

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

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

The State Counties	The State	Adams	Alamosa	Arapahoe	Archuleta	Baca	Bent	Boulder	Chaffee	Cheyenne
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	44 682	986	344	372	89	932	585	1 598	217	437
Labor force	28 377	645	248	185	49	527	372	993	175	258
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.5	65.4	72.1	49.7	55.1	56.5	63.6	62.1	80.6	59.0
Employed	27 703	630	231	185	49	520	372	973	175	258
Unemployed	668	15	17	—	—	7	—	20	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.4	2.3	6.9	—	—	1.3	—	2.0	—	—
Female, 16 years and over	21 243	473	187	180	51	445	269	814	102	202
Labor force	8 882	226	99	48	15	118	118	323	75	65
Percent of female, 16 years and over	41.8	47.8	52.9	26.7	29.4	26.5	43.9	39.7	73.5	32.2
Employed	8 527	217	82	48	15	111	118	303	75	65
Unemployed	355	9	17	—	—	7	—	20	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.0	17.2	—	—	5.9	—	6.2	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	27 703	630	231	185	49	520	372	973	175	258
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	3 387	84	31	11	4	24	46	177	45	9
Professional specialty occupations	1 914	31	24	11	2	11	41	92	25	5
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	4 085	150	19	7	12	57	52	197	39	21
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 430	102	19	7	12	43	25	129	24	9
Service occupations	1 657	3	22	7	—	21	41	104	41	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14 501	259	136	117	25	386	206	323	43	179
Farm operators and managers	11 119	212	125	117	16	307	176	251	31	135
Farm occupations, except managerial	3 263	47	11	—	9	77	30	72	6	44
Related agricultural occupations	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 907	83	7	26	2	11	5	104	7	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 166	51	16	17	6	19	22	68	—	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	585	—	—	5	—	3	—	19	—	3
Employed females 16 years and over	8 527	217	82	48	15	111	118	303	75	65
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 638	41	20	6	—	8	39	45	23	6
Professional specialty occupations	1 166	19	20	6	—	8	34	17	16	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	3 146	111	19	1	12	49	34	131	31	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 181	85	19	1	12	43	18	113	24	9
Service occupations	1 170	—	22	7	—	18	24	63	21	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 868	45	21	16	3	34	13	38	—	12
Farm operators and managers	1 106	24	21	16	—	18	7	15	—	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	729	21	—	—	3	16	6	23	—	6
Related agricultural occupations	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	133	—	—	7	—	—	—	11	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	572	20	—	11	—	2	8	15	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	111	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	27 703	630	231	185	49	520	372	973	175	258
Private wage and salary workers	12 119	336	46	53	23	118	148	471	59	106
Government workers	3 327	82	39	14	5	61	55	149	22	24
Self-employed workers	11 013	188	146	118	15	307	163	305	80	124
Unpaid family workers	1 244	24	—	—	6	34	6	48	14	4
Male, employed in agriculture	12 973	214	115	101	24	353	193	296	57	167
Wage and salary workers	3 648	68	18	7	8	55	44	45	6	59
Self-employed workers	8 854	146	97	94	13	276	149	231	44	108
Unpaid family workers	471	—	—	—	3	22	—	20	7	—
Female, employed in agriculture	2 248	58	32	16	3	40	13	38	21	12
Wage and salary workers	478	19	11	—	—	7	—	4	—	4
Self-employed workers	1 117	24	21	16	—	21	7	15	14	4
Unpaid family workers	653	15	—	—	3	12	6	19	7	4
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	19 854	474	155	161	42	432	275	655	87	186
Less than \$5,000	2 514	32	—	16	16	70	19	51	7	15
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 378	46	7	12	5	44	11	40	7	14
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 694	31	19	25	3	42	23	46	6	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 422	55	27	33	5	91	71	61	26	35
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 601	66	48	14	7	43	28	64	8	34
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2 291	34	28	—	—	43	27	84	8	24
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 781	80	7	21	3	42	56	106	25	19
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 838	54	7	17	—	39	18	88	—	13
\$50,000 or more	1 335	76	12	23	3	18	22	115	15	10
Median	\$16 591	\$20 921	\$16 571	\$13 942	\$7 500	\$12 206	\$16 205	\$24 203	\$23 906	\$15 972
Mean	\$21 281	\$28 989	\$21 472	\$40 606	\$11 962	\$17 159	\$22 146	\$30 638	\$28 726	\$19 003
Families	17 378	384	136	132	32	391	227	569	87	168
Median income	\$17 637	\$26 111	\$17 179	\$14 286	\$9 167	\$12 298	\$20 380	\$25 032	\$23 906	\$17 222
Mean income	\$22 250	\$32 727	\$22 941	\$45 080	\$13 741	\$17 520	\$24 250	\$32 498	\$28 726	\$19 868
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	3 097	113	19	40	10	43	48	112	—	22
Median income	\$8 407	\$7 620	\$12 022	\$13 723	\$4 714	\$5 900	\$11 714	\$9 615	—	\$9 500
Mean income	\$11 563	\$10 580	\$10 960	\$14 676	\$6 267	\$13 084	\$12 194	\$13 950	—	\$8 947
Per capita income	\$7 160	\$10 254	\$6 734	\$14 692	\$4 238	\$5 809	\$8 205	\$10 201	\$9 057	\$5 578
Households with farm self-employment income	13 067	291	107	121	30	287	217	481	44	132
Mean income	\$22 794	\$26 929	\$21 694	\$47 141	\$14 732	\$19 720	\$24 146	\$39 953	\$20 129	\$21 821
Mean farm self-employment income	\$9 087	\$8 266	\$15 591	\$12 018	\$7 407	\$12 175	\$11 165	\$5 772	\$7 802	\$14 002
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	2 967	101	—	21	5	47	46	210	—	14
25.0 to 49.9 percent	1 828	33	28	25	5	40	26	35	6	24
50.0 to 74.9 percent	1 905	38	—	14	8	49	54	49	—	19
75.0 percent or more	4 169	64	70	48	12	129	62	66	17	62
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	2 422	27	7	16	9	69	8	31	7	23
Percent below poverty level	13.9	7.0	5.1	12.1	28.1	17.6	3.5	5.4	8.0	13.7
Female householder, no husband present	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	749	9	—	—	—	11	11	9	—	2
Percent below poverty level	24.2	8.0	—	—	—	25.6	22.9	8.0	—	9.1
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	9 217	109	35	46	20	255	34	113	28	103
Percent below poverty level	15.6	8.3	7.2	10.3	17.5	19.9	4.6	5.7	9.9	16.5
Related children under 18 years	3 333	34	23	10	—	107	—	29	14	52
65 years and over	589	—	—	8	—	14	11	14	—	7

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

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

The State Counties	Clear Creek	Conejos	Costilla	Crowley	Custer	Delta	Denver	Dolores	Douglas	Eagle
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	409	190	328	159	1 240	—	228	622	88	88
Labor force	230	119	192	91	764	—	128	477	88	88
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.2	62.6	58.5	57.2	61.6	—	56.1	76.7	100.0	100.0
Employed	228	104	187	89	744	—	124	453	74	74
Unemployed	2	15	5	2	20	—	4	24	14	14
Percent of civilian labor force	0.9	12.6	2.6	2.2	2.6	—	3.1	5.0	15.9	15.9
Female, 16 years and over	218	93	165	85	606	—	102	309	45	45
Labor force	62	36	51	21	279	—	33	206	45	45
Percent of female, 16 years and over	28.4	38.7	30.9	24.7	46.0	—	32.4	66.7	100.0	100.0
Employed	62	34	46	19	259	—	31	188	38	38
Unemployed	—	2	5	2	20	—	2	18	7	7
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.6	9.8	9.5	7.2	—	6.1	8.7	15.6	15.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	228	104	187	89	744	—	124	453	74	74
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	20	21	15	9	76	—	19	109	9	9
Professional specialty occupations	12	9	15	7	25	—	12	47	9	9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	52	11	9	14	154	—	17	136	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	46	11	—	12	87	—	9	68	—	—
Service occupations	42	6	—	—	40	—	5	28	9	9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	97	39	153	55	361	—	55	115	33	33
Farm operators and managers	56	34	120	44	273	—	44	81	13	13
Farm occupations, except managerial	41	5	33	8	86	—	11	34	20	20
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8	8	10	8	58	—	5	20	9	9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	9	19	—	3	55	—	23	45	14	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	2	—	—	20	—	9	5	6	6
Employed females 16 years and over	62	34	46	19	259	—	31	188	38	38
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	4	8	15	5	46	—	7	56	9	9
Professional specialty occupations	—	5	15	5	25	—	7	30	9	9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	30	8	9	11	121	—	14	81	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	24	8	—	9	86	—	9	57	—	—
Service occupations	26	3	—	—	27	—	3	13	9	9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	10	22	3	39	—	2	32	6	6
Farm operators and managers	—	6	22	—	26	—	2	32	6	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	4	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2	5	—	—	26	—	6	14	6	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	10	—	3	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	228	104	187	89	744	—	124	453	74	74
Private wage and salary workers	62	35	58	33	377	—	36	233	52	52
Government workers	88	43	10	12	76	—	30	69	9	9
Self-employed workers	52	22	116	41	266	—	52	126	13	13
Unpaid family workers	26	4	3	3	25	—	6	25	—	—
Male, employed in agriculture	97	31	131	52	329	—	53	92	27	27
Wage and salary workers	21	9	37	17	100	—	7	44	20	20
Self-employed workers	50	22	91	32	215	—	40	35	7	7
Unpaid family workers	26	—	3	3	14	—	6	13	—	—
Female, employed in agriculture	—	11	22	3	39	—	2	57	15	15
Wage and salary workers	—	7	2	—	12	—	—	—	9	9
Self-employed workers	—	—	20	3	19	—	2	45	6	6
Unpaid family workers	—	4	—	—	8	—	—	12	—	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	171	73	168	72	510	—	101	266	43	43
Less than \$5,000	9	20	19	12	51	—	19	30	—	—
\$5,000 to \$7,499	19	4	17	4	19	—	19	9	—	—
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6	8	19	2	76	—	6	8	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	55	6	41	16	100	—	20	38	—	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999	39	14	28	8	51	—	15	29	20	20
\$20,000 to \$24,999	34	5	16	13	69	—	2	13	7	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9	6	15	12	75	—	13	44	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	5	11	3	11	—	5	55	9	9
\$50,000 or more	—	5	2	2	58	—	2	40	7	7
Median	\$14 757	\$11 875	\$13 889	\$16 000	\$16 071	—	\$11 625	\$26 154	\$23 036	\$23 036
Mean	\$14 636	\$16 079	\$15 249	\$17 910	\$20 695	—	\$14 306	\$31 926	\$37 094	\$37 094
Families	164	60	136	63	490	—	89	221	43	43
Median income	\$15 000	\$16 136	\$14 886	\$18 750	\$15 238	—	\$11 875	\$28 672	\$23 036	\$23 036
Mean income	\$15 019	\$19 202	\$16 402	\$19 068	\$20 318	—	\$14 986	\$35 470	\$37 094	\$37 094
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	7	13	32	9	26	—	14	59	—	—
Median income	\$5 500	\$2 357	\$7 000	\$13 164	\$16 777	—	\$7 333	\$6 844	—	—
Mean income	\$5 650	\$1 663	\$10 345	\$9 797	\$23 103	—	\$7 936	\$10 541	—	—
Per capita income	\$4 473	\$4 915	\$6 612	\$6 049	\$7 103	—	\$4 901	\$10 985	\$11 135	\$11 135
Households with farm self-employment income	100	53	117	48	325	—	68	169	7	7
Mean income	\$14 528	\$18 894	\$17 392	\$21 166	\$20 775	—	\$16 049	\$35 705	\$91 120	\$91 120
Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 736	\$4 398	\$11 881	\$7 968	\$6 873	—	\$5 925	-\$100	\$84 510	\$84 510
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	20	10	8	10	109	—	13	71	—	—
25.0 to 49.9 percent	21	13	11	4	47	—	10	13	—	—
50.0 to 74.9 percent	32	11	18	17	44	—	9	—	—	—
75.0 percent or more	12	8	51	8	69	—	25	15	7	7
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	9	9	15	6	58	—	27	22	—	—
Percent below poverty level	5.5	15.0	11.0	9.5	11.8	—	30.3	10.0	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	11	4	3	6	—	4	16	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	84.6	12.5	33.3	23.1	—	28.6	27.1	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	42	44	37	15	163	—	106	89	—	—
Percent below poverty level	7.6	18.3	9.6	7.1	10.6	—	35.9	11.5	—	—
Related children under 18 years	24	11	4	—	40	—	40	31	—	—
65 years and over	—	5	—	9	7	—	7	17	—	—

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	Elbert	El Paso	Fremont	Garfield	Gilpin	Grand	Gunnison	Hinsdale	Huerfano	Jackson	Jefferson
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	651	1 271	452	449	—	320	273	...	414	155	463
Labor force	381	808	269	289	—	281	194	...	233	121	279
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.5	63.6	59.5	64.4	—	87.8	71.1	...	56.3	78.1	60.3
Employed	373	746	261	284	—	281	194	...	219	119	274
Unemployed	8	62	8	5	—	—	—	...	14	2	5
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	7.7	3.0	1.7	—	—	—	...	6.0	1.7	1.8
Female, 16 years and over	299	598	218	203	—	169	117	...	188	62	197
Labor force	97	252	69	68	—	130	64	...	48	37	111
Percent of female, 16 years and over	32.4	42.1	31.7	33.5	—	76.9	54.7	...	25.5	59.7	56.3
Employed	89	252	69	63	—	130	64	...	39	37	111
Unemployed	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	...	9	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	—	—	7.4	—	—	—	...	18.8	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	373	746	261	284	—	281	194	...	219	119	274
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	82	239	24	39	—	17	16	...	59	6	84
Professional specialty occupations	58	135	16	19	—	9	16	...	27	3	46
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	31	98	33	39	—	37	16	...	12	7	79
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	15	46	12	26	—	3	8	...	12	3	67
Service occupations	24	30	56	11	—	15	24	...	9	11	36
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	174	234	115	150	—	137	103	...	106	76	55
Farm operators and managers	130	169	79	124	—	90	68	...	72	48	49
Farm occupations, except managerial	44	65	24	26	—	32	35	...	29	28	6
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	...	5	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40	72	28	27	—	47	29	...	26	4	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	22	73	5	18	—	28	6	...	7	15	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	15	5	6	—	7	—	...	—	2	6
Employed females 16 years and over	89	252	69	63	—	130	64	...	39	37	111
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	17	79	18	12	—	9	10	...	19	4	6
Professional specialty occupations	—	73	10	12	—	—	—	...	19	3	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	23	89	12	28	—	37	16	...	12	6	64
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	39	12	21	—	3	8	...	12	3	58
Service occupations	14	18	26	11	—	13	17	...	3	11	19
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	35	38	13	—	—	56	21	...	5	10	22
Farm operators and managers	25	38	6	—	—	26	10	...	—	8	22
Farm occupations, except managerial	10	—	7	—	—	18	11	...	—	2	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	...	5	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	6	—	15	—	...	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	28	—	6	—	—	—	...	—	6	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	9	—	6	—	—	—	...	—	2	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	373	746	261	284	—	281	194	...	219	119	274
Private wage and salary workers	162	424	110	134	—	168	101	...	115	64	146
Government workers	71	119	53	27	—	11	17	...	15	8	63
Self-employed workers	130	164	85	123	—	94	76	...	89	45	52
Unpaid family workers	10	39	13	—	—	8	—	...	—	2	13
Male, employed in agriculture	169	196	96	150	—	78	82	...	113	66	33
Wage and salary workers	76	71	11	51	—	22	24	...	67	32	—
Self-employed workers	93	91	79	99	—	56	58	...	46	32	27
Unpaid family workers	—	34	6	—	—	—	—	...	—	2	6
Female, employed in agriculture	35	44	13	—	—	44	21	...	11	16	22
Wage and salary workers	—	6	—	—	—	10	11	...	—	7	—
Self-employed workers	25	38	6	—	—	26	10	...	11	9	22
Unpaid family workers	10	—	7	—	—	8	—	...	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	323	568	198	209	—	147	120	10	170	69	220
Less than \$5,000	48	70	38	27	—	6	27	—	22	4	31
\$5,000 to \$7,499	36	28	7	—	—	—	13	2	17	7	14
\$7,500 to \$9,999	55	62	17	12	—	15	—	—	31	14	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67	64	49	19	—	35	23	2	15	12	8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21	47	39	31	—	3	12	—	29	17	15
\$20,000 to \$24,999	19	88	19	31	—	7	6	—	5	7	16
\$25,000 to \$34,999	36	97	17	52	—	22	14	6	—	5	22
\$35,000 to \$49,999	41	29	7	32	—	40	13	—	51	—	29
\$50,000 or more	—	83	5	5	—	19	12	—	—	3	85
Median	\$12 009	\$20 570	\$13 929	\$21 615	—	\$26 875	\$12 174	\$26 250	\$15 000	\$13 438	\$40 000
Mean	\$16 168	\$27 299	\$15 895	\$22 373	—	\$28 677	\$19 730	\$22 299	\$18 566	\$18 339	\$45 340
Families	267	498	174	190	—	116	94	5	164	54	175
Median income	\$11 902	\$21 563	\$14 286	\$21 875	—	\$25 952	\$19 583	\$11 875	\$14 500	\$14 375	\$44 767
Mean income	\$16 285	\$29 357	\$16 492	\$22 808	—	\$27 886	\$23 859	\$16 774	\$17 782	\$19 697	\$45 907
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	62	70	61	38	—	68	26	—	6	29	45
Median income	\$10 800	\$9 875	\$1000—	\$3 929	—	\$10 857	\$4 684	—	\$26 801	\$8 125	\$5 313
Mean income	\$13 975	\$12 659	\$4 400	\$9 171	—	\$14 434	\$4 800	—	\$40 010	\$6 777	\$43 135
Per capita income	\$6 384	\$8 947	\$5 341	\$7 844	—	\$9 015	\$7 231	—	\$6 407	\$6 004	\$15 502
Households with farm self-employment income	238	346	133	105	—	96	82	9	71	45	81
Mean income	\$18 650	\$32 616	\$17 864	\$20 906	—	\$30 840	\$21 867	\$24 203	\$21 745	\$18 996	\$55 903
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 738	\$11 097	\$4 796	\$7 475	—	\$7 909	\$7 405	\$3 908	\$11 473	\$10 582	\$687
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	100	97	48	26	—	56	24	6	18	3	47
25.0 to 49.9 percent	32	49	20	29	—	—	11	—	4	3	3
50.0 to 74.9 percent	37	22	—	12	—	—	12	—	13	11	—
75.0 percent or more	25	73	28	30	—	40	27	3	36	15	5
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	35	67	29	15	—	—	14	1	22	7	11
Percent below poverty level	13.1	13.5	16.7	7.9	—	—	14.9	20.0	13.4	13.0	6.3
Female householder, no husband present	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13	6	40	20	—	16	—	—	—	8	10
Percent below poverty level	21.0	8.6	65.6	52.6	—	23.5	—	—	—	27.6	22.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	115	258	117	74	—	16	58	—	47	32	38
Percent below poverty level	14.2	14.9	19.3	12.5	—	3.4	17.7	—	8.9	14.5	6.0
Related children under 18 years	23	127	19	25	—	—	11	—	5	11	—
65 years and over	13	18	20	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	33

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	Kiowa	Kit Carson	Lake	La Plata	Larimer	Las Animas	Lincoln	Logan	Mesa	Mineral	Moffat
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	366	1 308	34	871	1 970	686	782	2 181	1 747	...	233
Labor force	243	935	17	603	1 407	384	478	1 350	1 063	...	156
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.4	71.5	50.0	69.2	71.4	56.0	61.1	61.9	60.8	...	67.0
Employed	243	927	17	560	1 385	376	467	1 333	1 028	...	142
Unemployed	—	8	—	43	22	8	11	17	35	...	14
Percent of civilian labor force	—	0.9	—	7.1	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.3	3.3	...	9.0
Female, 16 years and over	165	603	17	401	937	304	351	1 038	877	...	119
Labor force	69	291	—	208	500	94	91	411	362	...	58
Percent of female, 16 years and over	41.8	48.3	—	51.9	53.4	30.9	25.9	39.6	41.3	...	48.7
Employed	69	283	—	184	496	94	89	400	334	...	44
Unemployed	—	8	—	24	4	—	2	11	28	...	14
Percent of civilian labor force	—	2.7	—	11.5	0.8	—	2.2	2.7	7.7	...	24.1
Employed persons 16 years and over	243	927	17	560	1 385	376	467	1 333	1 028	...	142
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	11	41	—	65	204	33	23	77	163	...	20
Professional specialty occupations	11	32	—	20	133	20	13	47	78	...	9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	25	124	—	152	251	31	38	182	163	...	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	15	82	—	69	108	22	22	82	122	...	19
Service occupations	22	61	8	55	49	—	11	108	96	...	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	162	639	—	215	706	234	342	827	398	...	43
Farm operators and managers	143	472	—	187	493	189	277	612	276	...	40
Farm occupations, except managerial	19	167	—	22	200	45	65	215	122	...	3
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	6	13	—	—	—	—	...	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18	44	9	33	72	35	15	76	132	...	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	5	18	—	40	103	43	38	63	76	...	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	16	—	14	16	8	17	9	26	...	—
Employed females 16 years and over	69	283	—	184	496	94	89	400	334	...	44
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	9	41	—	30	82	33	15	39	64	...	9
Professional specialty occupations	9	32	—	6	56	20	13	25	38	...	9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	25	88	—	103	197	31	32	131	139	...	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	15	62	—	69	105	22	19	82	108	...	19
Service occupations	19	52	—	29	49	—	9	79	70	...	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	75	—	12	128	13	22	115	51	...	3
Farm operators and managers	13	38	—	12	78	13	12	62	23	...	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	57	—	—	50	—	10	53	28	...	3
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	5	—	—	6	—	—	7	—	...	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3	2	—	10	34	17	11	29	10	...	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	...	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	243	927	17	560	1 385	376	467	1 333	1 028	...	142
Private wage and salary workers	58	328	9	225	710	126	192	606	593	...	47
Government workers	30	97	8	121	168	54	30	106	99	...	34
Self-employed workers	145	445	—	202	436	185	231	577	299	...	47
Unpaid family workers	10	57	—	12	71	11	14	44	37	...	14
Male, employed in agriculture	154	569	—	217	586	221	322	717	365	...	40
Wage and salary workers	30	190	—	43	227	49	107	213	121	...	—
Self-employed workers	117	379	—	171	324	161	211	486	231	...	40
Unpaid family workers	7	—	—	3	35	11	4	18	13	...	—
Female, employed in agriculture	13	114	—	25	138	13	24	121	58	...	14
Wage and salary workers	—	23	—	11	31	—	3	43	17	...	—
Self-employed workers	13	44	—	5	71	13	11	52	23	...	—
Unpaid family workers	—	47	—	9	36	—	10	26	18	...	14
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	171	581	9	365	883	316	371	1 000	784	3	106
Less than \$5,000	29	135	...	15	58	53	33	150	145	...	—
\$5,000 to \$7,499	11	35	...	15	72	41	42	62	43	...	—
\$7,500 to \$9,999	15	40	...	28	57	23	27	116	79	...	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	99	...	62	110	52	49	169	100	...	14
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21	101	...	72	112	25	59	157	94	...	23
\$20,000 to \$24,999	18	72	...	19	124	30	41	96	128	...	23
\$25,000 to \$34,999	20	42	...	64	188	31	58	166	113	...	39
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16	32	...	50	120	43	28	37	64	...	7
\$50,000 or more	14	25	...	40	42	18	34	47	20	...	—
Median	\$16 750	\$13 949	...	\$19 515	\$21 270	\$13 690	\$18 250	\$15 075	\$16 226	...	\$24 239
Mean	\$19 740	\$16 052	...	\$26 639	\$23 388	\$17 899	\$23 145	\$19 113	\$18 277	...	\$23 647
Families	162	551	...	341	744	275	331	863	682	...	95
Median income	\$17 500	\$14 063	...	\$19 797	\$22 548	\$16 397	\$19 023	\$15 247	\$19 024	...	\$24 688
Mean income	\$20 287	\$16 358	...	\$27 163	\$24 676	\$19 366	\$24 529	\$19 559	\$19 856	...	\$23 544
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	9	30	...	35	201	60	40	157	123	...	11
Median income	\$7 500	\$4 750	...	\$12 187	\$7 816	\$3 700	\$9 333	\$9 683	\$5 417	...	\$15 789
Mean income	\$9 895	\$10 430	...	\$13 583	\$11 349	\$5 426	\$11 688	\$14 159	\$6 710	...	\$24 540
Per capita income	\$7 171	\$5 143	\$7 513	\$8 916	\$8 166	\$6 187	\$8 285	\$6 601	\$6 050	...	\$8 495
Households with farm self-employment income	136	471	...	244	545	243	260	626	432	...	51
Mean income	\$19 029	\$16 013	...	\$27 850	\$26 726	\$19 061	\$22 420	\$21 057	\$20 297	...	\$25 193
Mean farm self-employment income	\$12 428	\$10 389	...	\$8 958	\$10 180	\$9 008	\$13 053	\$10 721	\$4 944	...	\$5 007
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	12	55	...	71	155	65	41	82	155	...	22
25.0 to 49.9 percent	13	71	...	53	68	20	31	114	106	...	29
50.0 to 74.9 percent	33	71	...	42	68	51	58	80	19	...	—
75.0 percent or more	60	233	...	38	161	69	108	292	71	...	—
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	26	152	...	30	77	65	32	140	93	...	—
Percent below poverty level	16.0	27.6	...	8.8	10.3	23.6	9.7	16.2	13.6	...	—
Female householder, no husband present	3	—	...	—	—	13	—	8	19	...	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1	9	...	8	60	33	3	31	26	...	—
Percent below poverty level	11.1	30.0	...	22.9	29.9	55.0	7.5	19.7	21.1	...	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	74	534	...	119	333	248	99	511	315	...	—
Percent below poverty level	15.6	29.6	...	10.8	13.3	27.0	9.6	17.6	13.2	...	—
Related children under 18 years	23	235	...	48	103	88	22	207	106	...	—
65 years and over	1	17	...	7	13	30	11	15	29	...	—

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

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

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Montezuma	Montrose	Morgan	Otero	Ouray	Park	Phillips	Pitkin	Provers	Puebla	Rio Blanco
Persons 16 years and over	751	1 708	1 989	1 053	163	46	740	54	654	822	230
Labor force	452	1 077	1 132	683	98	30	508	29	417	518	147
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.2	63.1	56.9	64.9	60.1	65.2	68.6	53.7	63.8	63.0	63.9
Employed	434	1 042	1 112	660	98	24	505	29	417	514	142
Unemployed	18	35	20	17	4	6	3	—	—	4	5
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	3.2	1.8	2.5	—	20.0	0.6	—	—	0.8	3.4
Female, 16 years and over	348	791	936	555	88	26	346	22	337	356	118
Labor force	148	313	269	259	30	10	164	5	149	179	39
Percent of female, 16 years and over	42.5	39.6	28.7	46.7	34.1	38.5	47.4	22.7	44.2	50.3	33.1
Employed	140	299	255	247	30	4	161	5	149	175	36
Unemployed	8	14	14	12	—	6	3	—	—	4	3
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.6	—	60.0	1.8	—	—	2.2	7.7
Employed persons 16 years and over	434	1 042	1 112	660	98	24	505	29	417	514	142
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	100	145	82	116	2	5	33	—	44	91	14
Professional specialty occupations	43	93	31	77	2	5	26	—	26	52	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	62	155	109	165	12	4	70	—	68	82	7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	50	83	65	111	7	4	40	—	32	46	2
Service occupations	38	26	70	38	3	—	17	—	52	26	14
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	127	524	704	223	72	6	337	21	213	193	89
Farm operators and managers	127	382	579	159	58	6	268	10	152	145	57
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	142	119	64	10	—	69	11	54	37	32
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	7	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	43	71	70	28	4	9	8	8	6	53	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	64	121	77	90	5	—	40	—	34	69	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	50	22	31	5	—	20	—	13	—	2
Employed females 16 years and over	140	299	255	247	30	4	161	5	149	175	36
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	41	65	42	77	2	—	21	—	33	53	9
Professional specialty occupations	27	40	31	65	2	—	21	—	26	40	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	47	118	80	128	7	4	63	—	52	54	7
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	42	76	52	106	5	4	36	—	32	30	2
Service occupations	28	6	24	3	3	—	14	—	44	26	9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	56	52	6	18	—	54	5	13	25	3
Farm operators and managers	—	35	28	7	7	—	33	5	—	25	3
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	21	24	6	7	—	21	—	13	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	24	40	11	12	—	—	7	—	7	17	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	7	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	434	1 042	1 112	660	98	24	505	29	417	514	142
Private wage and salary workers	144	477	464	391	24	9	181	8	236	222	65
Government workers	119	119	51	115	7	9	36	—	60	119	15
Self-employed workers	171	391	579	140	62	6	253	10	102	136	62
Unpaid family workers	—	55	18	14	5	—	35	11	19	37	—
Male, employed in agriculture	127	474	696	230	56	6	283	16	200	157	86
Wage and salary workers	—	118	179	109	7	—	73	—	103	53	38
Self-employed workers	127	322	512	121	49	6	205	5	91	88	48
Unpaid family workers	—	34	5	—	—	—	5	11	6	16	—
Female, employed in agriculture	9	80	58	14	20	—	72	5	13	45	3
Wage and salary workers	—	38	22	6	6	—	8	—	—	12	—
Self-employed workers	9	28	23	—	9	—	41	5	—	25	3
Unpaid family workers	—	14	13	8	5	—	23	—	13	8	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	332	703	886	453	67	26	336	21	298	378	101
Less than \$5,000	24	106	79	30	9	15	41	5	52	83	9
\$5,000 to \$7,499	40	47	60	28	3	—	23	—	28	13	9
\$7,500 to \$9,999	32	29	95	55	2	—	29	—	31	11	15
\$10,000 to \$14,999	70	103	194	107	10	5	65	8	26	99	13
\$15,000 to \$19,999	36	96	103	86	13	—	22	—	36	27	7
\$20,000 to \$24,999	68	83	113	49	3	—	61	—	53	37	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18	102	120	34	15	—	39	—	21	29	25
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30	48	92	53	7	6	23	—	42	62	11
\$50,000 or more	14	39	28	11	5	—	33	8	7	17	6
Median	\$15 000	\$15 793	\$15 613	\$15 223	\$18 250	\$4 444	\$16 471	\$14 219	\$16 250	\$14 056	\$18 750
Mean	\$23 601	\$18 614	\$19 024	\$19 208	\$21 933	\$14 673	\$21 281	\$23 903	\$18 314	\$19 775	\$21 803
Families	301	644	824	370	57	26	298	21	274	304	91
Median income	\$15 774	\$15 870	\$16 462	\$16 364	\$21 250	\$4 444	\$19 000	\$14 219	\$17 500	\$16 500	\$19 750
Mean income	\$24 781	\$19 050	\$19 495	\$21 093	\$25 427	\$14 673	\$22 116	\$24 380	\$19 076	\$21 807	\$22 453
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	45	106	79	97	14	—	41	16	24	87	10
Median income	\$8 071	\$7 000	\$8 575	\$9 219	\$2 000	—	\$9 900	\$1000—	\$9 500	\$10 389	\$7 500
Mean income	\$8 364	\$7 663	\$9 985	\$9 227	\$7 684	—	\$13 658	-\$627	\$9 616	\$9 285	\$15 891
Per capita income	\$7 795	\$5 890	\$6 108	\$6 275	\$6 593	\$4 629	\$7 397	\$8 366	\$5 702	\$7 174	\$6 537
Households with farm self-employment income	243	476	588	285	44	15	234	21	187	206	61
Mean income	\$22 464	\$20 340	\$19 637	\$21 563	\$25 162	\$20 828	\$24 156	\$23 903	\$21 669	\$17 648	\$24 397
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 100	\$5 971	\$12 235	\$8 054	\$9 313	\$11 605	\$14 965	-\$2 761	\$8 383	\$5 586	\$11 767
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	86	110	30	129	10	—	37	8	26	38	18
25.0 to 49.9 percent	26	108	92	42	6	—	—	—	26	21	2
50.0 to 74.9 percent	25	43	85	32	4	—	—	—	58	49	9
75.0 percent or more	53	114	324	54	12	6	79	—	38	50	21
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	31	127	84	51	2	15	48	5	65	52	13
Percent below poverty level	10.3	19.7	10.2	13.8	3.5	57.7	16.1	23.8	23.7	17.1	14.3
Female householder, no husband present	—	6	—	—	2	6	—	5	7	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14	47	15	14	14	—	5	16	—	26	—
Percent below poverty level	31.1	44.3	19.0	14.4	100.0	—	12.2	100.0	—	29.9	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	155	500	347	264	17	49	161	27	188	184	55
Percent below poverty level	15.9	22.4	12.6	18.7	7.9	59.0	16.5	45.0	19.9	17.7	16.1
Related children under 18 years	76	178	159	140	1	25	49	6	62	37	30
65 years and over	15	36	20	—	3	—	2	—	22	31	5

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	Rio Grande	Routt	Saguache	San Juan	San Miguel	Sedgwick	Summit	Teller	Washington	Weld	Yuma
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	525	336	377	—	84	319	...	110	1 416	8 213	1 596
Labor force	341	250	248	—	62	203	...	70	866	5 082	1 099
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.0	74.4	65.8	—	73.8	63.6	...	63.6	61.2	61.9	68.9
Employed	335	243	245	—	62	201	...	70	866	4 960	1 086
Unemployed	6	7	3	—	—	2	...	—	—	122	13
Percent of civilian labor force	1.8	2.8	1.2	—	—	1.0	...	—	—	2.4	1.2
Female, 16 years and over	218	126	181	—	44	145	...	67	646	3 937	728
Labor force	78	64	71	—	27	60	...	27	276	1 585	340
Percent of female, 16 years and over	35.8	50.8	39.2	—	61.4	41.4	...	40.3	42.7	40.3	46.7
Employed	72	64	68	—	27	58	...	27	276	1 534	333
Unemployed	6	—	3	—	—	2	...	—	—	51	7
Percent of civilian labor force	7.7	—	4.2	—	—	3.3	...	—	—	3.2	2.1
Employed persons 16 years and over	335	243	245	—	62	201	...	70	866	4 960	1 086
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	67	24	20	—	6	16	...	45	34	576	50
Professional specialty occupations	24	9	11	—	4	10	...	21	34	339	30
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	12	51	41	—	—	20	...	8	59	776	82
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	24	31	—	—	18	...	8	47	496	34
Service occupations	—	19	10	—	2	13	...	—	23	219	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	196	84	155	—	36	122	...	10	654	2 620	799
Farm operators and managers	163	80	129	—	23	100	...	10	512	1 985	609
Farm occupations, except managerial	33	4	26	—	13	22	...	—	133	619	190
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	9	16	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	22	45	9	—	9	19	...	—	19	345	35
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	21	20	10	—	9	11	...	7	77	424	89
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6	14	7	—	2	8	...	—	25	122	23
Employed females 16 years and over	72	64	68	—	27	58	...	27	276	1 534	333
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	42	9	13	—	4	12	...	19	8	309	42
Professional specialty occupations	24	9	11	—	4	10	...	6	8	245	30
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	12	35	35	—	—	20	...	8	57	611	60
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	24	31	—	—	18	...	8	47	461	24
Service occupations	7	14	3	—	2	10	...	—	23	159	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	13	—	16	9	...	—	166	318	163
Farm operators and managers	—	—	6	—	6	7	...	—	85	193	86
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	7	—	10	2	...	—	72	125	77
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	9	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	3	5	...	—	—	46	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	11	6	4	—	2	2	...	—	22	91	37
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	4	—	2	—	...	—	—	19	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	335	243	245	—	62	201	...	70	866	4 960	1 086
Private wage and salary workers	142	109	99	—	20	90	...	22	217	2 341	284
Government workers	32	39	23	—	2	20	...	32	67	450	88
Self-employed workers	149	89	119	—	27	81	...	16	495	1 952	599
Unpaid family workers	12	6	4	—	13	10	...	—	87	217	115
Male, employed in agriculture	196	84	154	—	20	116	...	10	497	2 392	654
Wage and salary workers	63	4	52	—	2	42	...	—	102	671	132
Self-employed workers	133	80	102	—	15	72	...	10	388	1 628	489
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	—	3	2	...	—	7	93	33
Female, employed in agriculture	—	9	17	—	16	13	...	6	178	393	186
Wage and salary workers	—	9	4	—	—	—	...	—	25	85	26
Self-employed workers	—	—	9	—	6	7	...	6	75	189	86
Unpaid family workers	—	—	4	—	10	6	...	—	78	119	74
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	263	167	180	—	38	151	...	49	648	3 536	718
Less than \$5,000	46	14	29	—	10	17	...	—	105	465	103
\$5,000 to \$7,499	22	—	16	—	2	10	...	10	51	224	70
\$7,500 to \$9,999	13	6	20	—	2	5	...	6	53	226	81
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	10	34	—	4	47	...	14	114	705	93
\$15,000 to \$19,999	15	37	23	—	9	18	...	13	100	516	56
\$20,000 to \$24,999	31	15	8	—	3	10	...	—	83	429	83
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25	41	32	—	6	25	...	6	89	483	144
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	35	12	—	—	9	...	—	50	284	60
\$50,000 or more	37	9	6	—	2	10	...	—	3	204	28
Median	\$16 875	\$25 313	\$14 022	—	\$17 778	\$14 562	...	\$12 361	\$15 033	\$16 516	\$15 750
Mean	\$23 072	\$25 714	\$17 830	—	\$18 275	\$19 149	...	\$14 453	\$15 966	\$20 239	\$20 019
Families	210	135	156	—	35	133	...	43	532	3 089	645
Median income	\$20 238	\$23 917	\$14 079	—	\$18 194	\$15 375	...	\$13 750	\$16 500	\$17 527	\$14 718
Mean income	\$25 005	\$26 152	\$18 290	—	\$19 535	\$20 252	...	\$15 363	\$17 231	\$21 230	\$19 822
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	63	43	24	—	3	18	...	6	122	543	99
Median income	\$5 194	\$14 121	\$13 756	—	\$3 500	\$11 200	...	\$7 500	\$10 400	\$7 313	\$17 052
Mean income	\$12 911	\$18 067	\$14 839	—	\$3 580	\$11 001	...	\$7 930	\$9 686	\$11 121	\$15 984
Per capita income	\$7 847	\$10 486	\$6 209	—	\$6 757	\$7 162	...	\$4 558	\$5 578	\$6 656	\$6 603
Households with farm self-employment income	164	105	125	—	36	106	...	34	488	2 258	566
Mean income	\$29 871	\$27 026	\$18 046	—	\$18 731	\$19 709	...	\$16 516	\$16 564	\$22 266	\$19 954
Mean farm self-employment income	\$19 394	\$7 830	\$9 868	—	\$3 393	\$11 662	...	\$2 388	\$10 074	\$8 519	\$10 959
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	41	40	22	—	12	19	...	6	51	429	78
25.0 to 49.9 percent	7	28	14	—	9	14	...	—	66	278	54
50.0 to 74.9 percent	39	10	20	—	5	16	...	—	111	368	61
75.0 percent or more	69	18	46	—	3	50	...	10	200	722	261
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	32	6	33	—	7	13	...	10	113	415	139
Percent below poverty level	15.2	4.4	21.2	—	20.0	9.8	...	23.3	21.2	13.4	21.6
Female householder, no husband present	6	—	—	—	—	—	...	—	6	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10	8	6	—	3	—	...	—	28	152	21
Percent below poverty level	15.9	18.6	25.0	—	100.0	—	...	—	23.0	28.0	21.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	99	18	118	—	29	34	...	42	443	1 692	560
Percent below poverty level	12.8	4.4	22.8	—	28.4	8.5	...	27.1	23.9	15.7	26.0
Related children under 18 years	32	—	39	—	10	4	...	24	130	636	221
65 years and over	8	6	2	—	2	3	...	—	26	71	18

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

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

Reservations	American Indian													
	Total persons	Percent of total persons		Age				Persons 5 years and over— Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Civilian persons 16 to 19 years old— Percent not enrolled in school, not high school graduates	Persons 25 years old and over		Families— Percent with own children under 6 years	Persons under 18— Percent living with two parents	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years
				Number	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over			Median	Percent high school graduates				Percent completed 4 or more years of college
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo. -----	5 639	812	14.4	95	410	39	18.2	52.0	31.5	66.8	6.3	50.3	53.2	3 737
Archuleta County (pt.) -----	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Plata County (pt.) -----	5 239	812	15.5	95	410	39	18.2	52.0	31.5	66.8	6.3	50.3	53.2	3 737
Montezuma County (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ute Mountain Reservation, Colo.-N. Mex. -----	1 096	997	91.0	127	589	32	20.8	78.9	56.5	16.8	2.1	48.3	86.3	4 667
Colorado (pt.) -----	1 096	997	91.0	127	589	32	20.8	78.9	56.5	16.8	2.1	48.3	86.3	4 667
La Plata County (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montezuma County (pt.) -----	1 096	997	91.0	127	589	32	20.8	78.9	56.5	16.8	2.1	48.3	86.3	4 667
New Mexico (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan County (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Reservations	Percent in labor force				Families		Median income in 1979 (dollars)			Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Income in 1979 below poverty level				
	Male, 16 years and over	Female, 16 years and over		Non-workers per 100 workers	Civilian labor force—Percent unemployed	Total	Percent with no workers in 1979	Households	Families		Persons for whom poverty status is determined		Families		
		Total	With own children under 6 years						Total		Female householder, no husband present	Total	Percent	Total	Female householder, no husband present
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo. -----	70.0	47.9	64.4	196	9.5	155	16.8	9 295	9 350	6 131	2 903	318	39.4	56	41
Archuleta County (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Plata County (pt.) -----	70.0	47.9	64.4	196	9.5	155	16.8	9 295	9 350	6 131	2 903	318	39.4	56	41
Montezuma County (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ute Mountain Reservation, Colo.-N. Mex. -----	58.4	32.9	23.8	245	20.1	205	38.0	7 985	9 323	2 500—	2 543	469	47.0	96	11
Colorado (pt.) -----	58.4	32.9	23.8	245	20.1	205	38.0	7 985	9 323	2 500—	2 543	469	47.0	96	11
La Plata County (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montezuma County (pt.) -----	58.4	32.9	23.8	245	20.1	205	38.0	7 985	9 323	2 500—	2 543	469	47.0	96	11
New Mexico (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan County (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

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

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's**

	The State	Urban					Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total				Places of 1,000 to 2,500
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Total persons (number)	2 889 964	2 329 695	2 016 857	1 032 128	984 729	121 807	191 031	560 269	74 743	59 152	2 336 954	553 010
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	2 866 501	2 315 395	2 004 099	1 024 176	979 923	121 419	189 877	551 106	74 340	58 839	2 322 538	543 963
Percent of total	99.2	99.4	99.4	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.4	98.4	99.5	99.5	99.4	98.4
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	1 214 568	972 165	846 535	458 454	388 081	44 561	81 069	242 403	29 754	26 770	969 926	244 642
Percent of total	42.0	41.7	42.0	44.4	39.4	36.6	42.4	43.3	39.8	45.3	41.5	44.2
Total persons (number)	2 889 964	2 329 695	2 016 857	1 032 128	984 729	121 807	191 031	560 269	74 743	59 152	2 336 954	553 010
Relationship	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Sex	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Age	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.1
Race	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.1
Origin	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5
Place of birth	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.5	3.5	2.9	3.0	4.4	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.2
Persons in rural areas (number)	560 269	—	—	—	—	—	—	560 269	74 743	59 152	234 847	325 422
Farm residence	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	1.5	10.0	6.5	6.5
Persons in households (number)	2 815 766	2 261 211	1 962 050	993 621	968 429	117 321	181 840	554 555	73 840	59 152	2 276 710	539 056
Relationship	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Persons in group quarters (number)	74 198	68 484	54 807	38 507	16 300	4 486	9 191	5 714	903	—	60 244	13 954
Type of group quarters	9.6	8.8	8.9	10.3	5.6	11.1	7.1	19.7	29.2	—	9.2	11.7
Foreign born persons (number)	114 130	101 534	92 729	54 287	38 442	3 229	5 576	12 596	1 773	901	102 360	11 770
Citizenship	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.8	4.2	5.8	6.6	8.0	7.1	7.8	5.0	10.0
Year of immigration	8.0	7.5	7.3	8.0	6.3	9.1	9.0	12.0	11.3	15.1	7.3	14.3
Persons 5 years and over (number)	2 673 872	2 157 913	1 869 596	962 370	907 226	112 346	175 971	515 959	68 584	55 174	2 165 043	508 829
Language spoken at home	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.8	5.9	4.1	4.9	7.7	5.0	5.9	6.2	7.5
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	283 095	234 453	198 949	128 523	70 426	9 987	25 517	48 642	9 134	3 366	222 924	60 171
Language	10.4	10.5	11.1	10.2	12.8	7.2	6.4	10.2	6.9	11.2	11.0	8.3
Ability to speak English	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.8	7.2	8.9	10.7	9.0	12.6	8.0	11.3
Residence in 1975	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.2	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.7	4.8	7.2	8.2
Persons 21 years and over (number)	1 906 344	1 544 150	1 339 773	711 586	628 187	80 518	123 859	362 194	49 172	39 091	1 542 620	363 724
Armed Forces status in 1975	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.0	2.6	3.2	4.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	4.1
College attendance in 1975	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.1	3.5	3.8	5.1	3.7	2.9	5.3	4.6
Work status in 1975	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.6	4.8	2.7	3.8	4.6	3.3	2.9	5.1	4.2
Women 15 years and over (number)	1 136 062	930 283	807 390	432 764	374 626	48 440	74 453	205 779	28 910	21 826	924 154	211 908
Children ever born	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.3	3.8	5.0	6.3	5.3	5.5	4.5	6.7
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	733 399	600 248	526 039	267 676	258 363	29 176	45 033	133 151	17 191	11 938	605 154	128 245
Children ever born	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.0	5.9	7.1	6.0	7.2	4.5	8.1
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	1 181 025	943 135	821 044	383 124	437 920	49 233	72 858	237 890	29 869	23 444	962 669	218 356
Times married	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.6	4.1	3.3	4.9	5.1	3.9	3.6	4.6	5.8
Date of first marriage	8.7	8.5	8.7	9.7	7.8	6.3	8.3	9.3	8.8	7.6	8.4	9.7
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	337 307	278 272	245 617	122 113	123 504	13 634	19 021	59 035	7 909	3 668	279 550	57 757
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	6.6	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.8	6.8	8.7	9.3	9.3	8.2	5.7	10.7
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	2 756 868	2 224 315	1 926 840	989 399	937 441	115 885	181 590	532 553	70 898	56 710	2 231 752	525 116
School enrollment	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.4	2.9	4.3	5.1	3.6	4.3	3.6	5.6
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	801 091	655 005	570 629	287 715	282 914	31 368	53 008	146 086	17 763	15 052	665 655	135 436
Year of school	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.4	5.8	6.1	4.6	5.3	4.1	7.4
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	1 664 108	1 352 423	1 176 454	592 796	583 658	67 939	108 030	311 685	40 996	27 774	1 359 459	304 649
School enrollment	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.2	5.1	5.8	4.0	4.9	4.1	6.5
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	1 663 891	1 337 398	1 158 430	606 812	551 618	70 921	108 047	326 493	43 844	36 149	1 341 905	321 986
Highest year of school attended	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.9	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.2	4.2
Finished highest year	8.1	8.2	8.5	9.5	7.5	6.3	6.1	7.5	5.9	5.9	8.2	7.5
Persons 15 years and over (number)	2 235 014	1 813 025	1 572 128	831 708	740 420	93 533	147 364	421 989	56 719	45 976	1 810 390	424 624
Marital status	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.0
Income in 1979	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.9	8.8	8.5	9.2	12.4	11.2	14.1	9.4	12.1
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	219 319	167 689	146 324	81 742	64 582	7 851	13 514	51 630	6 297	6 270	168 143	51 176
Percent of income allocated:												
None	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.6	16.1	14.6	16.2	16.5	12.0	18.1	16.0	15.9
0.1 to 9.9 percent	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.1	1.4
10.0 to 24.9 percent	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.1
25.0 to 49.9 percent	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.5	3.4	1.8	2.1	2.0	4.2	2.9	1.9
50.0 to 99.9 percent	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.2	5.9	6.6	6.1	5.1	6.5	7.8	6.7	4.7
100 percent	70.8	70.1	69.8	69.1	70.8	70.5	72.4	73.3	76.4	66.0	69.6	74.9
Persons 16 years and over (number)	2 185 054	1 774 072	1 538 317	817 023	721 294	91 701	144 054	410 982	55 476	44 682	1 770 044	415 010
Labor force status	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	3.9	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.7
Work status in 1979	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.4
Unemployment in 1979	14.4	14.3	14.7	16.1	13.1	11.4	12.6	14.4	11.4	15.0	14.7	13.0
Veteran status	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.9	4.3	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.0
Male	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.3	3.1	4.3	2.7	2.9	3.3	4.1
Female	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.3	2.6	2.8	4.2	3.5	2.5	3.6	4.0
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	1 322 994	1 077 976	945 205	469 503	475 702	53 495	79 276	245 018	31 707	27 223	1 086 579	236 415
Hours worked	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.2	4.3	6.0	6.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	6.6
Workers 16 years and over (number)	1 360 923	1 115 331	976 809	484 434	492 375	53 531	84 991	245 592	31 759	27 229	1 124 262	236 661
Means of transportation to work	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.6	6.6	6.0	4.5	8.0	4.4	6.2
Carpooling arrangements	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.3	4.3	6.2	4.6	10.5	4.2	6.2
Private vehicle occupancy	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.4	4.3	5.7	7.3	6.1	11.4	5.5	7.9
Travel time to work	9.3	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.1	7.4	12.5	12.3	8.5	26.1	8.7	12.2

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	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					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number)	1 362 017	1 108 855	972 008	484 793	487 215	55 199	81 648	253 162	32 845	27 703	1 117 875	244 142
Industry.....	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.1	4.9	3.8	5.0	6.0	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.8
Occupation.....	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.0	4.9	3.9	5.2	6.1	4.4	4.9	5.4	6.0
Class of worker.....	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.3	5.1	4.2	5.6	6.2	4.8	5.0	5.6	6.2
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)	1 927 480	1 564 323	1 367 142	701 134	666 008	75 260	121 921	363 157	46 225	38 784	1 577 345	350 135
Work disability status.....	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.7	4.0	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.8
Work prevention.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Public transportation disability status.....	6.4	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.2	5.3	3.9	6.0	4.2	4.9	6.7	5.0
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number)	232 186	187 616	154 115	105 261	48 854	13 497	20 004	44 570	8 641	5 898	174 851	57 335
Public transportation disability status.....	13.4	14.4	15.8	16.1	15.1	10.6	6.0	9.3	6.6	7.4	16.2	4.8
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number)	1 624 068	1 325 570	1 157 360	592 778	564 582	65 578	102 632	298 498	39 324	31 894	1 332 086	291 982
Weeks worked.....	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.6	7.4	6.8	8.5	8.5	6.7	9.7	8.1	8.3
Usual hours worked per week.....	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.8	7.7	6.9	9.2	9.3	7.4	11.3	8.3	9.2
Households (number)	1 062 879	869 174	756 294	414 261	342 033	44 398	68 482	193 705	27 674	19 854	862 819	200 060
Income in 1979	14.7	13.8	13.9	14.3	13.5	12.3	13.7	18.4	15.9	24.1	14.1	17.1
Wage or salary income.....	10.5	9.8	9.9	10.0	9.8	8.2	9.4	13.8	11.1	18.9	10.0	12.5
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.5	6.4	7.5	10.5	8.4	11.1	7.8	9.7
Farm self-employment income.....	11.1	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.3	8.9	10.1	14.5	12.1	18.5	10.6	13.3
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	9.7	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.1	8.0	9.3	11.8	9.6	12.9	9.4	11.3
Social Security income.....	10.2	9.7	9.8	10.2	9.4	8.2	9.6	12.3	10.2	12.8	9.8	11.7
Public assistance income.....	10.6	10.1	10.2	10.6	9.7	8.7	9.9	12.6	10.5	13.2	10.2	12.0
All other income.....	10.3	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.4	8.5	9.7	12.4	10.3	13.1	9.9	11.8
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number)	154 266	119 316	104 610	58 722	45 888	5 405	9 301	34 950	4 369	4 513	120 411	33 855
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.2	13.9	11.7	12.9	11.8	10.0	13.4	13.1	11.0
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	11.0	11.3	11.3	10.6	12.3	12.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	11.7	11.5	9.1
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.0	10.3	8.4	8.3	7.4	9.7	9.2	8.7
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	12.1	12.6	12.4	13.3	11.3	14.0	13.2	10.5	11.3	12.3	12.3	11.3
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	17.2	17.5	17.4	18.1	16.5	18.2	18.0	16.3	20.2	18.9	17.4	16.6
100 percent.....	38.0	36.5	36.6	36.2	37.1	33.5	37.4	43.0	41.1	34.0	36.5	43.4
Families (number)	744 228	592 680	511 986	251 325	260 661	32 126	48 568	151 548	20 048	17 378	598 740	145 488
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	15.2	14.2	14.3	14.8	13.7	12.6	14.6	19.0	17.0	25.4	14.4	18.5
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number)	479 043	418 204	367 621	247 030	120 591	17 410	33 175	60 837	10 220	3 097	398 999	80 044
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	11.4	10.9	11.2	11.0	11.6	9.5	8.6	14.5	12.0	14.1	11.2	12.3

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	2 889 964	2 872 051	100.0	100.0	Total persons	2 889 964	2 774 768	100.0	100.0
Male	1 433 641	1 425 895	49.6	49.6	Native	2 775 834	2 668 052	96.1	96.2
Female	1 456 323	1 446 156	50.4	50.4	Born in State of residence	1 206 361	1 156 307	41.7	41.7
RACE					Born in different State				
Total persons	2 889 964	2 846 052	100.0	100.0	Northeast	196 173	188 685	6.8	6.8
White	2 591 270	2 552 040	89.7	89.7	North Central	716 859	692 734	24.8	25.0
Black	101 695	100 296	3.5	3.5	South	321 378	308 404	11.1	11.1
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	21 015	20 631	0.7	0.7	West	309 433	297 774	10.7	10.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	34 257	33 760	1.2	1.2	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	25 630	24 148	0.9	0.9
Race, n.e.c.	141 727	139 325	4.9	4.9	Foreign born	114 130	106 716	3.9	3.8
ORIGIN					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	2 889 964	2 847 882	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	2 676 133	2 477 902	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	341 435	337 180	11.8	11.8	Some house	1 065 700	1 027 966	39.8	41.5
Mexican	204 851	203 100	7.1	7.1	Different house in United States	1 555 113	1 399 366	58.1	56.5
Puerto Rican	4 293	4 227	0.1	0.1	Some county	607 818	552 558	22.7	22.3
Cuban	1 680	1 680	0.1	0.1	Different county	947 295	846 808	35.4	34.2
Other Spanish	130 611	128 173	4.5	4.5	Some State	395 956	358 851	14.8	14.5
Not of Spanish origin	2 548 529	2 510 702	88.2	88.2	Different State	551 339	487 957	20.6	19.7
AGE					Northeast				
Total persons	2 889 964	2 844 351	100.0	100.0	North Central	72 229	60 215	2.7	2.4
Under 5 years	216 092	213 228	7.5	7.5	South	185 383	166 289	6.9	6.7
5 to 9 years	212 784	209 220	7.4	7.4	West	125 980	112 363	4.7	4.5
10 to 14 years	226 074	223 027	7.8	7.8	Abroad	167 747	149 090	6.3	6.0
15 to 19 years	268 942	265 933	9.3	9.3		55 320	50 570	2.1	2.0
20 to 24 years	302 181	296 570	10.5	10.4	ACTIVITY IN 1975				
25 to 29 years	302 655	297 160	10.5	10.4	Persons 21 years and over	1 906 344	1 824 599	100.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	268 476	264 536	9.3	9.3	In Armed Forces in 1975	41 064	39 774	2.2	2.2
35 to 39 years	194 940	192 287	6.7	6.8	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	1 865 280	1 784 825	97.8	97.8
40 to 44 years	152 359	150 329	5.3	5.3	Persons 21 years and over	1 906 344	1 808 567	100.0	100.0
45 to 49 years	136 017	134 112	4.7	4.7	Attending college in 1975	173 863	167 842	9.1	9.3
50 to 54 years	134 016	132 000	4.6	4.6	Not attending college in 1975	1 732 481	1 640 725	90.9	90.7
55 to 59 years	125 784	123 903	4.4	4.4	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
60 to 64 years	103 244	101 404	3.6	3.6	Workers 16 years and over	1 360 923	1 296 446	100.0	100.0
65 to 69 years	83 262	81 788	2.9	2.9	Private vehicle	1 149 029	1 096 906	84.4	84.6
70 to 74 years	64 753	63 218	2.2	2.2	Drive alone	873 812	834 972	64.2	64.4
75 to 79 years	45 450	44 401	1.6	1.6	Carpool	275 217	261 934	20.2	20.2
80 to 84 years	28 931	28 168	1.0	1.0	Public transportation	57 835	55 449	4.2	4.3
85 years and over	24 004	23 067	0.8	0.8	Bus or streetcar	56 654	54 344	4.2	4.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					Subway or elevated train				
Total persons	2 889 964	2 858 657	100.0	100.0	Railroad	61	61	-	-
In households	2 815 766	2 786 035	97.4	97.5	Taxicab	1 052	991	0.1	0.1
Family householder	744 228	743 303	25.8	26.0	Bicycle	10 868	10 418	0.8	0.8
Nonfamily householder	318 651	318 130	11.1	11.1	Motorcycle	6 562	6 284	0.5	0.5
Spouse	632 578	628 636	21.9	21.8	Walked only	86 091	79 493	6.3	6.1
Child	918 152	907 100	31.8	31.7	Other means	12 102	11 489	0.9	0.9
Other relatives	80 732	75 719	2.8	2.6	Worked at home	38 436	36 407	2.8	2.8
Nonrelatives	121 425	118 147	4.2	4.1	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
In group quarters	74 198	72 622	2.6	2.5	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	1 322 975	1 200 489	100.0	100.0
FARM RESIDENCE					Less than 10 minutes				
Persons in rural areas	560 269	523 738	100.0	100.0	249 085	219 750	18.8	18.3	
Farm	59 152	53 256	10.6	10.2	10 to 19 minutes	459 169	416 969	34.7	34.7
Nonfarm	501 117	470 482	89.4	89.8	20 to 29 minutes	284 945	261 634	21.5	21.8
FERTILITY					30 to 44 minutes				
Women 15 to 44 years	733 399	695 854	100.0	100.0	221 237	203 691	16.7	17.0	
No children ever born	345 326	319 109	47.1	45.9	45 or more minutes	108 539	98 445	8.2	8.2
1 child	110 780	106 730	15.1	15.3	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
2 children	144 489	141 066	19.7	20.3	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	801 091	764 015	100.0	100.0
3 children	78 322	76 409	10.7	11.0	Nursery school	38 061	30 528	4.8	4.0
4 children	33 675	32 735	4.6	4.7	Kindergarten	40 589	37 712	5.1	4.9
5 children	11 980	11 463	1.6	1.6	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	356 165	341 735	44.5	44.7
6 children	4 899	4 679	0.7	0.7	High school (1 to 4 years)	187 203	179 711	23.4	23.5
7 or more children	3 928	3 663	0.5	0.5	College (1 to 4 years)	179 073	174 329	22.4	22.8
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Total persons	2 889 964	2 771 402	100.0	100.0	Persons 25 years old and over	1 663 891	1 524 223	100.0	100.0
Native	2 775 834	2 667 327	96.1	96.2	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	30 182	27 375	1.8	1.8
Foreign born	114 130	104 075	3.9	3.8	5 to 7 years	53 182	47 214	3.2	3.1
Naturalized citizen	61 723	55 225	2.1	2.0	8 years	92 360	83 997	5.6	5.5
Not a citizen	52 407	48 850	1.8	1.8	High school: 1 to 3 years	179 681	161 606	10.8	10.6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					4 years				
Persons 5 years and over	2 673 872	2 502 097	100.0	100.0	575 365	535 123	34.6	35.1	
Speak only English at home	2 390 777	2 232 270	89.4	89.2	College: 1 to 3 years	351 108	315 205	21.1	20.7
Speak a language other than English at home	283 095	269 827	10.6	10.8	4 years	205 697	192 919	12.4	12.7
Speak English very well	187 586	159 841	7.0	6.4	5 or more years	176 316	160 784	10.6	10.5
Speak English well	64 216	56 614	2.4	2.3	LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Speak English not well or not at all	31 293	27 905	1.2	1.1	Persons 16 years and over	2 185 054	2 120 153	100.0	100.0
LABOR FORCE STATUS					Labor force				
Persons 16 years and over	2 185 054	2 120 153	100.0	100.0	1 472 089	1 431 636	67.4	67.5	
Labor force	1 472 089	1 431 636	67.4	67.5	Armed Forces	38 358	37 701	1.8	1.8
Armed Forces	38 358	37 701	1.8	1.8	Civilian labor force	1 433 731	1 393 935	65.6	65.7
Civilian labor force	1 433 731	1 393 935	65.6	65.7	Employed	1 362 017	1 325 177	62.3	62.5
Employed	1 362 017	1 325 177	62.3	62.5	Unemployed	71 714	68 758	3.3	3.2
Unemployed	71 714	68 758	3.3	3.2	Not in labor force	712 965	688 517	32.6	32.5
Not in labor force	712 965	688 517	32.6	32.5					

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]

	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				
CLASS OF WORKER					INCOME IN 1979				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 362 017	1 284 278	100.0	100.0	Households	1 062 879	907 100	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	1 008 164	947 430	74.0	73.8	Less than \$5,000	114 238	97 501	10.7	10.7
Government workers	240 234	228 710	17.6	17.8	\$5,000 to \$7,499	76 452	65 572	7.2	7.2
Self-employed workers	106 011	101 103	7.8	7.9	\$7,500 to \$9,999	79 459	67 472	7.5	7.4
Unpaid family workers	7 608	7 035	0.6	0.5	\$10,000 to \$14,999	164 176	141 323	15.4	15.6
					\$15,000 to \$19,999	153 129	131 673	14.4	14.5
					\$20,000 to \$24,999	139 019	119 917	13.1	13.2
					\$25,000 to \$34,999	179 737	153 492	16.9	16.9
					\$35,000 to \$49,999	102 676	86 352	9.7	9.5
					\$50,000 or more	53 993	43 798	5.1	4.8
					Median	\$18 056	\$17 966	...	...
					Mean	\$21 483	\$21 273	...	...
					Families	744 228	631 152	...	...
					Mean income	\$21 279	\$21 310	...	...
					Mean income	\$24 561	\$24 454	...	...
					Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	479 043	424 488	...	...
					Mean income	\$7 640	\$7 699	...	...
					Mean income	\$9 878	\$9 870	...	...
					Persons 15 years and over	2 235 014	2 013 886	100.0	100.0
					Without income	293 480	266 759	13.1	13.2
					With income	1 941 534	1 747 127	86.9	86.8
					\$1 to \$1,999 or less	272 425	243 191	12.2	12.1
					\$2,000 to \$2,999	136 225	120 971	6.1	6.0
					\$3,000 to \$4,999	230 922	205 362	10.3	10.2
					\$5,000 to \$7,999	271 234	241 471	12.1	12.0
					\$8,000 to \$9,999	161 970	145 417	7.2	7.2
					\$10,000 to \$11,999	142 833	129 173	6.4	6.4
					\$12,000 to \$14,999	171 198	157 274	7.7	7.8
					\$15,000 to \$24,999	358 723	326 515	16.1	16.2
					\$25,000 to \$49,999	162 502	147 764	7.3	7.3
					\$50,000 or more	33 502	29 989	1.5	1.5
					Median	\$8 691	\$8 799	...	...
					Mean	\$11 905	\$11 958	...	...
					Male, 15 years and over	1 098 952	987 000	100.0	100.0
					Without income	58 657	50 769	5.3	5.1
					With income	1 040 295	936 231	94.7	94.9
					Mean income	\$12 946	\$13 134	...	...
					Female, 15 years and over	1 136 062	1 026 886	100.0	100.0
					Without income	234 823	215 990	20.7	21.0
					With income	901 239	810 896	79.3	79.0
					Mean income	\$5 538	\$5 597	...	...
					INDUSTRY				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 362 017	1 286 903	100.0	100.0	INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
Agriculture	39 617	37 483	2.9	2.9	Households	1 062 879	944 154	100.0	100.0
Forestry and fisheries	2 568	2 497	0.2	0.2	Without earnings	142 299	136 816	13.4	14.5
Mining	36 632	34 815	2.7	2.7	With earnings	920 580	807 338	86.6	85.5
Construction	107 063	101 272	7.9	7.9	Mean earnings	\$21 176	\$21 154	...	...
Manufacturing	192 305	181 565	14.1	14.1	Without wage or salary income	183 200	172 358	17.2	18.3
Non-durable goods	64 253	60 517	4.7	4.7	With wage or salary income	879 679	778 870	82.8	82.5
Durable goods	128 052	121 048	9.4	9.4	Mean wage or salary income	\$20 009	\$20 063	...	...
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	108 668	102 953	8.0	8.0	Without nonfarm self-employment income	934 549	865 073	87.9	91.6
Wholesale trade	61 712	58 385	4.5	4.5	With nonfarm self-employment income	128 330	111 150	12.1	11.8
Retail trade	236 814	221 998	17.4	17.3	Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$12 938	\$12 690	...	...
Finance, insurance, and real estate	96 725	92 023	7.1	7.2	Without farm self-employment income	1 029 056	916 938	96.8	97.1
Services	402 846	380 992	29.6	29.6	With farm self-employment income	33 823	27 929	3.2	3.0
Business services	44 074	41 514	3.2	3.2	Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 872	\$6 424	...	...
Repair services	20 559	19 260	1.5	1.5	Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	600 039	550 851	56.5	58.3
Personal services	46 956	43 971	3.4	3.4	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	462 840	408 424	43.5	43.3
Entertainment and recreation services	16 377	15 191	1.2	1.2	Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 935	\$2 946	...	...
Professional and related services	274 880	261 056	20.2	20.3	Without Social Security income	859 928	777 121	80.9	82.3
Public administration	77 067	72 920	5.7	5.7	With Social Security income	202 951	177 582	19.1	18.8
					Mean Social Security income	\$3 954	\$3 982	...	...
					Without public assistance income	1 006 985	903 438	94.7	95.7
					With public assistance income	55 894	47 202	5.3	5.0
					Mean public assistance income	\$2 239	\$2 226	...	...
					Without all other income	832 084	752 763	78.3	79.7
					With all other income	230 795	201 023	21.7	21.3
					Mean all other income	\$4 569	\$4 554	...	...
					LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979				
Persons 16 years and over	2 185 054	2 105 393	100.0	100.0	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
Worked in 1979	1 624 068	1 566 734	74.3	74.4	Families	54 728	44 151	100.0	100.0
50 to 52 weeks	937 213	866 616	42.9	41.2	With Social Security income	8 271	6 269	15.1	14.2
27 to 49 weeks	380 678	349 073	17.4	16.6	With public assistance income	13 911	11 759	25.4	26.6
1 to 26 weeks	306 177	276 921	14.0	13.2	Householder worked in 1979	34 158	27 351	62.4	61.9
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 286 163	1 181 261	58.9	56.1	With related children under 18 years	41 869	34 191	76.5	77.4
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week	337 905	305 361	15.5	14.5	Female householder, no husband present	22 452	18 896	41.0	42.8
Did not work in 1979	560 986	538 659	25.7	25.6	Householder 65 years and over	5 065	4 027	9.3	9.1
					Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	96 633	84 156	100.0	100.0
					With Social Security income	22 813	20 081	23.6	23.9
					With public assistance income	11 206	9 904	11.6	11.8
					Worked in 1979	55 869	48 268	57.8	57.4
					65 years and over	20 995	18 613	21.7	22.1
					Persons for whom poverty status is determined	284 898	259 075	100.0	100.0
					Related children under 18 years	91 295	73 784	32.0	28.5
					65 years and over	29 721	28 115	10.4	10.9
					LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979				
Persons 16 years and over	2 185 054	2 105 393	100.0	100.0	Male, 16 years and over	1 039 038	1 003 130	100.0	100.0
With unemployment in 1979	302 558	253 095	13.8	13.5	Veteran	383 259	372 253	36.9	37.1
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	127 650	107 982	5.8	5.8	Nonveteran	655 779	630 877	63.1	62.9
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	99 962	83 789	4.6	4.5					
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	74 946	61 324	3.4	3.3	Female, 16 years and over	1 107 658	1 067 257	100.0	100.0
No unemployment in 1979	1 882 496	1 618 330	86.2	86.5	Veteran	17 478	16 971	1.6	1.6
					Nonveteran	1 090 180	1 050 286	98.4	98.4
					DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS				
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 927 480	1 863 243	100.0	100.0	Persons 16 to 64 years	1 927 480	1 863 243	100.0	100.0
With a work disability	139 413	135 951	7.2	7.3	With a work disability	139 413	135 951	7.2	7.3
Prevented from working	55 337	53 914	2.9	2.9	Prevented from working	55 337	53 914	2.9	2.9
No work disability	1 788 067	1 727 292	92.8	92.7	No work disability	1 788 067	1 727 292	92.8	92.7
					With a public transportation disability	23 746	21 736	1.2	1.2
					No public transportation disability	1 903 734	1 783 078	98.8	95.7
					Persons 65 years and over	232 186	201 059	100.0	100.0
					With a public transportation disability	29 865	25 855	12.9	12.9
					No public transportation disability	202 321	175 204	87.1	87.1
					VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS				
					Male, 16 years and over	1 039 038	1 003 130	100.0	100.0
					Veteran	383 259	372 253	36.9	37.1
					Nonveteran	655 779	630 877	63.1	62.9
					Female, 16 years and over	1 107 658	1 067 257	100.0	100.0
					Veteran	17 478	16 971	1.6	1.6
					Nonveteran	1 090 180	1 050 286	98.4	98.4

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 SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over— Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over— Households— Income in 1979	
	2 or more sample character- istics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 25 years old and over— School enrollment	Persons 3 years old and over— School enrollment	Labor force status	Unemploy- ment in 1979	Em- ployed— Occu- pation	Worked in 1979— Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over— Income in 1979	House- holds— Income in 1979
The State	99.2	42.0	1.6	4.0	6.4	7.4	4.0	2.6	3.0	14.4	5.5	8.1	9.9	14.7
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	99.4	41.7	1.5	3.9	6.1	7.3	3.7	2.4	2.7	14.3	5.4	8.0	9.3	13.8
Inside urbanized areas	99.4	42.0	1.5	4.0	6.4	7.4	3.7	2.4	2.8	14.7	5.5	8.0	9.4	13.9
Central cities	99.2	44.4	1.8	4.5	6.8	7.7	4.1	2.6	3.2	16.1	6.0	8.6	9.9	14.3
Urban fringe	99.5	39.4	1.3	3.5	5.9	7.2	3.4	2.0	2.4	13.1	4.9	7.4	8.8	13.5
Outside urbanized areas	99.5	40.2	1.5	2.9	4.6	6.4	3.8	2.6	2.3	12.2	4.7	7.8	8.9	13.1
Places of 10,000 or more	99.7	36.6	1.2	2.9	4.1	6.5	2.9	2.1	1.9	11.4	3.9	6.8	8.5	12.3
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	99.4	42.4	1.8	3.0	4.9	6.3	4.3	2.9	2.5	12.6	5.2	8.5	9.2	13.7
Rural	98.4	43.3	1.8	4.4	7.7	7.9	5.1	3.6	3.9	14.4	6.1	8.5	12.4	18.4
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	99.5	39.8	1.7	2.9	5.0	6.7	3.6	2.5	2.5	11.4	4.4	6.7	11.2	15.9
Other rural	98.2	43.8	1.8	4.6	8.1	8.1	5.3	3.8	4.2	14.9	6.4	8.8	12.6	18.8
Rural farm	99.5	45.3	1.7	2.9	5.9	4.8	4.3	2.6	3.0	15.0	4.9	9.7	14.1	24.1
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's														
Inside SMSA's	99.4	41.5	1.5	3.9	6.2	7.2	3.6	2.2	2.8	14.7	5.4	8.1	9.4	14.1
Urban	99.4	41.7	1.5	4.0	6.2	7.3	3.7	2.3	2.8	14.7	5.5	8.1	9.3	13.9
Central cities	99.2	44.5	1.8	4.6	6.7	7.7	4.1	2.6	3.2	16.2	6.1	8.7	9.9	14.3
Not in central cities	99.5	39.2	1.2	3.4	5.8	7.0	3.3	2.0	2.4	13.2	4.9	7.5	8.7	13.4
Rural	99.4	39.6	1.0	3.5	5.9	6.2	3.0	1.7	2.7	14.7	5.1	7.8	9.8	16.0
Outside SMSA's	98.4	44.2	2.1	4.2	7.5	8.2	5.6	4.2	3.7	13.0	6.0	8.3	12.1	17.1
Urban	99.5	41.8	1.8	3.0	5.4	6.7	4.2	3.1	2.3	11.3	4.7	7.3	9.3	13.3
Rural	97.6	45.9	2.3	5.0	8.9	9.2	6.6	5.0	4.8	14.2	6.9	9.0	14.2	20.0
SMSA's														
Colorado Springs, Colo.	99.3	44.7	2.0	4.3	7.6	8.2	4.2	2.6	2.7	16.3	6.0	9.8	9.9	14.6
Urban	99.3	44.9	2.0	4.3	7.6	8.4	4.3	2.8	2.7	16.1	6.1	9.9	10.1	14.6
Rural	99.4	42.2	1.4	3.4	6.9	6.0	3.0	1.6	2.4	17.7	5.1	7.9	8.6	14.6
Denver-Boulder, Colo.	99.3	41.2	1.4	4.0	6.1	7.3	3.6	2.3	2.8	14.4	5.4	7.8	9.3	14.0
Urban	99.3	41.3	1.4	4.0	6.0	7.3	3.7	2.3	2.8	14.4	5.4	7.9	9.3	13.9
Rural	99.3	39.3	0.9	3.8	6.6	7.2	2.9	2.1	2.6	13.3	5.4	7.8	9.9	16.2
Fort Collins, Colo.	99.6	36.3	1.1	3.0	5.5	6.2	2.7	1.5	2.2	11.6	4.2	6.2	8.0	12.6
Urban	99.6	36.7	1.2	3.1	5.4	6.8	2.6	1.4	2.1	11.5	4.0	6.2	7.7	12.2
Rural	99.4	35.2	0.8	2.9	5.7	4.4	3.1	1.7	2.7	11.7	4.7	6.1	8.7	13.9
Greeley, Colo.	99.5	40.6	1.2	3.6	5.0	5.6	3.2	1.6	2.9	14.6	5.1	8.3	10.1	15.5
Urban	99.4	40.9	1.3	4.0	5.7	5.5	3.1	2.0	3.0	14.4	5.2	7.9	9.5	14.1
Rural	99.7	40.2	0.9	3.1	4.1	5.7	3.3	1.1	2.8	14.9	5.1	8.8	11.0	17.6
Pueblo, Colo.	99.6	44.3	1.5	4.0	6.3	6.3	3.7	2.0	3.0	18.6	6.2	8.9	9.3	14.2
Urban	99.6	44.2	1.5	4.0	6.3	6.3	3.7	2.1	3.0	17.7	6.4	8.8	9.1	13.7
Rural	99.6	45.3	1.5	4.5	6.0	6.1	3.2	1.2	3.5	24.7	4.9	9.6	10.4	17.6
URBANIZED AREAS														
Boulder, Colo.	99.7	39.1	1.2	3.6	6.7	7.3	2.8	2.1	2.7	12.9	4.2	7.3	8.2	13.3
Colorado Springs, Colo.	99.3	44.6	2.1	4.5	7.7	8.6	4.4	2.8	2.8	16.2	6.2	9.8	10.3	14.7
Denver, Colo.	99.3	41.8	1.5	4.1	6.1	7.4	3.8	2.3	2.9	14.6	5.6	7.9	9.4	14.0
Fort Collins, Colo.	99.8	36.7	1.3	3.0	4.9	6.7	2.4	1.4	2.1	11.5	4.3	6.3	7.3	12.0
Grand Junction, Colo.	99.6	42.2	1.3	3.2	9.3	7.3	3.3	2.7	1.7	10.9	3.8	5.5	8.4	12.7
Greeley, Colo.	99.4	41.2	1.2	3.8	5.8	5.2	3.0	1.8	2.8	14.3	4.8	8.0	9.3	14.1
Pueblo, Colo.	99.6	44.2	1.5	4.0	6.3	6.3	3.7	2.1	3.0	17.7	6.4	8.8	9.1	13.7
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE														
Air Force Academy (CDP)	100.0	58.5	0.5	1.5	3.4	5.8	4.2	0.6	0.3	16.1	3.4	15.1	1.8	6.6
Alamosa city	99.5	58.1	2.0	4.3	1.8	6.9	11.8	9.6	4.0	18.0	6.5	10.3	11.0	17.7
Applewood (CDP)	99.4	38.4	2.1	3.4	6.0	5.4	3.4	1.5	2.2	13.5	4.7	6.3	8.2	14.7
Arvada city	99.7	37.7	1.3	3.6	5.1	7.0	3.1	2.1	2.6	13.5	5.1	8.5	9.6	15.5
Aspen city	91.6	56.9	2.9	14.1	17.9	7.3	11.0	11.4	15.1	26.6	17.6	23.1	23.5	27.3
Aurora city	99.7	38.6	1.1	3.0	5.5	6.8	3.1	1.6	2.1	11.3	4.6	6.6	7.1	10.9
Black Forest (CDP)	99.8	32.9	0.7	1.2	4.0	3.1	2.3	0.7	1.0	10.3	6.4	4.6	8.1	11.7
Boulder city	99.7	39.3	1.3	3.7	6.8	7.3	2.9	2.2	2.7	13.0	4.3	7.5	8.3	13.4
Brighton city	99.5	35.0	1.0	2.9	2.6	5.2	3.2	1.7	2.8	13.6	4.1	7.4	8.5	12.8
Broomfield city	99.4	36.0	0.9	3.5	5.7	7.8	3.2	1.5	1.7	10.9	4.5	6.3	7.8	11.7
Brush city	100.0	39.0	1.6	3.6	1.4	3.0	3.4	1.9	0.5	7.5	3.4	6.4	8.2	12.6
Burlington city	99.4	51.0	4.2	2.5	4.0	4.6	9.4	8.6	4.7	14.4	5.8	11.0	15.1	18.2
Canon City city	99.5	40.2	2.0	3.9	5.5	7.1	4.1	3.2	1.4	10.9	3.5	8.5	8.7	9.6
Castle Rock town	100.0	41.6	0.6	3.4	7.2	6.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	18.1	4.4	7.4	9.5	15.7
Castlewood (CDP)	99.8	31.4	1.1	1.9	3.6	7.3	2.5	0.9	1.0	8.6	2.4	5.7	6.2	11.2
Cherry Hills Village city	100.0	33.9	1.2	2.8	4.4	2.9	1.9	0.5	1.5	11.7	2.5	8.6	7.8	15.4
Cimarron Hills (CDP)	99.9	38.9	0.4	1.2	7.4	8.8	2.0	0.5	1.1	8.5	2.9	4.0	4.3	8.2
Clifton (CDP)	99.6	33.7	0.6	1.1	2.0	5.7	2.2	4.2	0.8	8.1	2.4	4.1	5.7	9.1
Colorado Springs city	99.4	44.0	2.1	4.3	7.6	8.0	4.1	2.8	3.0	15.8	6.2	9.0	10.1	14.6
Columbine (CDP)	99.8	31.0	0.4	2.5	3.5	6.7	2.2	0.9	1.4	10.7	3.8	6.2	7.8	13.2
Commerce City city	99.4	47.3	1.3	5.2	5.6	9.1	4.5	3.6	4.7	17.8	7.6	10.7	12.4	17.0
Cortez city	99.8	31.2	0.7	1.4	0.9	4.7	3.1	2.9	1.1	6.3	2.4	6.3	7.8	11.2
Craig city	99.3	50.1	2.0	2.3	14.4	7.3	4.8	3.5	1.3	9.3	2.8	6.4	12.1	15.3
Delta city	99.4	40.1	1.5	3.7	2.9	7.1	3.0	3.1	2.6	7.9	7.0	7.9	10.8	13.8
Denver city	98.9	47.0	1.9	5.2	6.7	8.3	4.7	2.9	3.6	17.4	6.7	9.1	10.7	14.7
Derby (CDP)	99.6	44.2	1.0	3.3	4.4	7.1	3.0	2.2	3.1	15.5	4.4	7.2	9.3	15.3
Durango city	99.2	44.4	2.1	2.9	3.0	7.1	4.6	5.1	4.1	12.1	6.8	7.3	12.3	19.5
Edgewater city	100.0	47.7	1.0	3.5	8.1	6.2	5.3	5.1	1.1	15.8	5.0	8.2	9.4	12.2
Englewood city	99.2	44.9	2.2	4.3	8.4	8.5	3.7	2.4	2.7	15.8	5.5	7.9	10.2	13.8
Estes Park town	95.0	43.2	1.1	6.0	11.7	12.0	6.5	6.1	5.8	18.3	7.6	12.2	13.5	17.9
Evans city	99.2	37.8	0.6	2.4	5.8	4.5	3.9	1.4	1.9	14.1	4.4	7.1	7.8	11.4
Evergreen (CDP)	99.5	39.1	1.2	1.5	8.1	8.2	4.0	1.4	1.6	11.7	3.8	7.6	8.0	14.4

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 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
Federal Heights city	90.3	51.1	0.6	12.8	14.3	10.4	11.2	7.7	11.6	25.0	14.8	16.7	16.0	18.5
Florence city	99.4	52.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	9.7	7.1	1.2	2.6	11.8	8.2	8.8	10.6	16.7
Fort Carson (CDP)	97.6	61.3	4.1	11.2	13.0	21.3	12.4	8.8	1.8	27.3	24.0	25.1	21.5	21.5
Fort Collins city	99.7	36.2	1.5	3.1	4.5	6.6	2.4	1.5	2.2	11.4	4.2	6.3	7.4	12.1
Fort Lupton city	99.9	40.7	1.2	5.0	4.4	5.9	3.8	2.4	6.5	17.9	11.7	9.0	10.7	15.9
Fort Morgan city	100.0	39.4	1.0	2.1	0.8	4.5	2.5	1.5	1.2	12.3	2.9	10.3	8.1	13.1
Fountain city	99.6	46.4	1.2	4.3	5.5	7.1	3.7	1.7	2.5	18.6	10.4	10.0	9.4	15.3
Fruita town	99.0	39.3	3.6	2.8	5.8	9.4	3.4	7.8	2.7	10.6	4.9	5.3	12.3	10.4
Glenwood Springs city	99.7	47.1	3.9	3.6	6.5	10.2	4.1	2.8	3.6	12.1	5.0	9.3	15.2	18.8
Golden city	100.0	40.8	0.5	2.2	5.9	7.8	2.9	1.2	2.3	13.4	4.4	6.9	7.6	12.7
Grand Junction city	99.5	41.7	1.3	2.6	9.0	6.5	3.7	2.4	1.6	12.2	4.6	5.5	8.3	11.5
Greeley city	99.5	41.6	1.2	4.0	5.9	5.3	2.9	1.8	2.8	14.2	4.5	8.0	9.4	14.1
Greenwood Village city	99.3	37.3	0.9	4.0	6.5	8.5	2.5	0.9	2.8	11.0	3.7	7.0	13.8	25.4
Gunbarrel (CDP)	99.5	36.1	1.1	1.9	5.8	5.1	2.3	0.5	2.1	12.7	3.8	8.6	6.8	12.7
Gunnison city	99.9	36.8	1.8	6.1	5.3	8.9	2.6	1.0	1.8	5.9	4.4	4.2	4.1	7.8
Ken Caryl (CDP)	99.8	33.2	0.8	3.2	3.7	8.6	2.2	1.1	2.0	10.7	3.7	6.5	7.2	11.1
Lafayette city	99.8	40.4	1.6	3.5	5.5	6.9	2.3	1.9	1.7	14.1	4.5	8.0	8.4	12.7
La Junta city	98.1	49.6	2.1	3.7	2.9	7.6	7.7	4.5	4.0	19.1	5.7	10.9	12.6	15.7
Lakewood city	99.7	38.8	1.2	3.0	5.6	6.5	3.0	2.1	2.1	12.5	4.6	7.0	8.9	14.0
Lamar city	99.4	42.4	1.7	3.6	9.4	4.9	3.7	1.9	2.3	14.6	5.5	7.9	8.0	11.3
Las Animas city	99.6	50.5	3.1	3.5	12.1	7.1	7.3	4.3	5.5	13.1	8.1	12.5	8.2	14.7
Leadville city	100.0	26.2	0.9	1.5	1.8	4.6	3.5	1.1	0.8	3.1	4.0	3.3	4.1	8.0
Lincoln Park (CDP)	100.0	42.5	0.5	2.0	0.2	6.6	2.8	1.9	1.7	9.9	7.2	8.0	14.4	18.2
Littleton city	99.6	38.1	1.4	4.0	6.0	7.3	3.1	2.1	2.9	13.2	5.6	7.5	9.3	14.3
Longmont city	99.8	35.5	0.8	2.7	4.0	6.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	12.6	4.3	7.4	7.9	12.0
Louisville city	99.6	41.4	1.5	2.8	7.3	4.5	4.0	2.2	2.9	13.7	5.8	7.9	8.8	13.5
Loveland city	99.8	36.0	1.0	2.9	6.1	6.3	2.8	1.0	1.6	11.0	2.9	5.5	8.3	12.2
Manitou Springs city	99.2	52.2	4.8	8.4	11.2	9.2	4.7	4.2	6.3	22.3	7.4	14.9	16.9	22.6
Monte Vista city	100.0	39.2	0.9	1.7	1.4	6.0	4.5	1.2	1.5	9.6	7.6	9.6	7.6	11.2
Montrose city	99.9	40.6	2.9	0.9	1.1	5.8	2.5	2.5	1.3	9.2	2.8	4.1	7.6	11.4
Northglenn city	99.7	39.6	0.8	4.0	5.6	6.4	3.1	1.3	2.9	13.1	4.8	6.6	9.2	15.7
Orchard Mesa (CDP)	99.3	62.2	0.9	2.7	35.5	8.4	3.7	2.1	2.4	12.2	3.4	5.4	9.1	17.1
Pueblo city	99.6	44.3	1.5	3.9	6.5	6.6	3.7	2.2	3.0	17.7	6.5	8.9	9.3	13.7
Rifle city	99.6	45.9	1.1	4.0	9.2	8.9	3.2	3.2	2.3	21.6	6.0	8.3	13.8	19.6
Rocky Ford city	100.0	45.7	1.2	2.0	1.9	4.4	4.1	1.7	3.2	13.2	8.2	12.1	8.6	12.9
Salida city	99.9	30.0	1.9	0.8	1.3	2.6	4.8	1.1	2.0	6.5	2.5	3.9	6.2	8.7
Security-Widefield (CDP)	99.7	40.2	1.0	1.7	6.0	5.0	2.8	1.2	1.6	13.4	5.0	6.3	6.6	12.8
Sheridan city	99.3	43.6	1.0	3.1	4.6	8.6	3.2	1.2	3.9	13.4	7.0	8.6	11.8	17.8
Sherrelwood (CDP)	99.6	39.0	1.2	3.7	4.1	6.2	3.7	2.4	2.8	14.6	4.5	6.5	7.9	13.4
Southglenn (CDP)	99.8	33.4	1.1	2.3	5.9	5.7	2.2	0.7	1.3	11.7	3.7	5.6	8.0	13.1
Steamboat Springs city	100.0	38.1	1.2	2.1	2.5	9.8	1.9	2.6	1.0	13.4	2.0	4.6	7.6	10.4
Sterling city	100.0	32.1	1.6	2.2	0.4	8.7	2.0	1.5	0.7	5.8	2.5	5.3	6.7	9.5
Stratmoor (CDP)	99.7	46.4	3.6	6.4	10.2	16.4	6.1	5.4	3.1	18.1	6.9	15.4	12.1	18.1
Thornton city	99.9	39.3	1.1	3.0	5.5	6.9	2.8	1.7	2.0	12.2	5.4	6.4	7.7	12.4
Trinidad city	99.9	37.9	3.8	2.5	3.0	5.0	4.3	2.0	1.9	13.6	5.3	8.1	8.2	11.8
Walsenburg city	99.6	42.9	0.8	2.6	4.3	4.0	6.2	2.9	1.5	10.8	4.7	8.6	8.0	12.8
Welby (CDP)	99.7	41.5	1.2	4.2	4.5	5.7	3.7	1.3	2.3	14.3	3.7	7.1	9.3	14.0
Westminster city	99.3	39.8	2.3	4.4	6.1	8.6	4.9	3.5	4.3	14.1	6.7	8.4	10.0	14.9
Westminster East (CDP)	100.0	43.7	1.5	5.3	7.6	5.5	3.2	1.5	3.5	15.6	5.4	8.1	8.5	13.0
Wheat Ridge city	99.4	40.9	1.6	4.1	5.7	6.9	4.1	3.6	2.6	15.6	5.3	8.0	10.0	13.6
Windsor town	98.1	37.7	4.0	4.8	5.4	10.0	4.0	4.1	2.1	13.7	4.4	6.2	11.8	12.9
Woodland Park city	98.7	44.6	0.9	2.5	15.4	5.2	3.4	1.9	2.6	12.5	4.8	6.4	10.6	16.9
Yuma town	100.0	32.4	2.0	1.8	0.8	7.3	3.4	1.3	1.5	5.2	3.2	5.5	8.9	14.2
COUNTIES														
Adams	99.3	42.2	1.3	4.2	5.9	7.2	3.9	2.3	3.5	14.9	6.0	8.0	9.6	14.8
Alamosa	93.4	62.3	4.7	10.0	10.1	13.9	15.5	13.2	9.1	20.0	11.8	12.9	18.1	25.0
Arapahoe	99.6	37.2	1.2	3.0	5.8	6.9	2.8	1.6	2.0	11.7	4.4	6.5	7.9	12.3
Archuleta	99.4	49.3	1.2	7.4	8.4	12.1	4.3	3.4	5.2	13.6	8.8	9.9	21.1	30.6
Baca	99.9	52.7	2.1	1.2	2.9	5.6	3.9	1.9	5.9	21.9	7.1	11.1	21.4	30.7
Bent	99.5	50.7	2.4	2.9	7.2	6.3	12.6	3.0	5.5	12.5	7.6	9.5	9.1	17.3
Boulder	99.5	38.0	1.1	3.5	6.0	6.7	2.8	2.1	2.5	12.9	4.7	7.6	8.3	13.1
Chaffee	95.4	39.3	1.9	5.4	10.6	9.3	7.6	4.7	5.3	12.3	7.3	8.2	10.1	14.4
Cheyenne	99.5	50.5	4.1	2.8	15.6	6.3	4.7	1.0	3.1	11.2	2.6	6.3	16.6	24.4
Clear Creek	99.2	47.9	1.3	3.3	10.0	7.2	4.1	3.0	2.9	11.1	4.8	7.4	12.6	17.2
Conejos	92.1	47.0	2.5	11.3	11.0	13.2	11.3	9.0	9.6	18.8	14.5	17.0	15.0	19.4
Costilla	98.9	44.9	1.6	4.6	3.2	6.1	4.4	3.1	3.9	12.7	9.8	13.3	8.2	12.4
Crowley	99.7	46.1	3.3	2.0	4.0	3.6	4.8	2.6	1.0	16.4	3.5	12.8	10.9	18.1
Custer	99.9	43.9	3.8	2.7	3.3	9.7	2.4	4.3	1.7	13.3	2.1	6.8	9.5	14.9
Delta	99.7	41.7	1.6	2.8	4.9	6.2	3.4	2.1	2.0	10.7	4.7	5.9	11.7	17.2
Denver	98.9	47.0	1.9	5.2	6.7	8.3	4.7	2.9	3.6	17.4	6.7	9.1	10.7	14.7
Dolores	99.6	74.2	1.5	4.8	42.5	5.2	7.8	5.0	6.0	18.1	4.7	6.1	9.0	15.3
Douglas	99.9	37.9	0.8	3.8	6.8	7.0	2.2	1.2	1.6	12.8	3.8	6.4	8.4	14.1
Eagle	92.4	56.8	6.0	13.0	20.4	16.8	11.3	10.4	12.3	19.9	14.4	14.3	24.4	29.1
Elbert	96.9	53.5	1.1	5.7	7.5	8.5	6.0	4.2	7.9	18.5	9.0	9.6	14.8	20.1
El Paso	99.3	44.7	2.0	4.3	7.5	8.3	4.3	2.7	2.7	16.3	6.1	9.9	10.0	14.6
Fremont	97.6	45.1	2.0	4.9	7.6	10.5	7.5	6.6	3.5	13.9	7.4	11.6	12.7	14.1
Garfield	99.4	52.6	1.8	4.8	13.8	10.2	5.4	3.4	3.3	13.8	5.2	7.5	16.7	23.4
Gilpin	99.6	47.9	1.1	2.4	4.4	6.6	4.1	2.7	1.5	10.4	6.9	8.9	13.9	21.6
Grand	97.4	46.9	2.1	5.6	15.7	9.8	8.0	4.0	5.1	14.4	6.3	6.9	15.5	21.3
Gunnison	98.4	41.7	3.0	6.9	7.2	9.3	4.6	3.8	3.2	8.3	5.8	5.7	7.5	13.3
Hinsdale	100.0	49.8	0.5	4.4	7.1	10.8	0.8	3.4	0.6	7.5	2.8	5.6	14.4	20.6
Huerfano	98.2	44.0	2.0	3.5	6.2	4.8	6.4	4.2	4.2	12.5	6.4	10.2	9.5	15.0
Jackson	99.4	38.1	0.6	3.4	2.3	10.0	4.6	1.9	2.8	12.0	3.8	6.6	15.5	22.0

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 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979		
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em-ployed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	House-holds—Income in 1979	
Jefferson	99.6	37.9	1.1	3.2	5.4	6.9	3.2	2.2	2.2	12.7	4.7	7.3	9.0	14.2
Kiowa	99.6	50.3	1.0	3.3	5.8	3.6	3.6	0.7	2.1	15.5	1.4	8.7	13.4	19.0
Kit Carson	98.6	53.3	2.3	4.0	6.8	5.2	8.1	6.5	3.6	14.9	5.4	11.5	15.7	22.6
Lake	99.6	31.2	0.9	2.6	2.5	5.3	2.7	1.5	1.5	10.7	5.4	4.9	5.9	9.8
La Plata	97.2	44.6	2.1	4.2	7.9	7.5	6.3	4.5	5.2	14.4	7.2	7.9	13.1	18.4
Larimer	99.6	36.3	1.1	3.0	5.5	6.2	2.7	1.5	2.2	11.6	4.2	6.2	8.0	12.6
Las Animas	97.7	39.5	3.4	4.2	4.6	5.3	6.6	4.7	3.7	16.1	7.5	11.3	10.6	14.6
Lincoln	99.7	40.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	4.7	4.6	2.9	1.5	17.1	4.9	10.2	12.9	15.7
Logan	100.0	34.9	2.1	2.5	1.1	7.3	1.9	1.4	0.9	7.5	2.9	5.3	8.9	13.1
Mesa	99.6	42.6	1.4	3.1	9.5	8.0	3.1	2.8	2.0	11.0	4.3	5.8	9.2	13.6
Mineral	100.0	34.8	—	2.5	5.9	7.4	1.4	—	0.3	7.0	3.1	3.9	8.9	11.8
Moffat	98.9	46.8	1.9	2.5	10.3	7.3	5.1	3.7	2.2	9.8	3.3	6.6	12.3	16.9
Montezuma	98.6	44.7	0.8	3.4	5.7	7.8	6.0	4.1	5.1	13.1	5.6	9.9	16.4	23.6
Montrose	99.8	42.1	3.3	1.4	5.8	6.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	8.4	3.5	4.4	8.2	13.6
Morgan	99.8	39.0	1.8	2.5	2.0	5.8	2.9	1.2	1.5	11.0	3.4	8.5	8.5	14.2
Otero	98.9	43.3	2.0	3.2	2.6	6.2	5.6	3.1	2.8	14.3	4.7	8.4	9.3	12.9
Ouray	99.7	48.8	5.2	1.7	0.7	10.3	2.1	2.9	1.5	11.2	4.3	8.2	10.8	16.4
Park	96.4	50.1	5.0	7.4	10.1	10.3	9.0	7.1	6.6	19.1	9.1	11.3	14.0	18.0
Phillips	99.5	37.5	1.8	2.7	1.5	8.4	2.1	3.1	1.3	8.8	4.1	8.9	11.8	15.5
Pitkin	95.2	52.7	2.4	10.7	12.9	12.4	8.3	7.6	9.8	22.0	12.9	16.5	21.3	27.3
Prowers	94.2	51.2	3.9	9.0	12.5	11.3	14.8	15.5	9.4	21.3	12.2	14.1	17.4	21.9
Pueblo	99.6	44.3	1.5	4.0	6.3	6.3	3.7	2.0	3.0	18.6	6.2	8.9	9.3	14.2
Rio Blanco	98.9	37.4	0.5	5.6	8.4	8.3	3.4	3.1	4.8	16.0	5.2	7.9	11.4	16.0
Rio Grande	99.6	45.0	1.0	1.8	2.5	5.2	5.6	3.2	2.8	12.5	5.3	7.7	11.5	17.6
Routt	98.3	40.7	1.6	4.5	5.0	10.6	4.2	4.2	3.9	14.4	5.1	7.9	14.0	19.4
Saguache	99.1	54.3	2.7	4.5	6.4	9.4	7.8	4.7	4.2	13.1	6.2	11.1	15.7	21.4
San Juan	100.0	40.7	1.8	2.9	2.7	6.6	3.9	3.6	3.6	19.0	3.1	4.6	13.6	21.5
San Miguel	99.7	34.6	2.0	2.1	2.7	7.3	3.6	1.6	2.2	6.8	4.0	5.4	7.5	9.7
Sedgwick	99.9	41.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	5.4	17.9	18.4	0.3	8.8	3.4	7.5	4.0	5.9
Summit	99.0	36.6	2.1	3.2	7.3	9.6	3.7	2.1	3.0	6.9	3.8	4.3	11.0	15.3
Teller	99.6	42.8	1.0	2.6	9.7	6.0	2.5	1.1	2.5	13.4	4.0	5.8	8.6	13.9
Washington	100.0	27.5	1.0	1.2	0.7	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.1	6.5	1.5	6.1	6.9	11.3
Weld	99.5	40.6	1.2	3.6	5.0	5.6	3.2	1.6	2.9	14.6	5.1	8.3	10.1	15.5
Yuma	99.8	33.9	1.3	1.9	2.6	5.6	2.9	1.6	1.9	9.1	3.4	6.1	10.5	16.6

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	INCOME IN 1979	B-19
HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS	B-1	Type of Income	B-19
Household	B-1	Comparability	B-21
Relationship to Householder	B-1	POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	B-22
Unrelated Individual	B-2	Definitions	B-22
Family and Subfamily	B-2	Comparability With Earlier Census Data	B-23
Group Quarters	B-2	Limitations	B-23
SEX	B-2		
RACE	B-3	GENERAL	
AGE	B-4	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.	
MARITAL STATUS	B-4	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.	
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	HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS	
Occupation Classification System	B-14	Household	
Industry Classification System	B-16	A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms,	
Class of Worker	B-17		

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 addition,

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

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

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

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

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such 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 phototype-setting 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 precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

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

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the

order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

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

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

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

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:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- b. Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships) and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

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

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the

standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

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

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

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a 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 Broomfield 10,999 persons out of all 14,474 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Broomfield

with a percent-in-sample of 24.9 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 24.9 percent-in-sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 10,999 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se , is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(10,999) \left(1 - \frac{10,999}{20,730}\right)} = 161 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for Broomfield city is 20,730.

The standard error of the estimated 10,999 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 161 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 161 for the total persons 16 years and over in Broomfield 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 76.0. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.87. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 76.0 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.87 \times 1.0 = 0.87$.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 10,999 persons 16 years and over in Broomfield city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 161. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[10,999 - 2(161)] \text{ to } [10,999 + 2(161)]$$

or

$$10,677 \text{ to } 11,321.$$

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 Commerce City city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 7,414, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 11,548. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 64.2 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 1.1 percent. Table D lists Commerce City city with a percent-in-sample of 15.0 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.0 percent-in-sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.2 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (64.2 percent) is $1.1 \times 1.2 = 1.3$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Broomfield city and Commerce City 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:

$$76.0 - 64.2 = 11.8 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se (11.8)} &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(76.0))^2 + (\text{Se}(64.2))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.87)^2 + (1.3)^2} \\ &= 1.6 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &[11.8 - 2(1.6)] \text{ to } [11.8 + 2(1.6)] \\ &\text{or} \\ &8.6 \text{ to } 15.0. \end{aligned}$$

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

Group	<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
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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

	<i>White Race</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Male</i>
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
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Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
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Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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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

<i>Group</i>	<i>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
	<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

<i>Group</i>	<i>Owner</i>
	<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
	<i>Renter</i>
	<i>White Race</i>
	<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.

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

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	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.1	3.1	2.0
Place of work.....	2.0	1.9	1.3
Travel time to work.....	1.8	1.5	1.0
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.1	0.7
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.0	1.5	1.0
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.2	1.0	0.6

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or more Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		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	2 889 964	17.4						
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.			COUNTIES—Con.		
Urban	2 329 869	16.0	Florence city	2 987	16.3	Kiowa	1 936	42.3
Inside urbanized areas	2 017 063	16.0	Fort Carson (CDP)	13 219	15.2	Kit Carson	7 599	21.0
Central cities	1 032 128	15.4	Fort Collins city	65 092	15.6	Lake	8 830	15.9
Urban fringe	984 935	16.6	Fort Lupton city	4 251	15.4	La Plata	27 424	16.1
Outside urbanized areas	312 806	16.3	Fort Morgan city	8 768	15.3	Larimer	149 184	16.3
Places of 10,000 or more	121 807	15.8	Fountain city	8 324	15.7	Las Animas	14 897	17.1
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	190 999	16.7	Fruita town	2 810	41.1	Lincoln	4 663	45.1
Rural	560 095	23.2	Glenwood Springs city	4 637	14.8	Logan	19 800	17.1
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	74 899	40.6	Golden city	12 237	15.8	Mesa	81 530	17.4
Other rural	485 196	20.5	Grand Junction city	28 144	15.8	Mineral	804	43.8
Farm	—	—	Greeley city	53 006	15.6	Moffat	13 133	14.6
			Greenwood Village city	5 729	15.9	Montezuma	16 510	16.8
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's			Gunbarrel (CDP)	5 172	16.1	Montrose	24 352	19.5
Inside SMSA's	2 336 954	16.4	Gunnison city	5 785	16.4	Morgan	22 513	17.4
Urban	2 102 107	16.0	Xan Caryl (CDP)	10 661	16.5	Otero	22 567	18.9
Central cities	1 003 984	15.4	Lafayette city	8 985	15.4	Ouray	1 925	38.7
Not in central cities	1 098 123	16.6	La Junta city	8 338	13.6	Park	5 333	16.2
Rural	234 847	19.7	Lakewood city	112 860	15.8	Phillips	4 542	47.4
Outside SMSA's	553 010	21.7	Lamar city	7 713	15.7	Pitkin	10 338	13.7
Urban	227 762	16.1	Las Animas city	2 818	16.7	Prowers	13 070	20.2
Rural	325 248	25.6	Leadville city	3 879	16.5	Pueblo	125 972	16.0
SMSA's			Lincoln Park (CDP)	3 426	13.6	Rio Blanco	6 255	44.9
Colorado Springs, Colo.	317 458	15.9	Littleton city	28 631	15.9	Rio Grande	10 511	18.6
Urban	291 533	15.6	Longmont city	42 942	15.8	Routt	13 404	20.6
Rural	25 925	19.5	Louisville city	5 593	16.1	Saguache	3 935	40.3
Denver-Boulder, Colo.	1 620 902	16.2	Loveland city	30 244	16.1	San Juan	833	47.2
Urban	1 519 071	16.1	Manitou Springs city	4 475	11.9	San Miguel	3 192	42.2
Rural	101 831	17.3	Monte Vista city	3 902	14.5	Sedgwick	3 266	49.7
Fort Collins, Colo.	149 184	16.3	Montrose city	8 722	15.9	Summit	8 848	42.1
Urban	111 234	15.7	Northglenn city	29 847	15.9	Teller	8 034	29.4
Rural	37 950	18.0	Orchard Mesa (CDP)	4 876	15.8	Washington	5 304	27.1
Greeley, Colo.	123 438	20.3	Pueblo city	101 686	15.8	Weld	123 438	20.3
Urban	70 825	15.6	Rifle city	3 215	46.5	Yuma	9 682	24.0
Rural	52 613	26.6	Rocky Ford city	4 804	16.2			
Pueblo, Colo.	125 972	16.0	Salida city	4 870	15.6	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS		
Urban	109 444	15.8	Security-Widefield (CDP)	18 768	16.2	Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.	5 739	20.7
Rural	16 528	17.0	Sheridan city	5 377	14.9	Archuleta County (pt.)	408	42.4
URBANIZED AREAS			Sherrelwood (CDP)	17 629	15.7	La Plata County (pt.)	5 331	19.1
Boulder, Colo.	81 239	15.3	Southglenn (CDP)	37 787	15.9	Montezuma County (pt.)	—	—
Colorado Springs, Colo.	276 872	15.2	Steamboat Springs city	5 098	15.6	Ute Mountain Reservation, Colo.-N. Mex.	1 138	10.7
Denver, Colo.	1 352 070	16.2	Sterling city	11 385	15.9	Colorado (pt.)	1 138	10.7
Fort Collins, Colo.	78 287	15.6	Stratmoor (CDP)	5 519	15.3	La Plata County (pt.)	—	—
Grand Junction, Colo.	56 854	15.7	Thornton city	40 343	14.9	Montezuma County (pt.)	1 138	10.7
Greeley, Colo.	62 297	15.7	Trinidad city	9 663	15.5	New Mexico (pt.)	—	—
Pueblo, Colo.	109 444	15.8	Walsenburg city	3 945	16.2	San Juan County (pt.)	—	—
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE			Walby (CDP)	9 668	15.6			
Air Force Academy (CDP)	8 655	16.6	Westminster city	50 211	27.2			
Alamosa city	6 830	13.4	Westminster East (CDP)	6 002	16.6			
Applewood (CDP)	12 040	16.2	Wheat Ridge city	30 293	15.8			
Arvada city	84 576	16.1	Windsor town	4 277	15.5			
Aspen city	3 678	11.4	Woodland Park city	2 634	48.3			
Aurora city	158 588	15.7	Yuma town	2 824	16.9			
Black Forest (CDP)	3 372	17.2	COUNTIES			Adams	245 944	16.3
Boulder city	76 685	15.3	Adams	11 799	13.4	Alamosa	293 621	16.1
Brighton city	12 773	16.0	Archuleta	3 664	38.3	Arapahoe	5 419	43.3
Broomfield city	20 730	24.9	Baca	5 945	16.2	Archuleta	3 664	38.3
Brush city	4 082	16.1	Bent	2 153	41.2	Baca	5 419	43.3
Burlington city	3 107	13.1	Boulder	189 625	15.9	Bent	5 945	16.2
Canon City city	13 037	15.3	Chaffee	13 227	15.0	Boulder	189 625	15.9
Castle Rock town	3 921	15.8	Cheyenne	2 153	41.2	Chaffee	13 227	15.0
Castlewood (CDP)	16 413	15.7	Clear Creek	7 308	35.4	Cheyenne	2 153	41.2
Cherry Hills Village city	5 127	15.5	Conejos	7 794	29.8	Clear Creek	7 308	35.4
Cimarron Hills (CDP)	6 597	16.3	Costilla	3 071	40.5	Conejos	7 794	29.8
Clifton (CDP)	5 223	15.6	Crowley	2 988	38.5	Costilla	3 071	40.5
Colorado Springs city	215 150	15.2	Custer	1 528	40.8	Crowley	2 988	38.5
Columbine (CDP)	23 523	16.2	Delta	21 225	23.1	Custer	1 528	40.8
Commerce City city	16 234	15.0	Denver	492 365	15.3	Delta	21 225	23.1
Cortez city	7 095	15.5	Dolores	1 658	45.2	Denver	492 365	15.3
Craig city	8 133	13.9	Douglas	25 153	16.0	Dolores	1 658	45.2
Delta city	3 931	15.7	Eagle	13 320	24.7	Douglas	25 153	16.0
Denver city	492 365	15.3	Elbert	6 850	18.4	Eagle	13 320	24.7
Derby (CDP)	8 578	15.0	El Paso	309 424	15.6	Elbert	6 850	18.4
Durango city	11 426	15.3	Fremont	28 676	16.0	El Paso	309 424	15.6
Edgewater city	5 714	16.3	Garfield	22 514	24.4	Fremont	28 676	16.0
Englewood city	30 021	15.8	Gilpin	2 441	39.7	Garfield	22 514	24.4
Estes Park town	2 703	13.4	Grand	7 475	30.0	Gilpin	2 441	39.7
Evans city	5 063	15.6	Gunnison	10 689	18.7	Grand	7 475	30.0
Evergreen (CDP)	6 376	15.3	Hinsdale	408	46.6	Gunnison	10 689	18.7
Federal Heights city	7 846	13.6	Huerfano	6 440	17.4	Hinsdale	408	46.6
			Jackson	1 863	47.7	Huerfano	6 440	17.4
			Jefferson	371 753	17.5	Jackson	1 863	47.7

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.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.
- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.
- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.
32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.
- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.
- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.
- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.
- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.
- Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.
33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

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

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

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

Para personas de habla hispana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.		START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.		If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →		<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.		a. Age at last birthday: _____ b. Month of birth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="checkbox"/> Apr.—June <input type="checkbox"/> July—Sept. <input type="checkbox"/> Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 0 0 9 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0		a. Age at last birthday: _____ b. Month of birth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="checkbox"/> Apr.—June <input type="checkbox"/> July—Sept. <input type="checkbox"/> Oct.—Dec. c. Year of birth: 1 ● 8 0 0 9 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/>		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	Middle initial
First name	
If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro	<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian
<input type="radio"/> Japanese	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Samoan
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Eskimo
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Aleut
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other — Specify
<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)	Print tribe
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
b. Month of birth	
<input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.	<input type="radio"/> 1
<input type="radio"/> Apr.—June	<input type="radio"/> 2
<input type="radio"/> July—Sept.	<input type="radio"/> 3
<input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	<input type="radio"/> 4
<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 5
<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 6
<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 7
<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 8
<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school	<input type="radio"/> Kindergarten
Elementary through high school (grade or year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
College (academic year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	
<input type="radio"/> Never attended school—Skip question 10	
<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)	
<input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)	
<input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

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

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

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

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

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

H8. Are your living quarters —

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

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

- No
- Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- Yes
- No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- Yes
- No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- Less than \$10,000
- \$10,000 to \$14,999
- \$15,000 to \$17,499
- \$17,500 to \$19,999
- \$20,000 to \$22,499
- \$22,500 to \$24,999
- \$25,000 to \$27,499
- \$27,500 to \$29,999
- \$30,000 to \$34,999
- \$35,000 to \$39,999
- \$40,000 to \$44,999
- \$45,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$54,999
- \$55,000 to \$59,999
- \$60,000 to \$64,999
- \$65,000 to \$69,999
- \$70,000 to \$74,999
- \$75,000 to \$79,999
- \$80,000 to \$89,999
- \$90,000 to \$99,999
- \$100,000 to \$124,999
- \$125,000 to \$149,999
- \$150,000 to \$199,999
- \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- Less than \$50
- \$50 to \$59
- \$60 to \$69
- \$70 to \$79
- \$80 to \$89
- \$90 to \$99
- \$100 to \$109
- \$110 to \$119
- \$120 to \$129
- \$130 to \$139
- \$140 to \$149
- \$150 to \$159
- \$160 to \$169
- \$170 to \$179
- \$180 to \$189
- \$190 to \$199
- \$200 to \$224
- \$225 to \$249
- \$250 to \$274
- \$275 to \$299
- \$300 to \$349
- \$350 to \$399
- \$400 to \$499
- \$500 or more

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A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Occupied <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation	C1. Is this unit for — <input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Vacant <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	C2. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Group quarters <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation	C3. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	E. Indicators 1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return 2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.</p>	<p>H21 a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input checked="" type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p> <p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input checked="" type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>H22 a.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H14 a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — <i>Skip to H15</i> <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</p>	<p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input checked="" type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>H22 b.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p>	<p>H22 c.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H15 a. Is this building —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — <i>Skip to H16</i> <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</p> <p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more</p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A public system (<i>city water department, etc.</i>) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (<i>a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.</i>)?</p>	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H22 d.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means</p>	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p>	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> Always lived here <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</p>	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (<i>Do not count electric heat pumps here</i>) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (<i>permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters <i>with</i> flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters <i>without</i> flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (<i>not portable</i>) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</p>	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</p>	<p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30—H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

Yes No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6 →

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

	①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
	S.S.	0 0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0	0 0 0
		1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1	1 1 1
		2 2 2	2 2 2		2 2 2	2 2 2		2 2 2	2 2 2
	Yes	3 3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3	3 3 3
		4 4 4	4 4 4		4 4 4	4 4 4		4 4 4	4 4 4
		5 5 5	5 5 5		5 5 5	5 5 5		5 5 5	5 5 5
	No	6 6 6	6 6 6	No	6 6 6	6 6 6	No	6 6 6	6 6 6
		7 7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7	7 7 7
		8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8	8 8 8
		9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9	9 9 9

	④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
	S.S.	0 0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0 0	0 0 0
		1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1	1 1 1
		2 2 2	2 2 2		2 2 2	2 2 2		2 2 2	2 2 2
	Yes	3 3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3	3 3 3	Yes	3 3 3	3 3 3
		4 4 4	4 4 4		4 4 4	4 4 4		4 4 4	4 4 4
		5 5 5	5 5 5		5 5 5	5 5 5		5 5 5	5 5 5
	No	6 6 6	6 6 6	No	6 6 6	6 6 6	No	6 6 6	6 6 6
		7 7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7	7 7 7
		8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8	8 8 8
		9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9	9 9 9

	⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.
	S.S.	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
		1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1
		2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2
	Yes	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3
		4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4
		5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5
	No	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6
		7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7
		8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8
		9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p>
<p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>1 0 0 0 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 3 3 0 4 4 III 5 5 0 6 6 0 7 7 IV 8 8 0 9 9</p>	<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>_____ Weeks</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>III 5 5 0 6 6 0 7 7 IV 8 8 0 9 9</p>	<p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>_____ Hours</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>	<p>0 0 I I 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>_____ Weeks</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>0 0 I I 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9</p>	<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier } <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>	<p>28.</p>	<p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p>	<p>A O O A O</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p>	<p>A B C D E F G H J K L M</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p>
<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</i></p>	<p>0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? <i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</i></p>	<p>0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p>
<p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p>	<p>AF O NW O</p>	<p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</i></p>	<p>29.</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p>
<p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</i></p>	<p>N P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (<i>city, county, etc.</i>) . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>0 0 I I 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</p> <p><i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
		<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p><i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i> \$ _____ .00</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

GENERAL	F-1	PUBLICATIONS—Con.	
PUBLICATIONS	F-1	HC80-5, Volume 5, Residen-	
Population and Housing Census		tial Finance	D-4
Reports	F-1	HC80-S1-1, Supplementary	
PHC80-1, Block Statistics . . .	F-1	Reports	D-4
PHC80-2, Census Tracts	F-2	Evaluation and Reference	
PHC80-3, Summary Charac-		Reports	F-4
teristics for Governmental		PHC80-E, Evaluation and	
Units and Standard Metro-		Research Reports.	F-4
politan Statistical Areas . . .	F-2	PHC80-R, Reference Reports.	F-4
PHC80-4, Congressional		PHC80-R1, Users' Guide. . .	F-4
Districts of the 98th		PHC80-R2, History	F-4
Congress	F-2	PHC80-R3, Alphabetical	
PHC80-S1-1, Provisional		Index of Industries and	
Estimates of Social, Eco-		Occupations	F-4
nomical, and Housing		PHC80-R4, Classified	
Characteristics.	F-2	Index of Industries and	
PHC80-S2, Advance Esti-		Occupations	F-4
mates of Social, Economic,		PHC80-R5, Geographic	
and Housing Characteristics. .	F-2	Identification Code	
Population Census Reports	F-2	Scheme	F-4
PC80-1, Volume 1, Charac-		COMPUTER TAPES	F-4
teristics of the Population . .	F-2	Summary Tape Files	F-4
PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Num-		STF 1	F-4
ber of Inhabitants	F-2	STF 2	F-4
PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General		STF 3	F-4
Population Characteristics . .	F-2	STF 4	F-5
PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General		STF 5	F-5
Social and Economic		Other Computer Tape Files. . . .	F-5
Characteristics.	F-3	P.L. 94-171, Population	
PC80-1-D, Chapter D,		Counts.	F-5
Detailed Population		Master Area Reference Files	
Characteristics.	F-3	1 and 2 (MARF)	F-5
PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject		Geographic Base File/Dual	
Reports	F-3	Independent Map Encoding	
PC80-S1, Supplementary		(GBF/DIME).	F-5
Reports	F-3	Public-Use Microdata	
Housing Census Reports	F-3	Samples	F-5
HC80-1, Volume 1, Charac-		Census/EEO Special File. . . .	F-5
teristics of Housing Units . .	F-3	MAPS	F-5
HC80-1-A, Chapter A,		MICROFICHE	F-5
General Housing		STF 1 Microfiche	F-5
Characteristics.	F-3	STF 3 Microfiche	F-5
HC80-1-B, Chapter B,		P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche. .	F-5
Detailed Housing			
Characteristics.	F-3		
HC80-2, Volume 2, Metro-			
politan Housing			
Characteristics.	F-3		
HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject			
Reports	F-3		
HC80-4, Volume 4, Compo-			
nents of Inventory Change. .	F-3		

files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three subject titles: *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, *1980 Census of Population*, and *1980 Census of Housing*. The description of the publication program below is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be noted that a number of population census reports contain some housing data and a number of housing census reports contain some population data. Following the description of the publication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and townships in 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bureau Regional Offices; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census reports are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census Bureau Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

PHC80-1, Block Statistics—These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

than in print form, present population and housing unit totals and statistics on selected characteristics which are based on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for blocks in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set of reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts—Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Both complete-count data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing characteristics such as value, age of structure, and rent. These statistics are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions (those which are functioning general-purpose local governments), and incorporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress—These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—These reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population—This volume presents final

population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters C and D present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants—Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics—Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics—Statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics—Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present special compilations of

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units—This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change—This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of non-farm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports—These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide—This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History—This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations—This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations—This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme—This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers

to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, *Users' Guide*.

STF 1—This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2—This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (complete-count), PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports.

STF 3—This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1, excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

STF 4—This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5—This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports.

Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts—In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1—This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas, along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2—This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME)—These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples—Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the

B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File—This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-of-reproduction basis.

MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche—Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously, except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche—Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche—The data from the P.L. 94-171 computer file are presented in a listing format.

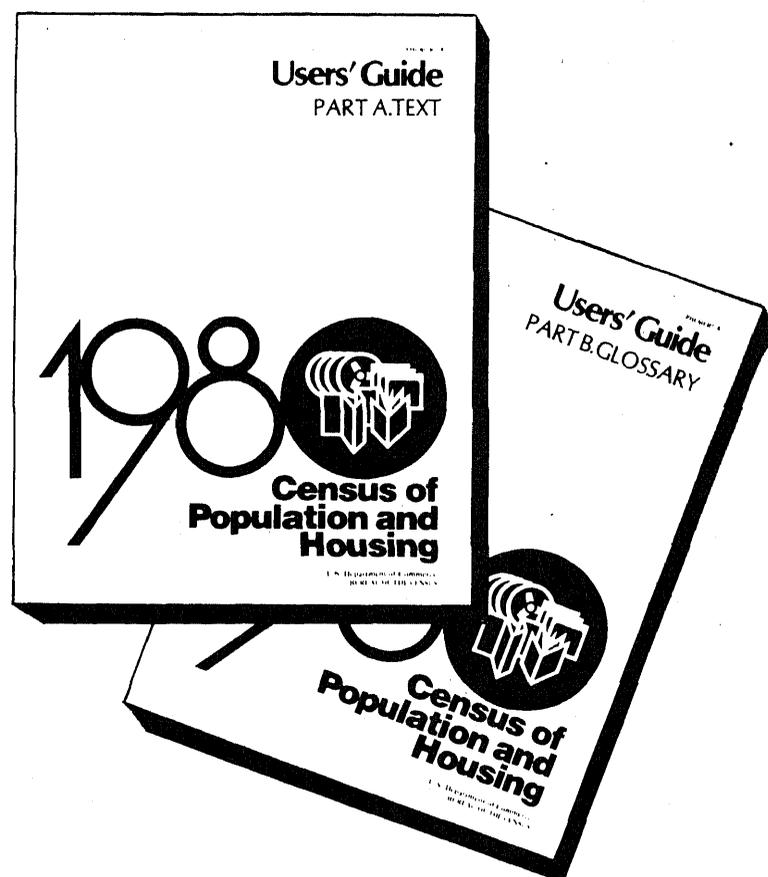
1980 Census of Population and Housing

Users' Guide

The **Users' Guide**, a reference work on the 1980 census, is now available. It consists of:

- **Part A. Text**—Covers census data subjects; geographic considerations; reports, tapes, maps, and other products; services available to users; and many other topics central to understanding and using 1980 census data.
- **Part B. Glossary**—Provides detailed definitions of population, housing, geographic, and technical terms associated with the census—especially important for people using 1980 data on tape or microfiche.
- **Sources of Assistance**—Furnishes addresses and phone numbers of public and private sector organizations offering a variety of products and services, such as tape processing, area profiles, training, and reference assistance.
- **Updates**—Provide information on new developments relating to the 1980 census. Each update is keyed to the particular point in "Part A. Text" that needs revision.

Part C, a table finder, and Part D, a guide to tape contents, are planned for publication later.



Order from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Specify the stock number (S/N) given below and make checks payable to Superintendent of Documents.

Part A. Text (S/N 003-024-03625-8)—\$5.50. Supplement 1 (S/N 003-024-05004-8)—\$6.00 (includes Part B. Glossary, Sources of Assistance, and Updates)