

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	Autauga	Baldwin	Barbour	Bibb	Blount	Bullock	Butler	Calhoun	Chambers
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 124 312	9 185	36 136	9 052	7 385	23 223	4 403	9 950	21 185	14 190
Labor force	625 365	4 991	20 069	4 369	3 745	12 881	2 094	5 081	12 812	8 512
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.6	54.3	55.5	48.3	50.7	55.5	47.6	51.1	60.5	60.0
Employed	573 342	4 517	18 311	3 986	3 408	11 896	1 878	4 801	11 418	7 920
Unemployed	48 549	440	1 671	370	337	967	201	262	1 051	579
Percent of civilian labor force	7.8	8.9	8.4	8.5	9.0	7.5	9.7	5.2	8.4	6.8
Female, 16 years and over	579 304	4 789	18 569	4 975	3 759	11 780	2 345	5 291	10 763	7 503
Labor force	242 214	1 933	7 660	1 892	1 256	4 653	967	2 143	5 033	3 694
Percent of female, 16 years and over	41.8	40.4	41.3	38.0	33.4	39.5	41.2	40.5	46.8	49.2
Employed	219 665	1 729	6 733	1 709	1 136	4 298	842	2 037	4 428	3 270
Unemployed	22 111	204	927	183	170	355	125	98	551	419
Percent of civilian labor force	9.1	10.6	12.1	9.7	9.6	7.6	12.9	4.6	11.1	11.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	573 342	4 517	18 311	3 986	3 408	11 896	1 878	4 801	11 418	7 920
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	75 519	713	3 002	476	308	1 302	242	523	1 795	943
Professional specialty occupations	41 609	455	1 549	302	146	708	124	272	997	524
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	123 321	1 019	4 496	725	542	2 595	375	889	2 593	1 821
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	67 648	590	2 061	356	341	1 445	233	442	1 479	1 061
Service occupations	57 676	384	1 912	440	351	1 055	211	588	1 141	622
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	30 964	358	1 389	455	153	685	216	372	217	285
Farm operators and managers	14 536	188	692	207	36	347	119	122	115	107
Farm occupations, except managerial	8 096	125	264	142	34	215	43	87	56	35
Related agricultural occupations	2 229	23	94	29	2	65	-	20	13	38
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	99 726	861	3 194	453	548	2 476	166	741	2 249	1 250
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	186 136	1 182	4 318	1 437	1 506	3 783	668	1 688	3 423	2 999
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	41 348	225	1 010	240	405	904	192	281	767	546
Employed females 16 years and over	219 665	1 729	6 733	1 709	1 136	4 298	842	2 037	4 428	3 270
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	33 054	385	1 276	238	92	594	125	237	759	395
Professional specialty occupations	22 841	265	858	164	58	420	99	175	537	277
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	78 505	710	2 790	414	378	1 659	249	596	1 749	1 115
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	51 433	475	1 665	281	249	1 111	183	367	1 172	767
Service occupations	36 691	232	1 173	322	240	684	137	441	761	440
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 546	29	56	19	10	141	46	29	45	12
Farm operators and managers	1 354	16	31	6	10	47	27	19	21	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 714	13	18	3	-	89	19	10	24	6
Related agricultural occupations	343	-	2	3	-	5	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 235	27	196	14	35	172	29	65	118	50
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	60 634	346	1 242	702	381	1 048	256	669	996	1 258
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7 439	38	166	60	52	192	50	56	163	106
Employed persons 16 years and over	573 342	4 517	18 311	3 986	3 408	11 896	1 878	4 801	11 418	7 920
Private wage and salary workers	425 706	3 250	13 316	2 695	2 721	9 168	1 225	3 602	7 567	6 427
Government workers	95 620	819	2 605	743	471	1 516	473	682	3 054	895
Self-employed workers	48 163	405	2 191	519	209	1 081	160	447	741	569
Unpaid family workers	3 853	43	199	29	7	131	20	70	56	29
Male, employed in agriculture	22 799	419	1 019	364	82	541	185	219	150	170
Wage and salary workers	10 258	278	377	160	56	239	124	120	56	62
Self-employed workers	12 044	141	595	192	26	286	60	99	89	108
Unpaid family workers	497	-	47	12	-	16	1	-	-	-
Female, employed in agriculture	4 393	37	126	20	10	174	92	41	57	19
Wage and salary workers	2 601	21	74	14	-	106	81	15	29	7
Self-employed workers	1 339	16	40	6	10	53	11	19	21	6
Unpaid family workers	453	-	12	-	-	15	-	7	7	6
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	514 573	4 111	16 554	4 217	3 376	10 870	1 979	4 670	9 790	6 558
Less than \$5,000	104 329	958	2 609	1 425	701	2 086	1 256	629	1 509	1 137
\$5,000 to \$7,499	53 624	373	1 743	522	313	1 090	354	427	886	712
\$7,500 to \$9,999	47 331	358	1 607	486	330	994	175	437	881	732
\$10,000 to \$14,999	87 568	597	2 912	696	611	2 029	333	894	1 726	1 110
\$15,000 to \$19,999	75 122	625	2 539	423	517	1 610	178	640	1 815	1 083
\$20,000 to \$24,999	57 723	470	1 897	321	411	1 219	103	307	1 143	694
\$25,000 to \$34,999	58 582	523	2 043	204	328	1 257	159	272	1 333	784
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21 583	169	852	116	136	476	99	99	367	220
\$50,000 or more	8 711	38	352	24	29	109	33	123	130	86
Median	\$12 684	\$13 141	\$13 830	\$8 331	\$12 811	\$12 931	\$7 821	\$10 089	\$14 680	\$12 876
Mean	\$15 443	\$15 047	\$16 678	\$10 910	\$14 898	\$14 984	\$11 553	\$12 917	\$16 199	\$15 081
Families	426 472	3 418	13 629	3 313	2 707	9 253	1 553	3 683	8 271	5 304
Median income	\$14 918	\$15 197	\$15 830	\$9 787	\$15 075	\$14 689	\$10 007	\$11 939	\$16 142	\$15 669
Mean income	\$17 149	\$16 723	\$18 366	\$12 395	\$16 616	\$16 573	\$13 428	\$14 935	\$17 765	\$17 057
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	98 455	849	3 297	958	743	1 780	479	1 059	1 802	1 385
Median income	\$3 880	\$3 447	\$5 461	\$2 821	\$4 567	\$3 612	\$2 774	\$3 427	\$4 586	\$4 409
Mean income	\$6 498	\$5 932	\$7 798	\$5 168	\$7 168	\$5 376	\$4 234	\$5 008	\$6 468	\$6 077
Per capita income	\$5 125	\$4 739	\$5 579	\$3 649	\$4 867	\$5 154	\$3 567	\$4 422	\$5 421	\$5 214
Households with farm self-employment income	36 088	323	1 211	391	68	989	172	380	411	223
Mean income	\$22 444	\$25 466	\$19 770	\$18 687	\$14 155	\$19 603	\$25 273	\$23 785	\$23 028	\$24 728
Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 126	\$6 227	\$3 530	\$5 743	\$2 478	\$3 613	\$6 440	\$3 779	\$2 309	\$5 167
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	17 912	163	432	166	34	486	84	221	270	104
25.0 to 49.9 percent	4 800	43	87	60	8	112	40	58	39	28
50.0 to 74.9 percent	3 001	44	126	41	20	75	8	30	26	53
75.0 percent or more	4 400	34	218	71	6	121	20	20	16	5
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	70 304	730	1 929	1 059	418	1 395	469	801	985	670
Percent below poverty level	16.5	21.4	14.2	32.0	15.4	15.1	30.2	21.7	11.9	12.6
Female householder, no husband present	18 577	205	565	392	87	192	170	245	268	204
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	45 954	442	1 125	595	269	912	297	547	737	562
Percent below poverty level	47.0	52.1	34.2	62.1	36.2	51.2	62.0	51.7	40.9	40.6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	312 797	3 370	8 221	4 890	1 909	5 508	2 363	3 895	4 262	3 119
Percent below poverty level	20.2	25.9	16.7	38.8	18.5	17.4	37.7	28.3	14.5	16.4
Related children under 18 years	117 951	1 423	3 043	2 006	770	1 708	1 118	1 639	1 596	1 099
65 years and over	59 787	593	1 442	883	332	1 378	448	703	638	655

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

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Cherokee	Chilton	Choctaw	Clarke	Clay	Cleburne	Coffee	Colbert	Conecuh	Coosa
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	14 021	18 079	11 730	12 061	10 036	7 066	12 161	17 927	8 382	8 292
Employed	7 994	9 870	5 807	5 921	5 636	4 163	6 999	10 333	4 257	4 707
Unemployed	6 027	8 209	5 923	6 140	4 400	2 903	5 172	7 594	4 120	3 585
Percent of civilian labor force	57.0	54.6	49.5	49.1	56.2	58.9	57.6	57.6	50.8	56.8
Employed	7 393	8 976	5 342	5 439	5 272	3 899	6 454	9 340	3 892	4 461
Unemployed	591	878	465	482	345	249	391	993	347	242
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	8.9	8.0	8.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	9.6	8.2	5.1
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	7 249	9 319	6 187	6 276	5 336	3 602	6 221	9 301	4 457	4 317
Employed	3 289	3 505	2 262	2 087	2 426	1 736	2 748	3 905	1 800	1 975
Unemployed	3 960	5 814	3 925	4 189	2 910	1 866	3 473	5 396	2 657	2 342
Percent of civilian labor force	45.4	37.6	36.6	33.3	45.5	48.2	44.2	42.0	40.4	45.7
Employed	3 044	3 169	2 035	1 910	2 265	1 602	2 532	3 566	1 621	1 861
Unemployed	245	336	227	177	154	128	186	339	179	114
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	9.6	10.0	8.5	6.4	7.4	6.8	8.7	9.9	5.8
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	822	1 113	704	617	575	293	789	1 122	459	470
Professional specialty occupations	535	586	498	362	300	176	488	718	309	226
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 419	1 871	966	1 069	865	508	1 243	1 917	764	720
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	827	1 081	462	560	545	336	724	1 064	452	410
Service occupations	615	760	631	720	402	210	503	980	377	431
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	415	426	249	285	348	204	614	356	229	137
Farm operators and managers	250	155	48	68	130	85	480	166	99	26
Farm occupations, except managerial	99	118	52	28	49	21	104	132	57	14
Related agricultural occupations	11	20	—	—	10	—	—	32	—	3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 214	2 144	798	795	775	650	1 228	1 809	527	595
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 908	2 662	1 994	1 953	2 307	2 034	2 077	3 156	1 536	2 108
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	448	724	469	394	520	304	438	836	317	388
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	423	467	337	281	249	152	421	566	219	181
Professional specialty occupations	347	322	290	209	181	127	327	438	180	149
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	857	1 163	658	644	484	325	711	1 291	494	438
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	592	813	402	380	344	242	494	798	326	297
Service occupations	384	551	446	414	285	127	317	610	232	279
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	41	53	25	1	49	43	51	26	8	—
Farm operators and managers	4	9	10	—	18	10	32	14	—	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	37	40	8	—	13	13	19	10	8	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	124	154	13	23	97	92	102	137	97	34
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 215	781	556	547	1 101	863	930	936	571	674
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	146	65	31	99	68	78	166	54	63
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	7 393	8 976	5 342	5 439	5 272	3 899	6 454	9 340	3 892	4 461
Government workers	5 495	6 838	3 987	3 873	3 984	3 107	4 444	6 658	2 807	3 469
Self-employed workers	1 170	1 202	879	1 049	759	502	1 137	2 152	675	654
Unpaid family workers	696	858	438	495	499	274	833	505	395	331
Male, employed in agriculture	373	290	82	95	150	99	545	300	156	34
Wage and salary workers	121	174	50	28	51	38	140	57	13	13
Self-employed workers	240	116	32	67	99	61	397	99	21	—
Unpaid family workers	12	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Female, employed in agriculture	51	47	18	1	61	41	61	53	8	2
Wage and salary workers	42	31	8	—	36	15	40	24	8	—
Self-employed workers	4	9	10	1	25	15	21	29	—	—
Unpaid family workers	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	1 259	1 749	1 607	1 675	1 098	652	1 129	1 234	1 234	947
\$5,000 to \$7,499	703	922	637	572	541	321	457	841	454	528
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 154	756	441	459	542	333	423	726	418	350
\$10,000 to \$14,999	976	1 582	747	833	826	646	1 081	1 233	611	713
\$15,000 to \$19,999	684	1 362	620	679	752	512	1 072	1 325	536	657
\$20,000 to \$24,999	683	955	455	510	425	430	675	994	290	380
\$25,000 to \$34,999	166	800	583	512	393	296	520	1 222	242	232
\$35,000 to \$49,999	98	294	256	167	117	91	171	512	77	59
\$50,000 or more	—	152	76	98	52	27	78	108	71	52
Median	\$12 004	\$12 544	\$10 134	\$10 233	\$10 984	\$12 769	\$13 406	\$15 225	\$9 166	\$10 968
Mean	\$15 589	\$14 964	\$14 306	\$13 594	\$14 057	\$14 119	\$14 933	\$16 941	\$12 494	\$14 176
Families										
Median income	\$3 373	\$7 089	\$4 349	\$4 284	\$3 792	\$2 773	\$4 709	\$6 950	\$3 093	\$3 198
Mean income	\$14 036	\$14 664	\$12 277	\$12 614	\$13 360	\$14 431	\$15 268	\$16 920	\$11 509	\$12 654
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	\$16 486	\$16 798	\$16 332	\$15 602	\$16 281	\$15 728	\$16 600	\$18 546	\$14 516	\$15 846
Per capita income										
Median income	\$3 602	\$3 543	\$3 109	\$2 898	\$3 383	\$3 750	\$3 621	\$4 556	\$3 059	\$4 119
Mean income	\$10 451	\$5 758	\$5 643	\$6 066	\$5 026	\$5 501	\$5 811	\$7 064	\$4 813	\$6 796
Households with farm self-employment income										
Median income	\$4 436	\$5 179	\$4 657	\$4 363	\$4 855	\$4 825	\$5 141	\$5 689	\$4 171	\$4 912
Mean income	614	422	223	215	252	212	838	508	375	161
Mean farm self-employment income	\$34 606	\$21 627	\$28 291	\$17 556	\$20 452	\$17 247	\$23 472	\$26 515	\$19 096	\$54 166
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:	\$8 236	\$4 991	\$3 306	\$991	\$4 184	\$3 026	\$7 298	\$5 055	\$3 481	\$34 478
Less than 25.0 percent	306	213	89	127	131	98	309	254	234	94
25.0 to 49.9 percent	78	45	28	26	39	40	121	39	54	8
50.0 to 74.9 percent	45	28	30	—	21	25	90	30	12	10
75.0 percent or more	81	47	2	15	9	13	160	72	25	14
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	809	1 069	1 198	1 061	638	376	653	832	757	651
Female householder, no husband present	15.1	15.1	27.5	24.8	16.8	13.6	13.9	12.0	24.5	20.6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	163	159	369	364	135	94	102	202	248	207
Percent below poverty level	603	829	672	765	509	280	481	572	500	379
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	50.2	51.8	57.8	58.8	51.4	50.0	50.6	40.7	56.5	44.0
Percent below poverty level	3 474	4 632	5 285	5 325	2 874	1 580	2 619	3 803	3 439	2 783
Related children under 18 years	18.6	18.8	31.5	31.0	21.0	16.5	16.0	15.6	29.4	24.7
65 years and over	1 054	1 522	1 986	2 280	990	537	731	1 419	1 388	1 074
	792	990	996	976	723	377	799	616	714	506

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	Covington	Crenshaw	Cullman	Dale	Dallas	De Kalb	Elmore	Escambia	Etowah	Fayette
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	14 744	8 459	35 907	13 309	15 361	28 212	23 563	14 713	20 390	9 871
Labor force	8 198	4 387	20 476	7 854	8 102	15 424	13 295	7 410	10 916	5 516
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.6	51.9	57.0	59.0	52.7	54.7	56.4	50.4	53.5	55.9
Employed	7 641	4 067	18 682	6 633	7 405	14 300	12 402	6 771	9 971	5 101
Unemployed	545	311	1 760	540	679	1 104	689	632	938	415
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	7.1	8.6	7.5	8.4	7.2	5.3	8.5	8.6	7.5
Female, 16 years and over	7 719	4 506	18 358	6 831	8 128	14 657	11 570	6 986	10 333	5 081
Labor force	3 383	1 929	7 842	3 032	3 464	5 943	5 382	2 765	3 874	2 194
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.8	42.8	42.7	44.4	42.6	40.7	46.5	39.6	37.5	43.2
Employed	3 138	1 762	7 124	2 675	3 108	5 520	5 028	2 428	3 445	2 020
Unemployed	245	167	718	303	356	440	339	337	429	174
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	8.7	9.2	10.2	10.3	7.4	6.3	12.2	11.1	7.9
Employed persons 16 years and over	7 641	4 067	18 682	6 633	7 405	14 300	12 402	6 771	9 971	5 101
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	940	465	2 460	1 107	985	1 293	2 395	994	1 156	505
Professional specialty occupations	508	304	1 269	591	614	801	1 279	583	575	247
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 683	731	3 481	1 504	1 735	2 363	3 322	1 229	2 240	751
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	966	395	1 704	823	996	1 306	2 042	629	1 071	407
Service occupations	631	448	1 691	737	831	1 109	1 242	723	925	352
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	731	502	1 463	443	508	1 265	449	342	343	298
Farm operators and managers	384	272	846	198	187	800	231	127	145	81
Farm occupations, except managerial	173	121	465	99	254	342	143	119	92	22
Related agricultural occupations	40	44	60	66	14	73	40	16	27	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 170	489	3 332	1 414	1 039	2 275	2 144	1 095	1 944	904
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 486	1 432	6 255	1 428	2 307	5 995	2 850	2 388	3 363	2 291
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	488	320	1 409	280	577	1 128	750	558	910	361
Employed females 16 years and over	3 138	1 762	7 124	2 675	3 108	5 520	5 028	2 428	3 445	2 020
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	398	219	1 023	497	509	619	1 016	485	572	213
Professional specialty occupations	253	183	703	304	362	486	627	371	381	146
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 127	412	2 240	968	1 072	1 348	2 225	734	1 294	491
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	740	262	1 322	653	745	848	1 643	430	789	321
Service occupations	346	381	1 049	475	579	708	768	423	585	227
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	72	74	428	38	40	253	54	11	64	—
Farm operators and managers	45	12	165	24	6	138	10	5	38	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	14	40	241	12	34	101	31	—	26	—
Related agricultural occupations	2	22	22	2	—	14	6	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	85	29	313	133	48	195	94	49	132	118
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 110	647	2 071	564	860	2 397	871	726	798	971
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	66	88	356	70	143	218	133	64	137	69
Employed persons 16 years and over	7 641	4 067	18 682	6 633	7 405	14 300	12 402	6 771	9 971	5 101
Private wage and salary workers	5 710	2 834	13 836	4 482	5 618	10 671	8 370	4 979	7 655	3 953
Government workers	1 004	677	2 535	1 527	1 154	1 762	3 043	1 247	1 258	686
Self-employed workers	892	523	2 067	572	577	1 748	974	476	952	433
Unpaid family workers	35	33	244	52	56	119	15	69	106	29
Male, employed in agriculture	569	354	1 064	313	490	977	424	260	187	133
Wage and salary workers	251	106	376	144	334	298	213	146	55	48
Self-employed workers	309	242	654	155	141	652	211	108	100	79
Unpaid family workers	9	6	34	14	15	27	—	6	32	6
Female, employed in agriculture	68	91	524	43	62	277	78	31	64	6
Wage and salary workers	26	70	307	11	62	121	57	7	17	—
Self-employed workers	32	21	153	26	—	140	15	24	38	6
Unpaid family workers	10	—	64	6	—	16	6	—	9	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	7 134	4 056	16 579	6 249	6 771	13 498	10 229	6 192	9 468	4 708
Less than \$5,000	1 840	1 224	3 472	1 023	2 053	3 348	1 676	1 427	1 674	1 113
\$5,000 to \$7,499	882	578	1 812	713	684	1 537	801	683	931	532
\$7,500 to \$9,999	718	464	1 758	647	557	1 325	778	628	936	392
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 314	691	3 114	1 218	1 145	2 261	1 350	1 030	1 770	865
\$15,000 to \$19,999	866	434	2 349	955	778	1 987	1 543	881	1 309	684
\$20,000 to \$24,999	690	289	1 790	727	579	1 345	1 281	651	1 153	508
\$25,000 to \$34,999	550	264	1 472	651	628	1 201	1 688	672	1 133	410
\$35,000 to \$49,999	169	82	557	249	261	334	585	137	420	157
\$50,000 or more	105	30	255	66	86	160	327	83	142	47
Median	\$10 487	\$8 718	\$11 870	\$12 673	\$10 359	\$11 052	\$15 976	\$11 458	\$13 082	\$11 637
Mean	\$13 073	\$11 557	\$14 814	\$15 094	\$13 359	\$14 299	\$18 376	\$14 216	\$15 761	\$14 470
Families	5 593	3 182	14 081	5 140	5 437	11 111	8 605	5 072	8 147	3 900
Median income	\$13 155	\$10 576	\$13 449	\$14 588	\$12 291	\$13 232	\$18 135	\$13 631	\$14 638	\$13 856
Mean income	\$15 300	\$13 375	\$16 329	\$16 752	\$15 161	\$16 271	\$20 351	\$16 015	\$16 798	\$16 385
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	1 616	942	2 717	1 210	1 568	2 505	1 876	1 272	1 505	825
Median income	\$3 416	\$2 969	\$3 733	\$5 197	\$3 224	\$3 298	\$3 958	\$3 446	\$3 806	\$3 389
Mean income	\$4 785	\$4 599	\$5 787	\$6 741	\$5 383	\$4 898	\$6 780	\$5 325	\$8 272	\$5 125
Per capita income	\$4 872	\$4 081	\$5 067	\$5 203	\$4 150	\$5 049	\$5 844	\$4 484	\$5 306	\$5 100
Households with farm self-employment income	866	353	1 917	445	363	1 921	501	333	512	312
Median income	\$18 173	\$18 909	\$21 187	\$20 675	\$23 076	\$25 857	\$33 475	\$19 723	\$20 872	\$30 342
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 568	\$4 833	\$4 854	\$3 708	\$7 089	\$11 245	\$8 950	\$3 540	\$3 255	\$9 820
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	415	120	830	217	176	911	265	153	235	197
25.0 to 49.9 percent	97	80	406	65	60	328	50	26	79	32
50.0 to 74.9 percent	71	54	153	16	30	155	43	35	35	17
75.0 percent or more	117	52	250	58	56	283	70	32	60	40
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	939	843	2 375	655	1 554	2 008	1 119	881	1 202	677
Percent below poverty level	16.8	26.5	16.9	12.7	28.6	18.1	13.0	17.4	14.8	17.4
Female householder, no husband present	155	285	384	167	695	355	463	259	211	100
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	897	564	1 347	457	919	1 404	875	657	673	425
Percent below poverty level	55.5	59.9	50.1	37.8	58.6	56.0	46.6	51.7	44.7	51.5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 076	3 600	8 967	2 745	7 804	8 007	5 579	3 823	4 791	2 584
Percent below poverty level	21.2	31.5	18.6	15.1	35.7	21.0	18.0	20.5	17.1	19.3
Related children under 18 years	1 197	1 306	2 823	980	3 435	2 513	2 356	1 417	1 631	747
65 years and over	1 156	772	2 044	603	1 145	1 974	1 021	904	980	744

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	Franklin	Geneva	Greene	Hale	Henry	Houston	Jackson	Jefferson	Lamar	Lauderdale
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	12 606	12 367	7 600	8 712	6 489	18 440	22 363	51 867	10 144	27 998
Labor force	7 070	6 907	3 472	4 126	3 544	10 497	12 708	30 798	5 804	15 914
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.1	55.9	45.7	47.4	54.6	56.9	56.8	59.4	57.2	56.8
Employed	6 365	6 548	2 958	3 631	3 316	10 025	11 457	29 128	5 421	14 568
Unemployed	705	306	502	488	224	446	1 237	1 660	361	1 308
Percent of civilian labor force	10.0	4.5	14.5	11.8	6.3	4.3	9.7	5.4	6.2	8.2
Female, 16 years and over	6 394	6 363	4 275	4 663	3 468	9 691	11 383	26 498	5 260	14 365
Labor force	2 692	2 705	1 574	1 696	1 384	4 164	4 662	11 148	2 329	5 780
Percent of female, 16 years and over	42.1	42.5	36.8	36.4	39.9	43.0	41.0	42.1	44.3	40.2
Employed	2 393	2 534	1 326	1 487	1 240	3 931	4 168	10 523	2 190	5 219
Unemployed	299	146	248	209	144	233	489	621	139	554
Percent of civilian labor force	11.1	5.4	15.8	12.3	10.4	5.6	10.5	5.6	6.0	9.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	6 365	6 548	2 958	3 631	3 316	10 025	11 457	29 128	5 421	14 568
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	716	741	519	403	314	1 044	1 172	4 724	611	1 925
Professional specialty occupations	393	405	389	244	164	552	757	2 213	382	1 135
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	954	1 208	680	617	644	2 393	2 075	8 970	820	3 316
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	537	627	367	320	397	1 264	1 085	5 297	464	1 743
Service occupations	552	663	532	544	271	987	879	2 516	433	1 350
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	312	682	230	383	493	885	591	368	157	662
Farm operators and managers	149	472	110	163	243	564	341	99	74	395
Farm occupations, except managerial	62	157	72	161	190	262	108	81	21	114
Related agricultural occupations	12	21	13	19	16	38	34	126	9	54
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 312	1 109	275	400	408	1 872	2 188	5 834	904	3 010
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 519	2 145	722	1 284	1 186	2 844	4 552	6 716	2 496	4 305
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	407	529	236	399	300	639	770	1 809	358	984
Employed females 16 years and over	2 393	2 534	1 326	1 487	1 240	3 931	4 168	10 523	2 190	5 219
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	324	308	271	231	146	479	579	1 897	249	771
Professional specialty occupations	238	221	233	165	108	293	433	1 096	190	558
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	623	726	491	386	395	1 535	1 274	5 896	525	2 171
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	423	476	285	228	276	952	782	4 158	338	1 307
Service occupations	344	436	406	404	169	626	506	1 571	249	775
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	69	7	16	25	51	41	7	—	55
Farm operators and managers	12	36	—	7	6	33	16	—	—	28
Farm occupations, except managerial	6	33	—	6	19	18	22	44	—	21
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	20	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	122	67	9	39	12	149	188	229	79	255
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	962	928	142	411	493	1 091	1 580	851	1 088	1 192
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	42	79	27	104	64	159	173	232	46	93
Employed persons 16 years and over	6 365	6 548	2 958	3 631	3 316	10 025	11 457	29 128	5 421	14 568
Private wage and salary workers	4 728	4 594	1 674	2 217	2 420	7 726	8 073	23 474	4 320	9 934
Government workers	1 016	1 038	982	1 100	457	1 090	2 372	3 994	667	3 286
Self-employed workers	580	852	292	293	400	1 140	921	1 480	401	1 258
Unpaid family workers	41	64	10	21	39	69	91	180	33	90
Male, employed in agriculture	194	640	190	327	433	845	457	251	102	512
Wage and salary workers	76	258	86	185	212	311	144	134	20	188
Self-employed workers	111	373	104	137	210	510	311	109	74	320
Unpaid family workers	7	9	—	5	11	24	2	8	8	4
Female, employed in agriculture	20	82	7	27	25	66	50	119	14	60
Wage and salary workers	2	33	7	19	12	31	13	75	14	21
Self-employed workers	12	31	—	8	6	27	11	11	—	34
Unpaid family workers	6	18	—	—	7	8	14	33	—	5
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	5 951	5 862	3 379	3 831	2 883	8 606	10 362	23 841	4 741	12 771
Less than \$5,000	1 203	1 422	1 265	1 373	589	1 744	1 985	2 747	965	2 048
\$5,000 to \$7,499	725	686	441	466	399	982	1 042	1 768	577	1 164
\$7,500 to \$9,999	571	610	343	398	282	824	911	1 671	374	1 343
\$10,000 to \$14,999	930	936	540	531	481	1 483	1 987	3 608	866	1 927
\$15,000 to \$19,999	979	954	215	406	482	1 327	1 620	3 673	707	1 789
\$20,000 to \$24,999	611	572	214	270	319	934	1 315	3 487	585	1 582
\$25,000 to \$34,999	640	414	206	235	233	911	1 042	4 249	460	1 784
\$35,000 to \$49,999	192	155	95	111	58	283	359	1 891	148	912
\$50,000 or more	100	113	60	41	40	118	101	747	59	222
Median	\$12 210	\$10 920	\$7 406	\$7 981	\$11 531	\$12 279	\$12 931	\$17 772	\$12 704	\$14 709
Mean	\$14 931	\$16 683	\$11 341	\$11 368	\$13 676	\$14 561	\$14 655	\$19 888	\$14 416	\$17 217
Families	5 084	4 775	2 473	3 010	2 373	7 179	8 815	20 365	3 883	10 931
Median income	\$14 239	\$12 977	\$9 917	\$10 017	\$13 618	\$14 532	\$14 616	\$19 737	\$14 743	\$18 651
Mean income	\$16 379	\$18 928	\$13 538	\$12 778	\$15 265	\$16 261	\$15 950	\$21 552	\$16 274	\$18 698
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	933	1 163	1 032	900	538	1 532	1 670	3 921	913	1 985
Median income	\$3 960	\$3 505	\$2 916	\$2 885	\$3 950	\$3 893	\$3 822	\$5 737	\$3 569	\$4 907
Mean income	\$5 988	\$6 413	\$4 679	\$5 659	\$5 885	\$5 623	\$6 745	\$8 979	\$5 657	\$7 678
Per capita income	\$5 233	\$5 833	\$3 532	\$3 311	\$4 438	\$4 939	\$4 900	\$6 679	\$4 946	\$5 805
Households with farm self-employment income	652	884	287	349	380	1 137	1 137	295	393	1 182
Mean income	\$19 285	\$38 332	\$20 392	\$20 132	\$16 518	\$18 673	\$19 134	\$23 651	\$20 122	\$21 245
Mean farm self-employment income	\$1 876	\$17 423	\$5 836	\$4 343	\$5 409	\$5 049	\$3 820	\$3 141	\$3 029	\$3 758
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	376	341	154	160	168	348	612	175	265	705
25.0 to 49.9 percent	85	149	39	58	47	188	135	11	23	132
50.0 to 74.9 percent	7	141	15	55	53	142	107	12	15	54
75.0 percent or more	71	139	31	36	89	212	112	39	28	148
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	779	818	892	1 004	508	1 181	1 306	1 577	572	1 397
Percent below poverty level	15.3	17.1	36.1	33.4	21.4	16.5	14.8	7.7	14.7	12.8
Female householder, no husband present	169	124	385	382	128	234	210	494	106	225
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	435	616	609	553	235	723	806	1 236	462	785
Percent below poverty level	46.6	53.0	59.0	61.4	43.7	47.2	48.3	31.5	50.6	39.5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 847	3 498	4 988	4 828	2 280	4 663	5 103	6 990	2 529	5 701
Percent below poverty level	16.8	20.9	45.7	39.4	25.5	18.4	16.4	9.9	18.4	15.1
Related children under 18 years	915	1 134	2 231	2 053	884	1 555	1 573	2 537	889	1 939
65 years and over	576	897	783	859	427	1 069	1 121	1 138	647	1 109

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	Lawrence	Lee	Limestone	Lowndes	Macon	Madison	Marengo	Marion	Marshall	Mobile
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	19 012	16 449	22 352	8 706	9 717	31 288	10 160	15 713	25 022	43 996
Labor force	10 189	10 071	13 106	4 288	4 293	18 994	4 615	9 030	14 512	25 397
Percent of persons 16 years and over	53.6	61.2	58.6	49.3	44.2	60.7	45.4	57.5	58.0	57.7
Employed	9 070	9 205	11 884	3 755	3 812	17 135	4 298	8 235	13 305	23 622
Unemployed	1 107	774	1 148	512	467	1 632	317	795	1 143	1 539
Percent of civilian labor force	10.9	7.8	8.8	12.0	10.9	8.7	6.9	8.8	7.9	6.1
Female, 16 years and over	9 745	8 253	11 386	4 774	4 903	16 102	5 323	8 150	12 759	22 451
Labor force	3 710	4 098	5 047	1 858	1 887	7 649	1 725	3 666	5 725	8 849
Percent of female, 16 years and over	38.1	49.7	44.3	38.9	38.5	47.5	32.4	44.9	39.4	39.4
Employed	3 307	3 680	4 547	1 648	1 603	6 803	1 604	3 334	5 149	8 208
Unemployed	403	404	470	210	284	804	121	332	563	625
Percent of civilian labor force	10.9	9.9	9.4	11.3	15.1	10.6	7.0	9.1	9.9	7.1
Employed persons 16 years and over	9 070	9 205	11 884	3 755	3 812	17 135	4 298	8 235	13 305	23 622
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	852	1 359	1 294	421	595	2 761	453	809	1 757	3 551
Professional specialty occupations	422	784	718	231	408	1 455	311	452	964	1 752
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 514	2 023	2 186	742	832	4 434	657	1 404	2 950	6 161
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	825	1 178	1 155	446	513	2 602	382	773	1 490	3 029
Service occupations	890	981	1 311	558	713	1 785	597	660	1 339	2 455
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	437	321	724	406	257	828	365	287	655	1 008
Farm operators and managers	361	321	452	185	106	456	144	144	336	263
Farm occupations, except managerial	240	112	203	184	89	262	110	44	258	174
Related agricultural occupations	20	31	56	—	14	94	15	18	26	128
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 551	1 629	2 239	378	379	2 867	470	1 282	2 234	5 061
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3 624	2 892	4 130	1 250	1 036	4 460	1 756	3 793	4 370	5 386
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	598	546	854	422	312	862	474	628	943	1 434
Employed females 16 years and over	3 307	3 680	4 547	1 648	1 603	6 803	1 604	3 334	5 149	8 208
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	435	582	495	231	343	1 115	252	340	643	1 303
Professional specialty occupations	291	396	312	183	278	691	199	224	461	835
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 059	1 340	1 337	456	597	2 723	395	885	1 697	4 178
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	672	912	861	323	419	1 872	234	587	1 078	2 536
Service occupations	547	510	789	384	345	1 147	388	403	757	1 349
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	68	63	86	51	22	49	12	29	137	147
Farm operators and managers	19	18	19	17	2	13	6	11	50	27
Farm occupations, except managerial	49	36	51	37	13	25	—	5	87	71
Related agricultural occupations	—	9	16	—	—	11	—	—	—	49
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	87	91	278	63	34	253	51	186	320	250
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 111	1 094	1 562	463	262	1 516	506	1 491	1 595	981
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	153	184	200	86	31	148	70	122	181	284
Employed persons 16 years and over	9 070	9 205	11 884	3 755	3 812	17 135	4 298	8 235	13 305	23 622
Private wage and salary workers	6 876	6 949	8 643	2 541	2 211	12 068	3 178	6 490	9 659	18 357
Government workers	1 385	1 721	2 185	817	1 358	3 625	761	956	2 254	3 355
Self-employed workers	745	520	969	370	243	1 297	352	703	1 310	1 765
Unpaid family workers	64	15	87	27	145	7	86	82	82	145
Male, employed in agriculture	587	227	658	350	203	778	265	180	548	502
Wage and salary workers	269	161	287	197	106	337	147	61	272	312
Self-employed workers	304	66	361	145	97	412	118	106	261	190
Unpaid family workers	14	—	10	8	—	29	—	13	15	—
Female, employed in agriculture	97	76	107	62	22	72	11	21	195	208
Wage and salary workers	62	64	80	48	20	55	5	10	139	166
Self-employed workers	19	7	12	14	2	13	6	11	42	34
Unpaid family workers	16	5	15	—	—	4	—	—	14	8
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	8 732	7 567	9 999	3 756	4 040	13 906	4 588	7 521	11 696	19 544
Less than \$5,000	2 015	1 193	1 747	1 233	1 310	2 218	1 505	1 673	2 192	2 557
\$5,000 to \$7,999	832	697	803	491	595	1 355	577	825	1 316	1 726
\$7,500 to \$9,999	825	659	881	436	457	1 153	396	716	1 051	1 503
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 369	1 414	1 807	593	611	2 462	690	1 428	2 181	2 982
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1 182	1 168	1 599	349	361	2 171	441	1 258	1 817	3 063
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1 013	1 053	1 338	287	311	1 681	361	767	1 276	2 739
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 094	948	1 101	188	222	1 682	425	605	1 238	3 178
\$35,000 to \$49,999	335	350	522	134	114	812	144	178	489	1 298
\$50,000 or more	65	85	201	45	59	372	49	71	136	498
Median	\$12 065	\$14 175	\$14 282	\$8 383	\$8 129	\$14 439	\$8 838	\$11 628	\$12 662	\$16 567
Mean	\$14 424	\$16 046	\$16 326	\$11 944	\$11 553	\$16 970	\$12 454	\$13 627	\$14 850	\$18 472
Families	7 384	6 115	8 574	2 966	3 030	12 006	3 547	6 259	9 885	16 755
Median income	\$14 347	\$16 712	\$15 767	\$9 766	\$10 169	\$15 934	\$11 226	\$13 607	\$14 992	\$18 285
Mean income	\$15 949	\$17 985	\$17 742	\$13 091	\$13 489	\$18 225	\$14 610	\$15 272	\$16 259	\$20 050
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	1 432	1 728	1 648	886	1 164	2 226	1 155	1 301	1 991	3 487
Median income	\$3 212	\$5 127	\$3 883	\$3 541	\$3 687	\$4 558	\$2 998	\$3 547	\$4 124	\$5 171
Mean income	\$5 706	\$6 647	\$6 770	\$6 790	\$5 053	\$7 806	\$4 606	\$5 305	\$6 561	\$7 361
Per capita income	\$4 680	\$5 389	\$5 201	\$3 389	\$3 594	\$5 472	\$3 936	\$4 832	\$5 126	\$5 716
Households with farm self-employment income	883	300	1 116	310	232	1 369	311	547	1 322	499
Mean income	\$18 819	\$23 010	\$22 173	\$20 553	\$22 540	\$21 116	\$18 911	\$16 006	\$19 026	\$28 464
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 329	\$4 079	\$5 014	\$5 433	\$4 357	\$3 731	\$2 991	\$2 208	\$2 451	\$4 951
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	376	179	624	161	73	793	140	292	739	231
25.0 to 49.9 percent	130	37	107	36	49	184	48	60	165	56
50.0 to 74.9 percent	69	21	104	41	32	114	22	58	64	31
75.0 percent or more	161	13	126	39	15	163	38	38	98	81
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	1 470	801	1 246	1 087	893	1 705	1 084	988	1 491	1 991
Percent below poverty level	19.9	13.1	14.5	36.6	29.5	14.2	30.6	15.8	15.1	11.9
Female householder, no husband present	331	288	233	494	379	400	380	162	211	550
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	799	705	721	450	561	970	689	708	886	1 186
Percent below poverty level	55.8	40.8	45.3	50.8	48.2	43.6	59.7	54.4	44.5	35.9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 525	3 936	5 333	5 946	4 223	7 577	5 583	3 784	5 795	9 049
Percent below poverty level	24.2	17.5	17.0	45.0	33.2	17.6	38.4	17.8	17.3	14.5
Related children under 18 years	2 565	1 405	1 954	3 030	1 693	2 943	2 434	1 034	1 807	3 747
65 years and over	1 189	510	1 090	664	752	1 121	928	1 037	1 228	1 057

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	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Perry	Pickens	Pike	Randolph	Russell	St. Clair
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	11 634	14 354	25 808	7 245	13 185	8 737	10 476	12 267	24 344
Labor force.....	6 120	8 029	14 878	3 474	6 825	4 954	5 721	6 838	13 980
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	52.6	55.9	57.6	48.0	51.8	56.7	54.6	55.7	57.4
Employed.....	5 534	7 200	13 559	3 191	6 144	4 631	5 170	6 175	12 948
Unemployed.....	575	507	1 256	279	678	308	531	536	1 015
Percent of civilian labor force.....	9.4	6.6	8.5	8.0	9.9	6.2	9.3	8.0	7.3
Female, 16 years and over	6 155	7 104	13 179	3 904	6 931	4 559	5 475	6 459	12 536
Labor force.....	2 465	3 238	5 660	1 431	2 845	2 080	2 477	2 736	5 169
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	40.0	45.6	42.9	36.7	41.0	45.6	45.2	42.4	41.2
Employed.....	2 195	2 967	5 085	1 300	2 447	1 938	2 152	2 500	4 672
Unemployed.....	261	222	570	131	397	142	325	221	497
Percent of civilian labor force.....	10.6	7.0	10.1	9.2	14.0	6.8	13.1	9.6	9.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 534	7 200	13 559	3 191	6 144	4 631	5 170	6 175	12 948
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	542	1 526	1 647	389	695	540	593	647	1 875
Professional specialty occupations.....	332	817	952	272	418	335	344	321	867
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	1 116	1 853	3 067	558	1 001	878	748	1 128	3 238
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	692	1 100	1 587	256	553	481	459	627	1 799
Service occupations.....	753	1 007	1 427	453	618	566	358	841	957
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	389	439	567	370	446	437	374	288	336
Farm operators and managers.....	163	242	337	143	150	256	165	139	115
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	41	146	143	172	170	121	37	170	76
Related agricultural occupations.....	38	27	45	10	33	15	24	35	77
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	706	917	2 584	316	762	647	762	937	2 358
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	2 028	1 458	4 267	1 105	2 622	1 563	2 335	2 334	4 184
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	394	489	796	249	607	280	479	598	935
Employed females 16 years and over	2 195	2 967	5 085	1 300	2 447	1 938	2 152	2 500	4 672
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	243	668	740	216	322	269	216	280	798
Professional specialty occupations.....	201	447	480	178	229	230	171	177	451
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	733	1 122	1 903	331	668	559	463	737	2 072
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	545	833	1 234	198	444	374	336	470	1 366
Service occupations.....	516	741	939	328	415	358	248	530	637
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	26	44	80	20	49	40	49	17	56
Farm operators and managers.....	—	21	31	6	10	25	34	—	15
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	—	12	40	14	39	11	6	—	28
Related agricultural occupations.....	18	11	7	—	—	4	9	—	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	65	65	234	15	39	31	22	59	160
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	612	327	1 189	390	954	681	1 154	877	949
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	50	61	193	46	124	45	87	89	121
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 534	7 200	13 559	3 191	6 144	4 631	5 170	6 175	12 948
Private wage and salary workers.....	4 208	4 825	10 340	2 081	4 604	3 082	3 876	4 793	10 236
Government workers.....	930	1 634	1 999	767	972	1 040	742	935	1 746
Self-employed workers.....	351	659	1 118	318	512	473	526	383	910
Unpaid family workers.....	45	82	102	25	56	36	26	64	56
Male, employed in agriculture	236	394	502	318	339	359	182	287	218
Wage and salary workers.....	99	239	186	195	199	131	49	149	132
Self-employed workers.....	137	155	296	116	140	218	133	138	77
Unpaid family workers.....	—	—	20	7	—	10	—	9	—
Female, employed in agriculture	13	38	114	26	64	49	63	15	57
Wage and salary workers.....	—	18	69	13	40	24	27	—	38
Self-employed workers.....	7	15	31	6	25	25	28	—	13
Unpaid family workers.....	6	5	14	7	14	—	8	15	6
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	5 367	5 812	11 722	3 304	5 925	3 987	4 863	5 415	11 285
Less than \$5,000.....	1 375	1 131	1 952	1 116	1 532	941	1 206	1 247	1 797
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	637	581	1 000	555	760	630	620	587	1 059
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	544	432	1 037	343	614	388	483	492	1 029
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	887	922	2 141	489	1 025	682	893	1 022	1 868
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	710	764	1 964	362	743	552	703	832	1 838
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	500	589	1 309	165	458	379	478	473	1 516
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	523	755	1 575	175	585	314	336	518	1 458
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	135	361	526	62	136	53	105	159	537
\$50,000 or more.....	56	277	218	37	72	48	39	85	183
Median.....	\$10 621	\$13 982	\$14 226	\$7 414	\$10 236	\$10 230	\$10 579	\$11 600	\$14 654
Mean.....	\$13 530	\$18 055	\$16 448	\$10 481	\$13 596	\$12 665	\$12 512	\$13 984	\$16 550
Families	4 270	4 721	9 965	2 554	4 794	3 164	3 918	4 359	9 408
Median income.....	\$12 952	\$16 357	\$15 924	\$9 263	\$12 241	\$12 357	\$12 585	\$13 455	\$16 381
Mean income.....	\$15 420	\$20 128	\$18 010	\$12 118	\$15 508	\$14 452	\$14 337	\$15 476	\$18 222
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	1 167	1 857	1 992	793	1 203	921	1 010	1 258	2 053
Median income.....	\$3 532	\$4 268	\$4 232	\$3 118	\$3 473	\$3 658	\$3 083	\$3 767	\$4 758
Mean income.....	\$5 806	\$7 339	\$6 698	\$4 650	\$5 154	\$5 182	\$4 663	\$6 567	\$7 458
Per capita income	\$4 283	\$5 728	\$5 459	\$3 263	\$4 424	\$4 272	\$4 320	\$4 441	\$5 515
Households with farm self-employment income	315	445	1 159	305	267	550	381	243	352
Mean income.....	\$25 637	\$27 044	\$22 428	\$19 617	\$19 126	\$19 851	\$17 599	\$19 120	\$29 151
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$7 192	\$4 393	\$3 745	\$4 950	\$4 297	\$4 754	\$3 433	\$5 264	\$1 887
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent.....	123	195	705	105	127	237	160	87	221
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	48	55	100	59	53	69	95	27	38
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	56	31	121	14	—	72	24	34	8
75.0 percent or more.....	44	53	72	44	51	86	33	48	16
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	920	790	1 297	866	1 117	646	681	883	1 190
Percent below poverty level.....	21.5	16.7	13.0	33.9	23.3	20.4	17.4	20.3	12.6
Female householder, no husband present.....	384	215	231	312	403	130	166	284	275
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	590	591	909	501	617	457	611	607	764
Percent below poverty level.....	50.6	40.7	45.6	63.2	51.3	49.6	61.1	48.3	37.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 822	3 839	5 301	4 634	4 991	3 148	3 004	4 365	5 256
Percent below poverty level.....	28.4	21.0	15.1	44.0	27.5	21.2	21.2	25.4	15.6
Related children under 18 years.....	2 266	1 613	1 737	2 175	1 994	1 240	980	1 787	2 075
65 years and over.....	771	657	1 212	733	1 002	474	733	638	764

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	Shelby	Sumter	Talladega	Tallapoosa	Tuscaloosa	Walker	Washington	Wilcox	Winston
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	30 842	7 111	25 329	14 889	27 503	36 844	11 700	9 843	12 207
Labor force	18 844	3 284	14 685	8 910	15 775	18 595	6 248	4 225	6 826
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.1	46.2	58.0	59.8	57.4	50.5	53.4	42.9	55.9
Employed	17 630	2 865	13 291	8 513	14 576	16 935	5 626	3 800	6 240
Unemployed	1 189	411	1 308	383	1 169	1 654	611	408	586
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	12.5	9.0	4.3	7.4	8.9	9.8	9.7	8.6
Female, 16 years and over	15 479	3 805	13 003	7 665	13 909	19 092	6 066	5 329	6 240
Labor force	6 813	1 417	6 003	4 022	6 039	6 154	2 195	1 788	2 542
Percent of female, 16 years and over	44.0	37.2	46.2	52.5	43.4	32.2	36.2	33.6	40.7
Employed	6 303	1 233	5 313	3 816	5 562	5 439	1 880	1 632	2 302
Unemployed	501	184	683	206	477	715	315	151	240
Percent of civilian labor force	7.4	13.0	11.4	5.1	7.9	11.6	14.4	8.5	9.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	17 630	2 865	13 291	8 513	14 576	16 935	5 626	3 800	6 240
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	4 019	375	1 315	1 084	1 849	1 774	654	749	657
Professional specialty occupations	1 924	224	757	563	998	994	438	524	352
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	5 157	390	2 858	1 538	3 642	3 494	910	622	1 105
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 803	225	1 495	891	1 963	1 819	551	386	659
Service occupations	1 399	426	1 516	935	2 020	1 545	780	491	546
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	432	268	443	280	358	453	331	253	512
Farm operators and managers	122	114	191	49	75	71	75	81	141
Farm occupations, except managerial	111	84	71	65	33	34	34	75	107
Related agricultural occupations	99	14	48	41	60	76	10	32	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 820	314	2 248	1 292	2 820	4 106	985	416	1 055
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3 803	1 092	4 911	3 384	3 887	5 563	1 966	1 269	2 365
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	931	304	1 282	555	913	1 611	492	277	463
Employed females 16 years and over	6 303	1 233	5 313	3 816	5 562	5 439	1 880	1 632	2 302
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 478	240	619	509	815	700	247	408	289
Professional specialty occupations	895	173	438	341	522	503	195	365	201
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	3 015	289	1 831	1 029	2 517	2 233	578	380	720
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 129	193	1 108	688	1 571	1 334	389	281	510
Service occupations	798	338	1 063	590	1 313	929	476	385	358
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	57	11	55	28	50	68	32	26	103
Farm operators and managers	31	6	27	—	29	5	20	4	34
Farm occupations, except managerial	21	5	21	19	7	45	6	13	40
Related agricultural occupations	5	—	—	3	14	8	—	—	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	125	68	107	80	203	229	73	28	95
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	830	287	1 638	1 580	664	1 280	474	405	737
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	136	36	198	149	122	241	62	47	94
Employed persons 16 years and over	17 630	2 865	13 291	8 513	14 576	16 935	5 626	3 800	6 240
Private wage and salary workers	14 260	2 106	10 014	6 681	10 705	13 831	4 232	2 551	4 408
Government workers	2 135	498	2 374	1 316	3 014	1 927	917	934	991
Self-employed workers	1 178	261	800	482	829	1 105	450	308	749
Unpaid family workers	57	—	103	34	28	72	27	7	92
Male, employed in agriculture	284	204	258	128	163	174	115	172	173
Wage and salary workers	172	91	108	76	68	103	62	101	49
Self-employed workers	112	113	144	50	95	66	49	71	107
Unpaid family workers	—	—	6	2	—	5	—	—	17
Female, employed in agriculture	63	22	72	33	46	78	35	17	84
Wage and salary workers	30	16	38	31	20	57	24	13	36
Self-employed workers	31	6	27	—	20	5	11	4	34
Unpaid family workers	2	—	7	2	6	16	—	—	14
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	14 287	3 132	11 440	6 859	12 337	17 158	5 305	4 372	5 710
Less than \$5,000	2 027	1 048	2 168	1 331	1 826	3 027	1 225	1 532	1 136
\$5,000 to \$7,499	990	463	1 137	785	1 066	1 817	497	545	684
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 094	269	1 105	628	1 089	1 541	464	358	606
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 048	491	2 215	1 282	1 934	2 937	775	730	1 169
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1 918	342	1 723	1 012	1 884	2 624	748	359	756
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1 925	193	1 396	796	1 752	2 132	739	283	549
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 555	246	1 209	751	1 941	2 136	621	355	597
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 124	102	348	214	649	724	175	118	148
\$50,000 or more	606	38	139	60	196	220	61	92	65
Median	\$17 307	\$8 011	\$12 862	\$12 427	\$15 699	\$13 404	\$12 745	\$8 261	\$11 738
Mean	\$20 396	\$11 722	\$14 898	\$14 642	\$17 281	\$15 582	\$14 595	\$12 265	\$13 993
Families	11 947	2 434	9 670	5 573	10 488	14 271	4 383	3 352	4 803
Median income	\$19 480	\$10 459	\$14 439	\$14 777	\$17 673	\$15 673	\$15 623	\$10 679	\$13 124
Mean income	\$21 618	\$13 479	\$16 309	\$16 497	\$18 966	\$17 335	\$16 490	\$14 317	\$15 341
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	2 690	810	1 992	1 511	2 084	3 120	1 003	1 084	997
Median income	\$5 329	\$2 984	\$3 941	\$3 983	\$4 537	\$4 442	\$3 118	\$2 853	\$3 910
Mean income	\$12 316	\$4 845	\$6 450	\$5 686	\$6 839	\$6 409	\$5 135	\$5 205	\$6 248
Per capita income	\$6 855	\$3 552	\$4 702	\$4 938	\$5 637	\$5 284	\$4 578	\$3 624	\$4 830
Households with farm self-employment income	303	224	394	203	432	394	325	277	514
Mean income	\$25 392	\$21 717	\$23 301	\$23 738	\$24 094	\$24 582	\$23 604	\$27 760	\$16 150
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 123	\$6 916	\$5 080	\$3 526	\$3 360	\$1 769	\$3 181	\$3 852	\$2 953
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	156	109	174	144	242	223	193	181	284
25.0 to 49.9 percent	35	11	52	16	53	48	59	13	54
50.0 to 74.9 percent	9	74	17	5	8	6	19	45	45
75.0 percent or more	41	37	70	21	32	26	8	20	54
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	1 209	836	1 547	805	1 214	1 879	850	1 214	817
Percent below poverty level	10.1	34.3	16.0	14.4	11.6	13.2	19.4	36.2	17.0
Female householder, no husband present	222	366	448	279	299	453	222	463	95
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	946	457	897	716	820	1 302	588	691	461
Percent below poverty level	35.2	56.4	45.0	47.4	39.3	41.7	58.6	63.7	46.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 324	4 095	6 927	3 748	5 484	7 653	3 929	6 628	3 144
Percent below poverty level	12.4	39.7	19.1	18.6	14.5	15.1	23.5	45.3	19.0
Related children under 18 years	1 855	1 884	2 724	1 372	1 962	2 619	1 512	3 039	1 007
65 years and over	967	706	1 142	812	1 138	1 441	812	1 082	597

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	Autauga	Baldwin	Barbour	Bibb	Blount	Bullock	Butler	Calhoun	Chambers
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	87 757	950	2 683	765	280	2 188	411	998	1 100	634
White	82 500	861	2 641	657	280	2 178	280	971	1 035	582
Black	4 971	89	26	108	—	—	126	27	—	52
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	16	—	—	10	—	—	65	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	43	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	436	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	87 757	950	2 683	765	280	2 188	411	998	1 100	634
Male	44 713	481	1 406	412	136	1 137	226	514	524	322
Female	43 044	469	1 277	353	144	1 051	185	484	576	312
Total persons	87 757	950	2 683	765	280	2 188	411	998	1 100	634
Under 5 years	3 746	16	165	52	7	100	—	32	34	37
5 to 9 years	5 395	38	155	67	15	113	34	41	61	28
10 to 14 years	6 622	63	187	50	15	147	10	86	96	20
15 to 19 years	8 179	109	248	29	19	203	64	80	132	81
20 to 24 years	4 975	58	208	42	8	115	37	34	61	32
25 to 29 years	3 950	21	165	49	5	86	22	28	48	13
30 to 34 years	4 435	50	127	56	—	86	23	45	89	21
35 to 39 years	5 138	30	118	37	13	155	—	67	88	57
40 to 44 years	5 544	57	104	45	16	108	28	72	103	39
45 to 49 years	5 993	81	156	50	18	151	23	64	30	48
50 to 54 years	6 507	60	280	55	22	219	30	122	39	28
55 to 59 years	7 535	87	228	78	49	218	24	57	65	63
60 to 64 years	6 487	113	161	37	14	191	68	83	58	52
65 to 69 years	5 943	75	159	70	25	158	8	91	81	34
70 to 74 years	3 623	48	122	22	7	92	28	26	66	50
75 to 79 years	2 102	40	29	17	34	34	12	17	32	31
80 to 84 years	925	4	50	—	13	7	—	19	12	—
85 years and over	658	—	21	9	—	5	—	34	5	—
Median	41.3	47.0	38.7	40.1	55.2	44.1	42.8	46.1	36.6	43.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	87 757	950	2 683	765	280	2 188	411	998	1 100	634
In households	87 757	950	2 683	765	280	2 188	411	998	1 100	634
Family householder:	26 061	295	756	217	94	722	105	307	321	190
Male	1 370	16	28	13	6	16	33	12	24	17
Female	1 298	—	69	36	—	24	—	19	6	14
Nonfamily householder:	1 633	25	21	18	10	25	11	14	—	—
Male	25 608	272	740	219	78	689	90	328	320	185
Female	27 945	303	951	209	69	674	159	293	358	182
Other relatives	3 364	39	111	21	23	38	13	18	63	46
Nonrelatives	478	—	7	32	—	—	—	7	8	—
Persons per household	2.89	2.83	3.07	2.69	2.55	2.78	2.76	2.84	3.13	2.87
Persons per family	3.07	2.97	3.30	2.95	2.70	2.90	2.90	3.00	3.15	3.00
Persons under 18 years	21 082	182	670	193	49	490	74	216	289	125
Percent living with two parents	89.9	100.0	91.9	83.4	75.5	100.0	51.4	96.3	82.0	79.2
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	5 953	62	191	32	27	149	28	47	95	62
Children ever born	1 121	—	41	24	—	14	6	—	16	24
Per 1,000 women	188	—	215	750	—	94	214	—	168	387
Women 25 to 34 years	4 113	42	160	44	5	94	7	39	78	13
Children ever born	7 448	51	296	82	5	180	21	62	89	34
Per 1,000 women	1 811	1 214	1 850	1 864	1 000	1 915	3 000	1 590	1 141	2 615
Women 35 to 44 years	5 548	48	71	38	17	125	24	72	85	47
Children ever born	14 300	128	188	85	24	318	77	178	203	97
Per 1,000 women	2 578	2 667	2 648	2 237	1 412	2 544	3 208	2 472	2 388	2 064
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	84 125	925	2 621	829	282	1 999	414	1 007	1 065	597
Same house	67 704	764	2 053	720	282	1 759	366	785	793	483
Different house in United States	16 283	161	568	109	—	240	48	222	262	114
Same county	10 231	75	387	84	—	78	—	153	197	73
Different county	6 052	86	181	25	—	162	16	69	65	41
Same State	3 614	43	76	15	—	105	16	43	25	35
Different State	2 438	43	105	10	—	57	—	26	40	6
Abroad	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	58 840	666	1 720	525	216	1 510	266	725	716	436
Elementary:	11 335	97	257	121	32	285	43	112	135	81
0 to 7 years	4 860	46	206	44	9	138	13	37	52	13
8 years	11 579	124	283	101	74	280	54	173	84	43
High school:	20 139	180	549	159	74	517	80	270	228	183
1 to 3 years	5 474	69	208	25	27	148	27	40	95	40
4 years	5 453	150	217	75	—	142	49	93	122	76
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	37 496	417	1 126	356	104	966	179	390	490	303
Agriculture	10 692	127	420	95	26	312	70	95	122	65
Forestry and fisheries	100	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	312	—	—	—	4	26	—	—	—	—
Construction	2 211	18	65	37	—	72	—	21	37	8
Manufacturing	8 244	63	157	96	29	128	11	105	61	75
Transportation	1 256	8	48	—	7	41	17	7	6	11
Communications and other public utilities	998	12	8	—	—	12	8	5	21	14
Wholesale trade	1 294	19	34	6	8	55	6	5	11	19
Retail trade	3 232	34	72	29	8	58	17	42	42	24
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 019	—	64	2	—	33	13	15	28	7
Business and repair services	652	—	13	—	—	11	—	17	—	7
Personal services	609	5	10	11	—	16	4	—	6	—
Entertainment and recreation services	70	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	7	—
Professional and related services	5 063	81	184	69	12	120	29	48	92	46
Health services	1 149	10	29	11	—	45	—	16	30	7
Educational services	3 282	61	105	53	12	75	23	25	56	39
Public administration	1 744	50	35	11	10	77	4	30	57	27

¹Persons 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	Cherokee	Chilton	Choctaw	Clarke	Clay	Cleburne	Coffee	Colbert	Conecuh	Coosa
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	1 674	1 075	546	339	762	763	2 256	1 229	1 178	323
White	1 653	1 075	434	319	749	763	2 196	1 229	972	323
Black	14	—	112	13	13	—	54	—	199	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	28	—	7	20	2	—	—	—	26	—
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	1 674	1 075	546	339	762	763	2 256	1 229	1 178	323
Male	944	519	277	165	410	409	1 144	579	658	167
Female	730	556	269	174	352	354	1 112	650	520	156
Total persons	1 674	1 075	546	339	762	763	2 256	1 229	1 178	323
Under 5 years	83	33	37	30	36	21	70	32	20	22
5 to 9 years	102	49	45	41	37	74	113	69	26	30
10 to 14 years	122	129	55	6	55	53	163	70	99	24
15 to 19 years	133	153	12	—	87	96	219	151	140	19
20 to 24 years	87	21	40	1	27	55	129	71	73	20
25 to 29 years	80	64	25	25	47	19	81	34	38	10
30 to 34 years	121	38	16	19	26	41	123	39	65	28
35 to 39 years	78	70	7	39	60	53	149	71	65	17
40 to 44 years	146	50	47	1	38	62	116	95	82	22
45 to 49 years	93	104	32	12	46	68	168	119	80	23
50 to 54 years	89	86	14	—	45	32	194	120	100	6
55 to 59 years	91	89	66	41	58	71	241	79	128	6
60 to 64 years	104	112	49	30	56	52	192	104	90	11
65 to 69 years	155	39	49	46	65	42	146	64	92	39
70 to 74 years	78	27	13	25	49	6	66	68	47	18
75 to 79 years	61	—	18	23	17	14	42	16	21	8
80 to 84 years	24	4	17	—	13	—	31	20	—	20
85 years and over	27	7	4	—	—	4	13	7	12	—
Median	41.1	38.6	43.8	48.1	40.8	37.1	43.5	44.1	43.8	37.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	1 674	1 075	546	339	762	763	2 256	1 229	1 178	323
In households	1 674	1 075	546	339	762	763	2 256	1 229	1 178	323
Family householder:	476	314	127	125	231	209	732	366	364	93
Male	43	29	27	—	8	41	16	6	6	13
Female	25	24	24	2	14	22	26	10	15	10
Nonfamily householder:	44	18	24	—	9	—	44	10	19	—
Male	483	314	132	125	234	210	727	361	342	87
Female	570	364	129	80	249	297	589	395	382	98
Child	33	31	83	7	17	25	87	66	50	22
Other relatives	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.85	2.98	2.70	2.67	2.91	3.30	2.68	3.06	2.92	2.78
Persons per family	3.09	3.07	3.23	2.70	3.09	3.55	2.82	3.15	3.09	2.95
Persons under 18 years	391	296	149	77	197	189	505	263	212	95
Percent living with two parents	94.6	90.5	56.4	100.0	94.4	100.0	88.1	95.8	92.0	83.2
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	68	102	18	—	45	69	161	115	61	20
Children ever born	5	22	42	—	21	6	41	12	23	—
Per 1,000 women	74	216	2 333	—	467	87	255	104	377	—
Women 25 to 34 years	76	60	17	33	34	28	86	38	49	13
Children ever born	165	116	23	48	55	60	181	69	48	28
Per 1,000 women	2 171	1 933	1 353	1 455	1 618	2 143	2 105	1 816	980	2 154
Women 35 to 44 years	111	45	22	8	45	60	168	96	82	28
Children ever born	279	128	43	9	100	158	423	252	252	75
Per 1,000 women	2 514	2 844	1 955	1 125	2 222	2 633	2 518	2 625	3 073	2 679
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	1 633	1 044	498	285	727	739	2 184	1 290	1 099	301
Same house	1 326	817	379	163	553	607	1 725	1 184	968	272
Different house in United States	307	227	119	108	174	132	459	106	131	29
Same county	227	56	105	108	57	72	302	83	94	19
Different county	80	171	14	—	117	60	157	23	37	10
Same State	40	138	—	—	52	—	106	23	—	6
Different State	40	33	14	—	65	60	51	—	37	4
Abroad	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	1 147	690	357	261	520	464	1 562	836	820	208
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	242	133	75	24	62	119	338	142	182	35
8 years	130	65	29	22	60	12	160	53	57	10
High school: 1 to 3 years	257	152	48	39	97	105	359	141	127	54
4 years	337	188	143	93	189	187	396	336	327	58
College: 1 to 3 years	93	71	39	19	56	19	187	88	76	37
4 or more years	88	81	23	64	56	22	122	76	51	14
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	608	452	188	133	354	380	1 071	463	558	133
Agriculture	177	123	35	34	104	58	365	110	71	16
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	5	—
Mining	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Construction	42	42	—	1	20	55	75	47	40	8
Manufacturing	180	123	47	32	76	125	186	145	165	53
Transportation	53	—	16	2	8	22	111	20	8	—
Communications and other public utilities	22	6	—	—	9	4	—	8	15	5
Wholesale trade	4	27	6	2	23	12	19	6	11	—
Retail trade	37	39	32	2	23	35	53	36	57	6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	13	—	35	6	2	38	6	13	—
Business and repair services	14	—	—	—	—	—	26	24	18	—
Personal services	14	8	6	—	—	—	18	7	2	—
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Professional and related services	44	61	31	16	59	43	136	45	122	34
Health services	2	—	3	9	9	8	13	21	14	10
Educational services	35	54	20	—	48	35	117	19	108	12
Public administration	—	10	13	9	20	6	39	7	31	11

¹Persons 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	Covington	Crenshaw	Cullman	Dale	Dallas	De Kalb	Elmore	Escambia	Etowah	Fayette
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	2 108	1 040	4 673	1 197	1 134	4 438	1 092	1 047	1 388	566
White	2 090	995	4 673	1 090	1 134	4 426	1 041	1 047	1 382	566
Black	18	45	—	100	359	—	51	112	6	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	28	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	12	—	8	—	30	22	48	—	—	—
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	2 108	1 040	4 673	1 197	1 134	4 438	1 092	1 047	1 388	566
Male	1 059	476	2 442	549	579	2 267	582	567	723	276
Female	1 049	564	2 231	648	555	2 171	510	480	665	290
Total persons	2 108	1 040	4 673	1 197	1 134	4 438	1 092	1 047	1 388	566
Under 5 years	122	44	177	18	62	173	51	56	71	26
5 to 9 years	88	76	313	56	72	303	117	46	132	44
10 to 14 years	136	54	450	122	87	380	66	85	75	14
15 to 19 years	170	55	501	120	117	463	114	105	125	67
20 to 24 years	117	73	232	71	39	210	103	87	78	15
25 to 29 years	65	26	162	40	83	157	45	46	80	36
30 to 34 years	128	95	174	49	70	180	62	72	71	18
35 to 39 years	119	46	352	76	52	278	80	60	101	37
40 to 44 years	162	42	342	95	60	273	105	57	80	38
45 to 49 years	133	56	454	114	50	311	77	47	70	23
50 to 54 years	148	88	378	65	81	367	22	93	115	23
55 to 59 years	244	121	374	94	60	332	76	47	129	55
60 to 64 years	162	51	260	88	114	336	54	101	93	42
65 to 69 years	142	100	250	89	109	358	42	68	71	57
70 to 74 years	67	85	110	46	27	172	31	51	30	49
75 to 79 years	58	15	96	33	30	81	29	6	38	17
80 to 84 years	18	1	35	8	21	32	8	20	7	5
85 years and over	29	12	13	13	—	32	10	—	22	—
Median	43.4	45.8	39.7	42.4	38.6	41.4	34.0	37.2	38.1	43.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	2 108	1 040	4 673	1 197	1 134	4 438	1 092	1 047	1 388	566
In households	2 108	1 040	4 673	1 197	1 134	4 438	1 092	1 047	1 388	566
Family householder:	653	337	1 402	331	292	1 306	324	278	369	186
Male	33	25	29	34	34	46	—	—	38	6
Female	19	8	88	38	22	71	—	31	9	7
Nonfamily householder:	40	28	48	16	14	61	12	22	38	11
Spouse	643	311	1 364	308	273	1 279	295	280	376	192
Child	602	283	1 677	339	355	1 523	377	328	508	160
Other relatives	116	48	57	131	138	128	45	26	50	4
Nonrelatives	2	—	8	—	6	24	31	82	—	—
Persons per household	2.83	2.61	2.98	2.86	3.13	2.99	3.17	3.16	3.06	2.70
Persons per family	2.98	2.77	3.16	3.13	3.35	3.17	3.16	3.28	3.29	2.85
Persons under 18 years	396	204	1 236	263	306	1 182	307	264	372	125
Percent living with two parents	99.2	91.7	94.1	78.3	67.0	90.9	68.7	88.6	95.4	100.0
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	131	78	279	96	71	314	99	78	93	49
Children ever born	—	11	52	—	6	18	26	26	51	17
Per 1,000 women	—	141	186	—	85	57	263	333	548	347
Women 25 to 34 years	99	59	175	62	63	165	31	33	64	18
Children ever born	205	81	339	53	98	350	57	80	102	24
Per 1,000 women	2 071	1 373	1 937	855	1 556	2 121	1 839	2 424	1 594	1 333
Women 35 to 44 years	130	48	333	89	72	292	97	47	94	52
Children ever born	270	119	874	281	164	898	306	141	186	126
Per 1,000 women	2 077	2 479	2 625	3 157	2 278	3 075	3 155	3 000	1 979	2 423
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	1 991	844	4 828	1 167	1 068	4 259	1 054	1 060	1 334	540
Same house	1 466	697	3 981	887	783	3 412	827	830	1 003	478
Different house in United States	525	147	780	276	285	843	227	230	331	62
Same county	352	119	397	163	168	515	97	124	238	39
Different county	173	28	383	113	117	328	130	106	93	23
Same State	149	25	341	53	24	67	74	68	37	23
Different State	24	3	42	60	93	261	56	38	56	—
Abroad	—	—	67	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	1 475	738	3 000	810	757	2 909	641	668	907	400
Elementary:	371	131	585	190	103	651	74	113	233	100
0 to 7 years	128	73	370	49	38	341	31	71	45	39
8 years	357	185	648	121	168	730	60	197	129	88
High school:	424	269	1 011	269	225	805	345	212	358	135
1 to 3 years	122	45	188	94	106	210	83	62	112	11
4 years	73	35	198	87	117	172	48	13	30	27
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 057	433	2 118	541	408	1 824	464	447	540	252
Agriculture	298	211	779	117	87	653	168	162	155	52
Forestry and fisheries	11	—	7	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Mining	—	—	38	—	—	10	4	10	8	—
Construction	89	—	100	48	13	111	52	50	25	27
Manufacturing	219	66	408	64	78	461	53	74	149	97
Transportation	20	41	27	62	19	42	31	—	8	9
Communications and other public utilities	45	—	61	7	6	49	11	17	13	8
Wholesale trade	55	18	104	20	13	53	10	—	18	—
Retail trade	153	12	196	19	51	117	37	36	42	31
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31	15	43	—	12	33	16	—	27	—
Business and repair services	16	—	41	18	15	21	8	—	20	—
Personal services	12	7	27	7	6	27	—	12	7	7
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	90	48	237	123	81	170	35	29	38	21
Health services	19	26	65	21	6	34	17	5	20	—
Educational services	56	22	147	93	43	116	18	24	8	21
Public administration	18	15	50	56	14	75	32	50	30	—

¹Persons 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	Franklin	Geneva	Greene	Hale	Henry	Houston	Jackson	Jefferson	Lamar	Lauderdale
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	1 805	2 149	329	887	1 011	2 244	2 621	530	725	2 965
White	1 778	2 126	221	659	837	2 093	2 552	505	650	2 899
Black	18	7	108	228	174	151	35	25	75	61
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	7	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Spanish origin ¹	15	—	—	40	16	6	—	—	—	39
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	1 805	2 149	329	887	1 011	2 244	2 621	530	725	2 965
Male	910	1 131	145	457	467	1 135	1 296	255	367	1 540
Female	895	1 018	184	430	544	1 109	1 325	275	358	1 425
Total persons	1 805	2 149	329	887	1 011	2 244	2 621	530	725	2 965
Under 5 years	49	112	23	32	42	79	123	26	42	95
5 to 9 years	88	135	4	36	31	132	131	34	30	205
10 to 14 years	186	127	29	83	68	140	174	31	55	186
15 to 19 years	218	177	25	80	67	154	300	53	61	276
20 to 24 years	54	142	20	66	60	108	142	45	54	227
25 to 29 years	54	115	41	30	54	110	106	57	29	123
30 to 34 years	72	107	—	16	65	88	166	30	22	148
35 to 39 years	128	152	19	28	43	91	186	32	7	135
40 to 44 years	131	107	20	43	43	116	189	12	72	158
45 to 49 years	154	154	—	73	49	162	231	39	77	232
50 to 54 years	115	135	13	74	101	202	167	5	70	267
55 to 59 years	119	214	14	116	132	187	230	41	60	247
60 to 64 years	153	204	7	60	97	179	124	41	58	227
65 to 69 years	116	146	51	62	63	208	144	35	27	139
70 to 74 years	92	60	34	36	39	139	90	5	29	158
75 to 79 years	34	35	25	28	37	85	82	44	13	76
80 to 84 years	—	19	—	7	16	35	19	—	13	35
85 years and over	—	8	4	17	4	29	17	—	6	31
Median	40.4	40.4	40.9	47.0	48.3	48.2	39.5	33.2	44.3	42.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	1 805	2 149	329	887	1 011	2 244	2 621	530	725	2 965
In households	1 805	2 149	329	887	1 011	2 244	2 621	530	725	2 965
Family householder: Male	536	716	82	249	289	693	773	166	241	879
Female	23	15	14	11	24	40	33	—	—	44
Nonfamily householder: Male	13	21	7	21	18	26	21	—	5	23
Female	14	35	20	15	24	104	37	5	12	44
Spouse	534	689	84	256	302	686	765	168	225	873
Child	611	634	89	247	282	600	888	179	242	1 007
Other relatives	47	37	33	83	72	86	98	12	—	77
Nonrelatives	27	2	—	5	—	9	6	—	—	18
Persons per household	3.08	2.73	2.67	3.00	2.85	2.60	3.03	3.10	2.81	2.99
Persons per family	3.13	2.86	3.15	3.25	3.10	2.87	3.17	3.16	2.94	3.12
Persons under 18 years	479	503	75	201	181	471	649	127	162	662
Percent living with two parents	85.0	98.8	64.0	70.1	71.8	96.6	91.8	100.0	100.0	93.5
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	174	147	13	57	60	88	222	53	61	236
Children ever born	10	21	—	26	14	28	18	21	18	26
Per 1,000 women	57	143	—	456	233	318	81	396	295	110
Women 25 to 34 years	69	91	25	15	65	94	151	40	22	113
Children ever born	120	191	27	18	124	164	257	53	44	228
Per 1,000 women	1 739	2 099	1 080	1 200	1 908	1 745	1 702	1 325	2 000	2 018
Women 35 to 44 years	159	144	19	48	52	113	203	14	49	155
Children ever born	423	395	44	113	129	251	460	36	145	433
Per 1,000 women	2 660	2 743	2 316	2 354	2 481	2 221	2 266	2 571	2 959	2 794
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	1 698	2 037	305	860	975	2 147	2 301	519	683	3 131
Same house	1 361	1 439	259	741	755	1 726	2 020	388	596	2 508
Different house in United States	337	585	46	119	220	421	281	131	87	623
Same county	188	309	12	62	147	283	195	121	56	583
Different county	149	276	34	57	73	138	86	10	31	40
Same State	102	109	12	33	73	50	34	10	16	28
Different State	47	167	22	24	—	88	52	—	15	12
Abroad	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	1 168	1 456	228	590	743	1 631	1 751	341	483	1 976
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	183	301	49	117	160	401	467	53	87	389
8 years	92	103	9	78	62	123	186	20	43	185
High school: 1 to 3 years	325	254	11	96	164	320	307	17	105	346
4 years	377	524	27	149	231	526	519	170	177	731
College: 1 to 3 years	85	151	89	67	61	121	139	40	49	145
4 or more years	106	123	43	83	65	140	133	41	22	180
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	670	988	110	366	453	890	1 046	240	353	1 241
Agriculture	122	366	33	129	158	399	245	47	60	251
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	13	—	—	—	—	—	14	20	—	—
Construction	44	43	31	30	29	14	41	18	19	87
Manufacturing	231	193	5	32	74	139	260	56	164	327
Transportation	18	32	7	6	13	8	26	14	15	44
Communications and other public utilities	—	10	2	—	—	37	101	1	—	59
Wholesale trade	24	41	—	14	17	50	22	10	10	17
Retail trade	18	64	14	63	37	87	111	—	30	119
Finance, insurance, and real estate	22	24	—	—	13	28	29	11	1	36
Business and repair services	6	8	—	—	2	10	17	—	—	10
Personal services	6	27	5	10	—	11	28	25	—	32
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	159	105	13	78	94	75	142	28	33	159
Health services	29	35	—	47	13	20	25	6	8	46
Educational services	130	60	—	23	75	48	110	22	17	87
Public administration	7	75	6	4	16	32	10	10	21	100

¹Persons 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	Lawrence	Lee	Limestone	Lowndes	Macon	Madison	Marengo	Marion	Marshall	Mobile
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	2 667	632	2 972	917	769	3 053	770	1 451	2 742	1 255
White	2 577	583	2 864	625	610	2 875	609	1 415	2 742	1 176
Black	90	49	108	292	159	178	161	36	—	74
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	12	—	12	21	—	12	—	—	—	8
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	2 667	632	2 972	917	769	3 053	770	1 451	2 742	1 255
Male	1 342	312	1 561	479	365	1 424	407	719	1 383	659
Female	1 325	320	1 411	438	404	1 629	363	732	1 359	596
Total persons	2 667	632	2 972	917	769	3 053	770	1 451	2 742	1 255
Under 5 years	112	28	129	42	13	71	68	73	80	118
5 to 9 years	150	52	141	63	44	197	32	130	150	58
10 to 14 years	177	73	228	105	73	286	41	134	198	126
15 to 19 years	248	65	269	99	58	244	100	122	267	155
20 to 24 years	117	24	193	79	44	133	98	33	190	49
25 to 29 years	79	45	131	14	18	167	27	61	133	93
30 to 34 years	136	21	179	75	66	71	49	99	138	58
35 to 39 years	191	45	179	63	62	225	22	116	156	83
40 to 44 years	137	62	204	38	42	220	48	105	139	132
45 to 49 years	178	32	180	51	14	132	47	109	264	62
50 to 54 years	211	15	209	47	27	209	40	117	252	70
55 to 59 years	253	23	218	111	57	343	51	79	222	66
60 to 64 years	228	49	223	38	21	206	49	122	182	57
65 to 69 years	169	46	273	50	67	185	35	97	159	53
70 to 74 years	98	44	145	27	90	159	12	11	130	35
75 to 79 years	110	4	61	7	30	95	25	25	58	24
80 to 84 years	63	4	21	8	17	64	19	12	24	10
85 years and over	10	—	17	—	26	46	7	6	—	6
Median	44.5	35.9	41.6	33.8	40.8	43.0	31.9	38.2	42.1	32.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	2 667	632	2 972	917	769	3 053	770	1 451	2 742	1 255
In households	2 667	632	2 972	917	769	3 053	770	1 451	2 742	1 255
Family householder:	865	170	859	207	207	869	203	450	855	350
Male	27	6	51	29	—	101	40	11	44	11
Female	33	13	73	27	30	69	18	18	32	32
Nonfamily householder:	84	17	102	9	36	116	—	20	55	12
Male	859	167	857	208	209	846	203	431	802	330
Female	755	234	963	387	203	924	284	495	889	442
Child	33	22	32	50	56	117	22	26	57	71
Other relatives	11	3	35	—	28	11	—	—	8	7
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.64	3.07	2.74	3.37	2.82	2.64	2.95	2.91	2.78	3.10
Persons per family	2.85	3.40	3.04	3.73	3.26	2.95	3.09	3.07	2.94	3.34
Persons under 18 years	619	203	652	290	171	726	199	418	591	410
Percent living with two parents	96.9	95.1	90.3	95.2	81.9	89.7	75.4	85.2	89.8	88.8
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	194	52	181	69	34	199	93	94	201	66
Children ever born	46	—	38	6	6	14	28	31	31	25
Per 1,000 women	237	—	210	87	176	70	301	330	154	379
Women 25 to 34 years	98	35	137	47	49	134	37	86	134	67
Children ever born	241	80	216	170	69	171	73	226	116	104
Per 1,000 women	2 459	2 286	1 577	3 617	1 408	1 276	1 973	2 628	1 612	1 552
Women 35 to 44 years	164	46	202	45	55	262	38	113	169	110
Children ever born	386	168	448	158	105	675	101	295	402	305
Per 1,000 women	2 354	3 652	2 218	3 511	1 909	2 576	2 658	2 611	2 379	2 773
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	2 602	547	2 690	875	728	2 788	719	1 379	2 443	1 285
Same house	2 126	350	2 374	737	539	2 241	510	1 057	1 837	1 046
Different house in United States	476	197	316	138	189	521	209	322	606	239
Same county	275	173	187	21	131	449	164	145	371	184
Different county	201	24	129	117	58	72	45	177	235	55
Same State	75	3	14	97	35	13	14	116	174	55
Different State	126	21	115	20	23	59	31	61	61	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	1 863	390	2 012	529	537	2 122	431	959	1 857	749
Elementary:	373	62	400	71	75	409	49	187	407	94
0 to 7 years	156	28	142	20	39	172	35	83	91	32
8 years	454	31	363	58	71	378	96	275	403	136
High school:	714	179	727	222	194	779	130	265	630	342
1 to 3 years	82	22	213	51	95	209	55	97	183	57
4 years	84	68	167	107	63	175	66	52	143	88
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 005	293	1 194	409	292	1 212	310	609	1 223	523
Agriculture	262	94	304	168	95	330	85	126	265	199
Forestry and fisheries	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	10	7
Construction	64	—	69	29	7	22	22	26	64	13
Manufacturing	327	73	379	111	5	196	71	232	297	44
Transportation	27	11	17	20	3	29	26	8	8	22
Communications and other public utilities	18	9	36	3	13	24	7	11	13	7
Wholesale trade	42	9	36	3	—	36	7	38	39	27
Retail trade	54	9	83	60	35	105	27	46	235	76
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31	6	27	14	9	59	7	8	45	7
Business and repair services	19	7	21	14	6	54	—	24	51	39
Personal services	11	6	29	7	8	32	16	19	9	—
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	6	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	113	64	109	59	77	157	42	54	121	61
Health services	38	—	29	14	8	30	9	2	30	6
Educational services	61	50	75	33	63	99	26	46	84	34
Public administration	32	14	83	24	34	151	—	—	66	21

¹Persons 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	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Perry	Pickens	Fike	Randolph	Russell	St. Clair
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
Total persons	903	1 070	2 207	957	804	1 215	815	554	932
White	764	843	2 184	600	749	1 202	771	554	917
Black	123	202	23	357	55	13	44	—	15
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	8	—	16	—	—	—	—
SEX AND AGE									
Total persons	903	1 070	2 207	957	804	1 215	815	554	932
Male	402	549	1 142	526	414	667	428	280	460
Female	501	521	1 065	431	390	548	387	274	472
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	903	1 070	2 207	957	804	1 215	815	554	932
In households	903	1 070	2 207	957	804	1 215	815	554	932
Family householder:									
Male	275	300	685	263	232	403	260	143	268
Female	11	11	12	17	13	12	6	12	23
Nonfamily householder:									
Male	—	25	8	35	—	7	—	22	8
Female	7	10	60	11	32	32	7	17	3
Spouse	261	300	682	229	238	401	266	147	263
Child	267	357	668	303	266	337	244	198	292
Other relatives	75	52	87	93	23	23	32	15	75
Nonrelatives	7	15	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.08	3.09	2.88	2.94	2.90	2.68	2.99	2.86	3.09
Persons per family	3.11	3.28	3.06	3.23	3.15	2.83	3.04	3.32	3.16
Persons under 18 years	204	295	508	289	178	266	183	145	206
Percent living with two parents	77.5	82.0	98.0	76.1	92.1	96.2	87.4	96.6	78.6
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	118	59	91	69	50	47	36	22	61
Children ever born	19	11	6	39	9	11	9	—	—
Per 1,000 women	161	186	66	565	180	234	250	—	—
Women 25 to 34 years	63	71	96	42	37	76	63	49	41
Children ever born	44	216	181	56	67	165	86	82	77
Per 1,000 women	698	3 042	1 885	1 333	1 811	2 171	1 365	1 673	1 878
Women 35 to 44 years	50	41	163	41	64	39	39	29	71
Children ever born	112	123	331	87	220	87	151	85	155
Per 1,000 women	2 240	3 000	2 031	2 122	3 438	2 071	3 872	2 931	2 183
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	1 055	965	2 205	923	720	1 181	764	541	902
Same house	832	775	1 911	778	647	882	616	442	606
Different house in United States	223	190	294	145	73	299	148	99	296
Same county	56	83	145	58	36	262	119	29	144
Different county	167	107	149	87	37	37	29	70	152
Same State	152	60	147	64	29	37	12	52	142
Different State	15	47	2	23	8	—	17	18	10
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over	587	677	1 486	611	535	851	563	360	634
Elementary:									
0 to 7 years	86	91	222	110	118	150	75	51	129
8 years	61	8	106	77	8	88	49	16	53
High school:									
1 to 3 years	116	84	301	83	84	169	152	37	89
4 years	219	265	630	213	218	279	193	145	273
College:									
1 to 3 years	22	82	133	59	55	96	39	49	41
4 or more years	83	147	94	69	52	69	55	62	49
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	427	521	987	388	406	577	367	288	428
Agriculture	102	119	235	128	116	189	115	85	94
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	23	74	70	21	20	68	19	20	9
Manufacturing	87	80	267	52	104	101	105	66	102
Transportation	6	12	20	23	29	18	8	—	22
Communications and other public utilities	13	17	45	—	33	6	19	20	9
Wholesale trade	28	14	19	32	6	31	13	20	19
Retail trade	36	21	66	28	25	40	20	31	42
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	27	25	11	3	6	—	6	17
Business and repair services	—	23	14	—	2	19	—	—	22
Personal services	12	13	11	19	—	5	—	9	2
Entertainment and recreation services	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health services	96	79	159	74	62	84	51	23	76
Educational services	19	33	54	5	23	24	11	11	18
Public administration	70	5	64	69	25	54	40	12	44
Public administration	10	36	51	—	6	10	17	8	14

¹Persons 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	Shelby	Sumter	Talladega	Tallapoosa	Tuscaloosa	Walker	Washington	Wilcox	Winston
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
Total persons	665	551	748	690	656	988	723	443	1 505
White	626	294	724	630	637	976	689	302	1 499
Black	39	257	24	60	19	12	34	141	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	7
SEX AND AGE									
Total persons	665	551	748	690	656	988	723	443	1 505
Male	317	311	372	379	331	518	344	216	753
Female	348	240	376	311	325	470	379	227	752
Total persons	665	551	748	690	656	988	723	443	1 505
Under 5 years	32	34	32	21	23	54	25	10	52
5 to 9 years	32	53	40	50	26	128	39	13	117
10 to 14 years	43	40	47	31	22	45	65	26	127
15 to 19 years	55	30	46	60	35	111	89	40	157
20 to 24 years	6	35	38	40	25	72	30	31	72
25 to 29 years	36	59	36	43	51	48	42	—	25
30 to 34 years	34	23	26	67	40	64	18	12	112
35 to 39 years	33	13	31	47	13	61	40	10	95
40 to 44 years	45	29	29	13	38	132	37	26	131
45 to 49 years	47	22	44	58	28	42	85	18	80
50 to 54 years	32	69	68	41	41	26	58	37	152
55 to 59 years	67	40	61	66	76	101	83	14	201
60 to 64 years	66	6	75	56	87	65	33	37	56
65 to 69 years	74	36	105	41	78	17	39	68	84
70 to 74 years	40	29	49	24	17	10	24	32	24
75 to 79 years	8	18	8	22	26	6	9	8	3
80 to 84 years	8	7	13	2	23	6	—	13	9
85 years and over	7	8	—	8	7	—	7	48	6
Median	46.8	35.6	50.4	38.5	53.3	32.8	41.8	54.8	39.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	665	551	748	690	656	988	723	443	1 505
In households	665	551	748	690	656	988	723	443	1 505
Family householder:	223	140	236	215	192	277	220	115	433
Male	2	5	27	7	32	12	10	13	20
Female	15	13	12	—	3	—	—	—	25
Nonfamily householder:	5	16	12	—	7	—	19	—	25
Male	15	13	12	—	2	—	—	15	25
Female	230	148	247	210	201	260	220	115	439
Spouse	158	166	199	225	155	375	232	130	515
Child	26	36	15	28	34	58	22	55	48
Other relatives	6	27	—	3	12	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.71	3.17	2.61	3.08	2.58	3.35	2.90	3.10	2.99
Persons per family	2.84	3.41	2.75	3.09	2.74	3.40	3.06	3.34	3.21
Persons under 18 years	155	146	155	146	94	298	197	89	422
Percent living with two parents	87.7	77.4	95.5	100.0	100.0	83.6	92.4	100.0	92.2
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	29	18	35	39	31	88	72	10	144
Children ever born	10	9	—	12	—	41	16	—	18
Per 1,000 women	345	500	—	308	—	466	222	—	125
Women 25 to 34 years	43	27	34	59	48	56	33	10	71
Children ever born	44	50	96	127	81	96	43	8	135
Per 1,000 women	1 023	1 852	2 824	2 153	1 688	1 714	1 303	800	1 901
Women 35 to 44 years	39	26	37	11	12	96	37	20	124
Children ever born	111	72	80	38	24	269	104	44	353
Per 1,000 women	2 846	2 769	2 162	3 455	2 000	2 802	2 811	2 200	2 847
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	576	517	618	740	435	1 129	603	454	1 401
Same house	482	401	503	606	388	819	529	435	1 079
Different house in United States	94	116	115	134	47	310	74	19	322
Same county	75	25	64	134	36	224	50	—	221
Different county	19	91	51	—	11	86	24	19	101
Same State	19	59	8	—	11	70	24	19	62
Different State	—	32	43	—	—	16	—	—	39
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over	497	359	545	488	525	578	475	323	980
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	67	66	105	75	78	72	117	83	240
8 years	43	44	14	32	25	29	57	25	85
High school: 1 to 3 years	110	53	107	102	96	151	41	27	289
4 years	151	74	160	171	211	247	172	116	242
College: 1 to 3 years	79	72	94	39	48	41	14	17	86
4 or more years	47	50	65	69	67	38	74	55	38
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	286	240	332	364	280	394	276	172	581
Agriculture	95	95	107	35	59	68	19	30	156
Forestry and fisheries	6	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Mining	9	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	30
Construction	6	24	—	27	—	32	8	—	15
Manufacturing	59	25	32	152	75	32	19	19	150
Transportation	16	7	14	—	14	6	21	17	25
Communications and other public utilities	21	—	10	7	—	27	15	5	13
Wholesale trade	6	24	32	14	18	27	7	—	13
Retail trade	8	14	27	34	27	63	45	29	63
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	11	13	—	—	8	—	11	19
Business and repair services	—	—	6	—	—	9	—	—	—
Personal services	6	2	7	—	—	—	5	—	18
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Professional and related services	42	38	45	74	65	55	39	61	53
Health services	—	13	7	16	36	5	6	12	11
Educational services	35	17	32	58	29	39	26	27	42
Public administration	6	—	39	21	9	5	6	—	19

¹Persons 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**

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	The State	Autauga	Baldwin	Barbour	Bibb	Blount	Bullock	Butler	Calhoun	Chambers
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	70 340	818	2 130	590	243	1 790	361	829	884	537
Percent of persons 16 years and over	39 353	439	1 163	372	113	1 012	183	409	519	322
Employed	37 496	417	1 126	356	104	966	179	390	490	303
Unemployed	1 743	22	37	16	9	46	4	19	29	19
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	5.0	3.2	4.3	8.0	4.5	2.2	4.6	5.6	5.9
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	34 665	410	991	273	144	873	153	411	451	269
Percent of female, 16 years and over	13 449	170	341	136	35	324	65	130	202	119
Employed	12 566	150	320	120	35	311	65	123	194	100
Unemployed	850	20	21	16	—	13	—	7	8	19
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	11.8	6.2	11.8	—	4.0	—	5.4	4.0	16.0
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	37 496	417	1 126	356	104	966	179	390	490	303
Professional specialty occupations	5 398	118	214	48	20	134	21	89	95	59
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	3 076	81	146	39	—	91	12	62	67	33
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 134	72	196	78	8	162	35	70	111	77
Service occupations	4 192	39	112	49	—	91	26	25	57	45
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 378	6	40	33	—	61	10	2	62	21
Farm operators and managers	10 515	127	402	95	26	288	56	93	104	71
Farm occupations, except managerial	8 728	115	345	83	26	214	39	82	84	59
Related agricultural occupations	1 458	12	48	12	—	66	17	—	20	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	103	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4 693	36	148	49	21	144	12	61	68	10
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7 378	58	126	53	29	177	45	75	50	65
Employed females 16 years and over	1 711	21	29	7	4	38	13	16	12	14
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	12 566	150	320	120	35	311	65	123	194	100
Professional specialty occupations	2 758	92	106	31	12	78	12	32	55	33
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2 029	81	90	22	—	50	12	32	49	26
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4 492	37	116	38	8	104	18	43	82	40
Service occupations	3 149	27	91	32	—	72	13	25	57	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 359	2	17	33	—	20	10	2	19	—
Farm operators and managers	1 247	9	13	6	10	67	14	13	20	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	881	9	13	6	10	28	11	13	14	—
Related agricultural occupations	340	—	—	—	—	39	3	—	6	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	354	10	59	12	5	37	11	26	18	21
Handers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 356	—	6	7	—	2	—	—	6	—
Male, employed in agriculture										
Private wage and salary workers	37 496	417	1 126	356	104	966	179	390	490	303
Government workers	19 721	168	521	157	56	440	120	202	217	155
Self-employed workers	6 474	120	139	59	22	188	21	86	153	77
Unpaid family workers	10 509	129	418	128	26	306	38	102	108	65
Female family workers	792	—	48	12	—	32	—	—	12	6
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	9 298	118	400	89	16	239	56	82	90	59
Self-employed workers	1 550	14	39	—	—	46	34	—	20	—
Unpaid family workers	7 427	104	327	77	16	186	22	82	65	59
Female family workers	321	—	34	12	—	7	—	—	5	—
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	1 394	9	20	6	10	73	14	13	32	6
Self-employed workers	288	—	—	—	—	24	3	—	11	—
Unpaid family workers	855	9	20	6	10	34	11	13	14	—
Female family workers	251	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	7	6
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	30 362	336	874	284	110	787	149	352	351	221
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3 971	56	121	28	23	62	10	53	28	23
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2 801	2	87	7	4	91	26	37	41	12
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 766	12	91	6	13	115	7	13	18	22
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4 666	19	160	57	15	166	13	28	56	38
\$20,000 to \$24,999	4 374	64	82	30	16	96	39	71	57	39
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3 637	49	85	43	19	83	22	37	40	25
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 253	90	117	33	6	89	20	58	62	17
\$50,000 or more	2 560	33	96	39	14	54	12	19	24	38
Median	1 334	11	35	7	—	31	—	36	25	7
Mean	\$16 056	\$21 563	\$14 337	\$16 042	\$15 000	\$13 668	\$16 652	\$17 123	\$16 982	\$18 105
	\$20 231	\$22 964	\$18 657	\$19 220	\$17 307	\$17 758	\$17 667	\$22 635	\$20 503	\$21 067
Families										
Median income	27 431	311	784	230	100	738	138	319	345	207
Mean income	\$17 191	\$22 039	\$15 417	\$19 167	\$15 781	\$14 179	\$16 161	\$18 681	\$17 165	\$18 669
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	\$21 168	\$23 806	\$19 443	\$20 163	\$18 722	\$18 436	\$17 484	\$24 176	\$20 751	\$22 222
Per capita income										
Median income	3 229	25	97	60	10	49	11	33	8	14
Mean income	\$5 765	\$2 962	\$7 107	\$11 556	\$3 500	\$5 500	\$15 789	\$6 357	\$3 667	\$4 000
Households with farm self-employment income	\$10 401	\$12 486	\$10 955	\$13 682	\$3 155	\$7 553	\$19 965	\$7 736	\$4 705	\$3 983
Mean income	\$7 016	\$7 937	\$6 095	\$7 188	\$6 752	\$6 400	\$6 226	\$8 081	\$6 669	\$7 491
Mean farm self-employment income	17 658	172	599	137	37	531	85	220	214	135
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:	\$23 686	\$28 268	\$20 467	\$22 255	\$14 836	\$19 433	\$19 706	\$28 291	\$23 232	\$23 477
Less than 25.0 percent	\$6 407	\$5 974	\$3 022	\$9 029	\$2 691	\$4 794	\$2 443	\$4 037	\$3 832	\$5 079
25.0 to 49.9 percent	7 620	74	241	43	21	225	45	139	118	44
50.0 to 74.9 percent	2 940	43	33	19	—	86	20	25	24	19
75.0 percent or more	1 825	23	46	20	10	58	—	18	26	45
	2 693	16	93	33	6	89	6	7	16	—
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	3 069	43	111	40	10	53	23	41	19	20
Female householder, no husband present	11.2	13.8	14.2	17.4	10.0	7.2	16.7	12.9	5.5	9.7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	284	—	5	—	—	5	11	12	6	5
Percent below poverty level	1 011	13	6	18	10	12	—	7	—	7
Percent below poverty level	31.3	52.0	6.2	30.0	100.0	24.5	—	21.2	—	50.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	10 427	113	367	138	41	149	91	119	68	83
Related children under 18 years	11.9	11.9	13.7	18.7	14.6	6.8	22.1	12.0	6.2	13.1
65 years and over	2 683	15	115	36	—	32	44	21	21	20
	2 362	45	47	26	14	61	6	40	16	22

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	Cherokee	Chilton	Choctaw	Clarke	Clay	Cleburne	Coffee	Colbert	Conecuh	Coosa
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 333	830	409	262	615	591	1 886	1 035	1 004	240
Labor force	645	476	199	140	356	399	1 122	501	589	133
Percent of persons 16 years and over	48.4	57.3	48.7	53.4	57.9	67.5	59.5	48.4	58.7	55.4
Employed	608	452	188	133	354	380	1 071	463	558	133
Unemployed	37	24	11	7	—	19	38	31	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	5.0	5.5	5.0	—	4.8	4.5	7.6	5.3	—
Female, 16 years and over	610	426	201	134	294	261	919	554	450	101
Labor force	169	175	78	47	145	149	390	170	221	36
Percent of female, 16 years and over	27.7	41.1	38.8	35.1	49.3	57.1	42.4	30.7	49.1	35.6
Employed	158	167	67	47	143	138	369	146	204	36
Unemployed	11	8	11	—	—	11	21	24	17	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	4.6	14.1	—	—	7.4	5.4	14.1	7.7	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	608	452	188	133	354	380	1 071	463	558	133
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	51	77	30	25	75	54	100	52	108	32
Professional specialty occupations	23	45	28	11	25	35	71	34	71	15
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	64	84	45	59	74	61	170	83	118	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	43	39	19	23	55	38	116	50	77	26
Service occupations	76	36	7	—	20	17	62	39	58	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	163	112	35	40	104	58	363	110	82	16
Farm operators and managers	141	88	28	34	98	50	338	110	66	16
Farm occupations, except managerial	22	19	7	—	6	8	25	—	5	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	97	78	26	8	18	41	181	87	65	29
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	157	65	45	1	63	149	195	92	127	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	20	12	—	11	28	49	12	45	—
Employed females 16 years and over	158	167	67	47	143	138	369	146	204	36
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	32	29	20	9	26	18	90	34	66	24
Professional specialty occupations	18	29	20	2	13	16	71	27	43	13
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	35	47	30	38	52	43	114	56	73	7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	23	29	17	23	39	31	87	29	60	7
Service occupations	42	27	7	—	11	7	40	15	28	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	20	10	—	23	14	26	14	—	—
Farm operators and managers	—	8	10	—	23	6	26	14	—	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	12	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	24	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	44	38	—	—	25	50	99	27	13	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	608	452	188	133	354	380	1 071	463	558	133
Private wage and salary workers	364	241	98	46	154	253	516	258	276	90
Government workers	52	64	47	11	73	62	182	67	172	16
Self-employed workers	180	130	43	62	121	57	365	138	105	27
Unpaid family workers	12	17	—	14	6	8	—	—	5	—
Male, employed in agriculture	169	103	25	34	81	44	337	96	71	16
Wage and salary workers	17	22	7	—	10	—	52	12	5	—
Self-employed workers	140	81	18	34	71	44	285	84	66	16
Unpaid family workers	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female, employed in agriculture	8	20	10	—	23	14	28	14	—	—
Wage and salary workers	8	5	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	7	10	—	23	6	15	14	—	—
Unpaid family workers	—	7	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	588	361	202	127	262	231	843	402	404	116
Less than \$5,000	92	48	46	37	35	26	84	45	42	23
\$5,000 to \$7,499	74	25	8	11	11	8	65	15	19	8
\$7,500 to \$9,999	79	19	15	7	57	16	63	26	75	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	106	57	30	17	33	47	152	46	50	23
\$15,000 to \$19,999	69	69	19	23	29	19	129	76	74	21
\$20,000 to \$24,999	54	58	34	16	42	35	133	60	64	13
\$25,000 to \$34,999	55	53	18	7	20	59	99	49	51	12
\$35,000 to \$49,999	28	20	16	8	28	14	80	72	10	—
\$50,000 or more	31	14	16	1	7	7	38	13	19	8
Median	\$11 612	\$17 019	\$15 294	\$13 750	\$12 258	\$19 896	\$16 843	\$19 435	\$16 081	\$14 333
Mean	\$29 799	\$18 791	\$28 857	\$14 586	\$17 857	\$20 125	\$20 054	\$21 488	\$18 194	\$19 869
Families	519	343	154	125	239	209	773	382	370	106
Median income	\$12 286	\$17 634	\$16 912	\$13 897	\$17 554	\$22 888	\$17 966	\$20 278	\$16 757	\$15 417
Mean income	\$22 364	\$19 284	\$35 125	\$14 723	\$19 121	\$21 671	\$21 363	\$22 430	\$18 816	\$21 418
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	69	23	48	2	23	22	80	25	34	10
Median income	\$5 233	\$6 688	\$2 765	\$6 500	\$3 643	\$4 429	\$3 667	\$4 150	\$9 524	\$3 500
Mean income	\$85 728	\$6 505	\$8 747	\$6 010	\$4 721	\$5 429	\$4 777	\$2 638	\$11 422	\$3 460
Per capita income	\$10 441	\$6 299	\$11 155	\$5 574	\$6 165	\$5 945	\$7 506	\$7 082	\$6 232	\$7 053
Households with farm self-employment income	267	200	74	60	129	133	526	226	229	79
Mean income	\$52 664	\$21 351	\$42 275	\$14 151	\$19 453	\$17 616	\$23 544	\$26 343	\$19 958	\$21 234
Mean farm self-employment income	\$15 975	\$5 275	\$7 018	\$1 125	\$4 345	\$3 907	\$9 333	\$7 813	\$3 423	\$2 058
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	116	112	37	29	53	56	168	101	159	40
25.0 to 49.9 percent	26	16	10	—	23	26	92	15	25	6
50.0 to 74.9 percent	29	20	17	—	21	18	57	22	6	10
75.0 percent or more	56	32	2	15	7	13	129	40	19	8
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	76	43	16	28	19	11	42	29	41	13
Percent below poverty level	14.6	12.5	10.4	22.4	7.9	5.3	5.4	7.6	11.1	12.3
Female householder, no husband present	12	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.	19	6	28	—	7	8	40	11	6	10
Percent below poverty level	27.5	26.1	58.3	—	30.4	36.4	50.0	44.0	17.6	100.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	291	169	66	80	56	61	129	92	150	46
Percent below poverty level	17.4	15.7	12.1	23.6	7.3	8.0	5.7	7.5	12.7	14.2
Related children under 18 years	80	63	7	25	5	22	2	22	35	9
65 years and over	69	—	23	19	23	—	75	21	18	19

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	Covington	Crenshaw	Cullman	Dale	Dallas	De Kalb	Elmore	Escambia	Etowah	Fayette
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 738	853	3 672	990	890	3 440	855	831	1 060	469
Labor force	1 078	460	2 210	559	445	1 930	489	474	572	252
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.0	53.9	60.2	56.5	50.0	56.1	57.2	57.0	54.0	53.7
Employed	1 057	433	2 118	541	408	1 824	464	447	540	252
Unemployed	21	21	86	8	37	106	25	27	32	—
Percent of civilian labor force	1.9	4.6	3.9	1.5	8.3	5.5	5.1	5.7	5.6	—
Female, 16 years and over	869	462	1 703	512	441	1 670	382	374	531	248
Labor force	385	182	717	228	176	610	123	122	194	86
Percent of female, 16 years and over	44.3	39.4	42.1	44.5	39.9	36.5	32.2	32.6	36.5	34.7
Employed	378	168	686	222	146	567	105	102	172	86
Unemployed	7	14	31	6	30	43	18	20	22	—
Percent of civilian labor force	1.8	7.7	4.3	2.6	17.0	7.0	14.6	16.4	11.3	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 057	433	2 118	541	408	1 824	464	447	540	252
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	74	29	302	119	86	167	63	60	50	2
Professional specialty occupations	26	8	168	72	49	109	22	24	15	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	238	74	363	102	92	278	105	68	127	42
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	135	34	160	78	60	194	68	52	57	20
Service occupations	41	33	102	36	42	93	10	18	21	19
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	302	205	734	117	87	653	168	161	161	52
Farm operators and managers	260	192	589	97	79	549	142	98	101	52
Farm occupations, except managerial	7	7	139	20	8	93	26	57	54	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	163	6	247	120	12	195	73	62	71	38
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	239	86	370	47	89	438	45	78	110	99
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	75	13	120	4	14	101	6	23	25	18
Employed females 16 years and over	378	168	686	222	146	567	105	102	172	86
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	35	16	130	74	34	86	24	17	12	—
Professional specialty occupations	17	8	103	63	20	67	18	17	8	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	159	47	220	80	61	127	61	57	72	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	110	27	134	63	47	106	41	41	47	20
Service occupations	33	33	63	19	22	57	8	7	14	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	36	25	182	12	6	124	10	5	45	—
Farm operators and managers	34	12	110	6	6	104	10	5	30	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	2	7	72	6	—	20	—	—	15	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	19	—	19	13	—	18	—	—	6	11
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	96	47	72	24	23	155	2	16	23	37
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	7	16	—	—	26	—	—	8	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 057	433	2 118	541	408	1 824	464	447	540	252
Private wage and salary workers	652	151	1 093	254	245	911	223	234	306	157
Government workers	85	52	230	165	69	279	72	99	64	25
Self-employed workers	316	217	676	116	72	603	167	108	129	65
Unpaid family workers	4	13	119	6	22	31	2	6	41	5
Male, employed in agriculture	262	186	594	105	81	525	158	150	110	52
Wage and salary workers	51	20	85	15	6	69	26	59	12	6
Self-employed workers	207	160	475	84	60	437	132	85	66	46
Unpaid family workers	4	6	34	6	15	19	—	6	32	—
Female, employed in agriculture	36	25	185	12	6	128	10	12	45	—
Wage and salary workers	6	7	22	6	6	18	—	—	6	—
Self-employed workers	30	18	111	6	—	104	10	12	30	—
Unpaid family workers	—	—	52	—	—	6	—	—	9	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	745	398	1 567	419	362	1 484	344	331	454	210
Less than \$5,000	101	94	196	41	74	234	25	95	57	21
\$5,000 to \$7,499	58	39	121	50	6	160	18	16	35	29
\$7,500 to \$9,999	66	33	147	46	20	180	15	16	22	23
\$10,000 to \$14,999	182	80	264	47	97	206	33	50	76	55
\$15,000 to \$19,999	82	35	195	49	26	228	77	58	85	34
\$20,000 to \$24,999	123	40	200	83	15	109	31	40	63	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999	68	39	230	57	63	191	62	51	45	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999	34	26	131	32	47	113	53	5	56	6
\$50,000 or more	31	12	83	14	14	63	30	—	15	—
Median	\$14 120	\$11 587	\$16 525	\$17 361	\$14 355	\$13 623	\$20 455	\$12 788	\$16 492	\$12 700
Mean	\$17 956	\$16 113	\$20 205	\$19 873	\$19 624	\$21 529	\$27 200	\$14 129	\$19 380	\$14 007
Families	686	362	1 431	365	326	1 352	332	278	407	192
Median income	\$14 745	\$12 115	\$17 704	\$18 580	\$15 625	\$15 049	\$20 455	\$15 987	\$17 238	\$13 600
Mean income	\$18 920	\$16 874	\$20 832	\$21 173	\$21 562	\$22 807	\$27 668	\$15 649	\$20 792	\$14 493
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	61	36	144	54	42	138	20	113	47	18
Median income	\$8 159	\$5 143	\$9 444	\$6 286	\$2 500	\$4 643	\$3 333	\$1 731	\$4 625	\$10 615
Mean income	\$6 521	\$8 457	\$12 856	\$11 084	\$1 775	\$8 075	\$8 558	\$2 903	\$7 154	\$8 833
Per capita income	\$6 360	\$6 191	\$6 782	\$7 047	\$6 317	\$7 242	\$8 618	\$4 495	\$6 358	\$5 150
Households with farm self-employment income	435	210	1 071	204	186	960	185	188	280	126
Mean income	\$20 782	\$18 344	\$22 161	\$23 907	\$25 205	\$26 976	\$33 148	\$17 174	\$21 361	\$15 765
Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 232	\$4 905	\$6 756	\$4 867	\$7 499	\$12 475	\$17 834	\$3 848	\$4 687	\$5 458
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	163	58	365	98	104	334	71	94	89	57
25.0 to 49.9 percent	66	29	286	40	41	238	7	10	74	29
50.0 to 74.9 percent	32	34	113	7	22	108	19	17	33	11
75.0 percent or more	74	48	186	23	13	188	60	26	40	23
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	83	89	160	36	38	184	19	61	38	21
Percent below poverty level	12.1	24.6	11.2	9.9	11.7	13.6	5.7	21.9	9.3	10.9
Female householder, no husband present	—	7	6	12	7	14	2	—	11	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.	27	11	41	23	42	45	14	83	16	5
Percent below poverty level	44.3	30.6	28.5	42.6	100.0	32.6	70.0	73.5	34.0	27.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	258	243	547	172	168	615	88	227	149	81
Percent below poverty level	12.2	23.4	11.7	14.4	14.8	13.9	8.2	22.1	10.7	14.3
Related children under 18 years	35	55	157	67	52	164	31	27	33	32
65 years and over	100	62	111	7	29	136	13	78	38	16

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	Franklin	Geneva	Greene	Hale	Henry	Houston	Jackson	Jefferson	Lamar	Lauderdale
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 419	1 736	273	725	859	1 873	2 109	427	591	2 418
Labor force.....	724	1 005	110	377	479	923	1 111	242	366	1 283
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	51.0	57.9	40.3	52.0	55.8	49.3	52.7	56.7	61.9	53.1
Employed.....	670	988	110	366	453	890	1 046	240	353	1 241
Unemployed.....	54	12	—	6	26	27	65	2	13	42
Percent of civilian labor force.....	7.5	1.2	—	1.6	5.4	2.9	5.9	0.8	3.6	3.3
Female, 16 years and over	728	823	137	341	460	950	1 073	209	287	1 170
Labor force.....	288	337	31	145	172	270	400	68	130	371
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	39.6	40.9	22.6	42.5	37.4	28.4	37.3	32.5	45.3	31.7
Employed.....	253	327	31	139	146	251	381	66	123	351
Unemployed.....	35	5	—	6	26	19	19	2	7	20
Percent of civilian labor force.....	12.2	1.5	—	4.1	15.1	7.0	4.8	2.9	5.4	5.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	670	988	110	366	453	890	1 046	240	353	1 241
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	113	127	27	40	99	94	111	27	26	107
Professional specialty occupations.....	82	91	22	30	54	62	87	17	14	73
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	81	162	16	69	71	186	224	48	72	227
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	45	82	11	35	53	85	125	32	42	139
Service occupations.....	35	60	7	52	18	19	101	24	25	117
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	141	365	33	128	158	391	231	47	60	240
Farm operators and managers.....	103	325	33	105	128	288	209	41	54	232
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	19	34	—	23	25	97	14	—	6	8
Related agricultural occupations.....	5	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	101	106	14	32	40	76	153	53	39	217
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	199	168	13	45	67	124	226	41	131	333
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	40	6	4	6	13	59	26	12	101
Employed females 16 years and over	253	327	31	139	146	251	381	66	123	351
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	61	64	15	31	58	64	73	17	6	55
Professional specialty occupations.....	61	51	15	30	48	47	58	12	6	42
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	56	88	11	58	54	109	130	32	48	146
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	45	54	11	30	42	55	74	27	25	104
Service occupations.....	20	30	5	24	11	9	60	11	11	52
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	18	46	—	13	6	9	25	6	—	12
Farm operators and managers.....	12	34	—	7	6	11	—	—	—	12
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	6	12	—	6	—	—	14	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	17	6	—	—	—	2	15	—	12	16
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	81	93	—	13	17	58	78	—	46	70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	670	988	110	366	453	890	1 046	240	353	1 241
Private wage and salary workers.....	384	494	51	149	204	462	501	117	226	706
Government workers.....	154	169	17	77	92	69	258	60	60	266
Self-employed workers.....	119	308	42	135	151	337	273	63	61	259
Unpaid family workers.....	13	17	—	5	6	22	14	—	6	10
Male, employed in agriculture	104	320	33	115	152	384	213	41	60	239
Wage and salary workers.....	23	78	2	24	35	88	22	—	—	41
Self-employed workers.....	74	237	31	89	111	274	191	41	54	198
Unpaid family workers.....	7	5	—	2	6	22	—	—	6	—
Female, employed in agriculture	18	46	—	14	6	15	32	6	—	12
Wage and salary workers.....	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers.....	12	29	—	8	6	9	18	6	—	12
Unpaid family workers.....	6	12	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	586	787	123	296	355	863	864	171	258	990
Less than \$5,000.....	49	90	7	37	62	166	126	—	18	114
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	46	114	5	50	33	100	61	23	19	94
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	99	63	28	20	32	91	84	12	18	76
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	95	131	39	43	57	180	117	17	46	139
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	87	99	9	26	69	57	118	28	29	126
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	80	68	15	30	34	110	108	7	57	135
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	88	88	2	49	52	81	116	50	25	166
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	30	72	10	40	11	62	99	23	34	87
\$50,000 or more.....	12	62	8	1	5	16	35	11	12	53
Median.....	\$15 217	\$14 732	\$12 067	\$14 737	\$14 350	\$11 592	\$17 157	\$24 464	\$19 808	\$17 923
Mean.....	\$17 461	\$35 509	\$18 034	\$18 466	\$15 049	\$15 665	\$19 344	\$25 538	\$21 663	\$20 999
Families	559	731	96	260	313	733	806	166	241	923
Median income.....	\$15 951	\$15 471	\$14 231	\$17 656	\$15 850	\$12 376	\$17 833	\$25 156	\$20 110	\$18 827
Mean income.....	\$17 916	\$37 574	\$20 858	\$19 616	\$16 121	\$16 872	\$19 969	\$26 066	\$22 355	\$21 839
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	32	58	27	41	42	139	58	5	17	85
Median income.....	\$6 600	\$4 429	\$7 722	\$7 794	\$4 727	\$5 974	\$9 778	\$8 500	\$8 500	\$5 167
Mean income.....	\$6 792	\$8 248	\$7 996	\$8 916	\$7 059	\$8 319	\$10 657	\$8 005	\$11 853	\$7 544
Per capita income	\$5 663	\$12 967	\$6 803	\$6 156	\$5 320	\$6 024	\$6 410	\$8 277	\$7 631	\$7 023
Households with farm self-employment income	353	491	71	192	222	505	573	82	183	551
Mean income.....	\$19 583	\$47 361	\$23 079	\$22 475	\$16 117	\$17 541	\$22 005	\$30 932	\$24 853	\$22 785
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$2 787	\$20 740	\$10 423	\$6 162	\$3 859	\$5 875	\$6 385	\$3 576	\$5 137	\$4 856
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent.....	216	124	29	71	111	140	276	63	98	298
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	49	89	23	35	36	118	93	—	8	79
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	7	93	—	38	28	71	72	12	13	41
75.0 percent or more.....	43	104	17	22	33	107	77	7	26	79
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	44	67	12	30	38	125	111	—	25	84
Percent below poverty level.....	7.9	9.2	12.5	11.5	12.1	17.1	13.8	—	10.4	9.1
Female householder, no husband present.....	12	—	—	—	—	5	14	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	5	23	—	7	13	30	14	—	6	24
Percent below poverty level.....	15.6	39.7	—	17.1	31.0	21.6	24.1	—	35.3	28.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	140	187	66	116	174	371	318	—	124	232
Percent below poverty level.....	7.9	8.7	20.1	13.1	17.2	16.5	12.2	—	17.1	7.8
Related children under 18 years.....	48	23	27	41	60	87	49	—	68	23
65 years and over.....	12	43	25	24	13	90	89	—	25	78

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	Lawrence	Lee	Limestone	Lowndes	Macon	Madison	Marengo	Marian	Marshall	Mobile
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	2 161	467	2 426	670	616	2 442	614	1 098	2 268	930
Labor force	1 108	300	1 326	409	298	1 281	323	666	1 326	546
Percent of persons 16 years and over	51.3	64.2	54.7	61.0	48.4	52.5	52.6	60.7	58.5	58.7
Employed	1 005	293	1 194	409	292	1 212	310	609	1 223	523
Unemployed	103	7	99	—	6	58	13	57	79	17
Percent of civilian labor force	9.3	2.3	7.7	—	2.0	4.6	4.0	8.6	6.1	3.1
Female, 16 years and over	1 083	246	1 197	329	317	1 283	303	554	1 141	426
Labor force	339	121	416	117	99	436	96	263	540	159
Percent of female, 16 years and over	31.3	49.2	34.8	35.6	31.2	34.0	31.7	47.5	47.3	37.3
Employed	311	121	350	117	93	398	86	220	510	153
Unemployed	28	—	51	—	6	27	10	43	30	6
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	—	12.7	—	6.1	6.4	10.4	16.3	5.6	3.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 005	293	1 194	409	292	1 212	310	609	1 223	523
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	115	32	132	46	50	233	32	70	161	97
Professional specialty occupations	27	—	76	17	26	112	25	34	68	50
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	159	47	172	110	84	255	61	98	288	91
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	96	11	97	64	47	179	43	56	171	59
Service occupations	82	—	80	19	8	107	22	33	96	21
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	259	85	294	168	95	317	85	132	265	180
Farm operators and managers	203	64	242	126	85	263	69	119	208	147
Farm occupations, except managerial	51	9	41	42	10	44	16	7	51	20
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	186	12	197	16	46	132	19	80	150	88
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	204	54	319	50	9	168	91	196	263	46
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	27	8	69	32	9	20	15	54	66	26
Employed females 16 years and over	311	121	350	117	93	398	86	220	510	153
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	42	29	61	25	29	115	19	13	88	41
Professional specialty occupations	22	15	28	17	26	77	12	13	54	25
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	113	41	114	67	56	147	37	79	197	52
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	80	25	80	49	44	123	28	44	138	52
Service occupations	58	11	41	12	8	71	16	13	62	10
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	22	18	24	8	—	9	6	11	53	26
Farm operators and managers	6	18	7	8	—	5	6	11	44	19
Farm occupations, except managerial	16	—	12	—	—	4	—	—	9	7
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	11	—	—	6	—	17	20	16
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	76	22	99	5	—	50	8	87	90	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	8	13	—	—	6	8	6	19	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 005	293	1 194	409	292	1 212	310	609	1 223	523
Private wage and salary workers	568	158	739	175	107	564	185	396	705	282
Government workers	133	54	185	79	87	313	49	62	193	56
Self-employed workers	275	81	264	145	98	311	76	142	297	177
Unpaid family workers	29	—	6	10	—	24	—	9	28	8
Male, employed in agriculture	240	76	275	160	95	309	79	115	212	156
Wage and salary workers	35	29	54	33	23	30	16	24	45	52
Self-employed workers	199	47	221	119	72	259	63	84	156	104
Unpaid family workers	6	—	—	8	—	20	—	7	11	—
Female, employed in agriculture	22	18	29	8	—	21	6	11	53	43
Wage and salary workers	—	11	23	—	—	12	—	—	8	16
Self-employed workers	6	7	—	8	—	5	6	11	36	19
Unpaid family workers	16	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	9	8
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	1 009	206	1 085	272	273	1 155	261	499	986	405
Less than \$5,000	201	18	159	47	30	171	45	81	134	27
\$5,000 to \$7,499	113	19	64	7	40	153	32	67	119	51
\$7,500 to \$9,999	106	14	98	6	14	108	44	40	90	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	145	16	160	56	15	150	24	103	159	33
\$15,000 to \$19,999	140	26	136	41	38	144	25	82	108	113
\$20,000 to \$24,999	57	41	149	35	57	141	27	59	118	37
\$25,000 to \$34,999	176	49	179	34	39	135	34	40	174	58
\$35,000 to \$49,999	58	20	79	38	30	105	21	61	45	34
\$50,000 or more	13	3	63	8	10	48	2	6	23	—
Median	\$12 031	\$21 389	\$17 549	\$16 613	\$19 943	\$14 761	\$10 990	\$12 642	\$14 741	\$19 152
Mean	\$15 636	\$20 263	\$20 348	\$20 175	\$20 015	\$17 905	\$15 860	\$15 019	\$18 243	\$23 784
Families	892	176	910	236	207	970	243	461	899	361
Median income	\$14 573	\$23 261	\$20 035	\$19 250	\$22 917	\$16 974	\$11 927	\$13 722	\$15 781	\$19 479
Mean income	\$16 869	\$21 879	\$22 530	\$22 441	\$23 068	\$19 504	\$16 461	\$15 738	\$19 223	\$25 011
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	128	33	210	36	77	189	18	38	95	51
Median income	\$4 471	\$5 955	\$6 810	\$3 846	\$6 115	\$5 339	\$8 000	\$5 667	\$5 786	\$7 482
Mean income	\$5 712	\$9 604	\$7 613	\$5 316	\$8 777	\$9 289	\$7 745	\$6 301	\$7 456	\$11 961
Per capita income	\$5 920	\$6 652	\$7 361	\$6 033	\$7 125	\$6 813	\$5 439	\$5 170	\$6 568	\$7 713
Households with farm self-employment income	467	117	515	183	154	598	144	309	575	190
Mean income	\$18 642	\$23 407	\$22 883	\$23 659	\$24 769	\$20 292	\$21 143	\$17 080	\$20 779	\$27 821
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 784	\$6 444	\$5 678	\$6 609	\$4 756	\$5 212	\$3 676	\$2 834	\$4 103	\$9 331
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	191	49	279	79	45	252	66	118	289	83
25.0 to 49.9 percent	66	29	62	24	39	107	27	51	81	21
50.0 to 74.9 percent	54	14	58	20	15	80	—	44	46	21
75.0 percent or more	96	8	61	29	15	104	25	32	67	52
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	141	19	78	31	10	117	52	77	113	36
Percent below poverty level	15.8	10.8	8.6	13.1	4.8	12.1	21.4	16.7	12.6	10.0
Female householder, no husband present	5	—	5	7	—	11	18	11	5	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	48	—	74	13	16	62	—	17	28	—
Percent below poverty level	37.5	—	35.2	36.1	20.8	32.8	—	44.7	29.5	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	423	59	300	200	34	389	158	231	321	161
Percent below poverty level	15.9	9.3	10.1	21.8	4.5	12.8	20.5	15.9	11.7	12.8
Related children under 18 years	75	15	53	102	—	91	48	70	48	76
65 years and over	126	30	86	16	31	77	26	58	76	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	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Perry	Pickens	Pike	Randolph	Russell	St. Clair
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	746	794	1 756	717	651	980	643	415	749
Labor force	444	534	1 037	400	418	591	379	288	442
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.5	67.3	59.1	55.8	64.2	60.3	58.9	69.4	59.0
Employed	427	521	987	388	406	577	367	288	428
Unemployed	17	13	50	12	12	14	12	—	14
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	2.4	4.8	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.2	—	3.2
Female, 16 years and over	414	375	847	342	325	476	322	213	389
Labor force	193	157	365	131	168	194	140	99	157
Percent of female, 16 years and over	46.6	41.9	43.1	38.3	51.7	40.8	43.5	46.5	40.4
Employed	176	157	354	129	161	187	128	99	155
Unemployed	17	—	11	2	7	7	12	—	2
Percent of civilian labor force	8.8	—	3.0	1.5	4.2	3.6	8.6	—	1.3
Employed persons 16 years and over	427	521	987	388	406	577	367	288	428
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	69	116	134	61	75	82	42	31	99
Professional specialty occupations	46	35	72	37	54	40	25	12	51
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	75	119	188	60	76	125	69	69	80
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	51	93	113	14	60	71	64	35	60
Service occupations	52	13	99	40	13	26	28	22	12
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	105	113	217	122	116	185	115	85	94
Farm operators and managers	90	99	192	78	97	166	115	70	77
Farm occupations, except managerial	6	8	23	44	19	14	—	15	14
Related agricultural occupations	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	36	82	96	19	30	70	17	60	44
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	90	78	253	86	96	89	96	21	99
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	27	26	38	9	15	4	10	5	33
Employed females 16 years and over	176	157	354	129	161	187	128	99	155
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	46	36	58	47	34	36	7	18	36
Professional specialty occupations	40	12	32	37	28	29	7	12	23
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	51	75	143	25	60	72	44	45	70
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	45	64	107	7	54	59	44	31	56
Service occupations	44	13	59	29	7	21	5	16	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	9	12	—	15	19	23	9	28
Farm operators and managers	—	9	—	—	8	19	23	—	13
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	9	12
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	8	6	—	11	2	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	35	16	76	28	34	37	49	11	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	—	16	—	2	—	5	—	7
Employed persons 16 years and over	427	521	987	388	406	577	367	288	428
Private wage and salary workers	251	321	603	208	213	243	173	183	280
Government workers	79	65	160	87	62	117	58	8	62
Self-employed workers	77	129	213	93	124	205	134	88	78
Unpaid family workers	20	6	11	—	7	12	2	9	8
Male, employed in agriculture	96	110	212	122	101	161	92	76	66
Wage and salary workers	19	35	25	44	21	22	—	13	5
Self-employed workers	77	75	182	78	80	134	92	63	59
Unpaid family workers	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	2
Female, employed in agriculture	6	9	23	6	15	28	23	9	28
Wage and salary workers	—	—	8	6	—	9	—	—	15
Self-employed workers	—	9	9	—	8	19	23	—	7
Unpaid family workers	6	—	6	—	7	—	—	9	6
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	293	346	765	326	277	454	273	194	302
Less than \$5,000	14	6	73	30	36	52	25	15	3
\$5,000 to \$7,499	12	24	36	82	13	67	12	18	34
\$7,500 to \$9,999	34	15	64	45	37	46	13	26	28
\$10,000 to \$14,999	64	42	116	40	49	52	45	20	14
\$15,000 to \$19,999	74	73	135	37	55	70	65	30	33
\$20,000 to \$24,999	29	38	66	18	19	40	47	6	61
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34	40	153	33	24	83	41	56	39
\$35,000 to \$49,999	25	51	67	24	20	18	19	14	74
\$50,000 or more	7	57	55	17	6	26	6	9	16
Median	\$16 520	\$21 083	\$18 896	\$10 536	\$15 324	\$15 714	\$18 368	\$18 750	\$23 721
Mean	\$22 952	\$29 222	\$23 946	\$15 837	\$17 705	\$18 279	\$18 966	\$19 540	\$26 085
Families	286	311	697	280	245	415	266	155	291
Median income	\$16 757	\$21 625	\$19 782	\$12 054	\$16 806	\$17 036	\$18 611	\$19 844	\$23 924
Mean income	\$23 375	\$28 433	\$25 460	\$16 863	\$19 385	\$19 070	\$19 355	\$19 567	\$26 493
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	14	50	68	52	32	39	7	39	11
Median income	\$3 000	\$11 800	\$8 444	\$6 167	\$3 667	\$8 313	\$4 500	\$8 853	\$17 221
Mean income	\$3 023	\$25 061	\$8 425	\$8 485	\$4 844	\$9 856	\$4 185	\$19 431	\$15 290
Per capita income	\$7 548	\$9 432	\$8 378	\$5 383	\$6 189	\$6 877	\$6 454	\$6 983	\$8 441
Households with farm self-employment income	166	191	491	169	155	320	172	97	164
Median income	\$30 044	\$33 600	\$27 797	\$18 909	\$19 601	\$19 293	\$20 362	\$17 834	\$31 495
Mean farm self-employment income	\$10 506	\$5 496	\$6 340	\$5 007	\$5 180	\$5 109	\$5 889	\$5 419	\$2 357
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	39	49	267	65	70	131	43	16	95
25.0 to 49.9 percent	40	34	48	42	39	42	56	11	27
50.0 to 74.9 percent	42	16	55	14	—	25	12	27	8
75.0 percent or more	22	27	46	18	32	60	28	24	2
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	18	20	47	54	20	37	14	15	16
Percent below poverty level	6.3	6.4	6.7	19.3	8.2	8.9	5.3	9.7	5.5
Female householder, no husband present	11	11	—	11	7	—	6	—	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14	6	15	16	12	2	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	100.0	12.0	22.1	30.8	37.5	5.1	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	81	114	116	257	68	121	34	54	83
Percent below poverty level	9.0	10.7	5.3	26.9	8.5	10.0	4.2	9.7	8.9
Related children under 18 years	17	77	—	109	18	—	7	20	40
65 years and over	25	—	71	8	5	6	—	—	18

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	Shelby	Sumter	Talladega	Tallapoosa	Tuscaloosa	Walker	Washington	Wilcox	Winston
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	532	424	607	588	580	722	575	380	1 154
Labor force	301	258	341	341	287	396	296	172	636
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.5	60.8	56.2	62.8	49.5	54.8	51.5	45.3	55.1
Employed	286	240	332	364	280	394	276	172	581
Unemployed	15	18	9	5	7	2	20	—	55
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	7.0	2.6	1.4	2.4	0.5	6.8	—	8.6
Female, 16 years and over	288	183	313	275	290	347	294	201	597
Labor force	87	84	117	156	105	123	123	84	243
Percent of female, 16 years and over	30.2	45.9	37.4	56.7	36.2	35.4	41.8	41.8	40.7
Employed	87	78	117	156	105	123	107	84	211
Unemployed	—	6	—	—	—	—	16	—	32
Percent of civilian labor force	—	7.1	—	—	—	—	13.0	—	13.2
Employed persons 16 years and over	286	240	332	364	280	394	276	172	581
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	76	37	65	92	41	45	66	75	67
Professional specialty occupations	30	25	30	55	17	35	50	45	34
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	44	52	84	79	70	114	68	38	95
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	40	56	44	35	45	24	17	61
Service occupations	22	5	12	8	13	34	26	8	43
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	95	95	107	70	53	64	28	24	168
Farm operators and managers	58	89	107	24	49	52	15	18	113
Farm occupations, except managerial	32	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	37
Related agricultural occupations	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15	17	12	42	27	80	48	8	67
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	34	34	52	73	76	57	40	19	141
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	18	21	5	19	35	21	17	65
Employed females 16 years and over	87	78	117	156	105	123	107	84	211
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	27	25	39	45	30	22	33	50	36
Professional specialty occupations	21	25	23	39	12	17	17	33	28
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	23	33	42	65	29	64	46	9	64
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	4	33	37	44	13	27	9	9	44
Service occupations	3	5	12	2	6	12	11	8	24
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	26	6	12	—	13	14	4	—	35
Farm operators and managers	24	6	12	—	9	5	—	—	21
Farm occupations, except managerial	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	14
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	7	—	—	—	6	8	—	14
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8	2	12	44	27	5	5	17	38
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	2	—	5	7	—	—	17	14
Employed persons 16 years and over	286	240	332	364	280	394	276	172	581
Private wage and salary workers	172	107	108	164	155	271	178	79	281
Government workers	45	31	102	89	85	44	47	64	85
Self-employed workers	67	102	103	105	40	63	51	29	177
Unpaid family workers	2	—	19	6	—	16	—	—	38
Male, employed in agriculture	69	89	95	30	46	47	15	30	115
Wage and salary workers	30	6	19	6	6	—	—	12	6
Self-employed workers	39	83	76	24	40	47	15	18	92
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Female, employed in agriculture	26	6	12	5	13	21	4	—	41
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Self-employed workers	24	6	12	—	13	—	4	—	21
Unpaid family workers	2	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	14
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	245	174	287	224	254	295	249	143	503
Less than \$5,000	29	29	21	13	27	36	16	32	78
\$5,000 to \$7,499	26	17	25	11	22	12	33	16	48
\$7,500 to \$9,999	17	6	28	4	24	19	8	6	66
\$10,000 to \$14,999	42	11	48	8	23	31	27	11	95
\$15,000 to \$19,999	52	34	29	55	48	58	57	15	64
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21	23	57	39	20	52	42	7	50
\$25,000 to \$34,999	41	16	47	54	52	37	33	6	73
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9	20	16	24	28	30	26	10	22
\$50,000 or more	8	—	16	16	10	20	7	40	7
Median	\$15 644	\$17 308	\$17 656	\$22 750	\$18 882	\$19 183	\$18 578	\$17 321	\$13 521
Mean	\$18 006	\$21 902	\$21 836	\$24 854	\$19 868	\$22 279	\$20 440	\$32 287	\$15 535
Families	225	145	263	222	224	289	230	128	453
Median income	\$16 205	\$18 906	\$17 440	\$22 875	\$19 868	\$19 471	\$18 621	\$19 688	\$14 063
Mean income	\$18 975	\$24 571	\$21 342	\$25 053	\$24 492	\$22 431	\$19 943	\$35 465	\$16 074
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	26	35	24	5	42	6	19	15	50
Median income	\$3 750	\$2 731	\$16 024	\$1000—	\$4 375	\$12 272	\$14 125	\$6 063	\$9 143
Mean income	\$5 466	\$7 163	\$27 250	\$1 096	\$5 552	\$14 935	\$26 446	\$5 166	\$10 652
Per capita income	\$6 627	\$7 149	\$8 218	\$7 968	\$8 648	\$6 598	\$6 993	\$10 342	\$5 251
Households with farm self-employment income	128	92	169	111	157	202	136	73	290
Mean income	\$16 540	\$27 495	\$27 460	\$27 811	\$27 498	\$23 611	\$23 243	\$42 452	\$15 508
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 124	\$10 374	\$5 177	\$5 220	\$5 694	\$2 229	\$3 056	\$6 136	\$3 967
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	62	41	77	65	80	90	90	60	149
25.0 to 49.9 percent	33	11	44	13	21	28	25	7	54
50.0 to 74.9 percent	2	24	2	5	—	6	—	—	18
75.0 percent or more	18	14	21	13	17	26	8	—	45
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	10	14	16	11	7	36	16	25	76
Percent below poverty level	4.4	9.7	6.1	5.0	3.1	12.5	7.0	19.5	16.8
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13	21	—	5	12	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	50.0	60.0	—	100.0	28.6	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	66	56	38	27	26	105	32	65	223
Percent below poverty level	9.9	10.6	5.1	3.9	4.0	10.6	4.4	14.7	14.8
Related children under 18 years	19	8	7	—	—	35	—	7	42
65 years and over	8	27	16	24	20	—	16	33	16

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

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

(The above table(s) were omitted because there were no qualifying areas)

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**

	Urban										Rural		
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000						
Total persons (number)	3 893 888	2 337 033	1 765 500	1 133 250	632 250	230 162	341 371	1 556 855	137 054	87 757	2 415 083	1 478 805	
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	3 867 145	2 318 772	1 752 369	1 124 028	628 341	227 740	338 663	1 548 373	136 531	87 630	2 398 773	1 468 372	
Percent of total	99.3	99.2	99.3	99.2	99.4	98.9	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.3	99.3	
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	1 837 364	1 120 867	847 194	553 515	293 679	109 022	164 651	716 497	64 067	40 597	1 139 628	697 736	
Percent of total	47.2	48.0	48.0	48.8	46.4	47.4	48.2	46.0	46.7	46.3	47.2	47.2	
Total persons (number)	3 893 888	2 337 033	1 765 500	1 133 250	632 250	230 162	341 371	1 556 855	137 054	87 757	2 415 083	1 478 805	
Relationship	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	
Sex	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	
Age	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	
Race	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	
Origin	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.8	
Place of birth	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.7	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.1	2.9	4.6	4.8	
Persons in rural areas (number)	1 556 855	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 556 855	137 054	87 757	659 754	897 101	
Farm residence	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	4.2	6.8	7.2	7.5	
Persons in households (number)	3 815 897	2 268 115	1 718 309	1 100 757	617 552	221 695	328 111	1 547 782	135 488	87 757	2 363 261	1 452 636	
Relationship	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	
Persons in group quarters (number)	77 991	68 918	47 191	32 493	14 698	8 467	13 260	9 073	1 566	-	51 822	26 169	
Type of group quarters	15.4	13.6	11.4	12.6	8.6	21.5	16.2	29.6	9.1	-	15.0	16.3	
Foreign born persons (number)	39 002	30 625	25 417	18 415	7 002	2 287	2 921	8 377	694	330	28 496	10 506	
Citizenship	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	6.7	3.5	5.1	6.3	6.3	1.8	6.1	5.4	
Year of immigration	10.3	9.6	9.8	9.3	11.2	7.6	8.9	12.8	11.4	11.8	9.7	11.7	
Persons 5 years and over (number)	3 598 388	2 163 633	1 634 261	1 050 089	584 172	213 554	315 818	1 434 755	126 621	84 011	2 233 759	1 364 629	
Language spoken at home	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.2	9.5	9.3	
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	66 749	49 936	40 677	27 886	12 791	4 257	5 002	16 813	1 453	783	47 364	19 385	
Language	42.3	37.3	36.4	35.2	38.9	42.4	40.3	57.1	53.3	62.2	39.4	49.3	
Ability to speak English	16.0	14.6	14.3	13.5	16.0	15.7	16.1	20.1	18.1	28.7	15.3	17.6	
Residence in 1975	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.8	7.8	7.0	6.3	3.7	7.8	7.4	
Persons 21 years and over (number)	2 501 686	1 521 841	1 152 409	741 964	410 445	148 957	220 475	979 845	89 101	62 544	1 565 902	935 784	
Armed Forces status in 1975	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.3	4.3	4.0	2.7	4.9	4.7	
College attendance in 1975	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.0	4.8	3.7	5.8	5.3	
Work status in 1975	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	6.1	5.7	4.6	4.2	3.2	5.3	5.0	
Women 15 years and over (number)	1 563 808	968 729	730 721	476 215	254 506	96 948	141 060	595 079	56 351	35 481	979 563	584 245	
Children ever born	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	7.2	6.7	5.8	5.8	4.2	6.1	6.2	
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	898 198	555 633	427 934	276 851	151 083	52 343	75 356	342 565	29 161	15 614	572 697	325 501	
Children ever born	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.0	7.4	6.5	6.0	5.9	4.9	6.2	6.4	
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	1 500 842	885 767	675 423	415 221	260 202	84 847	125 497	615 075	51 382	31 553	947 296	553 546	
Times married	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.5	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.2	4.8	3.2	5.8	5.4	
Date of first marriage	10.9	11.2	11.3	11.7	10.6	10.7	11.3	10.4	10.1	7.2	11.0	10.7	
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	394 931	253 710	198 148	126 495	71 653	22 590	32 972	141 221	13 135	4 762	262 937	131 994	
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	3 713 353	2 230 515	1 684 704	1 081 693	603 011	219 984	325 827	1 482 838	130 810	85 520	2 304 013	1 409 340	
School enrollment	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.8	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	2.7	4.3	4.5	
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	1 078 971	668 776	510 839	337 715	173 124	66 012	91 925	410 195	33 994	20 274	671 933	407 038	
Year of school	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.3	5.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.1	3.9	5.8	6.0	
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	2 096 296	1 264 872	965 967	621 726	344 241	120 623	178 282	831 424	68 867	35 065	1 309 862	786 434	
School enrollment	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.7	4.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	3.4	5.1	5.4	
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	2 217 315	1 335 342	1 006 648	643 052	363 596	132 429	196 265	881 973	80 676	58 840	1 382 289	835 026	
Highest year of school attended	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.3	2.3	
Finished highest year	8.4	8.9	8.7	9.1	7.9	9.3	9.5	7.8	8.6	5.8	8.4	8.5	
Persons 15 years and over (number)	2 955 875	1 798 913	1 361 878	879 410	482 468	176 532	260 503	1 156 962	103 834	71 994	1 845 596	1 110 279	
Marital status	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	
Income in 1979	10.6	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.7	11.6	11.0	10.2	9.8	9.7	10.8	10.4	
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	312 326	195 322	146 305	94 735	51 570	20 409	28 608	117 004	10 071	6 750	197 751	114 575	
Percent of income allocated:													
None	21.4	20.5	19.8	19.5	20.4	21.8	23.1	22.8	19.7	24.1	20.9	22.1	
0.1 to 9.9 percent	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	3.2	1.9	1.8	
10.0 to 24.9 percent	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.5	
25.0 to 49.9 percent	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.2	4.3	2.5	2.6	
50.0 to 99.9 percent	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.2	6.0	5.3	6.2	6.1	12.5	5.7	6.2	
100 percent	66.8	67.7	68.2	67.9	68.8	66.8	65.5	65.4	67.2	53.1	67.4	65.7	
Persons 16 years and over (number)	2 881 348	1 757 036	1 330 562	859 384	471 178	172 213	254 261	1 124 312	101 107	70 340	1 800 295	1 081 053	
Labor force status	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.4	3.8	3.7	
Work status in 1979	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	5.3	4.9	3.8	3.4	2.3	4.3	4.2	
Unemployment in 1979	15.5	15.5	15.2	15.4	14.9	15.9	16.6	15.5	15.0	15.7	15.3	15.8	
Veteran status	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	5.5	5.0	4.0	3.8	2.5	4.4	4.5	
Male	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.0	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.1	4.2	4.3	
Female	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.1	4.1	4.2	3.0	4.6	4.6	
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	1 475 945	917 183	705 131	451 438	253 693	87 195	124 857	558 762	49 652	36 928	940 649	535 296	
Hours worked	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.0	6.4	7.0	6.7	
Workers 16 years and over (number)	1 506 232	944 058	723 810	458 879	264 931	89 521	130 727	562 174	49 800	37 042	961 222	545 010	
Means of transportation to work	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.5	
Carpooling arrangements	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.2	5.5	4.7	4.6	
Private vehicle occupancy	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.0	
Travel time to work	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.5	9.5	8.8	8.2	8.5	7.4	13.5	9.0	8.1	

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											
	The State	Urban					Rural					
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
		Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000						
Employed persons 16 years and over (number)...	1 511 928	938 586	721 642	462 292	259 350	88 854	128 090	573 342	51 000	37 496	963 307	548 621
Industry.....	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.0	5.7	4.6	6.3	6.2
Occupation.....	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.6	7.2	6.3	6.0	4.9	6.5	6.6
Class of worker.....	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.8	7.4	6.7	6.3	5.2	6.8	6.8
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)...	2 426 576	1 481 996	1 135 607	727 666	407 941	140 846	205 543	944 580	80 888	57 089	1 533 857	892 719
Work disability status.....	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.5	2.4	4.2	4.1
Work prevention.....	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.0
Public transportation disability status.....	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	9.3
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number)...	421 935	249 570	178 211	119 658	58 553	28 045	43 314	172 365	18 854	13 251	245 488	176 447
Public transportation disability status.....	17.5	17.3	16.8	16.6	17.3	17.4	18.9	17.8	18.4	17.8	17.0	18.1
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number)...	1 791 918	1 121 385	857 966	553 007	304 959	106 953	156 466	670 533	59 501	44 535	1 135 430	656 488
Weeks worked.....	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.0	10.4	10.2	9.5	8.8	10.5	9.3	9.8
Usual hours worked per week.....	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.2	10.8	10.5	9.7	8.9	11.1	9.4	10.0
Households (number).....	1 342 371	827 798	628 344	411 408	216 936	81 369	118 085	514 573	48 394	30 362	840 127	502 244
Income in 1979.....	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.3	15.7	15.9	16.3	15.2	18.5	16.3	15.9
Wage or salary income.....	11.0	11.1	11.3	11.1	11.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	9.7	12.9	11.2	10.7
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.5	8.8	8.6	8.2
Farm self-employment income.....	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.6	12.0	11.1	11.3	11.4	10.6	12.2	11.7	11.2
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.8	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.5	9.4	10.3	10.9	10.4
Social Security income.....	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.1	10.2	11.6	11.1
Public assistance income.....	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	10.6	10.8	12.1	11.6
All other income.....	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.5	10.3	10.7	11.8	11.4
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number).....	215 761	132 398	100 951	65 622	35 329	12 746	18 701	83 363	7 303	5 409	136 297	79 444
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	16.4	15.6	15.5	15.1	16.1	16.3	16.1	17.6	17.5	20.7	16.0	17.0
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.4	11.5	8.6	8.3
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.7	8.8	8.4	9.6	8.8	9.4	11.9	9.0	9.3
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.2	11.7	11.7	12.5	12.4	12.1	15.7	11.9	12.6
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.3	17.6	18.2	16.1	17.4	18.0	21.4	17.5	17.9
100 percent.....	36.2	36.5	36.3	35.9	37.1	36.8	37.2	35.6	34.6	18.7	36.9	34.9
Families (number).....	1 042 571	616 099	465 330	292 583	172 747	60 824	89 945	426 472	37 460	27 431	647 178	395 393
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	17.0	17.0	17.2	17.3	16.9	16.2	16.8	16.9	16.1	18.9	17.2	16.7
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number)...	391 428	292 973	225 878	164 448	61 430	28 162	38 933	98 455	11 994	3 229	257 109	134 319
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	12.8	12.6	12.2	11.5	14.1	16.9	12.0	13.3	11.8	14.6	12.8	12.9

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]

	Number		Percent distribution			Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
The State					The State				
SEX					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	3 893 888	3 861 962	100.0	100.0	Total persons	3 893 888	3 710 842	100.0	100.0
Male	1 870 727	1 856 975	48.0	48.1	Native	3 854 886	3 678 908	99.0	99.1
Female	2 023 161	2 004 987	52.0	51.9	Born in State of residence	3 076 255	2 931 145	79.0	79.0
RACE					Born in different State				
Total persons	3 893 888	3 829 843	100.0	100.0	Northwest	763 440	733 937	19.6	19.8
White	2 873 289	2 827 262	73.8	73.8	North Central	138 856	133 411	3.6	3.6
Black	996 283	978 858	25.6	25.6	South	506 276	487 236	13.0	13.1
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	9 304	8 994	0.2	0.2	West	45 918	44 032	1.2	1.2
Asian and Pacific Islander	10 660	10 484	0.3	0.3	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	15 191	13 826	0.4	0.4
Race, n.e.c.	4 352	4 245	0.1	0.1	Foreign born	39 002	31 934	1.0	0.9
ORIGIN					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	3 893 888	3 789 212	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	3 600 840	3 324 465	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	33 923	32 846	0.9	0.9	Same house	2 074 115	1 966 121	57.6	59.1
Mexican	19 093	18 347	0.5	0.5	Different house in United States	1 498 019	1 331 999	41.6	40.1
Puerto Rican	2 713	2 644	0.1	0.1	Same county	910 418	810 358	25.3	24.4
Cuban	1 151	1 125	—	—	Different county	587 601	521 641	16.3	15.7
Other Spanish	10 966	10 710	0.3	0.3	Same State	267 647	240 386	7.4	7.2
Not of Spanish origin	3 859 965	3 756 366	99.1	99.1	Different State	319 954	281 255	8.9	8.5
AGE					Northwest				
Total persons	3 893 888	3 825 008	100.0	100.0	North Central	31 188	24 830	0.9	0.7
Under 5 years	295 500	291 166	7.6	7.6	North Central	59 720	52 981	1.7	1.6
5 to 9 years	314 345	307 802	8.1	8.0	South	201 683	179 753	5.6	5.4
10 to 14 years	328 168	323 180	8.4	8.4	West	27 363	23 691	0.8	0.7
15 to 19 years	378 057	373 046	9.7	9.8	Abroad	28 706	26 345	0.8	0.8
20 to 24 years	360 523	354 390	9.3	9.3	ACTIVITY IN 1975				
25 to 29 years	315 183	309 600	8.1	8.1	Persons 21 years and over	2 501 686	2 380 879	100.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	285 075	280 232	7.3	7.3	In Armed Forces in 1975	34 475	32 702	1.4	1.4
35 to 39 years	228 408	224 522	5.9	5.9	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	2 467 211	2 348 177	98.6	98.6
40 to 44 years	200 587	197 109	5.2	5.2	Persons 21 years and over	2 501 686	2 361 073	100.0	100.0
45 to 49 years	191 082	188 010	4.9	4.9	Attending college in 1975	149 572	141 774	6.0	6.0
50 to 54 years	197 252	193 838	5.1	5.1	Not attending college in 1975	2 352 114	2 219 299	94.0	94.0
55 to 59 years	189 877	186 436	4.9	4.9	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
60 to 64 years	170 263	166 739	4.4	4.4	Workers 16 years and over	1 506 232	1 435 918	100.0	100.0
65 to 69 years	154 327	151 513	4.0	4.0	Private vehicle	1 402 471	1 339 360	93.1	93.3
70 to 74 years	123 131	120 227	3.2	3.1	Drive alone	1 050 539	1 004 736	69.7	70.0
75 to 79 years	83 586	81 444	2.1	2.1	Carpool	351 932	334 624	23.4	23.3
80 to 84 years	45 133	43 850	1.2	1.1	Public transportation	20 519	18 940	1.4	1.3
85 years and over	33 411	31 904	0.9	0.8	Bus or streetcar	17 073	15 732	1.1	1.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					Subway or elevated train				
Total persons	3 893 888	3 836 271	100.0	100.0	Railroad	53	53	—	—
In households	3 815 897	3 759 617	98.0	98.0	Taxicab	3 353	3 115	0.2	0.2
Family householder	1 042 571	1 040 415	26.8	27.1	Bicycle	2 075	1 962	0.1	0.1
Nonfamily householder	299 800	298 810	7.7	7.8	Motorcycle	4 525	4 327	0.3	0.3
Spouse	853 583	841 575	21.9	21.9	Walked only	47 731	43 677	3.2	3.0
Child	1 350 883	1 327 497	34.7	34.6	Other means	9 404	8 803	0.6	0.6
Other relatives	214 814	199 430	5.5	5.2	Worked at home	19 507	18 849	1.3	1.3
Nonrelatives	54 246	51 890	1.4	1.4	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
In group quarters	77 991	76 654	2.0	2.0	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	1 485 511	1 356 924	100.0	100.0
FARM RESIDENCE					Less than 10 minutes				
Persons in rural areas	1 556 855	1 441 472	100.0	100.0	10 to 19 minutes	244 478	220 187	16.5	16.2
Farm	87 757	81 761	5.6	5.7	20 to 29 minutes	512 204	469 984	34.5	34.6
Nonfarm	1 469 098	1 359 711	94.4	94.3	30 to 39 minutes	300 829	276 113	20.3	20.3
FERTILITY					30 to 44 minutes				
Women 15 to 44 years	898 198	842 040	100.0	100.0	45 or more minutes	270 032	247 163	18.2	18.2
No children ever born	356 948	322 062	39.7	38.2	157 968	143 477	10.6	10.6	
1 child	162 959	155 237	18.1	18.4	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
2 children	189 686	183 918	21.1	21.8	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 078 971	1 015 561	100.0	100.0
3 children	103 091	99 556	11.5	11.8	Nursery school	32 197	23 141	3.0	2.3
4 children	45 307	43 543	5.0	5.2	Kindergarten	64 529	54 898	6.0	5.4
5 children	19 523	18 573	2.2	2.2	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	533 748	507 106	49.5	49.9
6 children	9 492	8 867	1.1	1.1	High school (1 to 4 years)	261 357	249 898	24.2	24.6
7 or more children	11 192	10 284	1.2	1.2	College	187 140	180 518	17.3	17.8
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Total persons	3 893 888	3 708 972	100.0	100.0	Persons 25 years old and over	2 217 315	2 022 433	100.0	100.0
Native	3 854 886	3 678 228	99.0	99.2	Elementary:	141 677	127 234	6.4	6.3
Foreign born	39 002	30 744	1.0	0.8	0 to 4 years	267 514	239 830	12.1	11.9
Naturalized citizen	23 935	16 823	0.6	0.5	5 to 7 years	144 686	130 844	6.5	6.5
Not a citizen	15 067	13 921	0.4	0.4	8 years	410 963	369 673	18.5	18.3
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					High school:				
Persons 5 years and over	3 598 388	3 260 717	100.0	100.0	1 to 3 years	704 207	657 282	31.8	32.5
Speak only English at home	3 531 639	3 196 663	98.1	98.0	4 years	278 205	248 224	12.5	12.3
Speak a language other than English at home	66 749	64 054	1.9	2.0	College:	151 761	142 181	6.8	7.0
Speak English very well	47 121	24 234	1.3	0.7	1 to 3 years	118 302	107 165	5.3	5.3
Speak English well	14 194	8 296	0.4	0.3	LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Speak English not well or not at all	5 434	4 155	0.2	0.1	Persons 16 years and over	2 881 348	2 772 965	100.0	100.0
LABOR FORCE STATUS					Labor force				
Persons 16 years and over	2 881 348	2 772 965	100.0	100.0	1 665 352	1 611 945	57.8	58.1	
Labor force	1 665 352	1 611 945	57.8	58.1	Armed Forces	30 609	29 317	1.1	1.1
Armed Forces	30 609	29 317	1.1	1.1	Civilian labor force	1 634 743	1 582 628	56.7	57.1
Civilian labor force	1 634 743	1 582 628	56.7	57.1	Employed	1 511 928	1 465 403	52.5	52.8
Employed	1 511 928	1 465 403	52.5	52.8	Unemployed	122 815	117 225	4.3	4.2
Unemployed	122 815	117 225	4.3	4.2	Not in labor force	1 215 996	1 161 020	42.2	41.9
Not in labor force	1 215 996	1 161 020	42.2	41.9					

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		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
CLASS OF WORKER					INCOME IN 1979				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 511 928	1 408 419	100.0	100.0	Households	1 342 371	1 125 375	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	1 116 862	1 036 921	73.9	73.6	Less than \$5,000	255 932	216 327	19.1	19.2
Government workers	290 997	273 613	19.2	19.4	\$5,000 to \$7,499	130 728	109 070	9.7	9.7
Self-employed workers	96 385	90 910	6.4	6.5	\$7,500 to \$9,999	118 971	98 076	8.9	8.7
Unpaid family workers	7 684	6 975	0.5	0.5	\$10,000 to \$14,999	217 278	182 152	16.2	16.2
					\$15,000 to \$19,999	185 622	156 009	13.8	13.9
					\$20,000 to \$24,999	148 913	126 280	11.1	11.2
					\$25,000 to \$34,999	170 957	144 762	12.7	12.9
					\$35,000 to \$49,999	78 021	64 048	5.8	5.7
					\$50,000 or more	35 949	28 651	2.7	2.5
					Median	\$13 669	\$13 672	...	...
					Mean	\$16 920	\$16 802	...	...
OCCUPATION					Families	1 042 571	865 524	...	...
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 511 928	1 413 314	100.0	100.0	Median income	\$16 347	\$16 496	...	...
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	296 634	283 097	19.6	20.0	Mean income	\$19 199	\$19 207	...	...
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	130 725	124 810	8.6	8.8	Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	391 428	341 328	...	...
Professional specialty occupations	165 909	158 287	11.0	11.2	Median income	\$4 589	\$4 587	...	...
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	411 527	387 622	27.2	27.4	Mean income	\$7 234	\$7 182	...	...
Technicians and related support occupations	42 652	40 431	2.8	2.9	Persons 15 years and over	2 955 875	2 642 049	100.0	100.0
Sales occupations	144 745	135 969	9.6	9.6	Without income	556 561	502 839	18.8	19.0
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	224 130	211 222	14.8	14.9	With income	2 399 314	2 139 210	81.2	81.0
Service occupations	178 783	162 536	11.8	11.5	\$1 to \$1,999 or loss	397 425	348 533	13.4	13.2
Private household occupations	15 882	13 703	1.1	1.0	\$2,000 to \$2,999	245 028	215 764	8.3	8.2
Protective service occupations	20 646	19 353	1.4	1.4	\$3,000 to \$4,999	323 862	284 657	11.0	10.8
Service occupations, except protective and household	142 255	129 480	9.4	9.2	\$5,000 to \$7,999	392 519	346 902	13.3	13.1
					\$8,000 to \$9,999	204 712	183 569	6.9	6.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	40 395	37 371	2.7	2.6	\$10,000 to \$11,999	166 282	150 828	5.6	5.7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	214 243	200 568	14.2	14.2	\$12,000 to \$14,999	192 423	177 304	6.5	6.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	370 346	342 120	24.5	24.2	\$15,000 to \$24,999	327 104	296 659	11.1	11.2
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	191 976	178 061	12.7	12.6	\$25,000 or more	126 659	114 549	4.3	4.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	84 841	78 924	5.6	5.6	Median	\$6 712	\$6 839	...	...
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	93 529	85 135	6.2	6.0	Mean	\$9 565	\$9 636	...	...
					Male, 15 years and over	1 392 067	1 237 902	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY					Without income	135 292	116 666	9.7	9.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 511 928	1 416 992	100.0	100.0	With income	1 256 775	1 121 236	90.3	90.6
Agriculture	35 806	33 294	2.4	2.3	Median income	\$10 172	\$10 441	...	...
Forestry and fisheries	3 210	2 982	0.2	0.2	Female, 15 years and over	1 563 808	1 404 147	100.0	100.0
Mining	17 722	17 067	1.2	1.2	Without income	421 269	386 173	26.9	27.5
Construction	103 369	96 534	6.8	6.8	With income	1 142 539	1 017 974	73.1	72.5
Manufacturing	394 913	371 060	26.1	26.2	Median income	\$4 337	\$4 397	...	...
Non-durable goods	197 204	185 384	13.0	13.1	INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
Durable goods	197 709	185 676	13.1	13.1	Households	1 342 371	1 186 211	100.0	100.0
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	106 816	100 769	7.1	7.1	Without earnings	281 245	267 167	21.0	22.5
Wholesale trade	64 120	60 340	4.2	4.3	With earnings	1 061 126	919 044	79.0	77.5
Retail trade	226 226	209 957	15.0	14.8	Mean earnings	\$17 746	\$17 804	...	...
Finance, insurance, and real estate	71 988	68 399	4.8	4.8	Without wage or salary income	325 263	306 318	24.2	25.8
Services	394 680	369 061	26.1	26.0	With wage or salary income	1 017 108	887 795	75.8	74.8
Business services	27 908	26 042	1.8	1.8	Mean wage or salary income	\$17 031	\$17 144	...	...
Repair services	21 059	19 622	1.4	1.4	Without nonfarm self-employment income	1 236 238	1 138 623	92.1	96.0
Personal services	50 142	45 244	3.3	3.2	With nonfarm self-employment income	106 133	90 292	7.9	7.6
Entertainment and recreation services	8 864	8 123	0.6	0.6	Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$12 093	\$12 046	...	...
Professional and related services	286 707	270 030	19.0	19.1	Without farm self-employment income	1 296 022	1 147 637	96.5	96.7
Public administration	93 078	87 589	6.2	6.2	With farm self-employment income	46 349	39 766	3.5	3.4
					Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 852	\$4 659	...	...
					Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	964 362	867 991	71.8	73.2
					With interest, dividend, or net rental income	378 009	330 495	28.2	27.9
					Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 579	\$2 590	...	...
					Without Social Security income	957 866	857 915	71.4	72.3
					With Social Security income	384 505	331 663	28.6	28.0
					Mean Social Security income	\$3 670	\$3 707	...	...
					Without public assistance income	1 195 612	1 063 126	89.1	89.6
					With public assistance income	146 759	119 676	10.9	10.1
					Mean public assistance income	\$1 910	\$1 915	...	...
					Without all other income	1 026 442	913 286	76.5	77.0
					With all other income	315 929	272 346	23.5	23.0
					Mean all other income	\$3 849	\$3 835	...	...
					INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
					Families	154 272	121 818	100.0	100.0
					With Social Security income	48 980	37 924	31.7	31.1
					With public assistance income	47 228	36 751	30.6	30.2
					Householder worked in 1979	76 063	59 638	49.3	49.0
					With related children under 18 years	106 125	82 691	68.8	67.9
					Female householder, no husband present	61 204	48 122	39.7	39.5
					Householder 65 years and over	33 443	27 060	21.7	22.2
					Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	135 873	118 850	100.0	100.0
					With Social Security income	64 403	56 361	47.4	47.4
					With public assistance income	32 517	28 558	23.9	24.0
					Worked in 1979	38 900	33 851	28.6	28.5
					65 years and over	64 570	56 712	47.5	47.7
					Persons for whom poverty status is determined	719 905	641 625	100.0	100.0
					Related children under 18 years	270 974	206 675	37.6	32.2
					65 years and over	119 729	112 234	16.6	17.5

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 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em—p—loyed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
The State	99.3	47.2	1.8	4.7	9.4	7.7	4.4	2.3	3.8	15.5	6.5	9.5	10.6	16.2
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	99.2	48.0	1.8	4.9	9.7	8.1	4.5	2.5	3.9	15.5	6.6	9.4	10.9	16.1
Inside urbanized areas	99.3	48.0	1.7	4.9	9.9	8.1	4.5	2.3	3.9	15.2	6.5	9.2	10.8	16.1
Central cities	99.2	48.8	1.7	5.0	10.0	8.3	4.8	2.4	4.0	15.4	6.6	9.3	10.8	16.0
Urban fringe	99.4	46.4	1.6	4.7	9.7	7.9	3.9	2.1	3.8	14.9	6.4	9.0	10.7	16.3
Outside urbanized areas	99.1	47.9	2.0	5.1	9.2	8.2	4.6	2.9	4.1	16.4	7.0	10.2	11.3	15.8
Places of 10,000 or more	98.9	47.4	2.1	5.4	9.8	8.8	4.7	2.9	4.2	15.9	6.6	10.4	11.6	15.7
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	99.2	48.2	1.9	4.9	8.8	7.8	4.5	2.8	4.0	16.6	7.2	10.2	11.0	15.9
Rural	99.5	46.0	1.8	4.3	8.9	7.0	4.2	2.0	3.5	15.5	6.3	9.5	10.2	16.3
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	99.6	46.7	1.9	4.1	8.9	6.3	4.2	2.2	2.9	15.0	6.0	8.8	9.8	15.2
Other rural	99.4	46.0	1.8	4.4	8.9	7.0	4.2	2.0	3.5	15.6	6.4	9.6	10.2	16.5
Rural farm	99.9	46.3	1.4	2.9	8.2	3.7	2.7	1.0	2.4	15.7	4.9	10.5	9.7	18.5
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S														
Inside SMSA's	99.3	47.2	1.7	4.6	9.5	7.8	4.3	2.3	3.8	15.3	6.5	9.3	10.8	16.3
Urban	99.3	48.2	1.7	4.9	9.8	8.2	4.5	2.4	4.0	15.5	6.7	9.4	10.9	16.3
Central cities	99.2	49.6	1.8	5.1	10.0	8.5	4.9	2.5	4.1	15.8	6.9	9.6	11.1	16.4
Not in central cities	99.4	46.3	1.6	4.5	9.5	7.8	3.9	2.3	3.7	15.1	6.4	9.0	10.7	16.1
Rural	99.5	44.6	1.7	3.9	8.6	7.0	3.8	2.0	3.3	15.0	6.1	9.0	10.2	16.3
Outside SMSA's	99.3	47.2	1.9	4.8	9.3	7.4	4.5	2.3	3.7	15.8	6.6	9.8	10.4	15.9
Urban	99.1	47.4	1.9	5.1	9.5	8.0	4.6	2.6	3.9	15.5	6.5	9.7	10.8	15.3
Rural	99.4	47.1	1.8	4.7	9.1	7.0	4.5	2.1	3.6	16.0	6.6	9.9	10.1	16.4
SMSA'S														
Anniston, Ala.	99.3	46.5	1.5	3.5	7.5	7.5	3.9	2.2	2.4	13.7	6.0	8.5	8.8	12.6
Urban	99.2	47.8	1.6	3.8	7.6	7.8	4.1	2.5	2.6	14.1	6.6	8.9	9.6	13.1
Rural	99.8	42.5	1.1	2.6	7.3	6.5	3.4	1.4	1.8	12.6	4.2	7.0	6.3	11.1
Birmingham, Ala.	99.3	47.4	1.7	4.7	9.6	7.4	4.2	2.2	4.0	15.3	6.6	9.2	11.1	17.1
Urban	99.2	48.7	1.7	5.2	10.3	7.8	4.4	2.3	4.3	15.7	6.8	9.5	11.5	17.4
Rural	99.7	43.2	1.7	3.1	7.3	6.2	3.3	1.9	2.9	13.9	5.7	8.3	9.9	16.0
Columbus, Ga.—Ala.	99.5	51.4	2.0	5.0	9.4	9.9	5.2	2.4	3.7	16.5	7.7	10.3	11.7	17.5
Urban	99.5	50.7	2.0	5.0	9.0	9.9	5.0	2.4	3.8	16.5	7.8	10.2	11.7	17.4
Rural	99.6	56.8	2.3	5.1	12.2	10.1	7.0	1.7	3.3	16.8	7.2	10.8	11.5	18.0
Alabama (pt.)	99.6	50.0	1.5	4.5	9.6	7.5	5.2	2.2	3.7	15.7	6.4	9.3	10.3	15.9
Urban	99.7	47.7	1.3	4.4	8.0	7.4	4.7	2.5	3.5	15.6	6.4	9.3	10.3	14.8
Rural	99.4	54.2	1.9	4.7	12.6	7.5	6.1	1.6	4.0	15.8	6.2	9.2	10.3	18.0
Georgia (pt.)	99.4	51.7	2.1	5.2	9.3	10.5	5.2	2.4	3.7	16.7	8.1	10.5	12.0	17.9
Urban	99.4	51.2	2.1	5.1	9.2	10.3	5.0	2.4	3.8	16.6	8.0	10.4	11.9	17.9
Rural	100.0	61.8	3.0	5.7	11.6	14.8	8.6	2.1	2.3	18.4	10.6	12.6	13.4	17.8
Florence, Ala.	99.6	41.9	1.5	3.3	8.4	6.4	3.3	1.8	2.4	13.4	4.6	7.9	8.4	13.6
Urban	99.5	42.2	1.5	3.4	9.0	6.8	3.3	1.9	2.5	13.3	4.5	8.0	7.8	12.6
Rural	99.7	41.4	1.5	3.2	7.7	6.0	3.4	1.5	2.3	13.6	4.7	7.7	9.1	14.8
Godsden, Ala.	99.0	45.1	1.6	3.5	9.3	6.3	3.6	2.5	2.7	14.0	4.9	8.3	10.0	14.8
Urban	98.7	45.4	1.4	3.8	9.4	6.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	14.6	5.0	8.6	10.5	14.8
Rural	99.7	44.5	2.0	2.6	9.0	5.2	2.7	1.1	2.0	12.4	4.7	7.2	8.5	14.7
Huntsville, Ala.	99.7	42.9	1.5	3.7	7.7	6.9	3.2	1.7	2.7	13.5	5.5	8.7	9.2	14.5
Urban	99.7	43.6	1.5	3.8	7.9	7.1	3.4	1.9	2.9	13.6	5.3	8.6	9.4	14.1
Rural	99.8	41.5	1.4	3.4	7.3	6.5	3.0	1.4	2.5	13.3	5.8	9.0	8.8	15.3
Mobile, Ala.	99.1	50.8	1.8	5.6	11.2	10.2	5.3	2.8	5.4	18.2	8.3	10.8	13.1	19.0
Urban	99.0	51.7	1.8	5.9	11.6	10.6	5.7	3.0	5.4	18.2	8.4	10.8	13.0	18.6
Rural	99.4	48.3	1.8	4.8	10.1	8.7	4.2	2.2	5.2	18.4	7.9	10.9	13.4	20.3
Montgomery, Ala.	99.0	49.1	2.1	5.3	9.5	8.2	5.1	2.8	3.9	15.3	6.5	9.0	10.7	15.5
Urban	99.3	49.1	2.0	4.7	9.0	8.0	4.8	2.4	3.7	14.4	6.5	8.7	10.2	15.1
Rural	98.1	49.0	2.5	7.1	11.1	8.9	6.3	4.0	4.3	17.9	6.6	10.1	12.3	16.9
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	99.5	46.3	1.6	4.6	9.3	7.9	4.3	1.5	3.4	15.4	6.4	9.6	9.6	15.1
Urban	99.6	46.7	1.6	4.7	9.2	8.2	4.2	1.4	3.2	15.2	6.1	9.2	9.6	15.1
Rural	99.4	45.2	1.7	4.5	9.7	7.1	4.4	1.8	4.0	15.9	7.2	10.5	9.5	15.1
URBANIZED AREAS														
Anniston, Ala.	99.2	47.4	1.5	3.8	7.7	7.3	4.0	2.4	2.1	13.5	6.3	8.5	9.6	13.2
Auburn—Opelika, Ala.	98.9	40.6	1.6	3.8	8.5	5.8	4.1	2.1	3.3	11.5	5.3	7.7	8.2	12.5
Birmingham, Ala.	99.2	49.0	1.7	5.3	10.5	7.8	4.4	2.3	4.4	15.7	6.9	9.5	11.6	17.5
Columbus, Ga.—Ala.	99.5	50.7	2.0	5.0	9.1	9.9	5.0	2.4	3.7	16.4	7.7	10.2	11.7	17.4
Alabama (pt.)	99.7	47.6	1.3	4.2	8.1	7.4	4.7	2.5	3.3	15.3	6.3	9.1	10.1	14.6
Georgia (pt.)	99.4	51.2	2.1	5.1	9.2	10.3	5.0	2.4	3.8	16.6	8.0	10.4	11.9	17.9
Decatur, Ala.	99.1	44.3	1.3	4.2	10.2	9.0	3.9	2.3	2.5	13.0	4.9	7.1	10.0	14.5
Dothan, Ala.	99.7	46.1	1.6	4.1	10.1	6.0	4.4	2.2	2.6	12.9	4.9	7.2	8.8	13.6
Florence, Ala.	99.5	42.2	1.5	3.4	9.0	6.8	3.3	1.9	2.5	13.3	4.5	8.0	7.8	12.6
Godsden, Ala.	98.7	45.4	1.4	3.8	9.4	6.8	4.0	3.0	3.0	14.6	5.0	8.6	10.5	14.8
Huntsville, Ala.	99.6	44.4	1.5	4.1	8.1	7.4	3.4	1.8	3.0	14.0	5.2	8.8	9.8	14.4
Mobile, Ala.	99.0	52.0	1.8	5.9	11.7	10.7	5.8	2.9	5.5	18.1	8.5	10.9	12.8	18.6
Montgomery, Ala.	99.3	49.1	2.0	4.7	9.0	8.0	4.7	2.3	3.7	14.3	6.5	8.7	10.0	15.1
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	99.6	46.7	1.6	4.7	9.2	8.2	4.2	1.4	3.2	15.2	6.1	9.2	9.6	15.1
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE														
Abbeville city	99.5	40.9	1.2	1.8										

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**

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

	Total persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979	
	2 or more characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home			Residence in 1975	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em-ployed—Occupation			Worked in 1979—Weeks worked
Arab city	99.9	45.5	2.3	2.8	8.9	4.8	2.4	1.8	3.5	15.1	7.9	9.4	9.3	14.7
Athens city	99.8	40.3	1.1	2.9	6.9	7.0	3.1	2.5	1.8	10.7	4.5	7.2	8.8	12.8
Atmore city	99.2	52.3	2.5	6.1	7.4	7.7	6.1	2.5	6.3	18.6	10.6	12.9	14.8	20.5
Attalla city	97.6	47.1	1.4	4.9	9.8	9.0	5.5	4.7	2.3	15.5	5.0	8.9	10.7	14.3
Auburn city	98.8	37.9	1.5	3.4	8.0	6.0	3.6	1.7	3.7	10.9	6.0	7.8	8.1	12.7
Bay Minette city	99.8	48.2	1.8	5.0	10.1	7.2	4.5	1.3	2.9	15.7	5.5	9.9	10.1	14.9
Bessemer city	99.4	50.9	1.7	7.6	7.4	8.1	5.3	2.9	5.1	17.4	9.2	10.9	11.8	18.5
Birmingham city	98.9	53.7	1.9	6.4	11.6	8.9	5.5	2.7	5.4	17.8	8.4	11.1	13.0	18.9
Boaz city	99.7	37.7	3.2	3.8	7.5	7.7	4.0	4.6	3.0	12.5	6.3	8.5	7.8	13.0
Brent city	99.4	41.3	1.1	5.8	5.7	5.6	4.7	1.7	4.1	39.4	5.8	7.6	6.9	10.9
Brewton city	99.1	44.5	2.0	5.6	8.0	8.5	3.9	1.9	4.1	17.4	4.8	10.0	13.3	16.6
Bridgeport city	100.0	41.1	2.0	3.3	6.6	4.4	3.4	1.5	1.9	11.8	3.1	7.4	6.1	12.6
Brighton city	98.1	60.6	2.5	9.7	15.3	12.4	8.4	3.4	6.4	23.2	11.0	20.5	15.6	24.0
Brundidge city	99.8	57.4	7.7	6.4	6.0	12.3	10.8	8.4	10.5	23.8	14.6	22.4	14.1	18.6
Center Point (CDP)	99.3	40.5	1.3	3.1	7.6	5.1	3.9	2.4	2.4	12.3	4.3	7.1	8.0	12.8
Centreville city	98.4	48.5	2.1	5.0	10.7	6.9	2.6	3.8	4.0	17.5	4.8	9.7	18.8	22.3
Chickasaw city	99.9	54.2	2.5	2.8	14.8	9.3	3.3	1.4	4.3	16.4	8.7	9.2	10.0	16.8
Childersburg city	99.1	50.2	0.7	5.5	11.4	12.6	4.0	2.0	5.5	16.7	8.7	13.5	13.3	22.5
Citronelle city	99.3	57.7	1.3	5.4	13.4	12.3	5.8	5.6	5.1	21.5	11.0	10.1	14.9	23.9
Clanton city	98.5	46.6	1.3	4.0	8.8	7.4	5.0	3.7	3.3	13.6	8.0	7.1	9.9	14.1
Columbiana city	99.5	47.6	3.1	3.9	9.5	8.3	4.0	3.6	4.2	17.6	7.5	10.4	14.8	22.1
Cordova city	99.7	43.7	1.6	4.0	5.7	3.8	2.2	5.8	2.8	12.5	4.6	10.0	12.1	16.5
Cullman city	97.8	43.7	2.2	5.6	10.7	7.0	3.4	4.3	2.7	14.8	5.4	7.9	9.0	12.2
Dadeville city	99.8	56.4	1.8	5.5	21.8	10.6	3.7	1.2	6.0	23.8	8.2	16.5	11.9	16.7
Daleville city	99.7	45.4	1.3	3.1	9.9	7.4	4.5	1.9	2.1	9.8	2.5	7.2	5.6	8.6
Daphne city	95.6	53.6	1.7	11.3	11.9	15.4	8.6	9.6	5.1	28.5	7.6	13.7	26.8	30.0
Decatur city	99.1	44.5	1.2	4.0	10.0	9.2	4.2	2.1	2.4	13.0	4.6	6.6	9.5	13.7
Demopolis city	99.4	50.0	1.6	5.5	7.9	6.5	6.8	1.8	4.2	16.9	9.8	11.8	10.6	15.6
Dothan city	99.6	46.9	1.4	4.3	10.4	6.0	4.7	2.4	2.7	13.2	4.8	7.3	9.0	13.8
Urban	99.7	46.8	1.5	4.2	10.4	6.0	4.6	2.2	2.6	13.2	4.7	7.2	8.9	13.7
East Brewton city	100.0	51.3	0.5	5.0	7.5	2.4	1.2	0.6	1.0	16.8	7.8	9.9	9.1	15.4
Elba city	99.6	42.9	0.5	4.3	6.2	7.0	4.4	1.5	4.5	14.2	10.8	10.9	10.2	13.3
Enterprise city	99.3	41.0	2.3	4.5	5.3	6.1	3.6	2.9	3.5	11.8	7.7	7.9	9.7	14.5
Eufaula city	98.9	49.0	0.9	7.1	8.5	11.6	5.6	3.9	5.2	18.6	8.2	12.9	11.4	16.6
Evergreen city	98.5	48.3	1.2	7.0	8.3	4.2	4.5	3.5	5.8	16.3	11.0	11.9	13.7	15.6
Fairfax (CDP)	100.0	44.8	0.2	4.5	6.9	4.6	6.0	1.5	2.4	14.0	8.4	11.1	5.7	9.7
Fairfield city	99.4	54.2	2.7	5.7	14.4	9.3	4.8	4.0	5.4	18.9	9.4	13.1	17.1	23.1
Fairhope city	98.4	46.8	2.0	3.8	8.4	6.3	3.5	3.3	1.8	13.9	2.5	5.6	10.8	15.0
Fayette city	99.5	39.7	1.9	3.0	4.3	4.7	3.5	3.0	3.0	16.0	4.7	6.6	9.4	12.5
Florence city	99.7	44.4	1.7	3.2	10.2	7.7	3.6	2.2	2.6	14.5	5.1	7.8	8.1	12.9
Foley city	96.5	53.6	2.7	8.9	12.6	14.9	5.8	8.3	8.5	28.9	11.7	15.2	21.2	22.8
Forestdale (CDP)	99.8	45.2	1.7	4.9	8.5	5.1	2.3	0.9	2.9	13.2	5.2	6.3	10.5	17.5
Fort McClellan (CDP)	99.7	70.5	1.4	5.9	10.0	16.1	8.3	1.4	2.7	23.8	20.8	13.9	15.8	6.3
Fort Payne city	99.9	47.1	1.0	3.7	9.3	5.7	3.3	1.4	1.9	13.5	4.4	7.1	9.0	13.3
Fort Rucker (CDP)	99.6	61.3	0.6	6.8	6.5	14.8	3.9	0.7	3.1	20.0	31.8	15.3	9.1	15.2
Fultondale city	99.7	44.2	1.7	3.6	10.7	4.5	2.9	0.6	1.4	11.3	3.7	5.9	6.9	12.1
Gadsden city	98.7	47.1	1.6	4.0	10.0	6.8	4.4	3.0	3.4	15.2	6.0	9.8	11.5	15.8
Gardendale city	100.0	40.6	0.5	2.1	6.8	4.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	12.0	2.5	6.8	9.7	14.2
Geneva city	99.5	46.3	2.8	5.6	5.6	4.5	2.1	3.3	2.8	13.9	6.5	6.5	11.8	20.1
Glencoe city	96.9	45.2	1.5	6.7	12.1	8.9	3.6	5.5	3.4	15.4	4.0	7.2	12.0	14.5
Urban	96.6	45.1	1.6	6.8	11.8	9.1	3.4	6.2	3.5	15.9	3.9	7.3	11.8	13.9
Grand Bay (CDP)	99.6	53.1	2.2	4.7	17.7	14.3	3.4	3.7	7.0	27.0	14.4	16.1	16.7	24.7
Graysville city	99.7	45.3	3.7	2.2	3.1	3.8	4.7	1.9	1.4	13.2	4.6	9.3	9.9	17.7
Greensboro city	99.1	59.7	1.4	8.0	9.2	12.8	8.0	2.5	8.0	26.2	11.1	17.3	15.0	22.0
Greenville city	99.6	54.8	2.3	6.3	8.5	7.4	5.7	2.0	5.6	18.1	10.2	13.9	15.1	22.0
Guntersville city	99.8	43.8	1.6	3.6	9.1	6.0	2.7	1.2	3.1	11.2	6.3	8.5	7.2	12.5
Haleyville city	99.5	50.3	1.8	2.9	7.6	6.8	4.2	1.5	2.7	14.4	4.5	8.2	10.4	18.1
Hamilton city	100.0	48.7	0.9	2.6	8.0	5.1	2.7	0.9	1.8	17.9	4.3	7.2	7.6	11.5
Hartford city	99.8	42.3	3.8	1.4	4.2	4.7	4.3	3.4	2.3	12.3	12.8	9.4	9.3	14.4
Hartselle city	99.5	41.1	1.9	4.3	9.5	6.4	3.2	1.8	2.6	12.9	5.5	8.1	11.2	17.1
Headland city	100.0	30.4	0.3	1.8	3.5	2.4	3.1	-	1.8	7.0	3.4	3.4	5.7	7.1
Heflin city	98.2	54.1	2.6	8.2	13.1	5.5	6.1	2.7	2.5	16.7	6.1	12.8	11.2	14.9
Hokes Bluff town	100.0	40.4	0.3	2.4	8.7	5.2	0.9	1.8	1.8	11.0	1.5	4.6	4.6	10.3
Homewood city	99.4	43.8	2.3	3.9	9.1	6.1	3.1	1.8	3.0	12.9	5.4	7.0	9.4	14.7
Hoover city	99.3	39.5	1.0	4.3	10.9	7.3	3.0	1.5	3.4	11.3	4.5	6.9	8.8	12.8
Hueytown city	99.5	43.6	1.1	3.3	8.9	4.9	3.2	2.2	2.5	12.6	4.1	7.5	9.6	16.3
Huguley (CDP)	99.7	47.8	2.6	3.5	13.5	4.5	4.7	3.0	2.1	11.0	6.3	7.1	2.8	5.1
Huntsville city	99.6	43.5	1.5	3.8	8.0	7.0	3.4	1.7	2.5	13.2	4.9	8.0	9.4	14.5
Irondale city	99.9	41.0	1.1	3.7	9.4	6.2	3.2	1.3	3.6	10.6	6.0	7.0	10.9	18.1
Jackson city	98.1	49.7	2.7	4.9	11.8	6.1	3.9	5.9	2.6	18.9	3.7	9.5	15.7	20.1
Jacksonville city	98.7	50.4	2.2	4.6	7.1	11.7	4.1	3.6	6.2	17.9	8.1	12.4	12.4	16.1
Jasper city	98.8	46.8	3.2	4.4	8.8	8.0	5.4	6.0	3.3	18.6	7.4	12.4	12.6	15.6
Lafayette city	99.6	56.3	3.9	5.0	10.7	7.8	7.0	1.1	3.1	10.2	4.5	6.8	5.6	10.9
Lake Forest (CDP)	99.8	49.3	2.5	4.2	12.6	8.1	4.9	2.0	6.6	15.4	8.8	9.1	15.6	22.2
Lanett city	99.5	43.8	1.7	3.2	4.4	5.1	4.6	1.8	2.9	14.5	5.6	7.6	10.7	17.4
Leeds city	100.0	45.8	0.5	2.6	9.4	2.5	2.4	0.7	2.2	12.5	4.2	6.4	8.5	13.8
Linden city	97.4	58.9	1.4	9.4	15.2	5.4	5.8	6.2	2.8	17.6	13.0	11.1	10.6	15.0
Lipscomb city	98.7	52.6	1.6	4.4	13.5	10.0	6.2	2.3	4.3	12.4	7.2	7.9	10.0	16.3
Little Shawmut (CDP)	100.0	47.2	1.0	2.8	3.7	9.3	2.9	1.0	1.9	19.2	6.1	10.6	6.2	11.3
Livingston city	99.7	39.8	0.4	1.6	9.5	6.0	4.5	1.0	1.4	9.3	1.7	5.3	6.6	5.3
Luverne city	97.7	47.2	1.4	6.0	7.3	9.2	1.2	7.9	2.7	15.0	5.3	11.5	13.6	12.1
Madison city	99.8	39.5	2.1	2.5	4.0	3.5	1.9	3.0	0.8	10.4	2.0	6.1	6.8	11.0
Urban	99.7	44.8	2.2	2.7	4.5	3.9	2.5	4.2	1.2	11.5	2.9	6.3	6.8	11.4
Marion city	98.2	60.6	3.8	12.7	9.1	13.6	4.9	5.2	4.7	18.7	12.9	10.0	15.6	24.9

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 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em- ployed— Occu- pation	Worked in 1979— Weeks worked		
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.														
Midfield city	99.3	43.7	1.5	3.7	12.3	5.6	3.3	1.8	3.2	13.6	5.3	6.4	8.1	13.8
Millbrook city	99.8	51.9	0.4	3.0	14.3	7.8	5.1	0.6	3.7	10.4	7.0	7.0	7.6	11.3
Mobile city	99.0	50.7	1.8	5.7	10.8	10.0	5.8	3.0	4.8	16.6	7.4	10.1	11.7	16.8
Monroeville city	99.8	44.5	1.4	4.7	5.2	7.0	5.5	3.1	3.9	17.0	6.2	9.3	11.9	20.6
Montevallo city	99.7	36.8	2.8	2.9	6.8	11.8	3.9	3.2	4.2	9.6	6.3	5.8	7.2	15.2
Montgomery city	99.3	50.1	2.1	4.9	9.2	8.3	4.9	2.4	3.9	14.8	6.7	9.1	10.4	15.5
Urban	99.3	50.2	2.1	4.9	9.2	8.3	4.9	2.4	3.9	14.8	6.7	9.1	10.4	15.5
Moulton city	99.8	38.8	1.1	1.2	2.7	3.4	2.4	1.5	2.3	13.0	4.0	8.1	7.9	13.3
Mountain Brook city	100.0	37.0	0.7	3.2	7.7	5.2	2.1	0.8	2.2	11.4	4.1	6.9	10.0	16.7
Muscle Shoals city	99.5	37.6	1.5	2.6	7.3	5.7	2.7	1.8	2.6	11.6	3.6	10.0	7.3	12.4
Northport city	99.5	45.4	1.8	4.2	9.4	7.5	3.6	1.7	3.3	15.0	5.9	10.2	12.3	16.6
Oneonta city	99.7	51.7	2.5	3.9	10.2	6.7	5.1	1.0	3.7	14.3	4.9	9.7	8.7	13.2
Opelika city	99.2	43.2	1.5	3.9	8.4	5.2	4.8	2.5	2.0	11.9	4.5	7.0	7.7	11.4
Opp city	99.6	49.0	1.3	5.1	8.3	8.6	3.2	3.8	5.7	18.3	10.5	10.3	10.3	15.0
Oxford city	97.7	48.1	2.9	5.1	9.3	8.5	2.8	5.3	1.4	13.4	6.9	7.3	10.6	14.3
Ozark city	99.6	44.3	1.7	2.2	8.3	5.5	3.4	2.7	2.3	12.5	3.3	7.6	8.4	12.4
Pelham city	99.8	41.1	1.0	1.7	10.0	9.7	1.7	0.7	2.6	10.1	4.0	3.6	8.6	14.0
Pell City city	99.7	46.4	2.9	4.3	7.9	6.5	4.8	1.9	2.8	15.9	3.7	7.6	10.0	16.6
Phenix City city	99.7	48.0	1.3	4.4	8.2	7.7	4.8	2.8	3.4	16.1	6.9	9.7	10.4	14.7
Piedmont city	99.7	47.6	1.8	3.0	7.4	7.0	4.2	1.6	2.1	14.4	8.1	6.6	4.2	7.0
Pleasant Grove city	100.0	41.0	1.0	3.1	4.7	6.0	2.5	2.3	3.7	10.2	7.2	7.4	7.6	13.2
Prattville city	99.9	40.1	1.4	2.8	7.0	5.2	2.8	1.6	1.7	9.8	5.0	5.5	6.1	11.5
Prichard city	99.1	57.7	1.8	7.4	11.7	12.6	7.7	3.8	7.8	23.8	12.7	14.7	16.4	24.9
Rainbow City city	100.0	41.2	1.6	2.0	5.4	5.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	14.2	3.2	7.0	7.9	12.8
Rainsville city	99.8	46.5	2.0	3.8	9.9	4.9	2.6	1.4	2.5	18.0	6.1	9.0	6.5	10.8
Red Bay city	97.7	38.0	1.1	5.7	12.7	7.9	1.9	4.8	1.9	15.8	3.7	9.0	9.0	11.7
Redstone Arsenal (CDP)	99.7	62.5	0.9	4.7	6.0	13.0	3.9	2.3	2.4	25.0	19.9	15.6	8.8	12.7
Roanoke city	97.4	40.9	3.8	5.7	8.7	8.7	3.5	5.9	3.4	14.9	4.1	8.2	11.9	19.3
Roosevelt City city	98.5	53.4	3.4	4.3	12.4	3.5	8.3	6.4	6.8	23.6	9.2	16.0	12.9	13.3
Russellville city	99.2	45.2	3.7	4.0	10.2	9.5	4.7	2.9	3.8	16.8	6.3	12.2	10.1	16.0
Saks (CDP)	99.7	42.9	0.5	3.1	7.8	4.6	2.2	1.2	1.5	10.5	4.5	5.3	6.2	11.1
Saraland city	100.0	49.1	1.6	3.7	11.8	10.6	3.7	1.0	5.6	17.5	8.4	9.1	10.4	17.3
Satsuma city	98.8	46.0	1.5	2.6	11.0	4.1	5.9	2.5	3.5	14.3	5.9	10.0	7.4	13.3
Scottsboro city	99.7	44.2	1.7	4.5	8.6	5.9	2.6	1.3	1.9	12.9	4.3	8.9	8.7	12.6
Selma city	99.7	51.2	1.1	6.0	9.7	9.4	4.5	1.9	3.8	14.4	6.9	10.0	12.9	19.0
Selmont—West Selmont (CDP)	98.1	57.2	2.4	11.4	12.5	17.6	10.7	4.1	11.4	21.7	16.0	13.6	14.9	22.2
Sheffield city	99.2	44.1	1.8	4.3	8.9	7.2	3.4	2.1	2.9	12.7	4.1	7.8	8.2	13.2
Southside town	99.9	34.2	0.8	1.7	6.9	4.2	2.4	0.3	1.4	8.9	2.1	4.9	5.6	10.2
Spanish Fort (CDP)	100.0	37.6	0.6	2.6	6.6	7.9	2.0	1.8	3.5	9.4	4.3	5.7	9.9	14.0
Stevenson city	98.6	49.1	2.6	5.2	6.3	7.0	4.2	2.1	2.8	19.1	4.4	10.6	8.5	13.6
Sumiton town	100.0	41.3	2.7	3.0	6.5	6.0	6.0	1.6	2.8	14.2	5.6	8.0	5.7	10.9
Sylacauga city	98.5	49.3	1.9	4.4	10.7	7.2	5.0	3.4	3.7	16.4	6.3	8.6	13.6	19.2
Talladega city	97.5	47.4	3.1	9.7	13.4	13.9	6.4	2.8	6.3	21.2	8.4	13.6	16.9	15.1
Tallassee city	99.8	49.7	1.7	3.4	8.2	6.9	3.5	2.9	4.9	20.0	9.6	11.9	13.7	18.1
Tarrant City city	99.0	49.1	2.1	2.9	10.4	6.1	3.9	1.4	3.6	14.7	5.6	8.2	10.4	15.9
Theodore (CDP)	97.8	58.1	1.9	9.6	13.3	14.1	4.5	2.4	11.6	29.9	17.9	17.7	24.7	30.8
Thomasville city	95.8	52.9	1.9	12.4	21.5	13.3	7.1	6.7	10.4	28.4	14.5	20.7	21.7	19.0
Tillmans Corner (CDP)	99.3	53.0	2.1	5.3	16.4	13.9	4.8	3.2	6.8	20.4	9.5	11.4	15.9	23.1
Troy city	99.6	49.5	3.0	4.3	7.4	10.5	4.6	5.1	4.8	15.4	7.3	12.0	12.1	17.6
Trussville city	98.3	45.6	0.9	4.6	9.3	10.6	3.9	1.4	2.8	12.6	4.4	9.5	10.1	14.4
Tuscaloosa city	99.6	46.9	1.6	4.7	9.0	8.3	4.3	1.4	3.0	15.3	5.9	8.9	8.9	14.5
Tuscumbia city	99.0	39.6	0.6	4.3	7.6	3.7	3.2	2.0	2.2	11.2	3.9	7.9	6.4	10.2
Tuskegee city	96.1	60.9	5.7	11.1	17.7	15.6	8.2	4.9	11.0	24.4	11.9	19.9	18.1	21.5
Underwood—Petersville (CDP)	100.0	34.0	0.3	3.2	7.2	6.9	1.3	0.2	0.7	12.7	2.3	7.1	7.0	12.7
Union Springs city	97.7	64.2	2.1	8.4	11.3	9.9	9.0	3.5	7.5	23.8	18.0	22.2	18.5	27.6
Vernon city	99.9	46.9	1.8	2.0	6.7	3.9	3.4	1.8	2.1	13.5	3.4	7.6	8.1	11.5
Vestavia Hills city	99.7	42.5	1.1	2.8	8.5	5.3	2.6	0.9	2.4	12.5	4.5	6.8	9.2	14.9
Warrior city	98.6	43.0	0.8	3.9	5.7	8.6	4.4	3.1	3.6	15.5	6.1	12.5	8.9	13.0
Weaver town	99.2	41.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	4.8	3.1	1.0	2.5	11.9	3.7	6.7	7.7	13.7
West End—Cobb Town (CDP)	99.8	39.1	1.0	2.9	2.6	5.0	2.3	1.0	1.2	10.0	10.3	6.5	9.0	16.1
Wetumpka city	99.4	49.9	1.3	7.0	9.2	9.7	6.4	4.8	4.1	19.4	2.9	7.3	15.3	16.0
Winfield city	100.0	47.5	1.5	3.4	8.4	4.8	3.3	2.0	2.4	14.0	4.7	9.1	9.4	14.6
York city	100.0	56.8	0.5	7.0	11.7	6.7	5.9	1.8	4.4	22.3	7.7	12.7	15.4	21.7
COUNTIES														
Autauga	99.6	40.6	1.9	3.5	6.1	6.1	3.3	1.9	2.0	10.9	4.6	6.0	7.0	12.6
Baldwin	99.0	46.3	1.8	4.8	9.0	7.6	3.9	2.7	4.2	16.4	6.2	9.3	12.8	18.1
Barbour	99.2	49.8	1.6	6.2	8.2	9.5	6.0	3.0	5.0	17.5	8.2	12.4	11.1	17.7
Bibb	98.9	50.7	1.4	6.5	13.7	9.6	4.9	2.6	7.9	26.4	10.0	11.2	17.8	24.2
Blount	99.7	44.3	2.0	3.5	8.5	5.0	3.5	1.4	2.4	13.5	4.6	8.0	8.0	14.0
Bullock	98.6	60.2	2.5	7.1	9.5	10.4	8.1	3.3	6.6	21.6	14.9	20.1	16.8	25.4
Butler	99.6	51.4	2.8	5.1	6.4	6.6	5.0	2.6	3.9	17.3	7.7	12.4	12.8	19.7
Calhoun	99.3	46.5	1.5	3.5	7.5	7.5	3.9	2.2	2.4	13.7	6.0	8.5	8.8	12.6
Chambers	99.7	47.0	1.8	4.2	8.1	6.1	4.5	2.0	2.3	14.5	5.7	8.1	7.2	12.5
Cherokee	99.7	46.6	1.4	3.2	9.0	4.0	4.0	0.9	2.3	15.6	4.6	10.5	6.8	11.7
Chilton	99.5	45.6	1.5	3.8	8.8	5.5	3.7	2.1	3.5	14.8	5.9	8.7	9.5	15.5
Choctaw	98.9	50.0	2.0	7.1	7.9	6.8	4.5	2.2	4.5	15.1	6.3	10.9	12.7	20.5
Clarke	98.2	53.3	2.5	7.6	15.1	9.9	5.5	4.7	7.4	22.4	10.1	13.9	16.9	22.3
Clay	99.8	50.4	2.3	4.9	11.6	6.6	3.5	1.6	3.1	13.5	6.0	8.0	10.7	17.9
Cleburne	99.4	47.9	1.6	3.9	10.8	4.9	4.1	1.7	2.4	13.5	4.8	7.2	8.0	13.8
Coffee	99.7	40.1	2.0	3.5	4.8	5.2	3.3	2.0	2.8	12.0	6.2	7.6	8.5	13.4
Colbert	99.4	39.9	1.4	3.5	7.5	5.5	3.1	1.7	2.2	11.7	4.0	7.8	7.6	12.2
Conecuh	99.2	50.8	1.6	5.5	13.2	6.5	5.1	2.3	4.7	17.9	10.8	12.8	12.2	17.5

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**

COUNTIES—Con.

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em-ployed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
Coosa	99.5	47.4	1.8	4.2	8.7	7.8	4.7	1.9	4.4	17.1	6.7	11.0	11.1	16.0
Covington	98.7	54.4	1.7	8.7	14.3	12.5	5.7	3.2	8.8	24.8	12.0	14.2	16.5	23.6
Crenshaw	99.5	40.9	1.2	2.7	4.0	4.8	3.3	2.6	1.7	12.4	4.4	7.9	7.4	11.2
Cullman	99.4	42.8	1.4	4.3	8.7	6.2	3.3	2.4	2.5	14.6	5.4	7.9	7.7	14.1
Dale	99.6	46.0	1.7	3.8	7.0	8.0	3.7	2.0	2.6	14.2	4.8	9.6	8.7	11.6
Dallas	99.4	51.8	1.6	6.5	10.4	10.4	6.0	2.1	5.3	15.2	8.6	10.7	12.5	19.3
De Kalb	99.8	46.8	1.9	3.0	8.5	5.4	3.3	1.5	2.1	16.0	4.7	9.1	8.7	14.6
Elmore	98.8	49.2	2.0	5.9	11.1	8.5	5.1	3.1	3.3	17.2	5.8	8.3	11.0	15.7
Escambia	99.1	49.5	1.6	5.4	10.1	8.3	4.6	2.0	4.3	19.9	7.4	13.7	13.6	18.0
Etowah	99.0	45.1	1.6	3.5	9.3	6.3	3.6	2.5	2.7	14.0	4.9	8.3	10.0	14.8
Fayette	99.8	40.7	1.0	3.2	5.7	4.9	2.8	1.9	2.2	14.6	6.0	6.8	8.4	13.9
Franklin	99.4	42.8	2.1	3.6	9.4	6.4	3.3	2.3	3.0	15.7	5.7	10.4	9.0	14.6
Geneva	99.8	44.2	3.0	2.8	4.4	5.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	13.2	7.0	8.2	11.0	17.7
Greene	99.1	49.6	1.0	5.7	9.1	6.2	6.1	3.4	3.1	14.2	7.2	10.2	8.2	15.1
Hale	99.0	52.9	1.5	6.2	8.5	9.3	7.1	1.6	6.1	20.7	10.2	14.9	12.1	19.7
Henry	99.9	37.5	0.9	2.4	6.7	3.9	3.5	1.1	1.5	9.1	3.3	5.1	5.8	10.1
Houston	99.5	46.4	1.5	4.0	10.5	5.9	4.6	2.1	2.6	13.8	4.5	7.4	8.8	13.8
Jackson	99.6	45.4	1.6	4.2	8.5	6.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	14.3	5.1	8.9	9.2	15.2
Jefferson	99.3	48.5	1.7	5.1	10.2	7.5	4.3	2.2	4.2	15.6	6.7	9.4	11.4	17.4
Lamar	99.9	43.6	1.3	2.5	6.5	4.1	3.1	1.3	1.6	11.9	4.1	6.9	7.0	11.9
Lauderdale	99.7	43.2	1.6	3.2	9.1	7.0	3.4	1.8	2.5	14.6	5.0	8.0	8.9	14.5
Lawrence	99.7	41.5	0.8	3.4	7.2	4.5	3.4	1.2	1.7	12.4	5.2	8.3	7.1	12.8
Lee	99.1	43.1	1.9	4.0	8.6	6.6	4.5	2.2	3.2	12.2	5.5	7.5	8.4	13.2
Limestone	99.7	41.0	1.3	3.3	6.3	6.5	3.5	1.8	2.6	13.9	5.4	9.7	9.6	15.6
Lowndes	98.4	58.1	2.0	7.3	10.3	12.2	9.3	1.8	6.3	23.3	13.7	16.5	14.0	22.3
Macon	96.1	60.9	4.4	10.8	16.7	14.0	8.7	7.8	9.5	25.2	12.5	19.4	19.6	24.1
Madison	99.7	43.9	1.5	3.9	7.9	7.1	3.3	1.7	2.8	13.7	5.3	8.7	9.7	14.7
Marengo	98.9	53.7	2.2	8.1	11.1	10.3	7.0	2.9	6.6	21.6	12.1	15.0	14.0	21.0
Marion	99.9	44.8	1.2	3.1	6.6	5.0	3.0	1.4	2.0	14.2	4.2	7.4	8.2	13.4
Marshall	99.9	41.2	1.6	3.1	8.2	6.4	2.9	1.6	2.6	12.6	6.3	8.1	7.7	13.1
Mobile	99.1	51.8	1.8	5.8	11.7	10.7	5.6	2.9	5.6	18.6	8.7	11.2	13.1	19.2
Monroe	99.2	48.7	2.7	5.9	6.5	7.8	6.5	3.2	4.6	16.8	6.9	10.2	10.1	17.3
Montgomery	99.0	50.5	2.1	5.4	9.7	8.5	5.4	2.9	4.3	15.5	6.9	9.6	11.2	15.9
Morgan	99.2	43.4	1.4	4.1	9.2	8.2	3.4	2.2	2.4	13.0	5.1	7.3	9.5	13.9
Perry	98.3	59.0	2.6	12.5	12.8	12.7	6.9	4.0	8.0	22.0	14.1	16.4	15.2	24.8
Pickens	99.5	43.4	2.0	4.6	5.8	5.3	4.6	1.7	2.9	15.0	5.7	8.7	8.1	13.6
Pike	99.7	48.5	3.3	4.4	8.5	9.1	5.0	3.9	4.7	15.8	7.5	12.3	11.0	17.0
Randolph	99.0	39.6	2.9	3.9	7.7	6.1	3.5	2.4	2.3	14.0	4.4	9.0	8.4	12.1
Russell	99.6	50.0	1.5	4.5	9.6	7.5	5.2	2.2	3.7	15.7	6.4	9.3	10.3	15.9
St. Clair	99.6	46.0	2.1	4.0	8.0	8.2	3.6	2.4	3.2	14.0	5.8	8.6	10.7	17.6
Shelby	99.8	41.8	1.5	2.7	8.0	7.2	3.1	1.8	3.3	12.9	6.4	7.7	10.2	15.9
Sumter	99.4	50.6	1.5	4.8	9.7	6.5	6.6	2.1	4.6	17.4	7.4	12.0	11.8	19.4
Talladega	98.6	49.3	2.1	6.1	12.8	9.4	5.1	2.8	4.4	17.5	6.9	11.4	14.5	19.1
Tallapoosa	99.7	49.9	1.8	4.3	10.8	8.0	5.0	2.0	4.7	17.1	6.8	10.8	8.5	13.7
Tuscaloosa	99.5	46.3	1.6	4.6	9.3	7.9	4.3	1.5	3.4	15.4	6.4	9.6	9.6	15.1
Walker	99.6	42.9	2.6	3.3	6.9	6.0	3.8	3.3	2.8	15.3	5.8	9.1	9.6	14.8
Washington	99.3	48.4	2.8	6.7	8.8	9.1	4.9	2.2	5.4	17.7	8.5	10.2	10.4	16.6
Wilcox	99.7	51.7	1.8	6.1	14.1	9.3	6.2	1.7	4.6	16.2	8.0	12.9	9.9	16.3
Winston	99.8	45.1	1.2	2.5	6.9	5.7	3.5	1.1	1.9	13.1	4.6	7.6	8.6	15.2

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES	A-1
COUNTIES	A-1
COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS	A-1
PLACES	A-1
Incorporated Places	A-1
Census Designated Places	A-1
URBAN AND RURAL RESI- DENCE	A-2
Rural Farm	A-2
Extended Cities	A-2
URBANIZED AREAS	A-2
Definition	A-2
Urbanized Area Titles	A-3
Urbanized Area Central Cities	A-3
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS	A-3
Definition	A-3
SMSA Titles	A-3
New SMSA Standards	A-4
STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS	A-4
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's	A-4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESER- VATIONS	A-4
ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES	A-4
AREA MEASUREMENTS	A-4

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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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's 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 place² 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:

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

²In 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.

³The 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.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

- 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 Popula-

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.

tion 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 inter-agency 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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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 inter-related. 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

GENERAL.....	B-1
HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS.....	B-1
Household.....	B-1
Relationship to Householder..	B-1
Unrelated Individual.....	B-2
Family and Subfamily.....	B-2
Group Quarters.....	B-2
SEX.....	B-2
RACE.....	B-3
AGE.....	B-4
MARITAL STATUS.....	B-4
SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN....	B-4
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.....	B-5
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED.....	B-6
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH.....	B-7
CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION.....	B-7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.....	B-7
ANCESTRY.....	B-8
RESIDENCE IN 1975.....	B-8
ACTIVITY IN 1975.....	B-9
VETERAN STATUS.....	B-9
WORK DISABILITY.....	B-9
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY.....	B-9
FERTILITY.....	B-10
MARITAL HISTORY.....	B-10
PLACE OF WORK.....	B-10
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK.....	B-11
REFERENCE WEEK.....	B-11
LABOR FORCE STATUS.....	B-11
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979.....	B-13
OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER....	B-14
Occupation Classification	
System.....	B-14
Industry Classification	
System.....	B-16
Class of Worker.....	B-17

INCOME IN 1979.....	B-19
Type of Income.....	B-19
Comparability.....	B-21
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979....	B-22
Definitions.....	B-22
Comparability With Earlier	
Census Data.....	B-23
Limitations.....	B-23

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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-

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 addi-

tion, 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 dif-

ferences 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.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 Ameri-

can" 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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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-

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 non-citizens. 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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 lay-off); (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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 accord-

ing 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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 ad-

ministrators, 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)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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; expeditors; 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 occu-

pations, 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.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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,

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 craftsmen 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 Occupa-*

tions. 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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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-

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 non-reporting 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.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 ($\$7,412 \times 1.25$) 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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 non-money 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

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
Armed Forces.	C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels	C-1
Persons Away at School	C-1
Persons in Institutions	C-1
Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day	C-1
Americans Abroad.	C-2
Citizens of Foreign Countries. . .	C-2
DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES.	C-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES.	C-2

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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

INTRODUCTION	D-1
SAMPLE DESIGN	D-1
ERRORS IN THE DATA	D-1
Calculation of Standard Errors	D-2
Totals and Percentages	D-2
Differences	D-2
Means	D-2
Medians	D-2
Confidence Intervals	D-3
Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors	D-3
ESTIMATION PROCEDURE	D-4
CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR	D-6
Undercoverage	D-6
Respondent and Enumerator Error	D-6
Processing Error	D-6
Nonresponse	D-6
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA	D-7

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 pre-census 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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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 under-report 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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:

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

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

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.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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 Fairfield 5,638 persons out of all 10,326 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Fairfield with

a percent-in-sample of 15.6 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.6 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.2 for "labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 5,638 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:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(5,638) \left(1 - \frac{5,638}{13,040}\right)} =$$

126 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Fairfield city is 13,040.

The standard error of the estimated 5,638 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 126 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.2. This yields the estimated standard error of 151 for the total persons 16 years and over in Fairfield 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 54.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 1.1. Thus, the standard error for the estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $1.1 \times 1.2 = 1.3$.

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 5,638 persons 16 years and over in Fairfield city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 151. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[5,638 - 2(151)] \text{ to } [5,638 + 2(151)]$$

or

$$5,336 \text{ to } 5,940.$$

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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 Vestavia Hills city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 7,839, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 12,541. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 62.5 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 1.0 percent. Table D lists Vestavia Hills city with a percent-in-sample of 15.5 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.5 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.2 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (62.5 percent) is $1.0 \times 1.2 = 1.2$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Vestavia Hills city and Fairfield 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:

$$62.5 - 54.6 = 7.9 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se}(7.9) &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(62.5))^2 + (\text{Se}(54.6))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1.2)^2 + (1.3)^2} \\ &= 1.8 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &[7.9 - 2(1.8)] \text{ to } [7.9 + 2(1.8)] \\ &\text{or} \\ &4.3 \text{ to } 11.5. \end{aligned}$$

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 nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

<i>Group</i>	<i>Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18</i>
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	<i>Persons in group quarters</i>

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
-------	--

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

- 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
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>
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
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>
	<i>Value of House</i>
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
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	<i>Black Race</i>
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter	White Race
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Rent Categories</i>
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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

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 precavass 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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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.

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

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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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	0.6
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household and family type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.4
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.6	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.5	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.8	2.5	1.5
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.6	3.6	2.4
Place of work.....	2.0	1.7	1.1
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.5	0.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.2	1.9	1.1
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

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 SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		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		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	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	3 893 888	17.4	PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.			PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Arab city.....	5 967	16.1	Midfield city.....	6 536	15.5
Urban	2 337 713	16.0	Athens city.....	14 558	15.9	Millbrook city.....	3 101	13.7
Inside urbanized areas.....	1 765 461	15.9	Atmore city.....	8 789	15.8	Mobile city.....	200 452	15.1
Central cities.....	1 133 154	15.5	Attalla city.....	7 737	15.8	Monroeville city.....	5 674	15.5
Urban fringe.....	632 307	16.6	Auburn city.....	28 471	15.7	Montevallo city.....	3 965	16.8
Outside urbanized areas.....	572 252	16.2	Bay Minette city.....	7 455	16.2	Montgomery city.....	177 857	15.4
Places of 10,000 or more.....	230 150	15.5	Bessemer city.....	31 729	15.8	Urban.....	176 387	15.3
Places of 2,500 to 10,000.....	342 102	16.7	Birmingham city.....	284 413	15.2	Moulton city.....	3 197	16.2
Rural	1 556 175	19.6	Boaz city.....	7 151	17.8	Mountain Brook city.....	19 718	16.2
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	137 165	41.9	Brent city.....	2 862	44.9	Muscle Shoals city.....	8 911	16.1
Other rural.....	1 419 010	17.4	Brewton city.....	6 680	16.6	Northport city.....	14 291	16.4
Farm.....	—	—	Bridgeport city.....	2 974	15.9	Oneonta city.....	4 824	16.3
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's			Brighton city.....	5 308	42.6	Opelika city.....	21 896	15.6
Inside SMSA's	2 415 083	16.5	Brundidge city.....	3 213	12.0	Opp city.....	7 204	15.0
Urban.....	1 735 554	15.9	Center Point (CDP).....	23 317	15.9	Oxford city.....	8 939	16.3
Central cities.....	993 093	15.4	Centreville city.....	2 504	43.3	Ozark city.....	13 188	15.4
Not in central cities.....	762 461	16.4	Chickasaw city.....	7 402	15.6	Pelham city.....	6 759	15.5
Rural.....	659 529	18.4	Childersburg city.....	5 084	14.9	Pell City city.....	6 616	15.5
Outside SMSA's	1 478 805	18.8	Citronelle city.....	2 841	41.6	Phenix City city.....	26 928	15.6
Urban.....	582 159	16.3	Clanton city.....	5 832	16.1	Piedmont city.....	5 544	16.2
Rural.....	896 646	20.5	Columbiana city.....	2 655	45.6	Pleasant Grove city.....	7 102	16.7
SMSA's			Cordova city.....	3 123	14.0	Prattville city.....	18 647	15.4
Anniston, Ala.....	119 761	16.5	Cullman city.....	13 084	16.1	Prichard city.....	39 541	15.0
Urban.....	90 459	16.2	Dadeville city.....	3 263	13.9	Rainbow City city.....	6 299	16.9
Rural.....	29 302	17.3	Daleville city.....	4 250	16.0	Rainsville city.....	3 907	13.8
Birmingham, Ala.....	847 487	17.0	Daphne city.....	3 406	13.4	Red Bay city.....	3 232	14.6
Urban.....	649 051	16.0	Decatur city.....	42 002	15.7	Redstone Arsenal (CDP).....	5 728	13.5
Rural.....	198 436	20.3	Demopolis city.....	7 678	14.6	Roanoke city.....	5 896	16.0
Columbus, Ga.—Ala.....	239 196	15.8	Dothan city.....	48 750	15.3	Roosevelt City city.....	3 352	11.7
Urban.....	212 606	15.5	Urban.....	47 692	15.4	Russellville city.....	8 195	14.8
Rural.....	26 590	17.8	East Brewton city.....	3 012	13.1	Saks (CDP).....	11 118	15.7
Alabama (pt.).....	47 356	15.9	Elba city.....	4 355	15.3	Saraland city.....	9 833	15.1
Urban.....	30 034	15.3	Enterprise city.....	18 033	16.0	Satsuma city.....	3 822	14.4
Rural.....	17 322	16.9	Eufaula city.....	12 097	15.6	Scottsboro city.....	14 758	15.9
Georgia (pt.).....	191 840	15.7	Evergreen city.....	4 171	15.3	Selma city.....	26 684	14.8
Urban.....	182 572	15.5	Fairfax (CDP).....	3 776	16.0	Selmont—West Selmont (CDP).....	5 255	14.4
Rural.....	9 268	19.5	Fairfield city.....	13 040	15.6	Sheffield city.....	11 903	16.5
Florence, Ala.....	135 065	17.8	Fairhope city.....	7 286	16.0	Southside town.....	4 848	45.3
Urban.....	72 669	16.0	Fayette city.....	5 287	16.4	Spanish Fort (CDP).....	3 415	14.0
Rural.....	62 396	20.0	Florence city.....	37 029	15.9	Stevenson city.....	2 568	14.8
Gadsden, Ala.....	103 057	18.5	Foley city.....	4 003	15.2	Sumiton town.....	2 815	14.1
Urban.....	75 089	18.0	Forestdale (CDP).....	10 814	15.6	Sylacauga city.....	12 708	15.9
Rural.....	27 968	19.9	Fort McClellan (CDP).....	7 605	15.1	Talladega city.....	19 128	15.2
Huntsville, Ala.....	308 593	16.5	Fort Payne city.....	11 485	16.4	Tallapoosa city.....	4 763	22.9
Urban.....	200 196	15.9	Fort Rucker (CDP).....	8 932	14.8	Tallassee city.....	4 148	15.1
Rural.....	108 397	17.7	Fultondale city.....	6 217	15.8	Tarrant City city.....	8 148	15.1
Mobile, Ala.....	443 536	15.6	Gadsden city.....	47 565	16.0	Theodore (CDP).....	6 392	13.9
Urban.....	330 573	15.3	Gardendale city.....	7 928	15.1	Thomasville city.....	4 387	14.6
Rural.....	112 963	16.7	Geneva city.....	4 866	15.7	Tillmans Corner (CDP).....	15 941	14.2
Montgomery, Ala.....	272 687	15.6	Glencoe city.....	4 648	15.8	Troy city.....	12 945	16.6
Urban.....	207 929	15.3	Grand Bay (CDP).....	3 185	14.6	Trussville city.....	3 507	15.6
Rural.....	64 758	16.3	Graysville city.....	2 642	16.5	Tuscaloosa city.....	75 211	15.6
Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	137 541	15.8	Greensboro city.....	3 248	13.9	Tuscumbia city.....	9 137	15.6
Urban.....	99 554	15.8	Greenville city.....	7 807	15.1	Tuskegee city.....	13 327	13.6
Rural.....	37 987	16.0	Guntersville city.....	7 041	15.9	Underwood—Petersville (CDP).....	3 836	15.4
URBANIZED AREAS			Haleyville city.....	5 306	14.8	Union Springs city.....	4 431	14.1
Anniston, Ala.....	75 614	16.5	Hamilton city.....	5 093	15.4	Vernon city.....	2 609	49.9
Auburn—Opelika, Ala.....	51 823	15.7	Hartford city.....	2 647	17.2	Vestavia Hills city.....	15 722	15.5
Birmingham, Ala.....	606 085	15.9	Hartselle city.....	8 858	15.4	Warrior city.....	3 260	16.0
Columbus, Ga.—Ala.....	214 591	15.8	Headland city.....	3 327	14.2	Weaver town.....	2 765	16.1
Alabama (pt.).....	32 019	17.0	Heflin city.....	3 014	16.9	West End—Cobb Town (CDP).....	5 189	15.5
Georgia (pt.).....	182 572	15.5	Hokes Bluff town.....	3 216	16.2	Wetumpka city.....	4 341	16.1
Decatur, Ala.....	54 710	16.5	Homewood city.....	21 412	15.8	Winfield city.....	3 781	16.1
Dothan, Ala.....	51 976	17.7	Hoover city.....	19 792	15.1	York city.....	3 392	14.4
Florence, Ala.....	72 669	16.0	Hueytown city.....	13 309	16.4	COUNTIES		
Gadsden, Ala.....	74 730	17.9	Huguley (CDP).....	2 947	16.4	Autauga.....	32 259	16.4
Huntsville, Ala.....	153 841	15.8	Huntsville city.....	142 513	15.8	Baldwin.....	78 556	17.7
Mobile, Ala.....	295 493	15.0	Irondale city.....	6 510	15.1	Barbour.....	24 756	20.4
Montgomery, Ala.....	196 947	15.3	Jackson city.....	6 073	16.7	Bibb.....	15 723	27.5
Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	99 554	15.8	Jacksonville city.....	9 735	14.6	Blount.....	36 459	20.1
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE			Jasper city.....	11 894	15.4	Bullock.....	10 596	15.8
Abbeville city.....	3 155	16.0	Lafayette city.....	3 647	16.1	Butler.....	21 680	19.3
Alabaster city.....	7 079	14.6	Lake Forest (CDP).....	3 489	16.1	Calhoun.....	119 761	16.5
Albertville city.....	12 039	17.1	Lanett city.....	6 897	15.6	Chambers.....	39 191	16.1
Alexander City city.....	13 807	15.8	Leeds city.....	8 638	17.8	Cherokee.....	18 760	22.4
Aliceville city.....	3 207	16.9	Linden city.....	2 773	14.4	Chilton.....	30 612	19.2
Andalusia city.....	10 415	13.4	Lipscomb city.....	3 741	14.2	Choctaw.....	16 839	21.7
Anniston city.....	29 523	16.2	Little Shawmut (CDP).....	2 793	16.0	Clarke.....	27 702	19.4
			Livingston city.....	3 187	14.3	Clay.....	13 703	25.5
			Luverne city.....	2 639	15.2	Cleburne.....	12 595	17.9
			Madison city.....	4 057	15.9	Coffee.....	38 533	17.3
			Urban.....	2 759	15.9	Colbert.....	54 519	18.3
			Marion city.....	4 467	13.3	Conecuh.....	15 884	17.5

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	Percent in sample
COUNTIES—Con.		
Coosa	11 377	22.6
Covington	36 850	19.2
Crenshaw	14 110	21.1
Cullman	61 642	19.2
Dale	47 821	19.2
Dallas	53 981	14.8
De Kalb	53 658	21.9
Elmore	43 390	16.2
Escambia	38 440	16.7
Etowah	103 057	18.5
Fayette	18 809	18.8
Franklin	28 350	17.6
Geneva	24 253	23.2
Greene	11 021	17.1
Hale	15 604	18.9
Henry	15 302	17.0
Houston	74 632	18.9
Jackson	51 407	17.9
Jefferson	671 324	16.0
Lamar	16 453	30.4
Lauderdale	80 546	17.5
Lawrence	30 170	17.7
Lee	76 283	17.7
Limestone	46 005	17.3
Lowndes	13 253	21.0
Macon	26 829	15.2
Madison	196 966	16.3
Marengo	25 047	16.5
Marion	30 041	21.0
Marshall	65 622	16.7
Mobile	364 980	15.2
Monroe	22 651	18.5
Montgomery	197 038	15.3
Morgan	90 231	17.2
Perry	15 012	19.0
Pickens	21 481	24.8
Pike	28 050	16.4
Randolph	20 075	18.3
Russell	47 356	15.9
St. Clair	41 205	23.8
Shelby	66 298	20.6
Sumter	16 908	16.9
Talladega	73 826	16.9
Tallapoosa	38 676	19.1
Tuscaloosa	137 541	15.8
Walker	68 660	19.1
Washington	16 821	19.2
Wilcox	14 755	21.3
Winston	21 953	18.3

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

- 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.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

Furniture company
Grocery store
Oil company
Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing
Wholesale grocery store
Retail gas station
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

Clerk
Helper
Mechanic
Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk
Carpenter's helper
Auto engine mechanic
Registered nurse

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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.

- 31 a. 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.