, Fla.	1 008 526	14.8
Fort Myers, Fla.	140 958	15.5
Fort Pierce, Fla.	70 450	15.4
Fort Walton Beach, Fla.	85 318	16.5
Gainesville, Fla.	103 768	15.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	598 015	15.5
Lakeland, Fla.	114 360	15.6
Melbourne–Cocoa, Fla.	212 917	15.9
Miami, Fla.	1 608 159	14.3
Naples, Fla.	53 675	15.8
Ocala, Fla.	50 860	14.3
Orlando, Fla.	577 235	15.3
Panama City, Fla.	78 886	15.4
Pensacola, Fla.	215 995	15.8
St. Petersburg, Fla.	833 337	15.8
Sarasota–Bradenton, Fla.	305 431	15.8
Tallahassee, Fla.	119 341	15.0
Tampa, Fla.	520 912	15.1
West Palm Beach, Fla.	487 044	15.4
Winter Haven, Fla.	72 560	15.7
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE		
Alachua city	3 561	13.6
Altamonte Springs city	22 028	14.6
Apalachicola city	2 565	13.7
Apollo Beach (CDP)	4 014	13.9
Apopka city	6 019	15.1
Arcadia city	6 002	14.3
Atlantic Beach city	7 847	16.5
Auburndale city	6 501	14.6
Aventura (CDP)	9 698	13.7
Avon Park city	8 026	15.5
Azalea Park (CDP)	8 301	16.3
Bal Harbour village	2 973	41.6
Bartow city	14 780	15.7
Bassville Park (CDP)	3 064	13.1
Bay Crest (CDP)	5 927	15.2
Bay Harbor Islands town	4 869	15.5
Bayonet Point (CDP)	16 455	15.5
Bay Pines (CDP)	5 757	14.5
Bayshore Gardens (CDP)	14 945	15.9
Beacon Square (CDP)	6 513	16.3
Bee Ridge (CDP)	3 313	16.3
Bellair–Meadowbrook Terrace (CDP)	12 144	15.8
Belleair town	3 673	14.6
Belleair Bluffs city	2 522	14.1
Belle Glade city	16 535	11.8
Belle Isle city	2 848	15.4
Bellview (CDP)	15 439	16.5
Beverly Hills (CDP)	5 024	14.7
Biscayne Park village	3 088	14.9
Bithlo (CDP)	3 143	14.4
Blountstown city	2 632	16.2
Boca Raton city	49 505	15.4
Bonifay city	2 534	14.2
Bonita Springs (CDP)	5 435	13.4
Boynton Beach city	35 624	14.7
Bradenton city	30 170	15.3
Brandon (CDP)	41 826	15.3
Brent (CDP)	21 872	15.4
Broadview Park (CDP)	6 022	14.7
Broadview–Pompano Park (CDP)	5 256	15.5
Brooksville city	5 582	14.8
Browardale (CDP)	7 571	14.1
Brownsville (CDP)	18 058	12.3
Callaway city	7 154	14.2
Campbell (CDP)	2 941	14.9
Cape Canaveral city	5 733	15.0
Cape Coral city	32 103	15.1
Urban	31 238	15.1
Carol City (CDP)	47 349	13.6
Casselberry city	15 247	14.7
Century Village (CDP)	10 619	15.7
Chattahoochee city	5 332	15.2
Chipley city	3 330	16.7
Clearwater city	85 528	15.5
Clermont city	5 461	14.2
Clewiston city	5 219	15.8
Cocoa city	16 096	14.9
Cocoa Beach city	10 926	15.9
Cocoa West (CDP)	6 432	15.5
Coconut Creek city	6 288	12.7
Urban	5 872	12.4
Collier City (CDP)	7 135	11.9
Collier Manor–Cresthaven (CDP)	7 045	15.3

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons: 100-percent count	Persons: Percent in sample
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
Combee Settlement (CDP)	5 400	15.9
Conway (CDP)	24 027	15.8
Cooper City city	10 140	14.8
Coral Gables city	43 241	14.8
Coral Springs city	37 349	14.1
Coral Terrace (CDP)	22 702	15.0
Cortez (CDP)	3 821	15.2
Crestview city	7 617	17.5
Crystal Lake (CDP)	6 827	15.6
Crystal River city	2 778	10.5
Cutler (CDP)	15 593	15.9
Cutler Ridge (CDP)	20 886	15.5
Cypress Gardens (CDP)	8 043	15.1
Cypress Lake (CDP)	8 721	15.6
Dade City city	4 923	14.4
Dade City North (CDP)	3 157	16.4
Dania city	11 811	14.5
Davie town	20 877	13.7
Daytona Beach city	54 176	14.6
De Bary (CDP)	4 980	15.9
Deerfield Beach city	39 193	14.4
De Funiak Springs city	5 563	15.0
De Land city	15 354	14.1
Delray Beach city	34 325	15.1
Del Rio (CDP)	7 409	15.5
Deltona (CDP)	15 710	15.1
Destin (CDP)	3 672	17.3
Dunedin city	30 203	16.1
East Lake–Orient Park (CDP)	5 612	15.5
East Naples (CDP)	12 127	15.8
Edgewater city	6 726	14.7
Eglin AFB (CDP)	7 574	16.1
Egypt Lake (CDP)	11 932	15.3
Elfers (CDP)	11 396	16.2
Englewood (CDP)	10 229	15.5
Ensley (CDP)	14 422	15.4
Eustis city	9 453	13.9
Fairview Shores (CDP)	10 174	15.1
Fernandina Beach city	7 224	13.9
Fern Park (CDP)	8 890	16.1
Ferry Pass (CDP)	16 910	15.5
Florida City city	6 174	11.2
Florida Ridge (CDP)	4 988	16.0
Forest City (CDP)	6 819	14.9
Fort Lauderdale city	153 279	14.7
Fort Meade city	5 546	16.1
Fort Myers city	36 638	15.5
Fort Myers Beach (CDP)	5 753	16.1
Fort Myers Shores (CDP)	4 426	16.1
Fort Pierce city	33 802	14.8
Fort Pierce Northwest (CDP)	5 929	16.1
Fort Pierce South (CDP)	3 324	15.9
Fort Walton Beach city	20 829	16.3
Franklin Park (CDP)	2 792	16.6
Frostproof city	2 995	14.3
Fruit Cove–Switzerland (CDP)	3 906	12.8
Fruitville (CDP)	3 070	15.8
Gainesville city	81 371	15.0
Gibsonia (CDP)	5 011	14.6
Gifford (CDP)	6 240	13.3
Gladeview (CDP)	18 919	11.6
Glenvar Heights (CDP)	13 216	13.4
Golden Gate (CDP)	4 327	14.5
Golden Glades (CDP)	23 154	15.2
Goldenrod (CDP)	13 682	15.8
Gonzalez (CDP)	6 084	15.5
Gordonville (CDP)	2 634	13.1
Goulding (CDP)	5 352	15.0
Goulds (CDP)	7 078	12.8
Graceville city	2 918	16.9
Greenacres City town	8 843	14.6
Green Cove Springs city	4 154	15.4
Gulf Breeze city	5 478	15.9
Gulf Gate Estates (CDP)	9 248	16.0
Gulfport city	11 180	14.6
Haines City city	10 799	14.2
Hallandale city	36 517	14.4
Harlem (CDP)	2 669	15.1
Havana town	2 782	35.2
Hialeah city	145 254	14.6
Hialeah Gardens city	2 700	20.6
Hiland Park (CDP)	4 763	14.4
Hobe Sound (CDP)	6 822	14.7
Holden Heights (CDP)	13 864	15.8
Holiday (CDP)	18 392	15.1

Table D. **Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980**—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons: 100-percent count	Persons: Percent in sample
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
Holly Hill city	9 953	15.4
Hollywood city	121 323	15.1
Holmes Beach city	4 023	15.4
Homestead city	20 668	13.1
Urban	20 396	13.2
Homestead AFB (CDP)	7 594	11.7
Hudson (CDP)	5 799	13.9
Immokalee (CDP)	11 038	13.4
Indialantic town	2 883	16.0
Indian Harbour Beach city	5 967	14.8
Indian Rocks Beach city	3 717	14.2
Indiantown (CDP)	3 383	9.8
Inverness city	4 095	15.3
Inwood (CDP)	6 668	13.9
Ives Estates (CDP)	12 623	15.4
Jacksonville city	540 920	15.4
Urban	531 402	15.4
Jacksonville Beach city	15 462	14.8
Jan Phyl Village (CDP)	2 785	16.9
Jasmine Estates (CDP)	11 995	15.8
Jensen Beach (CDP)	6 639	42.0
June Park (CDP)	4 051	14.8
Jupiter town	9 868	15.1
Kendale Lakes (CDP)	32 769	13.8
Kendall (CDP)	73 758	15.2
Kendall Green (CDP)	6 768	14.4
Kenneth City town	4 344	15.8
Kensington Park (CDP)	2 887	15.2
Key Biscayne (CDP)	6 313	14.2
Key Largo (CDP)	7 447	10.2
Key West city	24 382	11.9
Killearn (CDP)	8 700	15.1
Kings Point (CDP)	8 724	15.7
Kissimmee city	15 487	15.5
Lake Alfred city	3 134	15.3
Lake Carroll (CDP)	13 012	15.7
Lake City city	9 257	14.0
Lake Clarke Shores town	3 174	16.3
Lakeland city	47 406	15.5
Lakeland Highlands (CDP)	10 426	16.0
Lake Lorraine (CDP)	5 427	16.9
Lake Lucerne (CDP)	9 762	12.7
Lake Magdalene (CDP)	13 331	15.3
Lake Mary city	2 853	15.4
Urban	2 737	15.5
Lake Park town	6 909	14.4
Lakeside (CDP)	10 534	15.9
Lake Wales city	8 466	15.2
Lakewood Park (CDP)	3 411	16.4
Lake Worth city	27 048	14.7
Land O' Lakes (CDP)	4 515	36.2
Lantana town	8 048	15.4
Largo city	58 977	15.6
Lauderdale-by-the-Sea town	2 639	14.4
Lauderdale Lakes city	25 426	14.7
Lauderhill city	37 271	14.7
Laurel (CDP)	6 368	15.3
Lealman (CDP)	19 873	14.6
Leesburg city	13 191	14.9
Lehigh Acres (CDP)	9 604	16.1
Leisure City (CDP)	17 905	14.7
Leto (CDP)	9 003	15.4
Lighthouse Point city	11 488	15.6
Lindgren Acres (CDP)	11 986	14.1
Live Oak city	6 732	14.7
Lockhart (CDP)	10 569	15.0
Longboat Key town	4 843	16.0
Longwood city	10 029	15.2
Lutz (CDP)	5 555	14.5
Lynn Haven city	6 239	16.9
Macclenny town	3 851	15.6
Madeira Beach city	4 520	16.2
Madison city	3 487	12.7
Maitland city	8 763	15.4
Mango—Seffner (CDP)	6 493	14.4
Marathon (CDP)	7 568	11.1
Marco (CDP)	4 679	13.1
Margate city	36 044	15.7
Marianna city	7 006	18.2
Mary Esther town	3 530	16.5
Melbourne city	46 536	15.8
Melbourne Beach town	2 713	16.1
Melrose Park (CDP)	5 662	15.2
Memphis (CDP)	5 501	12.8
Merritt Island (CDP)	30 708	15.9

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons: 100-percent count	Persons: Percent in sample
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
Miami city	346 865	13.7
Miami Beach city	96 298	14.2
Miami Gardens-Utopia-Carver (CDP)	9 025	14.3
Miami Lakes (CDP)	9 809	15.6
Miami Shores village	9 244	15.5
Miami Springs city	12 350	14.2
Micco (CDP)	3 585	15.6
Milton city	7 206	16.5
Mims (CDP)	7 583	15.8
Miramar city	32 813	15.7
Urban	32 641	15.7
Monticello city	2 994	13.0
Mount Dora city	5 883	15.0
Mulberry city	2 932	15.8
Myrtle Grove (CDP)	14 238	17.0
Naples city	17 581	15.8
Naples Manor (CDP)	3 161	15.7
Naples Park (CDP)	5 438	16.1
Naranja-Princeton (CDP)	10 381	12.4
Neptune Beach city	5 248	15.6
New Port Richey city	11 196	14.8
New Port Richey East (CDP)	6 147	15.2
New Smyrna Beach city	13 557	15.1
Niceville city	8 543	16.4
Urban	8 538	16.4
Nokomis (CDP)	3 108	15.9
Norland (CDP)	19 471	15.4
North Andrews Gardens (CDP)	8 967	15.8
North Bay Village city	4 920	15.0
North Fort Myers (CDP)	22 808	15.7
North Lauderdale city	18 479	14.4
North Miami city	42 566	14.7
North Miami Beach city	36 553	14.7
North Naples (CDP)	7 950	15.6
North Palm Beach village	11 344	15.0
North Port city	6 205	15.6
North River Shores (CDP)	2 867	45.4
North Sarasota (CDP)	4 997	15.3
Oakland Park city	23 035	14.7
Oak Ridge (CDP)	15 477	15.4
Ocala city	37 170	14.0
Ocean City (CDP)	5 582	17.2
Ocoee city	7 803	14.9
Ojus (CDP)	17 344	14.9
Okeechobee city	4 225	15.2
Oldsmar city	2 608	40.1
Olympia Heights (CDP)	33 112	14.7
Oneco (CDP)	6 417	14.6
Opa-locka city	14 460	13.3
Opa-locka North (CDP)	5 721	14.8
Orange City city	2 795	44.7
Orange Park town	8 766	16.0
Orlando city	128 291	15.2
Orlovista (CDP)	6 474	13.6
Ormond Beach city	21 378	15.7
Ormond-By-The-Sea (CDP)	7 665	15.6
Oviedo city	3 074	13.2
Pace (CDP)	5 006	14.3
Pahokee city	6 346	9.3
Palatka city	10 175	13.1
Palma Sola (CDP)	5 297	15.9
Palm Bay city	18 560	15.2
Urban	17 883	15.3
Palm Beach town	9 729	14.5
Palm Beach Gardens city	14 407	14.9
Urban	13 985	14.9
Palm Coast (CDP)	2 837	13.7
Palmetto city	8 637	14.2
Palmetto Estates (CDP)	11 116	15.8
Palm Harbor (CDP)	5 215	16.3
Palm River-Clair Mel (CDP)	14 447	15.4
Palm Springs village	8 166	15.1
Palm Springs North (CDP)	5 838	15.2
Panama City city	33 346	15.1
Parker city	4 298	15.5
Pembroke Park town	4 783	14.1
Pembroke Pines city	35 776	15.8
Urban	35 776	15.8
Pensacola city	57 619	15.6
Perrine (CDP)	16 129	14.7
Perry city	8 254	14.4
Phillippi Gardens (CDP)	2 525	16.0
Pine Castle (CDP)	9 992	15.9
Pine Hills (CDP)	35 771	15.7
Pinellas Park city	32 811	15.2
Pinewood (CDP)	16 252	13.6

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PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
Plantation city	48 501	15.1
Plantation (CDP)	2 887	10.1
Plant City city	19 270	15.2
Pompano Beach city	52 618	14.5
Pompano Beach Highlands (CDP)	16 154	15.3
Port Charlotte (CDP)	25 770	15.8
Port Orange city	18 756	14.8
Port St. Joe city	4 027	16.1
Port St. Lucie city	14 690	14.5
Urban	13 103	14.5
Port Salerno (CDP)	4 511	14.1
Pretty Bayou (CDP)	3 340	12.8
Punta Gorda city	6 797	14.7
Quincy city	8 591	14.9
Richmond Heights (CDP)	8 577	15.6
Ridge Wood Heights (CDP)	3 951	15.0
Riverland (CDP)	5 919	14.8
Riviera Beach city	26 489	12.1
Rockledge city	11 877	16.0
Royal Palm Beach village	3 423	15.3
Ruskin (CDP)	5 117	14.1
Safety Harbor city	6 461	16.0
St. Augustine city	11 985	12.5
St. Augustine South (CDP)	2 581	13.7
St. Cloud city	7 840	15.3
St. Petersburg city	238 647	15.2
St. Petersburg Beach city	9 354	14.6
Samoset (CDP)	5 747	15.9
San Carlos Park (CDP)	3 590	16.2
Sandalfoot Cove (CDP)	5 299	12.8
Sanford city	23 176	14.3
Sanibel city	3 363	14.1
Sarasota city	48 868	15.3
Sarasota Springs (CDP)	13 860	16.1
Satellite Beach city	9 163	16.4
Scott Lake (CDP)	14 154	14.2
Sebastian city	2 831	46.3
Sebring city	8 736	15.1
Seminole city	4 586	14.8
Sharpes (CDP)	4 149	13.6
Siesta Key (CDP)	7 010	15.0
Silver Springs Shores (CDP)	3 983	15.6
Sky Lake (CDP)	6 692	15.7
South Apopka (CDP)	5 687	13.8
South Bay city	3 886	13.0
South Bradenton (CDP)	14 297	16.1
South Daytona city	11 252	15.5
Southgate (CDP)	7 322	15.7
South Gate Ridge (CDP)	4 259	16.4
South Miami city	10 944	14.1
South Miami Heights (CDP)	23 559	13.5
South Pasadena city	4 188	15.0
South Patrick Shores (CDP)	9 816	16.6
South Sarasota (CDP)	4 267	15.3
South Venice (CDP)	8 075	16.0
Springfield city	7 220	14.2
Spring Hill (CDP)	6 468	15.7
Starke city	5 306	11.9
Stock Island (CDP)	4 446	10.2
Stuart city	9 467	16.0
Sun City Center (CDP)	5 605	16.4
Suncoast Estates (CDP)	4 399	14.0
Sunny Isles (CDP)	12 564	14.8
Sunrise city	39 681	14.5
Sunset (CDP)	13 531	14.4
Surfside town	3 763	14.2
Sweetwater city	8 251	15.0
Tallahassee city	81 548	15.0
Tamarac city	29 376	14.8
Tamiami (CDP)	17 607	13.9
Tampa city	271 523	15.0
Tanglewood (CDP)	8 229	16.3
Tarpon Springs city	13 251	14.6
Tavares city	4 103	14.0
Temple Terrace city	11 097	16.0
Tequesta village	3 685	15.4
Tice (CDP)	6 645	15.5
Titusville city	31 910	15.3
Town 'n' Country (CDP)	37 834	15.6
Treasure Island city	6 316	14.1
Tyndall AFB (CDP)	4 542	17.2
Union Park (CDP)	19 175	15.6
University (CDP)	24 514	14.9
Upper Grand Lagoon (CDP)	3 314	14.2
Valparaiso city	6 142	15.1

Table D. **Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980**—Con.

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons: 100-percent count	Persons: Percent in sample
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
Vamo (CDP)	2 574	16.8
Venice city	12 153	15.9
Venice Gardens (CDP)	6 568	16.8
Vero Beach city	16 176	15.2
Vero Beach South (CDP)	12 636	16.3
Villas (CDP)	8 724	15.9
Wahneta (CDP)	3 329	13.5
Warrington (CDP)	15 792	15.5
Washington Park (CDP)	7 240	13.0
Watertown (CDP)	3 804	12.7
Wauchula city	2 986	13.9
Wekiva Springs (CDP)	13 386	14.8
Wellington (CDP)	4 622	15.1
West Bradenton (CDP)	4 065	16.6
Westchester (CDP)	29 272	14.7
West De Land (CDP)	3 055	15.4
West Eau Gallie (CDP)	2 591	14.1
West Little River (CDP)	32 492	13.4
West Melbourne city	5 078	15.4
West Miami city	6 076	14.7
West Palm Beach city	63 305	13.8
Urban	63 231	13.8
West Pensacola (CDP)	24 371	15.5
Westview (CDP)	9 102	13.7
Westwood Lakes (CDP)	11 478	13.9
White City (CDP)	4 110	16.0
Whitfield Estates (CDP)	4 328	15.7
Wildwood city	2 665	13.5
Wilton Manors city	12 742	15.2
Winston (CDP)	9 315	15.4
Winter Garden city	6 789	15.0
Winter Haven city	21 119	15.5
Winter Park city	22 339	15.8
Winter Springs city	10 475	14.1
Wright (CDP)	13 011	16.4
Yulee (CDP)	3 168	16.1
Zephyrhills city	5 742	14.7
Zephyrhills West (CDP)	3 698	13.8
COUNTIES		
Alachua	151 348	15.7
Baker	15 289	16.4
Bay	97 740	15.8
Bradford	20 023	16.0
Brevard	272 959	15.8
Broward	1 018 200	14.7
Calhoun	9 294	16.1
Charlotte	58 460	15.7
Citrus	54 703	13.2
Clay	67 052	16.3
Collier	85 971	15.1
Columbia	35 399	14.3
Dade	1 625 781	14.3
De Soto	19 039	14.5
Dixie	7 751	24.5
Duval	571 003	15.4
Escambia	233 794	16.0
Flagler	10 913	21.1
Franklin	7 661	19.1
Gadsden	41 565	16.6
Gilchrist	5 767	22.1
Glades	5 992	20.2
Gulf	10 658	20.6
Hamilton	8 761	27.6
Hardee	19 379	17.0
Hendry	18 599	18.2
Hernando	44 469	14.3
Highlands	47 526	15.2
Hillsborough	646 960	14.9
Holmes	14 723	17.0
Indian River	59 896	17.9
Jackson	39 154	20.4
Jefferson	10 703	13.7
Lafayette	4 035	23.2
Lake	104 870	17.4
Lee	205 266	15.5
Leon	148 655	14.8
Levy	19 870	27.1
Liberty	4 260	22.1
Madison	14 894	16.9
Manatee	148 442	15.8
Marion	122 488	15.1
Martin	64 014	20.9
Monroe	63 188	11.8
Nassau	32 894	17.3

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons: 100-percent count	Persons: Percent in sample
COUNTIES—Con.		
Okaloosa	109 920	16.8
Okeechobee	20 264	14.0
Orange	471 016	15.6
Osceola	49 287	15.4
Palm Beach	576 863	15.2
Pasco	193 643	15.8
Pinellas	728 531	15.8
Polk	321 652	15.8
Putnam	50 549	15.3
St. Johns	51 303	13.5
St. Lucie	87 182	15.2
Santa Rosa	55 988	16.6
Sarasota	202 251	15.6
Seminole	179 752	14.7
Sumter	24 272	18.5
Suwannee	22 287	15.9
Taylor	16 532	13.5
Union	10 166	20.9
Volusia	258 762	15.8
Wakulla	10 887	16.7
Walton	21 300	16.3
Washington	14 509	19.3
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS		
Big Cypress Reservation, Fla.	387	11.1
Hendry County (pt.)	387	11.1
Brighton Reservation, Fla.	338	8.0
Glades County (pt.)	338	8.0
Hollywood Reservation, Fla.	2 592	12.9
Broward County (pt.)	2 592	12.9
Miccosukee Reservation, Fla.	276	6.2
Broward County (pt.)	–	–
Dade County (pt.)	276	6.2

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

   A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter.** Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder.**

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.

4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.

5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, *and* fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.

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

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school.**

   If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark **Finished this grade (or year)** only if the person finished the *entire* grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

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

H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

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

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

H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

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

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house detached from any other house** when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

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

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system.** If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well.*

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

H26. Answer Yes *only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28– H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H30– H32. *Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.*

H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.

c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see *instructions for H12* to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*
Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:
Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes, a naturalized citizen** circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

13a. Mark **No, only speaks English** if the person always speaks English *at home*; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.

(1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

15a. Mark **Yes, this house** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No, different house** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City – print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark **Yes, full time** if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes, part time** if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** *only* if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

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

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.

22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

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

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

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

23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone.**

d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No.**

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works.* Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

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

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

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

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this official Census Form and mail it back on Census Day, Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5 L	A6

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D-2

Form Approved:
O.M.B. No. 41-S78006

Please continue

How to fill out your Census Form

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college, even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces.
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college.
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there.
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital.
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere.

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box ☐.

Then please:

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20.

Please continue ↗

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
		Last name First name — Middle initial	Last name First name — Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? *Fill one circle.* *If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.*		*START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.*	If relative of person in column 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Father/mother ○ Son/daughter ○ Other relative ○ Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: ○ Roomer, boarder ○ Other nonrelative ○ Partner, roommate ○ Paid employee
3. Sex *Fill one circle.*		○ Male ■ ○ Female	○ Male ■ ○ Female
4. Is this person — *Fill one circle.*		○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* → _____	○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* → _____
5. Age, and month and year of birth *a. Print age at last birthday.* *b. Print month and fill one circle.* *c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.*		a. Age at last birthday ____ b. Month of birth ____ ■ ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ / Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ / Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○	a. Age at last birthday ____ b. Month of birth ____ ■ ○ Jan.—Mar. ○ Apr.—June ○ July—Sept. ○ Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ / Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ / Ø ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○
6. Marital status *Fill one circle.*		○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? *Fill one circle.*		○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■ ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■ ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.*		○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related	○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? *Fill one circle.* *If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."*		**Highest grade attended:** ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	**Highest grade attended:** ○ Nursery school ○ Kindergarten Elementary through high school *(grade or year)* 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ College *(academic year)* ■ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? *Fill one circle.*		○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*	○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○	*CENSUS USE ONLY* A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○

Page 3

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:

- O Husband/wife
- O Son/daughter
- O Brother/sister
- O Father/mother
- O Other relative

If not related to person in column 1:

- O Roomer, boarder
- O Partner, roommate
- O Paid employee
- O Other nonrelative

- O Male
- O Female

- O White
- O Black or Negro
- O Japanese
- O Chinese
- O Filipino
- O Korean
- O Vietnamese
- O Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* →
- O Asian Indian
- O Hawaiian
- O Guamanian
- O Samoan
- O Eskimo
- O Aleut
- O Other — *Specify*

a. Age at last birthday

b. Month of birth

- O Jan.—Mar.
- O Apr.—June
- O July—Sept.
- O Oct.—Dec.

c. Year of birth

1 ● 8 O 9 O 0 O 1 O 2 O 3 O 4 O 5 O 6 O 7 O 8 O 9 O 0 O 1 O 2 O 3 O 4 O 5 O 6 O 7 O 8 O 9 O

- O Now married
- O Widowed
- O Divorced
- O Separated
- O Never married

- O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
- O Yes, Puerto Rican
- O Yes, Cuban
- O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

- O No, has not attended since February 1
- O Yes, public school, public college
- O Yes, private, church-related
- O Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

O Nursery school O Kindergarten

Elementary through high school *(grade or year)*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College *(academic year)*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

O Never attended school—*Skip question 10*

- O Now attending this grade *(or year)*
- O Finished this grade *(or year)*
- O Did not finish this grade *(or year)*

CENSUS USE ONLY — A. O I O N O O

→ *NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD*

If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — *for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?*

- O Yes — *On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.*
- O No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — *for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?*

- O Yes — *On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.*
- O No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- O Yes — *On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.*
- O No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- O One
- O 2 apartments or living quarters
- O 3 apartments or living quarters
- O 4 apartments or living quarters
- O 5 apartments or living quarters
- O 6 apartments or living quarters
- O 7 apartments or living quarters
- O 8 apartments or living quarters
- O 9 apartments or living quarters
- O 10 or more apartments or living quarters
- O This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- O Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
- O Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- O Yes, for this household only
- O Yes, but also used by another household
- O No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
- O No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? *Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.*

- O 1 room
- O 2 rooms
- O 3 rooms
- O 4 rooms
- O 5 rooms
- O 6 rooms
- O 7 rooms
- O 8 rooms
- O 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- O Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- O Rented for cash rent?
- O Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- O No
- O Yes, a condominium

H10. *If this is a one-family house* —

a. **Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?**

O Yes O No

b. **Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?**

O Yes O No

H11. *If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying* —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- O Less than $10,000
- O $10,000 to $14,999
- O $15,000 to $17,499
- O $17,500 to $19,999
- O $20,000 to $22,499
- O $22,500 to $24,999
- O $25,000 to $27,499
- O $27,500 to $29,999
- O $30,000 to $34,999
- O $35,000 to $39,999
- O $40,000 to $44,999
- O $45,000 to $49,999
- O $50,000 to $54,999
- O $55,000 to $59,999
- O $60,000 to $64,999
- O $65,000 to $69,999
- O $70,000 to $74,999
- O $75,000 to $79,999
- O $80,000 to $89,999
- O $90,000 to $99,999
- O $100,000 to $124,999
- O $125,000 to $149,999
- O $150,000 to $199,999
- O $200,000 or more

H12. *If you pay rent for your living quarters* —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- O Less than $50
- O $50 to $59
- O $60 to $69
- O $70 to $79
- O $80 to $89
- O $90 to $99
- O $100 to $109
- O $110 to $119
- O $120 to $129
- O $130 to $139
- O $140 to $149
- O $150 to $159
- O $160 to $169
- O $170 to $179
- O $180 to $189
- O $190 to $199
- O $200 to $224
- O $225 to $249
- O $250 to $274
- O $275 to $299
- O $300 to $349
- O $350 to $399
- O $400 to $499
- O $500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied

- O First form
- O Continuation

Vacant

- O Regular
- O Usual home elsewhere

Group quarters

- O First form
- O Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —

- O Year round use
- O Seasonal/Mig. — *Skip C2, C3, and D.*

C2. Vacancy status

- O For rent
- O For sale only
- O Rented or sold, not occupied
- O Held for occasional use
- O Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

O Yes O No

D. Months vacant

- O Less than 1 month
- O 1 up to 2 months
- O 2 up to 6 months
- O 6 up to 12 months
- O 1 year up to 2 years
- O 2 or more years

E. Indicators

1. O O Mail return
2. O O Pop./F

O O

F. Total persons

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building for 2 families
- ○ A building for 3 or 4 families
- ○ A building for 5 to 9 families
- ○ A building for 10 to 19 families
- ○ A building for 20 to 49 families
- ○ A building for 50 or more families
- ○ A boat, tent, van, etc.

H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?
Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.

- ○ 1 to 3 — *Skip to H15*
- ○ 4 to 6
- ○ 7 to 12
- ○ 13 or more stories

b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H15a. Is this building —

- ○ On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — *Skip to H16*
- ○ On a place of 1 to 9 acres?
- ○ On a place of 10 or more acres?

b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —

- ○ Less than $50 (or None)
- ○ $50 to $249
- ○ $250 to $599
- ○ $600 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 or more

H16. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system *(city water department, etc.)* or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source *(a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)*?

H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H18. About when was this building originally built? *Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.*

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier

H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?

- ○ 1979 or 1980
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1949 or earlier
- ○ Always lived here

H20. How are your living quarters heated?
Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.

- ○ Steam or hot water system
- ○ Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms *(Do not count electric heat pumps here)*
- ○ Electric heat pump
- ○ Other built-in electric units *(permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)*
- ○ Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- ○ Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- ○ Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene *(not portable)*
- ○ Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- ○ No heating equipment

H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?

a. Electricity
$ _____ .00 OR
Average monthly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Electricity not used

b. Gas
$ _____ .00 OR
Average monthly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Gas not used

c. Water
$ _____ .00 OR
Yearly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
$ _____ .00 OR
Yearly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ These fuels not used

H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? *Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.*

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H24. How many bedrooms do you have?
Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?
A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.
A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

- ○ No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- ○ 2 or more complete bathrooms

H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H27. Do you have air conditioning?

- ○ Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- ○ Yes, 1 individual room unit
- ○ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- ○ No

H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 automobile
- ○ 2 automobiles
- ○ 3 or more automobiles

H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1 van or truck
- ○ 2 vans or trucks
- ○ 3 or more vans or trucks

CENSUS USE

H22a.
H22b.
H22c.
H22d.

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer . . . . . .
- A house on 10 or more acres . . . . . .
- A condominium unit . . . . . .
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property . . . . .

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

H32a. 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 page 6*

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

○ Yes ○ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?
Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

$ _____ .00 OR ○ No regular payment required — *Skip to page 6*

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

○ Yes, taxes included in payment

○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

○ Yes, insurance included in payment

○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6 →

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	2.	4.		2.	4.		2.	4.
(1) S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(2) S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(3) S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Yes ○			Yes ○			Yes ○		
No ○			No ○			No ○		

	2.	4.		2.	4.		2.	4.
(4) S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(5) S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	(6) S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Yes ○			Yes ○			Yes ○		
No ○			No ○			No ○		

	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.
(7) S.S.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Yes ○						
No ○						

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1 on page 2:

Last name | First name | Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country –*

a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?

- O Yes, a naturalized citizen
- O No, not a citizen
- O Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- O 1975 to 1980
- O 1970 to 1974
- O 1965 to 1969
- O 1960 to 1964
- O 1950 to 1959
- O Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- O Yes
- O No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. What is this language?

(For example – Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- O Very well
- O Well
- O Not well
- O Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.*

(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.

- O Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
- O Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
- O No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?

(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____

(2) County: _____

(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____

(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?

- O Yes
- O No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?

- O Born before April 1965 – *Please go on with questions 17-33*
- O Born April 1965 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person –**

a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Attending college?

- O Yes
- O No

c. Working at a job or business?

- O Yes, full time
- O Yes, part time
- O No

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.

- O Yes
- O No – *Skip to 19*

b. Was active-duty military service during –
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- O May 1975 or later
- O Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- O February 1955—July 1964
- O Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- O World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- O World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- O Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	O	O
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	O	O
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	O	O

20. *If this person is a female –*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None	1	2	3	4	5	6
O	O	O	O	O	O	O

7	8	9	10	11	12 or more
O	O	O	O	O	O

21. *If this person has ever been married –*

a. Has this person been married more than once?

- O Once
- O More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? (Month) (Year)

Month and year of first marriage? (Month) (Year)

c. *If married more than once* – **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**

- O Yes
- O No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?

- O Yes – *Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)*
- O No – *Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.* *Skip to 25.*

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours _____

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address *(Number and street)* _____

If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?

- O Yes
- O No, in unincorporated area

d. County _____

e. State _____ **f. ZIP Code** _____

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?

Minutes _____

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.

- O Car
- O Truck
- O Van
- O Bus or streetcar
- O Railroad
- O Subway or elevated
- O Taxicab
- O Motorcycle
- O Bicycle
- O Walked only
- O Worked at home
- O Other – *Specify* _____

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

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Per. No.	11.	13b.		14.	15b.	23.	O VL	24a.
1	1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1 / 1 1 1	1 1 1 / 1 1 1	1 1 1 / 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1
2	2 2 2	2 2 2		2 2 2 / 2 2 2	2 2 2 / 2 2 2	2 2 2 / 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2
3	3 3 3	3 3 3		3 3 3 / 3 3 3	3 3 3 / 3 3 3	3 3 3 / 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3
4	4 4 4	4 4 4		4 4 4 / 4 4 4	4 4 4 / 4 4 4	4 4 4 / 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4
5	5 5 5	5 5 5		5 5 5 / 5 5 5	5 5 5 / 5 5 5	5 5 5 / 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5
6	6 6 6	6 6 6		6 6 6 / 6 6 6	6 6 6 / 6 6 6	6 6 6 / 6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6
7	7 7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7 / 7 7 7	7 7 7 / 7 7 7	7 7 7 / 7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7
8	8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8 / 8 8 8	8 8 8 / 8 8 8	8 8 8 / 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8
	9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9 / 9 9 9	9 9 9 / 9 9 9	9 9 9 / 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —
- O Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- O Drive others only
- O Share driving
- O Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?
- O 2
- O 3
- O 4
- O 5
- O 6
- O 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?
- O Yes, on layoff
- O Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- O No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
- O Yes
- O No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?
- O No, already has a job
- O No, temporarily ill
- O No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
- O Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
- O 1980
- O 1979
- O 1978
- O 1975 to 1977
- O 1970 to 1974
- O 1969 or earlier
- O Never worked

Skip to 31d

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

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 information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

a. For whom did this person work? *If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.*

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — *(Fill one circle)*
- O Manufacturing
- O Wholesale trade
- O Retail trade
- O Other — *(agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)*

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — *(Fill one circle)*
- Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions ..... O
- Federal government employee ..... O
- State government employee ..... O
- Local government employee *(city, county, etc.)* ..... O
- Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
  - Own business not incorporated ..... O
  - Own business incorporated ..... O
- Working without pay in family business or farm ..... O

CENSUS USE

21b. I O II O III O IV O

22b.

28. A B C / D E F / G H J / K L M / AF O / NW O

29. N P Q / R S T / U V W / X Y Z

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?
- O Yes
- O No — *Skip to 31d*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

_____ Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

_____ Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?

_____ Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —

Fill circles and print dollar amounts.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*
- O Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- O No

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . *Report net income after business expenses.*
- O Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- O No

c. Own farm. . . *Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.*
- O Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- O No

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . *Report even small amounts credited to an account.*
- O Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- O No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .
- O Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- O No

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .
- O Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- O No

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . *Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.*
- O Yes → $ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
- O No

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.

$ .00 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

OR O None

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b. 31c. 31d.

32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g. 33.

→ *Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2*

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three subject titles: *1980 Census of Population and Housing, 1980 Census of Population, and 1980 Census of Housing.* The description of the publication program below is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be noted that a number of population census reports contain some housing data and a number of housing census reports contain some population data. Following the description of the publication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and townships in 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bureau Regional Offices; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census reports are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census Bureau Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

PHC80-1, Block Statistics—These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

than in print form, present population and housing unit totals and statistics on selected characteristics which are based on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for blocks in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set of reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts—Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Both complete-count data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing characteristics such as value, age of structure, and rent. These statistics are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions (those which are functioning general-purpose local governments), and incorporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress—These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—These reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population—This volume presents final population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters C and D present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants—Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics—Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics—Statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics—Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present special compilations of 1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units—This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change—This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of nonfarm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports—These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide—This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in looseleaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History—This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations—This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations—This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme—This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, *Users' Guide.*

STF 1—This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2—This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (complete-count), PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports.

STF 3—This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1, excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

STF 4—This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5—This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports.

Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts—In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1—This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas, along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2—This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME)—These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples—Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File—This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-of-reproduction basis.

MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche—Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously, except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche—Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche—The data from the P.L. 94-171 computer file are presented in a listing format.

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