

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

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

The State Counties	The State	Ada	Adams	Bannock	Bear Lake	Benewah	Bingham	Blaine	Boise
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	299 991	20 004	2 436	7 799	2 453	3 920	14 589	7 622	2 157
Labor force	184 019	13 274	1 363	4 948	1 399	2 188	9 218	5 599	1 312
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.3	66.4	56.0	63.4	57.0	55.8	63.2	73.5	60.8
Employed	167 079	12 389	1 073	4 631	1 368	1 684	8 593	5 168	1 033
Unemployed	16 075	861	290	317	31	504	604	431	279
Percent of civilian labor force	8.8	6.5	21.3	6.4	2.2	23.0	6.6	7.4	21.3
Female, 16 years and over	146 565	9 493	1 204	3 895	1 227	1 862	7 248	3 773	1 044
Labor force	65 878	5 283	454	1 804	495	639	3 353	2 317	478
Percent of female, 16 years and over	44.9	55.7	37.7	46.3	40.3	34.3	46.3	61.4	45.8
Employed	60 289	5 058	404	1 669	479	558	3 065	2 177	409
Unemployed	5 483	225	50	135	16	81	288	140	69
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	4.3	11.0	7.5	3.2	12.7	8.6	6.0	14.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	167 079	12 389	1 073	4 631	1 368	1 684	8 593	5 168	1 033
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	29 631	2 729	185	871	139	210	1 246	1 349	215
Professional specialty occupations	15 466	1 153	103	471	76	127	668	677	120
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	36 943	3 994	231	1 089	281	391	1 764	1 397	195
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19 880	2 351	114	576	157	187	943	630	123
Service occupations	19 722	1 366	166	533	199	190	923	961	130
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28 999	912	197	449	288	206	1 778	321	157
Farm operators and managers	15 952	533	122	301	194	67	895	156	36
Farm occupations, except managerial	10 433	225	31	119	90	62	787	115	58
Related agricultural occupations	1 216	122	13	29	—	—	94	44	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	22 586	1 860	125	785	217	257	1 074	769	149
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	29 198	1 528	169	904	244	430	1 808	371	187
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8 368	476	46	252	37	101	476	143	38
Employed females 16 years and over	60 289	5 058	404	1 669	479	558	3 065	2 177	409
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	11 443	1 032	73	387	53	98	468	505	103
Professional specialty occupations	7 467	533	48	223	37	82	342	290	70
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	24 679	2 533	164	700	195	270	1 128	929	137
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16 807	1 973	91	428	117	160	775	537	98
Service occupations	13 304	865	120	340	174	148	629	556	90
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 103	127	29	31	25	2	214	36	34
Farm operators and managers	978	34	17	3	13	—	54	9	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 539	60	2	20	12	—	140	16	19
Related agricultural occupations	428	25	4	8	—	—	20	11	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 188	123	3	79	7	9	55	61	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6 570	358	15	132	25	31	571	90	35
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 870	93	4	44	6	18	87	35	12
Employed persons 16 years and over	167 079	12 389	1 073	4 631	1 368	1 684	8 593	5 168	1 033
Private wage and salary workers	108 674	8 528	504	3 231	921	1 053	5 384	3 611	559
Government workers	27 936	2 154	275	844	222	339	1 725	598	287
Self-employed workers	28 062	1 560	285	503	215	267	1 380	916	168
Unpaid family workers	2 407	147	9	53	10	25	104	43	19
Male, employed in agriculture	25 996	779	138	410	261	132	1 603	314	73
Wage and salary workers	12 061	241	34	141	95	56	751	205	32
Self-employed workers	13 211	498	102	249	156	76	791	109	34
Unpaid family workers	724	40	2	20	10	11	61	—	7
Female, employed in agriculture	3 634	162	23	34	31	—	239	46	31
Wage and salary workers	1 941	99	2	11	23	—	169	26	17
Self-employed workers	979	44	19	11	8	—	56	15	6
Unpaid family workers	714	19	2	12	—	—	14	5	8
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	141 031	8 915	1 214	3 527	1 185	1 885	6 587	4 033	1 105
Less than \$5,000	18 541	680	180	378	150	261	835	483	137
\$5,000 to \$7,499	12 320	493	126	231	101	143	564	423	93
\$7,500 to \$9,999	12 552	621	107	270	82	158	514	329	103
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26 298	1 410	202	568	230	190	1 194	845	194
\$15,000 to \$19,999	22 947	1 501	223	483	209	339	1 266	596	224
\$20,000 to \$24,999	18 241	1 224	175	572	175	309	823	455	140
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18 450	1 612	134	553	147	342	932	496	152
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 999	975	49	359	73	98	344	183	32
\$50,000 or more	3 683	399	18	113	18	45	115	223	30
Median	\$15 158	\$19 033	\$14 785	\$18 150	\$15 664	\$17 589	\$15 659	\$14 608	\$15 527
Mean	\$17 659	\$22 018	\$16 170	\$20 306	\$17 313	\$18 370	\$17 175	\$19 281	\$17 244
Families	115 861	7 595	934	2 944	1 033	1 533	5 737	2 415	856
Median income	\$16 743	\$20 717	\$16 557	\$20 124	\$16 966	\$19 194	\$16 520	\$17 612	\$17 101
Mean income	\$19 214	\$23 536	\$17 905	\$21 900	\$18 646	\$20 022	\$18 241	\$22 252	\$18 934
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	33 761	1 795	339	740	157	450	1 067	2 473	306
Median income	\$6 080	\$8 443	\$6 516	\$7 589	\$5 115	\$4 700	\$5 845	\$7 732	\$8 000
Mean income	\$8 131	\$9 836	\$8 540	\$9 744	\$7 992	\$8 732	\$7 956	\$10 102	\$9 194
Per capita income	\$5 772	\$6 971	\$5 873	\$5 951	\$5 321	\$6 179	\$4 909	\$7 992	\$6 308
Households with farm self-employment income	22 282	1 244	158	449	288	241	1 315	215	55
Mean income	\$20 954	\$24 777	\$21 171	\$25 276	\$20 320	\$27 068	\$18 738	\$19 117	\$22 534
Mean farm self-employment income	\$7 568	\$5 357	\$6 680	\$7 570	\$7 691	\$9 567	\$5 957	\$7 067	\$7 462
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	6 758	510	73	159	120	134	455	51	23
25.0 to 49.9 percent	3 183	115	27	55	38	26	148	30	13
50.0 to 74.9 percent	2 513	84	17	26	52	7	111	32	4
75.0 percent or more	6 301	236	32	105	61	60	430	50	11
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	12 783	450	107	253	101	112	696	200	88
Percent below poverty level	11.0	5.9	11.5	8.6	9.8	7.3	12.1	8.3	10.3
Female householder, no husband present	2 481	135	15	66	11	11	154	65	22
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10 270	392	105	164	44	189	341	498	67
Percent below poverty level	30.5	21.8	31.0	22.2	28.0	42.0	32.2	20.1	21.9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	58 471	2 070	500	1 147	399	543	3 269	1 163	317
Percent below poverty level	13.6	7.5	15.0	9.6	10.4	9.8	14.2	11.9	10.6
Related children under 18 years	23 355	906	189	468	163	129	1 617	289	109
65 years and over	6 793	209	87	162	82	163	244	65	52

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

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The State Counties	Bonner	Bonneville	Boundary	Butte	Camas	Canyon	Caribou	Cassia	Clark
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	14 426	13 640	5 118	2 278	588	28 262	2 907	6 955	566
Labor force	7 931	9 265	2 891	1 375	352	17 606	1 710	4 015	336
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.0	67.9	56.5	60.4	59.9	62.3	58.8	57.7	59.4
Employed	6 473	8 740	2 417	1 270	328	16 335	1 624	3 748	315
Unemployed	1 458	454	474	75	24	1 247	86	267	21
Percent of civilian labor force	18.4	4.9	16.4	5.6	6.8	7.1	5.0	6.7	6.3
Female, 16 years and over	7 106	6 707	2 593	1 091	286	14 099	1 427	3 460	256
Labor force	3 017	3 385	1 057	432	100	6 645	496	1 250	105
Percent of female, 16 years and over	42.5	50.5	40.8	39.6	35.0	47.1	34.8	36.1	41.0
Employed	2 596	3 247	907	403	93	6 158	462	1 118	96
Unemployed	421	138	150	29	7	487	34	132	9
Percent of civilian labor force	14.0	4.1	14.2	6.7	7.0	7.3	6.9	10.6	8.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	6 473	8 740	2 417	1 270	328	16 335	1 624	3 748	315
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 254	1 942	429	229	47	2 903	208	614	60
Professional specialty occupations	627	1 029	196	139	32	1 398	130	351	39
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 678	2 561	510	214	52	3 428	209	652	80
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	816	1 255	268	115	31	1 764	128	351	45
Service occupations	1 011	976	354	148	47	1 752	181	279	29
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	384	831	434	312	118	2 666	372	1 206	99
Farm operators and managers	165	586	170	125	70	1 524	223	682	32
Farm occupations, except managerial	83	190	129	178	43	1 078	59	488	63
Related agricultural occupations	27	49	12	7	—	64	90	20	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 067	1 185	301	158	29	2 188	282	362	13
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 079	1 245	389	209	35	3 398	372	635	34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	298	285	96	60	13	962	70	126	19
Employed females 16 years and over	2 596	3 247	907	403	93	6 158	462	1 118	96
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	465	567	172	85	18	1 158	81	222	15
Professional specialty occupations	276	364	87	59	16	726	66	181	11
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 119	1 574	348	134	35	2 314	144	430	58
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	709	989	241	101	25	1 533	110	296	45
Service occupations	731	643	275	118	30	1 272	103	191	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	91	67	57	37	6	330	103	61	4
Farm operators and managers	46	13	12	4	—	119	18	21	2
Farm occupations, except managerial	32	20	41	31	4	195	19	37	2
Related agricultural occupations	3	34	2	2	—	16	66	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	52	77	4	9	—	148	9	25	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	138	319	51	20	4	936	22	189	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	44	16	2	4	213	4	56	1
Employed persons 16 years and over	6 473	8 740	2 417	1 270	328	16 335	1 624	3 748	315
Private wage and salary workers	4 373	6 251	1 296	779	166	11 686	1 040	2 479	143
Government workers	1 167	1 407	554	296	78	1 829	269	495	131
Self-employed workers	877	1 043	546	172	77	2 618	270	709	38
Unpaid family workers	56	39	21	23	7	202	25	65	3
Male, employed in agriculture	190	838	263	280	109	2 592	281	1 184	93
Wage and salary workers	90	322	121	171	52	1 426	103	682	74
Self-employed workers	100	516	142	104	50	1 133	167	475	16
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	5	7	33	11	27	3
Female, employed in agriculture	106	95	58	45	4	445	103	126	6
Wage and salary workers	51	51	30	31	4	265	82	94	4
Self-employed workers	38	31	17	6	—	101	16	14	2
Unpaid family workers	17	13	11	8	—	79	5	18	—
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	6 903	6 223	2 482	1 088	295	13 281	1 391	3 236	264
Less than \$5,000	1 283	552	457	180	37	1 561	175	409	52
\$5,000 to \$7,499	219	355	324	127	21	1 108	103	318	9
\$7,500 to \$9,999	695	432	223	86	35	1 161	90	323	47
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 214	1 211	434	204	79	2 626	220	656	63
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1 045	1 121	380	145	52	2 142	283	498	44
\$20,000 to \$24,999	772	942	306	153	29	1 592	305	433	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999	771	919	278	124	25	1 933	119	366	19
\$35,000 to \$49,999	289	452	57	55	11	718	77	122	8
\$50,000 or more	115	239	23	14	6	440	19	111	1
Median	\$12 873	\$17 375	\$12 459	\$13 590	\$13 199	\$15 390	\$16 649	\$14 197	\$11 463
Mean	\$15 083	\$19 965	\$14 459	\$16 187	\$16 283	\$18 432	\$17 097	\$16 926	\$13 317
Families	5 481	5 434	1 988	884	238	11 403	1 204	2 790	216
Median income	\$14 894	\$18 521	\$14 835	\$15 775	\$14 808	\$16 878	\$17 465	\$15 394	\$12 286
Mean income	\$16 431	\$21 132	\$15 991	\$17 475	\$18 139	\$19 859	\$18 000	\$18 267	\$14 445
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	1 720	1 033	621	74	260	2 335	202	587	81
Median income	\$5 600	\$6 457	\$4 554	\$5 741	\$7 000	\$6 383	\$7 952	\$5 160	\$3 917
Mean income	\$8 183	\$9 027	\$6 554	\$10 216	\$6 732	\$7 914	\$10 531	\$6 594	\$6 287
Per capita income	\$5 295	\$5 727	\$4 958	\$5 484	\$5 861	\$5 975	\$5 110	\$5 033	\$4 591
Households with farm self-employment income	432	805	219	164	78	2 226	321	745	22
Mean income	\$19 579	\$20 886	\$17 470	\$14 247	\$16 799	\$23 576	\$18 496	\$20 503	\$4 502
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 191	\$6 299	\$5 383	\$4 094	\$8 192	\$7 272	\$9 309	\$10 902	-\$1 907
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	207	306	100	18	8	676	93	146	—
25.0 to 49.9 percent	102	81	9	28	15	312	51	134	—
50.0 to 74.9 percent	19	84	41	16	9	238	28	105	—
75.0 percent or more	37	197	46	46	25	490	120	295	13
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	822	477	294	93	26	1 205	168	321	30
Percent below poverty level	15.0	8.8	14.8	10.5	10.9	10.6	14.0	11.5	13.9
Female householder, no husband present	168	124	90	22	2	263	37	30	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	606	307	269	75	28	664	46	186	37
Percent below poverty level	35.2	29.7	43.3	28.8	37.8	28.6	22.8	31.7	45.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 364	2 133	1 259	450	103	5 453	713	1 485	132
Percent below poverty level	17.1	9.8	17.5	13.8	12.6	13.4	15.4	13.6	16.6
Related children under 18 years	1 128	875	471	209	28	2 486	345	671	40
65 years and over	459	259	183	56	23	427	36	147	26

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The State Counties	Clearwater	Custer	Elmore	Franklin	Fremont	Gem	Gooding	Idaho	Jefferson
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 702	2 462	5 658	3 111	4 969	5 226	6 405	7 993	7 980
Labor force	3 005	1 530	3 923	1 739	2 924	3 137	4 016	4 340	5 088
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.9	62.1	69.3	55.9	58.8	60.0	62.7	54.3	63.8
Employed	2 335	1 426	2 979	1 687	2 711	2 725	3 875	3 613	4 798
Unemployed	670	104	313	52	213	412	141	727	284
Percent of civilian labor force	22.3	6.8	9.5	3.0	7.3	13.1	3.5	16.8	5.6
Female, 16 years and over	2 293	1 205	2 465	1 530	2 355	2 602	3 116	3 864	3 845
Labor force	1 062	538	1 324	454	1 034	1 191	1 451	1 366	1 665
Percent of female, 16 years and over	46.3	44.6	53.7	29.7	43.9	45.8	46.6	35.4	43.3
Employed	924	481	1 119	442	938	957	1 385	1 125	1 590
Unemployed	138	57	102	12	96	234	66	241	75
Percent of civilian labor force	13.0	10.6	8.4	2.6	9.3	19.6	4.5	17.6	4.5
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 335	1 426	2 979	1 687	2 711	2 725	3 875	3 613	4 798
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	346	241	499	156	461	449	627	624	715
Professional specialty occupations	170	135	266	83	236	177	382	425	409
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	448	276	696	199	514	513	629	550	884
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	271	127	383	131	299	291	354	308	466
Service occupations	416	173	429	121	279	270	347	486	325
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	275	403	702	631	648	502	1 264	768	1 061
Farm operators and managers	90	233	168	470	368	247	694	426	660
Farm occupations, except managerial	53	144	502	153	140	221	476	203	389
Related agricultural occupations	20	11	18	8	43	21	22	22	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	255	172	251	223	315	401	370	374	560
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	595	161	402	357	494	590	638	811	1 253
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	144	69	149	115	150	185	207	249	499
Employed females 16 years and over	924	481	1 119	442	938	957	1 385	1 125	1 590
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	136	85	232	67	178	141	265	258	273
Professional specialty occupations	72	52	140	46	129	78	216	201	191
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	335	190	472	127	329	369	494	367	592
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	234	114	306	100	257	247	335	278	397
Service occupations	313	119	286	95	192	190	296	341	209
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	52	54	31	83	101	125	55	84
Farm operators and managers	7	24	15	11	16	17	59	20	17
Farm occupations, except managerial	7	16	23	16	27	69	62	9	60
Related agricultural occupations	—	9	2	—	28	14	—	—	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10	3	—	3	12	8	7	35	13
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	106	32	58	119	144	148	198	69	419
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	18	14	51	54	63	70	23	155
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 335	1 426	2 979	1 687	2 711	2 725	3 875	3 613	4 798
Private wage and salary workers	1 624	671	1 779	905	1 640	1 679	2 313	1 899	3 147
Government workers	496	350	715	205	509	363	540	945	731
Self-employed workers	200	316	433	532	531	564	943	711	852
Unpaid family workers	15	89	52	45	31	119	79	58	68
Male, employed in agriculture	134	345	687	627	529	420	1 170	631	1 005
Wage and salary workers	57	146	540	170	236	147	594	199	409
Self-employed workers	70	160	140	436	293	231	553	396	563
Unpaid family workers	7	39	7	21	—	42	23	36	33
Female, employed in agriculture	15	58	72	31	82	93	171	33	86
Wage and salary workers	8	17	41	7	66	27	65	9	60
Self-employed workers	7	26	24	15	16	11	54	20	11
Unpaid family workers	—	15	7	9	—	55	52	4	15
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	2 291	1 240	2 524	1 438	2 277	2 443	2 957	3 799	3 600
Less than \$5,000	244	218	321	168	355	323	517	631	558
\$5,000 to \$7,499	169	136	256	97	178	243	290	413	275
\$7,500 to \$9,999	138	171	268	102	232	285	301	292	353
\$10,000 to \$14,999	357	239	602	372	541	311	663	763	699
\$15,000 to \$19,999	367	197	337	317	366	364	434	591	593
\$20,000 to \$24,999	398	116	338	162	260	310	260	418	497
\$25,000 to \$34,999	370	101	256	155	232	348	299	411	433
\$35,000 to \$49,999	187	38	93	42	79	191	135	223	154
\$50,000 or more	61	24	53	23	34	68	58	57	38
Median	\$18 050	\$11 746	\$13 484	\$14 693	\$12 987	\$15 763	\$12 457	\$13 529	\$14 356
Mean	\$19 419	\$14 275	\$16 147	\$15 902	\$15 098	\$17 885	\$15 138	\$16 045	\$15 779
Families	1 876	937	1 977	1 254	1 912	2 126	2 411	2 978	3 096
Median income	\$19 603	\$13 812	\$14 732	\$15 625	\$14 656	\$17 048	\$14 185	\$15 455	\$15 578
Mean income	\$20 970	\$15 787	\$17 682	\$17 187	\$16 354	\$19 147	\$16 668	\$17 881	\$16 846
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	501	359	1 126	213	472	363	898	1 036	769
Median income	\$6 804	\$5 958	\$4 333	\$5 184	\$4 767	\$5 573	\$5 881	\$5 671	\$4 804
Mean income	\$10 281	\$8 123	\$5 754	\$6 143	\$6 631	\$8 197	\$7 232	\$7 739	\$6 517
Per capita income	\$6 668	\$5 237	\$5 429	\$4 388	\$4 543	\$5 916	\$5 240	\$5 562	\$4 475
Households with farm self-employment income	170	227	266	557	438	491	773	618	823
Mean income	\$23 199	\$15 193	\$22 158	\$18 260	\$14 744	\$20 980	\$18 331	\$21 926	\$16 638
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 970	\$7 258	\$6 844	\$10 239	\$5 171	\$4 922	\$7 070	\$8 738	\$6 626
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	61	25	88	101	114	218	187	234	178
25.0 to 49.9 percent	10	38	30	91	27	82	96	115	106
50.0 to 74.9 percent	3	41	32	76	77	28	72	92	92
75.0 percent or more	63	85	60	242	150	70	260	162	324
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	121	149	202	115	280	258	351	416	457
Percent below poverty level	6.4	15.9	10.2	9.2	14.6	12.1	14.6	14.0	14.8
Female householder, no husband present	49	22	47	7	18	52	33	81	68
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	133	103	497	72	183	113	289	338	236
Percent below poverty level	26.5	28.7	44.4	33.8	38.8	31.1	32.2	34.6	30.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	542	629	1 221	607	1 319	1 068	1 694	1 837	2 186
Percent below poverty level	8.1	18.7	16.1	11.8	17.8	14.6	19.1	16.9	17.2
Related children under 18 years	217	238	294	300	555	447	667	681	1 007
65 years and over	56	55	100	75	152	164	235	325	219

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

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

The State Counties	Jerome	Kootenai	Latah	Lemhi	Lewis	Lincoln	Madison	Minidoka	Nez Perce
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	5 453	22 574	9 152	3 004	3 028	2 392	4 577	7 624	3 769
Labor force	3 439	12 784	5 563	1 710	1 670	1 477	2 892	4 960	2 255
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.1	56.6	60.8	56.9	55.2	61.7	63.2	65.1	59.8
Employed	3 282	11 073	5 019	1 538	1 476	1 424	2 718	4 756	1 995
Unemployed	157	1 706	541	172	192	53	174	204	260
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	13.4	9.7	10.1	11.5	3.6	6.0	4.1	11.5
Female, 16 years and over	2 649	11 166	4 418	1 438	1 486	1 187	2 299	3 595	1 772
Labor force	1 159	4 680	2 021	560	587	511	1 091	1 723	807
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.8	41.9	45.7	38.9	39.5	43.0	47.5	47.9	45.5
Employed	1 079	4 098	1 915	514	526	482	994	1 640	708
Unemployed	80	582	106	46	61	29	97	83	99
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	12.4	5.2	8.2	10.4	5.7	8.9	4.8	12.3
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 282	11 073	5 019	1 538	1 476	1 424	2 718	4 756	1 995
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	471	2 230	1 005	282	303	227	588	697	320
Professional specialty occupations	244	1 146	601	188	157	133	361	309	194
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	600	2 991	1 099	191	330	225	690	861	323
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	325	1 490	660	124	158	133	391	496	222
Service occupations	271	1 457	778	234	190	132	225	504	267
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 070	537	704	445	235	545	453	1 302	519
Farm operators and managers	651	157	394	322	133	363	199	776	314
Farm occupations, except managerial	394	88	192	87	67	176	223	504	186
Related agricultural occupations	24	73	37	16	8	6	21	18	19
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	310	1 779	649	260	150	113	261	483	316
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	560	2 079	784	126	268	182	501	909	250
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	157	479	148	26	98	62	159	249	57
Employed females 16 years and over	1 079	4 098	1 915	514	526	482	994	1 640	708
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	198	759	457	128	129	82	165	290	202
Professional specialty occupations	146	477	326	70	71	52	150	197	135
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	357	1 915	763	155	233	173	501	588	236
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	254	1 230	583	124	140	123	351	411	198
Service occupations	226	834	501	130	126	99	119	324	210
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	126	96	43	56	7	82	35	127	25
Farm operators and managers	51	17	12	34	2	51	—	48	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	69	12	23	6	3	31	29	61	19
Related agricultural occupations	6	33	8	7	2	—	6	18	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2	104	15	28	7	7	23	31	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	170	390	136	17	24	39	151	280	28
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	55	102	40	12	10	18	35	77	7
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 282	11 073	5 019	1 538	1 476	1 424	2 718	4 756	1 995
Private wage and salary workers	2 061	7 970	2 746	693	880	604	1 870	3 021	1 144
Government workers	336	1 853	1 542	354	296	336	381	551	403
Self-employed workers	839	1 180	696	447	293	427	427	1 096	410
Unpaid family workers	46	70	35	44	7	57	40	88	38
Male, employed in agriculture	955	264	598	377	216	467	445	1 259	491
Wage and salary workers	408	129	253	102	94	164	235	554	203
Self-employed workers	536	128	345	247	120	280	210	677	265
Unpaid family workers	11	7	—	28	2	23	—	28	23
Female, employed in agriculture	144	69	49	54	11	89	35	147	25
Wage and salary workers	72	44	20	14	6	18	21	79	14
Self-employed workers	51	20	14	34	2	49	—	37	6
Unpaid family workers	21	5	15	6	3	22	14	31	5
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	2 513	10 708	4 527	1 463	1 485	1 176	2 039	3 430	1 749
Less than \$5,000	279	1 170	603	226	222	214	231	367	279
\$5,000 to \$7,499	156	974	390	128	174	128	174	297	166
\$7,500 to \$9,999	236	935	360	111	116	132	229	284	163
\$10,000 to \$14,999	473	1 673	811	346	277	250	436	677	305
\$15,000 to \$19,999	497	1 539	778	245	255	181	335	690	238
\$20,000 to \$24,999	278	1 655	594	189	185	135	270	425	236
\$25,000 to \$34,999	323	1 691	626	158	178	90	240	403	197
\$35,000 to \$49,999	173	736	247	33	64	26	106	185	137
\$50,000 or more	98	333	118	27	14	20	18	102	28
Median	\$16 046	\$16 695	\$15 672	\$13 397	\$14 145	\$12 007	\$14 384	\$15 551	\$14 317
Mean	\$19 199	\$18 980	\$18 375	\$15 388	\$15 919	\$14 154	\$16 231	\$17 694	\$19 575
Families	2 196	8 858	3 427	1 189	1 121	909	1 826	2 974	1 437
Median income	\$16 888	\$18 455	\$18 214	\$15 499	\$17 012	\$14 201	\$15 568	\$16 362	\$17 697
Mean income	\$20 516	\$20 533	\$20 873	\$16 886	\$18 239	\$16 131	\$17 134	\$18 712	\$22 490
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	389	2 392	1 366	389	408	311	321	833	363
Median income	\$7 306	\$6 877	\$6 500	\$5 174	\$6 077	\$5 833	\$4 367	\$6 371	\$4 018
Mean income	\$8 462	\$8 956	\$8 532	\$6 629	\$7 882	\$6 518	\$5 631	\$8 110	\$5 315
Per capita income	\$6 135	\$6 463	\$6 864	\$5 378	\$5 782	\$4 853	\$4 152	\$5 611	\$6 597
Households with farm self-employment income	790	365	608	342	172	331	471	1 041	385
Mean income	\$24 504	\$24 610	\$26 731	\$19 844	\$20 806	\$14 415	\$18 401	\$21 471	\$33 565
Mean farm self-employment income	\$10 467	\$5 784	\$13 200	\$9 709	\$12 004	\$7 781	\$5 477	\$10 577	\$6 389
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	180	197	183	104	32	30	187	231	92
25.0 to 49.9 percent	151	50	97	38	39	39	88	182	63
50.0 to 74.9 percent	141	17	51	59	30	46	42	134	43
75.0 percent or more	229	59	167	106	64	149	97	367	129
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	215	862	319	170	100	132	225	320	148
Percent below poverty level	9.8	9.7	9.3	14.3	8.9	14.5	12.3	10.8	10.3
Female householder, no husband present	20	192	58	49	23	15	28	41	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	94	655	325	131	98	101	152	283	173
Percent below poverty level	24.2	27.4	23.8	33.7	24.0	32.5	47.4	34.4	47.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	881	3 794	1 438	763	478	622	1 057	1 608	713
Percent below poverty level	11.1	12.1	11.8	18.5	11.8	18.3	13.4	14.6	13.8
Related children under 18 years	374	1 527	447	331	191	246	461	712	280
65 years and over	62	359	189	73	73	74	119	139	86

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

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

The State Counties	Oneida	Owyhee	Payette	Power	Shoshone	Teton	Twin Falls	Valley	Washington
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 240	5 896	7 345	2 085	11 140	1 951	16 503	4 161	2 871
Labor force	1 271	3 358	4 311	1 436	6 537	1 179	10 113	2 780	1 800
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.7	57.0	58.7	68.9	58.7	60.4	61.3	66.8	62.7
Employed	1 209	3 143	4 047	1 342	5 902	1 105	9 704	2 292	1 716
Unemployed	62	210	258	94	622	74	385	488	84
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	6.3	6.0	6.5	9.5	6.3	3.8	17.6	4.7
Female, 16 years and over	1 146	2 680	3 671	988	5 481	950	8 159	2 032	1 402
Labor force	445	1 003	1 606	479	2 165	406	3 480	1 126	634
Percent of female, 16 years and over	38.8	37.4	43.7	48.5	39.5	42.7	42.7	55.4	45.2
Employed	425	908	1 492	439	1 954	392	3 269	983	611
Unemployed	20	95	114	40	208	14	211	143	23
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	9.5	7.1	8.4	9.6	3.4	6.1	12.7	3.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 209	3 143	4 047	1 342	5 902	1 105	9 704	2 292	1 716
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	196	373	615	114	927	177	1 496	558	304
Professional specialty occupations	116	202	248	51	499	103	793	298	204
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	271	362	858	271	1 138	175	2 143	638	342
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	159	235	532	143	643	85	1 072	314	214
Service occupations	156	344	472	134	842	216	889	404	116
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	321	1 072	865	397	82	281	2 422	107	658
Farm operators and managers	225	507	447	274	9	208	1 243	49	444
Farm occupations, except managerial	73	516	384	112	3	48	1 084	17	200
Related agricultural occupations	19	44	34	11	15	18	78	16	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	97	357	461	177	1 806	120	1 070	345	90
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	168	635	776	249	1 107	136	1 684	240	206
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	66	194	221	70	383	42	523	78	91
Employed females 16 years and over	425	908	1 492	439	1 954	392	3 269	983	611
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	87	178	232	57	359	68	553	227	135
Professional specialty occupations	56	126	146	31	243	52	424	122	107
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	194	252	595	187	812	114	1 421	429	267
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	137	185	442	126	578	75	904	263	187
Service occupations	104	192	309	109	611	133	568	265	85
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	143	123	25	3	37	206	23	75
Farm operators and managers	—	29	46	5	—	14	53	7	34
Farm occupations, except managerial	3	90	57	14	—	13	134	2	34
Related agricultural occupations	5	24	20	6	1	10	15	4	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10	7	25	8	46	6	71	8	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	22	136	208	53	123	34	450	31	45
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	48	50	19	42	11	150	8	19
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 209	3 143	4 047	1 342	5 902	1 105	9 704	2 292	1 716
Private wage and salary workers	590	1 857	2 698	825	4 716	581	6 619	1 246	876
Government workers	305	577	499	158	818	172	963	615	253
Self-employed workers	292	639	738	313	329	332	1 931	405	542
Unpaid family workers	22	70	112	46	39	20	191	26	49
Male, employed in agriculture	303	1 036	781	380	15	255	2 389	75	602
Wage and salary workers	85	378	393	126	9	72	1 290	34	238
Self-employed workers	205	428	352	236	6	175	1 057	41	354
Unpaid family workers	13	30	36	18	—	8	42	—	10
Female, employed in agriculture	10	175	145	49	2	46	289	20	80
Wage and salary workers	9	104	58	16	2	17	148	10	30
Self-employed workers	—	38	47	5	—	22	53	10	23
Unpaid family workers	1	33	40	28	—	7	88	—	27
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	1 091	2 646	3 564	937	5 555	911	7 585	2 085	1 384
Less than \$5,000	222	656	663	143	712	155	793	209	252
\$5,000 to \$7,499	114	285	438	59	421	98	684	157	160
\$7,500 to \$9,999	133	289	348	105	451	123	779	170	170
\$10,000 to \$14,999	234	587	750	139	741	189	1 613	442	268
\$15,000 to \$19,999	173	371	479	170	1 030	149	1 171	390	189
\$20,000 to \$24,999	119	197	413	89	857	95	932	229	158
\$25,000 to \$34,999	71	190	320	131	916	73	914	319	83
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18	72	114	64	306	24	451	130	69
\$50,000 or more	7	49	39	37	121	5	248	39	35
Median	\$11 460	\$10 583	\$11 814	\$15 450	\$17 227	\$11 565	\$14 733	\$15 802	\$11 763
Mean	\$12 859	\$13 304	\$14 308	\$20 174	\$18 592	\$13 577	\$18 392	\$17 879	\$15 024
Families	844	2 095	2 872	786	4 334	747	6 270	1 565	1 159
Median income	\$13 522	\$11 748	\$13 624	\$16 380	\$19 146	\$12 522	\$16 230	\$17 894	\$12 998
Mean income	\$14 624	\$14 677	\$15 983	\$22 492	\$20 695	\$14 484	\$19 925	\$19 801	\$16 239
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	283	1 066	838	240	1 455	209	1 969	704	258
Median income	\$4 500	\$3 566	\$4 452	\$3 917	\$7 260	\$6 173	\$6 424	\$6 931	\$6 143
Mean income	\$6 214	\$5 403	\$6 178	\$5 195	\$9 386	\$7 452	\$8 233	\$8 876	\$7 651
Per capita income	\$4 353	\$4 377	\$4 952	\$5 907	\$6 537	\$4 297	\$6 146	\$6 615	\$5 178
Households with farm self-employment income	313	566	635	221	42	257	1 850	111	442
Mean income	\$12 608	\$15 700	\$16 461	\$30 465	\$36 575	\$13 943	\$23 110	\$22 911	\$15 242
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 474	\$8 007	\$5 454	\$10 096	\$4 407	\$6 477	\$9 332	\$5 326	\$4 364
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	95	126	197	82	38	55	483	62	99
25.0 to 49.9 percent	44	105	91	14	2	35	284	20	62
50.0 to 74.9 percent	25	47	72	33	2	47	268	9	61
75.0 percent or more	92	210	128	88	—	75	552	14	105
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	118	446	405	132	343	125	605	112	214
Percent below poverty level	14.0	21.3	14.1	16.8	7.9	16.7	9.6	7.2	18.5
Female householder, no husband present	6	65	72	9	158	13	72	39	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	96	543	327	113	332	54	578	161	72
Percent below poverty level	33.9	51.4	39.0	47.1	22.8	25.8	29.4	22.9	27.9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	615	2 298	1 849	632	1 466	514	2 749	498	893
Percent below poverty level	19.2	28.0	18.1	19.9	9.4	18.0	12.0	9.0	22.1
Related children under 18 years	270	835	714	228	510	216	931	155	398
65 years and over	95	246	310	46	214	52	414	71	110

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

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

The State
Counties

	The State	Ada	Adams	Bannock	Bear Lake	Benewah	Bingham	Blaine	Boise
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
Total persons	69 129	3 438	505	1 164	423	632	3 893	477	122
White	67 468	3 413	503	1 107	422	575	3 776	470	120
Black	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	496	18	2	36	-	57	101	-	2
Asian and Pacific Islander	529	-	-	21	-	-	16	-	-
Spanish origin ¹	1 362	79	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
SEX AND AGE									
Total persons	69 129	3 438	505	1 164	423	632	3 893	477	122
Male	36 023	1 784	248	660	226	312	2 100	265	76
Female	33 106	1 654	257	504	197	320	1 793	212	46
Total persons	69 129	3 438	505	1 164	423	632	3 893	477	122
Under 5 years	6 060	247	26	100	32	9	498	99	13
5 to 9 years	6 223	321	41	100	53	29	432	23	6
10 to 14 years	6 506	443	45	120	23	58	407	13	14
15 to 19 years	6 920	469	73	129	34	65	369	11	21
20 to 24 years	3 536	99	32	101	17	17	158	20	14
25 to 29 years	4 079	132	20	58	23	74	290	59	-
30 to 34 years	3 917	226	29	19	19	19	200	50	4
35 to 39 years	4 252	300	58	92	23	26	189	15	6
40 to 44 years	3 651	224	30	82	14	28	186	6	-
45 to 49 years	4 008	185	30	68	11	52	210	39	15
50 to 54 years	4 468	150	36	53	40	38	252	23	3
55 to 59 years	4 601	216	23	51	52	47	200	45	6
60 to 64 years	4 223	218	33	62	35	75	187	17	12
65 to 69 years	2 708	106	13	66	11	52	137	-	4
70 to 74 years	1 925	81	8	50	21	19	81	36	4
75 to 79 years	1 162	87	2	11	9	24	40	-	-
80 to 84 years	608	54	6	-	5	-	32	13	-
85 years and over	282	-	-	2	-	-	25	8	-
Median	31.6	32.4	32.7	27.8	37.3	43.4	26.4	31.3	23.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	69 129	3 438	505	1 164	423	632	3 893	477	122
In households	69 129	3 438	505	1 164	423	632	3 893	477	122
Family householder:									
Male	18 549	888	147	302	135	186	966	107	31
Female	590	12	2	-	-	16	19	18	-
Nonfamily householder:									
Male	1 411	66	4	14	8	20	34	15	-
Female	987	50	4	-	6	31	30	18	-
Spouse	18 086	862	137	294	112	175	961	123	20
Child	27 364	1 415	198	501	154	175	1 782	196	51
Other relatives	1 435	81	10	38	8	23	94	-	18
Nonrelatives	707	64	3	15	-	6	7	-	2
Persons per household	3.21	3.38	3.22	3.68	2.84	2.50	3.71	3.02	3.94
Persons per family	3.45	3.62	3.32	3.76	3.03	2.85	3.88	3.55	3.87
Persons under 18 years	23 687	1 284	164	390	137	136	1 587	146	47
Percent living with two parents	93.1	93.7	91.5	96.9	99.3	70.6	93.2	100.0	80.9
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	4 797	178	62	74	15	41	266	25	14
Children ever born	1 445	24	11	41	10	5	89	14	6
Per 1,000 women	301	135	177	554	667	122	335	560	429
Women 25 to 34 years	3 780	180	28	32	21	29	211	48	12
Children ever born	9 068	427	72	81	51	87	615	113	7
Per 1,000 women	2 399	2 372	2 571	2 531	2 429	897	2 915	2 354	3 000
Women 35 to 44 years	3 966	269	40	86	22	40	198	7	1
Children ever born	13 706	1 010	122	349	37	70	947	14	5
Per 1,000 women	3 456	3 755	3 050	4 058	1 682	3 214	4 783	2 000	5 000
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	62 272	3 404	455	1 181	421	647	3 212	287	100
Same house	43 587	2 472	347	944	328	491	2 421	180	96
Different house in United States	18 369	932	108	223	93	156	791	107	4
Same county	9 608	416	15	210	2	-	389	52	-
Different county	8 761	516	93	13	91	156	402	55	4
Same State	3 796	323	37	13	6	100	318	-	-
Different State	4 965	193	56	-	85	56	84	55	4
Abroad	316	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over	39 884	1 959	288	614	264	454	2 029	311	54
Elementary:									
0 to 7 years	1 217	32	8	6	12	17	26	-	8
8 years	3 581	143	43	40	6	39	70	15	3
High school:									
1 to 3 years	5 280	250	42	66	20	76	204	45	7
4 years	16 523	844	102	245	102	167	892	68	26
College:									
1 to 3 years	8 301	391	66	197	77	81	629	105	10
4 or more years	4 982	299	27	60	47	74	208	78	-
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	28 834	1 560	211	467	179	265	1 443	191	60
Agriculture	15 757	552	102	241	107	104	736	113	48
Forestry and fisheries	151	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mining	103	9	7	-	5	8	10	-	4
Construction	1 000	118	5	19	-	28	60	7	-
Manufacturing	2 044	100	26	53	2	20	91	12	4
Transportation	796	42	40	19	34	3	21	-	-
Communications and other public utilities	322	26	2	6	-	-	13	6	-
Wholesale trade	781	109	9	5	-	6	44	-	-
Retail trade	1 987	121	9	32	7	33	64	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	599	39	4	12	6	7	56	-	-
Business and repair services	586	56	-	-	1	4	94	-	-
Personal services	397	31	-	-	-	-	19	9	-
Entertainment and recreation services	85	18	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Professional and related services	3 448	228	22	53	11	38	181	44	-
Health services	843	49	9	19	1	5	53	-	-
Educational services	2 142	94	13	34	7	26	97	31	-
Public administration	778	111	11	27	6	16	48	-	-

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Bonner	Bonneville	Boundary	Butte	Camas	Canyon	Caribou	Cassia	Clark
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
Total persons	836	2 310	574	652	214	6 457	1 309	2 871	85
White	829	2 243	571	641	214	6 298	1 309	2 634	75
Black	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	7	—	—	7	—	18	—	38	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	67	3	2	—	35	—	9	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	6	—	14	6	192	5	211	10
SEX AND AGE									
Total persons	836	2 310	574	652	214	6 457	1 309	2 871	85
Male	414	1 157	292	342	125	3 264	679	1 519	48
Female	422	1 153	282	310	89	3 193	630	1 352	37
Total persons	836	2 310	574	652	214	6 457	1 309	2 871	85
Under 5 years	19	159	33	71	9	485	175	341	10
5 to 9 years	43	155	52	73	19	550	148	316	—
10 to 14 years	54	196	60	77	17	422	146	281	4
15 to 19 years	99	268	80	89	24	620	115	215	11
20 to 24 years	36	157	31	34	15	282	98	169	15
25 to 29 years	46	97	29	24	6	401	71	225	4
30 to 34 years	17	117	46	39	16	312	69	143	2
35 to 39 years	41	116	20	43	10	449	58	185	—
40 to 44 years	47	99	42	41	19	341	58	121	8
45 to 49 years	71	130	16	34	15	318	63	176	3
50 to 54 years	102	218	52	27	11	411	53	150	2
55 to 59 years	56	261	51	37	19	459	58	187	4
60 to 64 years	113	155	30	13	10	535	72	159	6
65 to 69 years	42	106	4	21	8	335	46	56	12
70 to 74 years	43	43	14	13	10	291	38	91	—
75 to 79 years	7	—	6	9	3	119	20	40	—
80 to 84 years	—	14	8	7	3	109	6	14	4
85 years and over	—	19	—	—	—	18	15	2	—
Median	46.1	35.3	30.2	22.3	35.5	36.7	23.4	27.5	28.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	836	2 310	574	652	214	6 457	1 309	2 871	85
In households	836	2 310	574	652	214	6 457	1 309	2 871	85
Family householder:	236	617	152	166	73	1 939	341	750	23
Male	8	42	—	—	—	56	8	—	3
Female	10	64	—	—	8	112	5	—	3
Nonfamily householder:	20	8	—	11	2	133	—	37	6
Male	20	8	—	11	2	112	—	37	6
Female	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
Spouse	239	633	139	153	62	1 854	341	740	20
Child	249	909	219	298	69	2 193	614	1 192	22
Other relatives	58	28	64	—	—	103	—	34	3
Nonrelatives	16	9	—	20	—	67	—	46	5
Persons per household	3.05	3.16	3.78	3.60	2.58	2.88	3.70	3.34	2.43
Persons per family	3.24	3.38	3.78	3.72	2.79	3.08	3.74	3.59	2.73
Persons under 18 years	186	697	198	285	60	1 915	552	1 098	22
Percent living with two parents	77.4	93.5	89.4	95.8	100.0	92.7	100.0	94.1	86.4
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	74	243	53	52	17	401	76	178	12
Children ever born	10	71	39	23	9	120	43	79	7
Per 1,000 women	135	292	73.6	44.2	52.9	299	56.6	44.4	58.3
Women 25 to 34 years	46	90	32	32	9	345	70	173	2
Children ever born	26	235	52	88	24	695	208	464	4
Per 1,000 women	565	2 611	1 625	2 750	2 667	2 014	2 971	2 682	2 000
Women 35 to 44 years	53	102	38	46	15	399	63	168	—
Children ever born	192	321	140	189	48	1 231	295	624	—
Per 1,000 women	3 623	3 147	3 684	4 109	3 200	3 085	4 683	3 714	—
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	927	2 179	611	547	219	6 112	1 153	2 460	42
Same house	692	1 789	391	487	125	4 072	706	1 484	18
Different house in United States	235	390	220	56	94	2 029	447	976	24
Same county	218	278	—	29	40	1 118	315	646	9
Different county	17	112	220	27	54	911	132	330	15
Same State	—	26	126	9	54	354	22	116	15
Different State	17	86	94	18	—	557	110	214	—
Abroad	—	—	—	4	—	11	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over	585	1 375	318	308	130	4 098	627	1 549	45
Elementary:	16	2	10	—	—	181	6	115	4
0 to 7 years	8	63	39	26	5	430	26	89	10
8 years	98	140	79	21	2	577	89	210	9
High school:	86	752	110	110	58	1 655	309	575	11
1 to 3 years	270	71	54	84	35	674	127	401	11
4 years	71	202	26	67	30	581	70	159	—
College:	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	375	1 027	247	239	90	2 887	424	1 042	38
Agriculture	88	497	142	151	73	1 514	254	698	24
Forestry and fisheries	6	7	—	2	—	—	4	9	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Construction	22	32	10	3	—	106	7	22	—
Manufacturing	65	80	35	4	—	196	32	49	2
Transportation	16	36	10	3	—	99	20	23	—
Communications and other public utilities	14	—	—	—	—	32	19	24	—
Wholesale trade	7	36	—	3	—	127	—	32	5
Retail trade	28	46	15	11	2	249	4	49	3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	14	38	—	10	—	67	6	24	—
Business and repair services	7	112	—	11	4	70	11	—	—
Personal services	12	9	5	2	—	32	—	—	—
Entertainment and recreation services	—	9	—	1	—	8	—	6	—
Professional and related services	82	112	25	35	10	322	39	96	4
Health services	26	39	15	9	—	97	—	24	—
Educational services	56	71	10	24	10	192	30	48	4
Public administration	14	13	5	3	1	65	15	10	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Clearwater	Custer	Elmore	Franklin	Fremont	Gem	Gooding	Idaho	Jefferson
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
Total persons	664	781	996	1 683	980	1 667	2 438	2 518	3 252
White	664	772	996	1 682	957	1 633	2 405	2 509	3 198
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	-	7	-	1	-	5	-	-	6
Asian and Pacific Islander	-	2	-	-	23	-	-	-	7
Spanish origin ¹	-	-	13	6	14	68	65	-	114
SEX AND AGE									
Total persons	664	781	996	1 683	980	1 667	2 438	2 518	3 252
Male	341	417	536	932	530	887	1 257	1 257	1 735
Female	323	364	460	751	450	780	1 225	1 261	1 517
Total persons	664	781	996	1 683	980	1 667	2 438	2 518	3 252
Under 5 years	36	81	78	204	139	138	234	204	429
5 to 9 years	72	81	86	201	119	133	233	305	338
10 to 14 years	84	56	110	177	81	140	229	288	362
15 to 19 years	97	70	78	225	78	157	234	241	286
20 to 24 years	-	45	40	34	35	72	142	67	239
25 to 29 years	17	50	48	83	57	79	139	111	193
30 to 34 years	70	67	86	63	76	110	222	204	199
35 to 39 years	73	61	74	67	52	140	155	129	194
40 to 44 years	26	50	49	105	31	37	126	119	123
45 to 49 years	74	51	39	138	42	79	128	136	228
50 to 54 years	36	49	77	112	41	136	180	117	143
55 to 59 years	5	45	87	54	63	141	107	140	127
60 to 64 years	49	27	69	64	89	66	142	108	154
65 to 69 years	25	25	47	65	33	95	78	87	51
70 to 74 years	-	6	13	50	19	58	32	99	81
75 to 79 years	-	12	15	30	7	62	38	90	57
80 to 84 years	-	3	-	11	18	6	12	44	26
85 years and over	-	2	-	-	-	18	7	29	22
Median	31.9	30.6	33.4	25.0	28.3	35.2	30.2	31.1	24.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	664	781	996	1 683	980	1 667	2 438	2 518	3 252
In households	664	781	996	1 683	980	1 667	2 438	2 518	3 252
Family householder:	180	213	276	421	259	473	654	613	774
Male	-	4	13	-	-	20	20	16	41
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonfamily householder:	-	25	38	12	16	35	50	81	54
Male	-	3	-	11	31	17	33	10	54
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spouse	184	206	265	373	237	453	648	620	721
Child	295	296	394	796	429	596	992	1 059	1 489
Other relatives	-	22	10	63	8	53	35	99	75
Nonrelatives	5	12	-	7	-	20	6	20	44
Persons per household	3.69	3.19	3.05	3.79	3.20	3.06	3.22	3.50	3.52
Persons per family	3.66	3.41	3.31	3.93	3.60	3.24	3.49	3.83	3.80
Persons under 18 years	268	261	339	761	407	526	860	961	1 342
Percent living with two parents	100.0	91.6	98.2	94.9	96.3	88.4	97.1	88.9	89.9
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	47	63	67	93	46	92	157	157	230
Children ever born	-	11	34	28	49	30	46	30	115
Per 1,000 women	-	175	507	301	1 065	326	293	191	500
Women 25 to 34 years	42	54	76	69	63	90	177	165	185
Children ever born	127	112	175	261	212	272	451	443	597
Per 1,000 women	3 024	2 074	2 303	3 783	3 365	3 022	2 548	2 685	3 227
Women 35 to 44 years	68	62	50	93	39	80	129	110	155
Children ever born	184	192	121	396	106	267	359	400	579
Per 1,000 women	2 706	3 097	2 420	4 258	2 718	3 338	2 783	3 636	3 735
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	601	748	772	1 582	860	1 399	2 081	2 273	2 413
Same house	457	500	452	1 137	397	979	1 325	1 605	1 906
Different house in United States	144	248	320	445	463	420	710	668	507
Same county	132	83	114	331	297	222	270	300	269
Different county	12	165	206	114	166	198	440	368	238
Same State	12	116	145	24	53	115	122	254	135
Different State	-	49	61	90	113	83	318	114	103
Abroad	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over	375	448	604	842	528	1 027	1 366	1 413	1 598
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	-	9	8	-	12	57	62	50	62
8 years	26	44	60	48	26	92	109	177	162
High school: 1 to 3 years	62	60	61	123	76	173	252	187	223
4 years	186	176	294	418	209	446	509	660	642
College: 1 to 3 years	54	101	106	182	148	184	244	189	368
4 or more years	47	58	75	71	57	75	190	210	141
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	217	369	422	601	377	682	1 169	876	1 182
Agriculture	88	211	212	371	261	368	699	455	671
Forestry and fisheries	18	8	-	-	-	6	27	7	-
Mining	-	16	-	-	-	12	-	7	-
Construction	30	9	7	24	10	16	46	46	45
Manufacturing	39	4	2	51	21	92	63	69	68
Transportation	7	6	34	5	13	6	36	37	46
Communications and other public utilities	-	8	-	2	-	6	-	4	9
Wholesale trade	-	11	-	19	25	5	18	25	51
Retail trade	12	12	51	31	10	68	60	29	78
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	12	-	25	-	19	-	37	21
Business and repair services	-	13	15	3	-	7	10	-	26
Personal services	8	3	12	1	-	6	12	-	20
Entertainment and recreation services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and related services	15	41	41	68	31	55	158	125	86
Health services	-	15	9	15	7	14	48	28	5
Educational services	15	23	32	48	24	41	104	97	76
Public administration	-	15	48	1	6	16	40	19	61

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Jerome	Kootenai	Latah	Lemhi	Lewis	Lincoln	Madison	Minidoka	Nez Perce
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
Total persons	2 752	784	1 886	889	412	1 136	1 582	3 348	849
White	2 723	754	1 881	889	408	1 099	1 547	3 109	849
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6	21	5	—	4	19	35	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	23	9	—	—	—	—	—	106	—
Spanish origin ¹	31	4	13	—	—	90	—	172	31
SEX AND AGE									
Total persons	2 752	784	1 886	889	412	1 136	1 582	3 348	849
Male	1 405	413	986	520	213	600	793	1 729	467
Female	1 347	371	900	369	199	536	789	1 619	382
Total persons	2 752	784	1 886	889	412	1 136	1 582	3 348	849
Under 5 years	188	17	82	13	28	167	173	321	28
5 to 9 years	247	73	118	48	17	118	178	207	51
10 to 14 years	209	85	130	89	46	91	154	336	97
15 to 19 years	325	83	208	102	41	116	187	300	96
20 to 24 years	130	18	92	64	15	84	58	214	53
25 to 29 years	183	51	111	83	14	128	74	238	60
30 to 34 years	178	33	38	31	21	68	88	224	29
35 to 39 years	153	62	117	43	31	54	77	178	58
40 to 44 years	155	45	134	58	25	49	87	105	47
45 to 49 years	190	35	134	79	29	70	79	154	68
50 to 54 years	199	81	92	65	19	71	70	276	98
55 to 59 years	226	94	136	72	24	53	121	321	63
60 to 64 years	156	52	155	112	37	23	85	219	23
65 to 69 years	103	39	93	17	22	19	33	124	40
70 to 74 years	47	16	103	6	16	13	39	79	38
75 to 79 years	46	—	76	7	16	1	26	32	—
80 to 84 years	17	—	42	—	9	6	14	20	—
85 years and over	—	—	25	—	2	5	—	—	—
Median	32.6	37.6	41.8	36.7	38.9	24.6	27.8	31.3	35.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	2 752	784	1 886	889	412	1 136	1 582	3 348	849
In households	2 752	784	1 886	889	412	1 136	1 582	3 348	849
Family householder:	749	222	526	263	117	276	354	986	245
Male	51	7	28	12	—	6	11	22	10
Female	39	6	92	32	19	37	33	54	24
Nonfamily householder:	47	4	38	—	11	2	31	25	5
Male	753	203	527	236	116	276	367	956	233
Female	1 046	284	622	351	142	486	762	1 256	292
Child	33	58	53	—	5	27	5	34	25
Other relatives	34	—	—	18	2	26	19	15	15
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.11	3.28	2.76	3.13	2.80	3.54	3.69	3.08	2.99
Persons per family	3.29	3.38	3.17	3.13	3.25	3.80	4.11	3.23	3.16
Persons under 18 years	884	232	455	223	122	456	648	1 049	242
Percent living with two parents	94.5	76.7	94.1	91.9	93.4	93.2	97.5	97.4	94.6
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	236	68	141	46	25	100	109	257	60
Children ever born	24	—	—	—	—	43	—	109	14
Per 1,000 women	102	—	—	—	—	430	—	424	233
Women 25 to 34 years	168	45	45	53	16	91	84	204	34
Children ever born	347	43	110	74	39	238	200	523	58
Per 1,000 women	2 065	956	2 444	1 396	2 438	2 615	2 381	2 564	1 706
Women 35 to 44 years	161	49	147	48	24	46	78	122	90
Children ever born	493	161	452	193	82	181	379	401	90
Per 1,000 women	3 062	3 286	3 075	4 021	3 417	3 935	4 859	3 287	1 765
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	2 336	793	1 743	940	449	1 020	1 592	3 165	1 142
Same house	1 592	386	1 606	740	406	560	1 346	2 077	803
Different house in United States	726	407	137	200	43	449	246	969	339
Same county	227	342	61	49	26	169	202	533	163
Different county	499	65	76	151	17	280	44	436	176
Same State	263	18	—	102	—	133	21	168	79
Different State	236	47	76	49	17	147	23	268	97
Abroad	18	—	—	—	—	11	—	119	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over	1 653	508	1 256	573	265	560	832	1 970	524
Elementary:	43	20	51	7	12	19	8	67	8
0 to 7 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 years	226	64	162	78	32	36	70	163	29
High school:	206	92	122	61	33	90	77	198	54
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	690	180	447	300	90	257	252	823	196
College:	328	81	267	100	56	107	294	474	131
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	160	71	207	27	42	51	131	245	106
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 251	251	758	476	145	512	592	1 497	353
Agriculture	681	96	417	330	85	368	217	866	226
Forestry and fisheries	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	41	23	7	12	14	15	28	16	30
Manufacturing	104	13	36	11	3	23	54	125	9
Transportation	29	21	8	—	—	7	33	25	6
Communications and other public utilities	20	4	6	—	—	11	—	13	—
Wholesale trade	72	—	4	—	12	3	19	26	8
Retail trade	73	13	38	37	6	8	63	164	5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	30	15	4	6	—	6	13	23	—
Business and repair services	7	—	13	—	—	5	12	6	9
Personal services	26	7	16	—	—	4	17	18	—
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	128	59	191	56	19	48	104	189	54
Health services	24	27	26	27	8	21	8	56	11
Educational services	98	15	137	23	7	15	84	98	38
Public administration	18	—	18	18	6	14	27	19	6

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Oneida	Owyhee	Payette	Power	Shoshone	Teton	Twin Falls	Valley	Washington
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN									
Total persons	582	2 096	1 998	997	25	557	6 400	155	1 740
White	582	1 982	1 937	978	25	557	6 329	155	1 648
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	71	6	9	—	—	—	—	15
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	25	55	10	—	—	39	—	77
Spanish origin ¹	—	30	33	37	—	—	74	10	27
SEX AND AGE									
Total persons	582	2 096	1 998	997	25	557	6 400	155	1 740
Male	326	1 126	996	544	—	275	3 279	87	893
Female	256	970	1 002	453	—	282	3 121	68	847
Total persons	582	2 096	1 998	997	25	557	6 400	155	1 740
Under 5 years	49	227	135	69	—	61	504	2	127
5 to 9 years	70	168	128	97	—	76	538	7	153
10 to 14 years	63	231	195	140	—	73	464	12	184
15 to 19 years	55	193	189	94	—	58	626	8	181
20 to 24 years	27	124	113	52	—	25	429	4	65
25 to 29 years	19	108	95	52	—	26	392	5	104
30 to 34 years	33	106	81	90	—	21	375	6	71
35 to 39 years	38	139	110	91	—	37	363	5	120
40 to 44 years	39	129	152	40	—	25	445	5	99
45 to 49 years	14	157	97	55	—	45	305	13	88
50 to 54 years	38	148	112	60	—	27	460	13	121
55 to 59 years	32	175	150	20	—	17	450	15	91
60 to 64 years	34	59	143	72	—	28	390	30	98
65 to 69 years	20	90	113	29	—	20	306	19	90
70 to 74 years	23	18	51	8	—	10	176	7	94
75 to 79 years	17	24	68	10	—	8	103	—	40
80 to 84 years	5	—	30	13	—	—	43	—	14
85 years and over	6	—	36	5	—	—	31	4	—
Median	31.2	29.9	37.9	29.5	—	21.5	33.3	54.0	33.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	582	2 096	1 998	997	25	557	6 400	155	1 740
In households	582	2 096	1 998	997	—	557	6 400	155	1 740
Family householder:	150	581	554	230	—	130	1 724	53	455
Male	2	6	33	5	—	2	59	—	30
Female	148	575	521	225	—	128	1 665	53	425
Nonfamily householder:	16	36	30	32	—	4	189	6	43
Male	7	27	53	24	—	3	143	3	49
Female	9	9	—	8	—	1	46	3	—
Spouse	144	534	527	230	—	129	1 782	49	439
Child	259	856	734	429	—	279	2 271	29	683
Other relatives	2	51	7	6	—	8	150	11	33
Nonrelatives	2	5	60	41	—	2	82	4	8
Persons per household	3.33	3.22	2.98	3.43	—	4.01	3.03	2.50	3.02
Persons per family	3.66	3.45	3.16	3.83	—	4.15	3.36	2.68	3.38
Persons under 18 years	217	755	590	373	—	249	1 944	29	590
Percent living with two parents	96.8	95.2	87.3	93.8	—	93.6	92.8	65.5	85.8
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	33	177	126	62	—	48	477	3	96
Children ever born	13	67	24	12	—	14	158	—	23
Per 1,000 women	394	379	190	194	—	292	331	—	240
Women 25 to 34 years	29	87	86	64	—	26	366	7	102
Children ever born	102	216	154	127	—	64	689	15	226
Per 1,000 women	3 517	2 483	1 791	1 984	—	2 462	1 883	2 143	2 216
Women 35 to 44 years	38	132	148	64	—	32	402	5	98
Children ever born	154	431	485	282	—	174	1 174	12	344
Per 1,000 women	4 053	3 265	3 277	4 406	—	5 438	2 920	2 400	3 510
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	539	1 678	1 717	893	—	475	5 539	96	1 413
Same house	356	1 250	971	603	—	361	3 726	88	859
Different house in United States	183	428	734	290	—	114	1 813	8	473
Same county	116	136	322	278	—	63	997	—	169
Different county	67	292	412	12	—	51	816	8	304
Same State	53	121	53	—	—	10	210	—	70
Different State	14	171	359	12	—	41	606	8	234
Abroad	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	81
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Persons 25 years old and over	318	1 153	1 238	545	—	264	3 839	122	1 030
Elementary:	7	27	69	44	—	5	79	8	40
0 to 7 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 years	25	120	128	44	—	19	358	15	117
High school:	42	181	188	71	—	18	522	10	175
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	100	548	463	234	—	105	1 568	56	419
College:	96	153	258	136	—	72	812	11	120
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	48	124	132	16	—	45	500	22	159
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	239	924	869	415	—	214	2 783	61	842
Agriculture	148	658	486	208	—	141	1 535	31	484
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—
Construction	—	38	6	23	—	—	58	—	17
Manufacturing	2	43	102	44	—	4	239	3	49
Transportation	11	12	33	11	—	7	59	2	14
Communications and other public utilities	4	27	8	—	—	—	50	—	8
Wholesale trade	3	2	20	5	—	—	64	—	6
Retail trade	26	53	47	40	—	21	246	4	107
Finance, insurance, and real estate	11	—	18	5	—	5	61	—	5
Business and repair services	—	8	—	17	—	—	45	—	20
Personal services	—	—	21	8	—	6	70	—	23
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	6
Professional and related services	23	76	113	44	—	19	284	16	103
Health services	4	—	38	6	—	10	84	—	6
Educational services	19	69	51	38	—	9	152	12	70
Public administration	11	7	15	10	—	9	47	2	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	The State	Ada	Adams	Bannock	Bear Lake	Benewah	Bingham	Blaine	Boise
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	48 843	2 355	377	829	306	527	2 475	337	82
Labor force	29 752	1 601	240	490	187	290	1 478	200	62
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.9	68.0	63.7	59.1	61.1	55.0	59.7	59.3	75.6
Employed	28 834	1 560	211	467	179	265	1 443	191	60
Unemployed	893	41	29	23	8	25	35	9	2
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	2.6	12.1	4.7	4.3	8.6	2.4	4.5	3.2
Female, 16 years and over	23 275	1 116	188	351	140	258	1 181	178	31
Labor force	8 806	541	75	105	56	78	395	69	15
Percent of female, 16 years and over	37.8	48.5	39.9	29.9	40.0	30.2	33.4	38.8	48.4
Employed	8 403	541	63	98	49	73	367	60	15
Unemployed	403	—	12	7	7	5	28	9	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	—	16.0	6.7	12.5	6.4	7.1	13.0	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	28 834	1 560	211	467	179	265	1 443	191	60
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	3 634	291	18	43	1	22	195	40	—
Professional specialty occupations	2 169	150	13	28	1	14	115	40	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	3 949	280	32	61	55	55	235	19	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 418	175	21	13	40	43	119	19	—
Service occupations	1 822	119	17	45	4	24	77	7	4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15 151	508	105	241	102	110	708	113	48
Farm operators and managers	11 141	372	97	200	97	62	550	106	25
Farm occupations, except managerial	3 736	101	5	41	8	42	158	7	19
Related agricultural occupations	174	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 500	153	21	14	4	35	82	12	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 778	209	18	63	13	19	146	12	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	735	70	5	25	—	—	23	12	—
Employed females 16 years and over	8 403	541	63	98	49	73	367	60	15
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 704	122	6	16	1	14	66	17	—
Professional specialty occupations	1 333	71	6	6	—	14	53	17	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2 944	214	23	30	38	35	173	19	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 075	147	16	7	26	35	101	19	—
Service occupations	1 336	81	17	21	4	24	43	7	1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 570	74	15	14	6	—	63	5	14
Farm operators and managers	699	24	13	3	6	—	29	5	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	766	40	—	11	—	—	34	—	8
Related agricultural occupations	91	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	71	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	778	50	2	17	—	—	17	12	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	227	12	—	5	—	—	—	12	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	28 834	1 560	211	467	179	265	1 443	191	60
Private wage and salary workers	12 797	794	73	204	75	141	609	88	18
Government workers	3 560	246	37	63	24	45	205	22	4
Self-employed workers	11 298	463	101	181	72	68	580	81	29
Unpaid family workers	1 179	57	—	19	8	11	49	—	9
Male, employed in agriculture	13 934	467	89	227	96	104	673	108	34
Wage and salary workers	4 047	105	7	41	22	31	138	32	7
Self-employed workers	9 381	332	82	173	66	62	497	76	23
Unpaid family workers	506	30	—	13	8	11	38	—	4
Female, employed in agriculture	1 823	85	13	14	11	—	63	5	14
Wage and salary workers	618	38	—	6	5	—	34	—	3
Self-employed workers	674	34	13	3	6	—	29	5	6
Unpaid family workers	531	13	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	21 537	1 016	157	316	149	253	1 049	158	31
Less than \$5,000	2 660	60	13	35	6	46	121	37	4
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 719	72	12	—	18	20	105	14	—
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 880	72	10	27	9	—	88	21	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 999	197	29	72	32	—	207	37	8
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3 248	158	27	23	25	—	160	25	8
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2 587	81	27	38	7	—	137	5	4
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 730	198	24	64	34	—	149	13	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 764	102	13	44	13	—	59	—	—
\$50,000 or more	950	76	2	13	5	—	23	—	7
Median	\$15 664	\$17 802	\$17 266	\$20 179	\$16 827	\$19 538	\$15 097	\$11 250	\$16 458
Mean	\$19 479	\$23 183	\$19 043	\$23 296	\$20 663	\$23 156	\$17 267	\$12 254	\$24 165
Families	19 139	900	149	302	135	202	985	125	31
Median income	\$16 604	\$19 286	\$18 068	\$17 250	\$17 639	\$20 938	\$15 602	\$12 589	\$16 458
Mean income	\$20 499	\$24 303	\$19 822	\$22 724	\$21 831	\$26 214	\$17 766	\$14 664	\$24 165
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	2 990	163	11	29	14	51	71	33	—
Median income	\$7 456	\$8 786	\$3 750	\$15 345	\$8 400	\$6 313	\$8 214	\$8 063	—
Mean income	\$9 091	\$10 102	\$3 862	\$18 508	\$9 396	\$11 041	\$8 637	\$3 127	—
Per capita income	\$6 066	\$6 848	\$5 871	\$6 367	\$7 142	\$9 146	\$4 673	\$4 094	\$6 149
Households with farm self-employment income	14 063	699	102	235	106	169	711	127	27
Mean income	\$21 156	\$24 741	\$20 902	\$24 901	\$23 080	\$27 405	\$18 650	\$12 939	\$27 077
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 738	\$5 504	\$7 049	\$11 130	\$9 946	\$13 035	\$7 554	\$5 678	\$13 761
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	3 405	259	38	64	31	79	191	16	5
25.0 to 49.9 percent	2 181	100	23	21	17	26	77	15	13
50.0 to 74.9 percent	1 746	63	15	14	22	7	61	24	—
75.0 percent or more	4 554	134	22	90	21	57	288	35	9
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	2 819	64	13	36	11	29	138	35	—
Percent below poverty level	14.7	7.1	8.7	11.9	8.1	14.4	14.0	28.0	—
Female householder, no husband present	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.	685	50	6	7	5	17	17	16	—
Percent below poverty level	22.9	30.7	54.5	24.1	35.7	33.3	23.9	48.5	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	12 063	349	66	146	53	100	658	143	—
Percent below poverty level	17.5	10.2	13.1	12.5	12.5	16.0	16.9	30.0	—
Related children under 18 years	5 405	161	31	59	27	20	339	39	—
65 years and over	808	36	—	11	8	46	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	Bonner	Bonneville	Boundary	Butte	Camas	Canyon	Caribou	Cassia	Clark
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	705	1 741	397	413	163	4 855	806	1 898	69
Labor force	397	1 066	267	249	90	2 923	428	1 046	38
Percent of persons 16 years and over	56.3	61.2	67.3	60.3	55.2	60.2	53.1	55.1	55.1
Employed	375	1 027	247	239	90	2 887	424	1 042	38
Unemployed	22	39	20	10	—	36	4	4	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	3.7	7.5	4.0	—	1.2	0.9	0.4	—
Female, 16 years and over	362	859	182	197	72	2 368	382	913	32
Labor force	166	398	81	70	14	2 917	94	273	7
Percent of female, 16 years and over	45.9	39.3	44.5	35.5	19.4	38.7	24.6	29.9	21.9
Employed	166	321	74	67	14	912	94	273	7
Unemployed	—	17	7	3	—	5	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.0	8.6	4.3	—	0.5	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	375	1 027	247	239	90	2 887	424	1 042	38
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	72	165	20	20	11	421	26	80	2
Professional specialty occupations	43	117	7	10	7	256	21	59	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	47	222	23	34	6	388	17	183	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	34	151	13	26	4	200	17	121	—
Service occupations	65	68	8	14	—	214	26	29	3
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	96	459	142	148	73	1 369	253	626	24
Farm operators and managers	70	400	120	97	53	1 021	187	400	8
Farm occupations, except managerial	18	52	22	49	20	348	25	217	16
Related agricultural occupations	—	7	—	—	—	—	41	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	28	40	17	7	—	187	37	19	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	67	73	37	16	—	308	65	105	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	16	25	—	2	—	91	5	29	—
Employed females 16 years and over	166	321	74	67	14	912	94	273	7
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	34	62	14	10	7	200	16	49	2
Professional specialty occupations	27	60	7	6	7	138	16	36	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	40	163	23	32	5	269	17	131	2
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	34	127	13	26	3	197	17	114	—
Service occupations	58	54	8	6	—	164	4	13	3
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	26	29	22	13	2	166	51	31	—
Farm operators and managers	14	13	12	2	—	85	16	15	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	12	9	10	11	2	81	5	16	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	7	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8	13	7	6	—	96	6	49	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	2	—	27	—	21	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	375	1 027	247	239	90	2 887	424	1 042	38
Private wage and salary workers	173	498	96	100	48	1 539	192	533	23
Government workers	97	137	19	41	9	297	56	100	4
Self-employed workers	93	392	126	85	33	963	171	381	8
Unpaid family workers	12	—	6	13	—	88	5	28	3
Male, employed in agriculture	62	452	120	136	71	1 308	203	608	24
Wage and salary workers	6	104	21	50	38	520	53	264	13
Self-employed workers	56	348	99	81	33	772	150	334	8
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	5	—	16	—	10	3
Female, employed in agriculture	26	45	22	15	2	206	51	90	—
Wage and salary workers	—	24	4	5	2	77	30	58	—
Self-employed workers	14	21	12	2	—	69	16	14	—
Unpaid family workers	12	—	6	8	—	60	5	18	—
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	274	731	152	181	83	2 240	354	859	35
Less than \$5,000	31	106	33	38	14	213	41	102	8
\$5,000 to \$7,499	13	44	14	9	8	192	27	86	6
\$7,500 to \$9,999	27	77	—	14	7	140	20	97	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999	51	119	25	52	25	398	56	170	10
\$15,000 to \$19,999	41	125	20	21	5	347	100	132	5
\$20,000 to \$24,999	28	92	33	27	9	293	45	99	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	30	81	19	4	6	221	29	97	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	53	40	8	13	2	221	27	42	—
\$50,000 or more	—	47	—	9	3	153	9	34	—
Median	\$16 103	\$15 812	\$15 625	\$13 125	\$11 359	\$17 445	\$17 426	\$14 034	\$8 958
Mean	\$19 325	\$17 773	\$16 339	\$14 173	\$15 240	\$22 007	\$18 196	\$17 376	\$8 076
Families	244	659	152	166	73	1 995	349	758	26
Median income	\$16 985	\$17 288	\$15 625	\$13 583	\$11 736	\$18 867	\$17 557	\$15 034	\$8 750
Mean income	\$20 891	\$18 881	\$16 339	\$14 495	\$16 170	\$23 429	\$18 371	\$18 255	\$8 070
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	37	81	—	29	10	288	5	147	14
Median income	\$3 375	\$7 140	—	\$3 500	\$8 500	\$7 600	\$6 500	\$6 827	\$6 200
Mean income	\$5 344	\$6 730	—	\$5 463	\$8 457	\$8 766	\$6 005	\$7 682	\$5 686
Per capita income	\$6 338	\$5 647	\$4 311	\$3 885	\$5 828	\$7 617	\$4 931	\$5 233	\$3 414
Households with farm self-employment income	162	454	119	114	49	1 363	245	467	8
Mean income	\$21 330	\$19 171	\$16 512	\$13 277	\$16 512	\$23 455	\$18 485	\$19 984	\$8 984
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 167	\$7 144	\$4 525	\$5 122	\$9 765	\$7 766	\$10 792	\$12 176	\$7 439
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	68	100	31	8	—	354	70	71	—
25.0 to 49.9 percent	41	66	5	19	12	214	37	79	—
50.0 to 74.9 percent	14	79	28	16	9	142	16	74	—
75.0 percent or more	15	128	32	34	17	332	108	212	8
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	12	99	33	39	14	184	66	127	4
Percent below poverty level	4.9	15.0	21.7	23.5	19.2	9.2	18.9	16.8	15.4
Female householder, no husband present	—	7	—	—	—	6	8	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26	15	—	15	—	66	—	10	6
Percent below poverty level	70.3	18.5	—	51.7	—	22.9	—	6.8	42.9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	65	363	105	201	41	762	304	488	19
Percent below poverty level	7.9	15.7	18.3	31.1	19.2	11.8	23.2	17.0	22.4
Related children under 18 years	15	125	41	106	16	307	165	238	7
65 years and over	—	38	12	12	6	61	8	22	4

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	Clearwater	Custer	Elmore	Franklin	Fremont	Gem	Gooding	Idaho	Jefferson
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	449	548	705	1 047	636	1 219	1 695	1 620	2 058
Labor force	269	371	453	608	389	727	1 188	928	1 215
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.9	67.7	64.3	58.1	61.2	59.6	70.1	57.3	59.0
Employed	217	369	422	601	377	682	1 169	876	1 182
Unemployed	52	2	19	7	12	45	19	52	33
Percent of civilian labor force	19.3	0.5	4.3	1.2	3.1	6.2	1.6	5.6	2.7
Female, 16 years and over	223	262	327	461	302	568	822	781	947
Labor force	88	105	153	125	87	220	430	222	282
Percent of female, 16 years and over	39.5	40.1	46.8	27.1	28.8	38.7	52.3	28.4	29.8
Employed	64	103	148	125	76	201	411	193	258
Unemployed	24	2	5	—	11	19	19	29	24
Percent of civilian labor force	27.3	1.9	3.3	—	12.6	8.6	4.4	13.1	8.5
Employed persons 16 years and over	217	369	422	601	377	682	1 169	876	1 182
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	19	49	66	41	47	81	198	111	111
Professional specialty occupations	—	27	40	32	11	29	135	73	55
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	39	39	73	65	52	76	81	76	122
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13	13	50	38	31	53	61	44	76
Service occupations	21	16	35	32	7	48	66	53	46
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	103	214	208	371	247	358	683	475	666
Farm operators and managers	64	141	125	296	189	202	510	348	503
Farm occupations, except managerial	24	66	75	75	56	146	163	92	163
Related agricultural occupations	—	2	8	—	2	4	—	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5	26	—	34	—	23	42	43	43
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	30	25	40	58	24	99	99	118	194
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	7	13	21	14	40	32	33	52
Employed females 16 years and over	64	103	148	125	76	201	411	193	258
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	5	27	23	20	21	22	116	65	49
Professional specialty occupations	—	14	19	14	11	18	102	63	34
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	24	32	53	46	23	49	75	53	87
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	13	44	36	18	37	61	44	59
Service occupations	13	8	35	28	7	29	66	31	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	27	37	18	25	76	107	21	21
Farm operators and managers	7	11	24	9	12	11	51	12	13
Farm occupations, except managerial	5	11	13	9	11	61	56	8	8
Related agricultural occupations	—	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	10	9	—	10	—	25	47	23	67
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	5	—	10	—	13	13	—	26
Employed persons 16 years and over	217	369	422	601	377	682	1 169	876	1 182
Private wage and salary workers	97	155	181	217	162	278	453	292	539
Government workers	46	54	80	59	32	73	170	170	156
Self-employed workers	69	119	140	295	183	246	473	378	462
Unpaid family workers	5	41	21	30	—	85	73	36	25
Male, employed in agriculture	76	187	169	353	236	288	580	443	645
Wage and salary workers	14	61	67	70	80	73	158	88	179
Self-employed workers	57	105	95	271	156	185	401	324	441
Unpaid family workers	5	21	7	12	—	30	21	31	25
Female, employed in agriculture	12	24	43	18	25	80	119	12	26
Wage and salary workers	5	5	12	—	13	22	23	—	19
Self-employed workers	7	9	24	9	12	11	44	12	7
Unpaid family workers	—	10	7	9	—	47	52	—	—
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	180	245	327	444	306	545	757	720	923
Less than \$5,000	13	38	44	50	45	85	115	80	186
\$5,000 to \$7,499	11	16	16	27	16	49	74	92	46
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9	46	45	13	51	46	98	52	112
\$10,000 to \$14,999	47	60	62	122	103	58	114	121	184
\$15,000 to \$19,999	32	37	21	70	18	111	95	81	130
\$20,000 to \$24,999	15	15	47	70	21	50	59	82	112
\$25,000 to \$34,999	37	21	26	57	17	94	110	112	72
\$35,000 to \$49,999	16	6	36	30	35	27	71	77	56
\$50,000 or more	—	6	30	5	—	25	21	23	25
Median	\$17 708	\$11 563	\$14 698	\$15 714	\$11 767	\$16 568	\$13 750	\$15 694	\$12 896
Mean	\$19 092	\$14 101	\$20 988	\$17 687	\$14 106	\$18 539	\$17 483	\$20 043	\$15 299
Families	180	217	289	421	259	493	674	629	815
Median income	\$16 875	\$12 096	\$17 039	\$15 562	\$12 321	\$17 219	\$15 629	\$16 901	\$13 411
Mean income	\$19 003	\$14 604	\$22 727	\$17 805	\$14 803	\$19 585	\$18 587	\$21 118	\$15 608
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	5	38	38	29	47	72	89	111	152
Median income	\$4 500	\$7 333	\$8 375	\$15 323	\$10 739	\$5 471	\$6 542	\$5 881	\$6 444
Mean income	\$4 005	\$7 552	\$7 763	\$11 782	\$10 266	\$6 157	\$7 943	\$10 183	\$9 173
Per capita income	\$5 276	\$4 466	\$6 862	\$4 521	\$4 322	\$5 994	\$5 486	\$5 752	\$4 319
Households with farm self-employment income	112	154	182	374	182	327	536	452	568
Mean income	\$20 431	\$12 180	\$22 190	\$17 675	\$12 431	\$22 278	\$18 554	\$22 589	\$15 724
Mean farm self-employment income	\$7 834	\$5 169	\$7 835	\$8 957	\$6 007	\$6 661	\$8 246	\$9 852	\$7 014
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	24	14	39	81	34	129	101	130	93
25.0 to 49.9 percent	10	28	17	76	—	70	65	96	65
50.0 to 74.9 percent	—	35	24	36	31	17	51	80	73
75.0 percent or more	52	53	52	147	99	55	208	139	248
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	19	42	44	72	73	74	154	105	195
Percent below poverty level	10.6	19.4	15.2	17.1	28.2	15.0	22.8	16.7	23.9
Female householder, no husband present	—	2	—	—	—	13	5	8	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.	—	12	7	4	—	22	7	27	53
Percent below poverty level	—	31.6	18.4	13.8	—	30.6	7.9	24.3	34.9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	79	183	136	367	299	308	713	513	877
Percent below poverty level	11.9	23.5	13.7	21.8	30.5	18.5	29.2	20.4	27.0
Related children under 18 years	44	82	38	209	164	131	368	263	412
65 years and over	—	7	5	34	—	53	31	32	79

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	Jerome	Kootenai	Latah	Lemhi	Lewis	Lincoln	Madison	Minidoka	Nez Perce
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 023	596	1 533	719	310	740	1 029	2 434	663
Labor force	1 307	324	772	476	145	520	616	1 523	363
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.6	54.4	50.4	66.2	46.8	70.3	59.9	62.6	54.8
Employed	1 251	251	758	476	145	512	592	1 497	353
Unemployed	56	73	14	—	—	8	24	26	10
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	22.5	1.8	—	—	1.5	3.9	1.7	2.8
Female, 16 years and over	981	299	708	304	144	341	500	1 178	289
Labor force	427	130	211	108	32	147	218	460	95
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.5	43.5	29.8	35.5	22.2	43.1	43.6	39.0	32.9
Employed	392	98	202	108	32	141	213	447	95
Unemployed	35	32	9	—	—	6	5	13	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	24.6	4.3	—	—	4.1	2.3	2.8	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 251	251	758	476	145	512	592	1 497	353
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	160	54	113	25	14	30	103	194	47
Professional specialty occupations	72	33	76	12	9	18	51	107	43
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	193	49	89	37	19	37	145	186	25
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	126	26	61	11	14	26	104	107	25
Service occupations	80	28	91	39	8	28	39	81	17
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	668	96	404	330	73	366	215	807	226
Farm operators and managers	478	96	292	274	65	258	121	663	159
Farm occupations, except managerial	190	—	107	56	8	108	87	137	67
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	59	—	28	23	15	21	28	89	35
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	91	24	33	22	16	30	62	140	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	8	4	11	2	4	12	27	—
Employed females 16 years and over	392	98	202	108	32	141	213	447	95
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	85	24	43	18	5	13	37	100	38
Professional specialty occupations	66	18	34	12	5	7	32	75	38
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	118	37	67	24	16	35	111	161	25
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	80	14	53	11	11	24	90	96	25
Service occupations	73	28	65	21	5	24	21	50	11
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	72	9	27	40	—	62	20	77	21
Farm operators and managers	38	9	12	34	—	42	—	34	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	34	—	15	6	—	20	20	36	15
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	44	—	—	5	6	7	18	48	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	—	—	5	—	—	6	12	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 251	251	758	476	145	512	592	1 497	353
Private wage and salary workers	607	110	264	145	52	178	311	615	125
Government workers	122	26	180	52	18	42	90	142	65
Self-employed workers	484	107	299	251	72	253	163	691	141
Unpaid family workers	38	8	15	28	3	39	28	49	22
Male, employed in agriculture	598	87	390	290	81	306	197	783	205
Wage and salary workers	179	5	124	69	19	85	63	173	67
Self-employed workers	408	82	266	199	62	198	134	593	121
Unpaid family workers	11	—	—	22	—	23	—	17	17
Female, employed in agriculture	83	9	27	40	4	62	20	83	21
Wage and salary workers	25	—	—	—	—	8	6	33	10
Self-employed workers	38	9	12	34	—	40	—	25	6
Unpaid family workers	20	—	15	6	3	14	14	25	5
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	886	239	684	284	147	321	429	1 087	284
Less than \$5,000	76	33	118	14	14	77	45	88	42
\$5,000 to \$7,499	37	—	66	7	11	29	32	82	8
\$7,500 to \$9,999	47	—	73	16	21	31	50	88	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999	172	30	115	47	25	51	75	199	27
\$15,000 to \$19,999	181	23	63	39	19	52	62	179	47
\$20,000 to \$24,999	109	15	78	22	22	38	68	142	44
\$25,000 to \$34,999	134	66	69	57	16	21	49	167	44
\$35,000 to \$49,999	92	32	65	26	15	6	42	85	44
\$50,000 or more	38	40	37	—	4	16	6	57	7
Median	\$17 352	\$27 888	\$13 026	\$22 731	\$15 893	\$11 433	\$16 953	\$16 626	\$19 423
Mean	\$21 352	\$27 996	\$23 015	\$21 041	\$18 551	\$15 730	\$18 148	\$19 899	\$38 947
Families	800	229	554	275	117	282	365	1 008	255
Median income	\$18 045	\$27 802	\$16 800	\$22 260	\$17 813	\$12 317	\$18 358	\$16 959	\$21 150
Mean income	\$22 307	\$28 061	\$26 264	\$21 189	\$19 442	\$17 154	\$19 047	\$20 233	\$42 422
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	120	10	130	27	32	63	83	94	44
Median income	\$8 889	\$25 499	\$7 882	\$2 750	\$12 872	\$4 438	\$6 750	\$12 841	\$5 750
Mean income	\$8 814	\$26 510	\$9 172	\$5 873	\$14 133	\$3 961	\$10 179	\$13 018	\$5 700
Per capita income	\$6 934	\$8 295	\$8 437	\$6 587	\$6 614	\$4 384	\$4 929	\$6 466	\$13 041
Households with farm self-employment income	621	164	398	227	75	231	289	824	196
Mean income	\$23 356	\$30 485	\$28 824	\$20 883	\$21 296	\$15 299	\$20 013	\$20 783	\$48 326
Mean farm self-employment income	\$10 421	\$9 574	\$17 646	\$12 032	\$14 630	\$9 206	\$5 978	\$10 555	\$7 823
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	137	64	80	55	12	13	103	149	55
25.0 to 49.9 percent	128	32	79	25	10	30	61	147	33
50.0 to 74.9 percent	129	15	29	37	12	31	36	101	25
75.0 percent or more	175	25	137	88	38	110	52	316	53
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	71	33	104	31	16	64	37	140	38
Percent below poverty level	8.9	14.4	18.8	11.3	13.7	22.7	10.1	13.9	14.9
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	5	—	—	4	5	6	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	25	—	18	18	2	28	13	6	12
Percent below poverty level	20.8	—	13.8	66.7	6.3	44.4	15.7	6.4	27.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	307	100	407	142	83	280	129	565	144
Percent below poverty level	11.2	12.8	21.6	16.0	20.1	24.7	8.2	16.9	17.0
Related children under 18 years	138	39	137	56	47	108	37	287	55
65 years and over	18	15	26	—	8	15	—	27	—

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	Oneida	Owyhee	Payette	Power	Shoshone	Teton	Twin Falls	Valley	Washington
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	387	1 441	1 500	669	...	333	4 771	132	1 226
Labor force	248	939	887	452	...	217	2 827	64	860
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.1	65.2	59.1	67.6	...	65.2	59.3	48.5	70.1
Employed	239	924	869	415	...	214	2 783	61	842
Unemployed	9	15	12	37	...	3	37	3	18
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	1.6	1.4	8.2	...	1.4	1.3	4.7	2.1
Female, 16 years and over	173	674	724	304	...	166	2 334	62	578
Labor force	66	253	287	145	...	71	816	23	305
Percent of female, 16 years and over	38.2	37.5	39.6	47.7	...	42.8	35.0	37.1	52.8
Employed	59	246	281	136	...	68	790	20	296
Unemployed	7	7	6	9	...	3	24	3	9
Percent of civilian labor force	10.6	2.8	2.1	6.2	...	4.2	3.2	13.0	3.0
Employed persons 16 years and over	239	924	869	415	...	214	2 783	61	842
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	21	62	130	52	...	19	330	12	112
Professional specialty occupations	12	56	49	19	...	11	219	12	85
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	44	75	117	60	...	17	425	12	137
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	35	58	99	33	...	7	231	8	72
Service occupations	13	54	46	22	...	22	157	2	41
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	148	613	460	187	...	139	1 467	30	472
Farm operators and managers	113	392	323	155	...	118	999	25	370
Farm occupations, except managerial	31	208	137	32	...	16	445	2	97
Related agricultural occupations	4	13	—	—	...	5	23	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4	62	16	58	...	2	170	3	27
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	9	58	100	36	...	15	234	2	53
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	18	27	—	...	2	54	—	27
Employed females 16 years and over	59	246	281	136	...	68	790	20	296
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	11	48	33	34	...	10	134	12	75
Professional specialty occupations	6	42	25	19	...	7	128	12	65
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	36	66	99	52	...	15	311	6	109
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	29	49	87	33	...	5	199	4	65
Service occupations	8	32	39	14	...	20	127	2	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2	79	62	19	...	20	122	—	63
Farm operators and managers	—	17	30	5	...	11	39	—	29
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	49	32	14	...	6	77	—	29
Related agricultural occupations	2	13	—	—	...	3	6	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	8	—	...	—	21	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2	21	40	17	...	3	75	—	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	6	6	—	...	—	24	—	11
Employed persons 16 years and over	239	924	869	415	...	214	2 783	61	842
Private wage and salary workers	79	383	376	180	...	68	1 362	22	342
Government workers	38	105	68	35	...	20	195	19	97
Self-employed workers	111	384	343	174	...	121	1 109	20	371
Unpaid family workers	11	52	82	26	...	5	117	—	32
Male, employed in agriculture	146	564	404	176	...	121	1 382	29	416
Wage and salary workers	31	209	107	26	...	18	494	1	127
Self-employed workers	104	327	261	144	...	101	855	20	279
Unpaid family workers	11	28	36	6	...	2	33	—	10
Female, employed in agriculture	2	94	82	32	...	20	153	2	68
Wage and salary workers	2	39	25	7	...	3	44	2	28
Self-employed workers	—	31	24	5	...	14	39	—	18
Unpaid family workers	—	24	33	20	...	3	70	—	22
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	175	650	670	291	12	139	2 115	62	577
Less than \$5,000	44	119	107	18	—	20	147	6	128
\$5,000 to \$7,499	20	57	98	16	—	11	192	5	61
\$7,500 to \$9,999	31	37	46	33	—	26	197	8	68
\$10,000 to \$14,999	24	154	142	59	12	28	390	2	88
\$15,000 to \$19,999	26	76	77	75	—	19	323	22	79
\$20,000 to \$24,999	14	77	68	6	—	13	292	9	77
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11	62	73	49	—	17	257	2	29
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3	44	29	19	—	5	198	3	35
\$50,000 or more	2	24	30	16	—	—	119	5	12
Median	\$9 395	\$13 190	\$12 623	\$15 995	\$11 250	\$12 404	\$16 417	\$18 000	\$11 312
Mean	\$11 609	\$17 063	\$17 008	\$25 374	\$11 098	\$14 233	\$20 637	\$19 603	\$13 966
Families	152	587	587	235	12	132	1 783	53	485
Median income	\$10 000	\$13 994	\$13 135	\$16 505	\$11 250	\$13 000	\$17 405	\$18 438	\$13 348
Mean income	\$12 193	\$17 835	\$17 832	\$29 114	\$11 098	\$14 524	\$21 713	\$21 528	\$15 207
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	25	68	120	83	...	9	407	11	100
Median income	\$5 500	\$8 375	\$4 000	\$5 083	...	\$6 750	\$10 333	\$3 750	\$6 429
Mean income	\$7 127	\$9 051	\$7 484	\$6 483	...	\$6 800	\$12 200	\$6 762	\$6 793
Per capita income	\$3 503	\$5 164	\$5 654	\$7 398	...	\$3 586	\$6 889	\$7 906	\$4 630
Households with farm self-employment income	141	411	456	151	—	117	1 359	37	322
Mean income	\$11 288	\$15 649	\$17 370	\$36 532	—	\$14 071	\$23 555	\$19 711	\$14 449
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 779	\$8 071	\$6 460	\$13 039	—	\$9 121	\$10 580	\$6 537	\$4 133
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	41	85	133	54	—	9	295	13	77
25.0 to 49.9 percent	20	74	68	12	—	24	202	6	38
50.0 to 74.9 percent	14	28	56	19	—	18	208	6	51
75.0 percent or more	35	165	96	66	—	50	462	12	79
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	51	125	94	23	—	33	167	3	107
Percent below poverty level	33.6	21.3	16.0	9.8	—	25.0	9.4	5.7	22.1
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	3	12	46	31	...	—	46	6	31
Percent below poverty level	12.0	17.6	38.3	37.3	...	—	11.3	54.5	31.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	223	548	399	137	...	122	648	14	477
Percent below poverty level	38.3	26.1	20.2	13.9	...	21.9	10.1	9.2	27.4
Related children under 18 years	110	248	145	49	...	59	244	5	234
65 years and over	9	6	32	23	...	11	61	—	35

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			
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho	4 900	457	9.3	43	267	34	23.1	6.5	—	62.0	3.8	28.8	23.7	2 250
Benewah County (pt.)	3 767	359	9.5	41	184	32	19.3	5.3	—	52.1	5.7	46.9	20.0	1 500
Kootenai County (pt.)	1 133	98	8.6	2	83	2	43.6	10.4	—	82.4	—	—	66.7	3 500
Duck Valley Reservation, Idaho-Nev.	1 056	962	91.1	105	523	80	21.4	55.1	4.0	46.7	—	29.3	48.7	4 563
Idaho (pt.)	234	205	87.6	31	107	28	18.8	55.2	13.5	26.3	—	30.0	90.8	8 000
Owyhee County (pt.)	234	205	87.6	31	107	28	18.8	55.2	13.5	26.3	—	30.0	90.8	8 000
Nevada (pt.)	822	757	92.1	74	416	52	22.5	55.1	—	51.1	—	29.1	36.7	4 071
Elko County (pt.)	822	757	92.1	74	416	52	22.5	55.1	—	51.1	—	29.1	36.7	4 071
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho	4 605	2 500	54.3	331	1 332	160	19.6	49.7	12.1	36.6	1.0	38.8	57.7	3 881
Bannock County (pt.)	1 604	687	42.8	78	358	44	19.0	58.5	23.8	27.0	—	40.0	47.7	4 457
Bingham County (pt.)	2 054	1 644	80.0	185	904	116	21.4	45.9	4.1	36.7	1.6	32.1	56.5	3 608
Caribou County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Power County (pt.)	947	169	17.8	68	70	—	7.3	51.5	—	72.9	—	100.0	100.0	—
Kootenai Reservation, Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boundary County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho	18 127	1 060	5.8	148	604	128	24.2	55.0	43.6	69.8	8.7	46.0	59.9	1 000
Clearwater County (pt.)	6 003	34	0.6	8	20	—	18.4	—	—	100.0	—	...	100.0	—
Idaho County (pt.)	3 997	22	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lewis County (pt.)	4 090	6	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nez Perce County (pt.)	4 037	998	24.7	133	563	120	25.0	58.0	50.0	68.7	9.0	44.6	57.9	1 000

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

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

Reservations	Percent in labor force				Families		Median income in 1979 (dollars)			Income in 1979 below poverty level					
	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		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	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
Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho	90.0	43.9	66.7	136	14.9	104	8.7	14 333	17 115	21 806	4 652	43	9.9	2	2
Benewah County (pt.)	90.7	51.6	66.7	151	20.3	64	10.9	16 406	19 500	22 083	3 820	31	9.2	—	—
Kootenai County (pt.)	88.9	10.3	—	92	—	40	5.0	9 398	9 545	3 750	7 697	12	12.6	2	2
Duck Valley Reservation, Idaho-Nev.	45.5	29.4	26.0	309	13.6	174	15.5	4 328	6 296	6 146	2 254	638	67.1	109	40
Idaho (pt.)	31.9	—	—	791	34.8	40	12.5	3 187	4 000	3 750	1 286	194	94.6	35	4
Owyhee County (pt.)	31.9	—	—	791	34.8	40	12.5	3 187	4 000	3 750	1 286	194	94.6	35	4
Nevada (pt.)	49.6	35.9	28.3	257	11.3	134	16.4	4 814	7 381	6 563	2 515	444	59.5	74	36
Elko County (pt.)	49.6	35.9	28.3	257	11.3	134	16.4	4 814	7 381	6 563	2 515	444	59.5	74	36
Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho	59.1	41.1	51.2	242	22.1	554	23.6	9 628	10 375	4 564	3 089	1 139	46.0	241	100
Bannock County (pt.)	64.5	43.5	73.8	214	28.8	160	23.8	9 615	10 833	5 083	3 149	341	49.6	68	29
Bingham County (pt.)	57.5	39.8	40.8	243	20.6	358	20.7	9 740	10 357	4 412	3 162	725	44.8	154	71
Caribou County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Power County (pt.)	47.2	47.1	47.1	412	—	36	52.8	2500—	2500—	—	2 132	73	43.2	19	—
Kootenai Reservation, Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boundary County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho	77.6	68.7	92.2	121	12.3	211	26.1	6 801	9 505	8 750	3 409	378	35.7	46	—
Clearwater County (pt.)	—	100.0	100.0	162	46.2	...	...	...	...	...	2 662	7	20.6	...	...
Idaho County (pt.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lewis County (pt.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nez Perce County (pt.)	79.0	72.2	100.0	115	11.4	202	27.2	6 765	9 565	—	3 489	363	36.4	46	—

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	Urban					Rural						
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized areas		Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more						Places of 2,500 to 10,000
Total persons (number)	943 935	509 800	188 530	148 791	39 739	194 787	126 483	434 135	57 063	69 129	173 036	770 899
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	935 246	507 420	187 984	148 357	39 627	193 549	125 887	427 826	56 065	68 851	171 885	763 361
Percent of total	99.1	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.4	99.5	98.5	98.3	99.6	99.3	99.0
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	381 343	203 571	73 272	57 833	15 439	79 459	50 840	177 772	22 233	28 411	68 988	312 355
Percent of total	40.4	39.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	40.8	40.2	40.9	39.0	41.1	39.9	40.5
Total persons (number)	943 935	509 800	188 530	148 791	39 739	194 787	126 483	434 135	57 063	69 129	173 036	770 899
Relationship	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
Sex	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Age	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Race	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Origin	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5
Place of birth	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	4.3	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.6
Persons in rural areas (number)	434 135	-	-	-	-	-	-	434 135	57 063	69 129	28 620	405 515
Farm residence	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	1.4	8.6	7.4	6.7
Persons in households (number)	924 950	495 495	185 209	145 506	39 703	186 561	123 725	429 455	56 659	69 129	170 097	754 853
Relationship	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Persons in group quarters (number)	18 985	14 305	3 321	3 285	36	8 226	2 758	4 680	404	-	2 939	16 046
Type of group quarters	19.3	21.0	29.4	29.8	-	22.1	7.7	14.0	23.5	-	25.3	18.2
Foreign born persons (number)	23 404	13 088	4 715	3 852	863	5 293	3 080	10 316	1 370	1 312	3 852	19 552
Citizenship	11.0	8.3	8.8	9.3	6.5	8.3	7.5	14.5	10.1	6.9	6.4	12.0
Year of immigration	15.6	12.2	11.2	11.2	11.0	13.2	12.2	19.8	13.7	9.7	7.2	17.2
Persons 5 years and over (number)	850 427	461 151	171 114	136 175	34 939	177 355	112 682	389 276	51 179	63 069	157 796	692 631
Language spoken at home	7.6	6.5	6.8	6.6	7.5	6.5	6.0	8.8	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.7
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	47 552	25 970	7 714	6 398	1 316	10 655	7 601	21 582	3 545	2 592	5 935	41 617
Language	14.9	12.3	15.8	14.9	20.3	11.6	9.7	18.0	19.9	15.0	20.5	14.1
Ability to speak English	14.3	11.6	11.8	10.9	16.4	11.5	11.7	17.6	19.9	14.4	10.6	14.9
Residence in 1975	7.0	6.4	6.2	5.9	7.1	6.5	6.5	7.7	6.6	4.9	6.7	7.1
Persons 21 years and over (number)	582 311	319 799	120 347	97 565	22 782	121 555	77 897	262 512	35 733	42 645	110 885	471 426
Armed Forces status in 1975	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.5	3.8	2.8	4.2	3.7
College attendance in 1975	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.4	5.0	4.0	3.6	5.3	4.2
Work status in 1975	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.7	4.8	3.8	2.7	4.6	4.1
Women 15 years and over (number)	348 408	197 832	73 097	59 640	13 457	77 593	47 142	150 576	21 200	24 036	66 693	281 715
Children ever born	5.8	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.5	5.2	6.9	6.7	5.8	4.2	6.2
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	214 897	122 903	47 965	37 828	10 137	47 312	27 626	91 994	12 419	12 543	43 500	171 397
Children ever born	6.7	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	6.1	6.2	8.2	8.0	8.3	4.1	7.3
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	372 774	199 442	77 889	60 036	17 853	71 819	49 734	173 332	21 644	24 913	73 413	299 361
Times married	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.8	5.9	3.7	4.8	5.0
Date of first marriage	8.8	8.1	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.7	7.9	9.6	8.4	6.7	8.8	8.8
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	103 905	59 883	25 020	19 596	5 424	20 851	14 012	44 022	6 344	3 827	24 108	79 797
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	10.0	8.5	7.0	6.8	7.7	9.6	9.3	12.2	12.3	9.2	6.3	11.2
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	885 832	479 231	177 658	140 754	36 904	183 806	117 767	406 601	53 466	65 373	163 604	722 228
School enrollment	4.2	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.3	3.9	4.8	4.5	3.1	3.2	4.4
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	256 482	143 187	54 644	42 543	12 101	57 941	30 602	113 295	13 743	18 899	48 766	207 716
Year of school	5.6	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.5	5.5	6.3	6.0	6.8	3.4	3.9	6.0
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	527 074	290 123	110 371	85 296	25 075	110 263	69 489	236 951	30 921	33 485	99 588	427 486
School enrollment	4.9	4.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.9	4.6	5.6	5.4	3.5	3.5	5.2
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	514 365	276 916	103 700	83 548	20 152	104 470	68 746	237 449	32 060	39 884	97 159	417 206
Highest year of school attended	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.9	2.3	3.6	3.6	1.9	1.9	3.1
Finished highest year	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.2	5.9	7.4	6.9	7.5	6.9	5.9	8.1	7.1
Persons 15 years and over (number)	688 530	380 402	141 356	114 738	26 618	148 080	90 966	308 128	41 308	50 340	129 718	558 812
Marital status	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8
Income in 1979	10.7	9.1	8.5	8.4	8.7	9.4	9.7	12.6	10.3	11.8	9.7	10.9
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	73 060	34 569	11 876	9 595	2 281	13 921	8 772	38 491	4 234	5 724	12 443	60 617
Percent of income allocated:	17.1	16.0	16.8	16.0	20.3	15.5	15.8	18.0	18.7	20.5	16.0	17.3
None	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.5
0.1 to 9.9 percent	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.3
10.0 to 24.9 percent	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.9	0.8	2.6	3.4	1.8	2.1	3.2	3.6	2.1
25.0 to 49.9 percent	4.9	5.8	6.5	6.8	5.2	5.3	5.6	4.2	4.4	7.2	5.7	4.8
50.0 to 99.9 percent	72.5	71.4	69.0	68.7	70.1	73.3	71.7	73.5	71.9	65.8	69.8	73.0
Persons 16 years and over (number)	672 116	372 125	138 393	112 515	25 878	145 065	88 667	299 991	40 311	48 843	126 721	545 395
Labor force status	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.5	4.1	3.4	2.5	2.3	3.3
Work status in 1979	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.8	4.7	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.7
Unemployment in 1979	12.3	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.9	11.3	13.3	12.4	13.5	13.6	12.1
Veteran status	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	4.5	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.5
Male	3.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6	4.9	3.8	2.4	3.3	3.7
Female	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.4
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	372 609	210 387	86 385	69 631	16 754	78 632	45 370	162 222	20 916	28 317	79 191	293 418
Hours worked	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.4	4.8	7.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	6.2
Workers 16 years and over (number)	378 443	215 366	86 597	69 770	16 827	79 844	48 925	163 077	20 947	28 342	79 380	299 063
Means of transportation to work	4.8	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.9	4.1	6.4	4.9	6.1	3.7	5.1
Carpooling arrangements	4.8	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	4.2	4.3	6.4	4.5	6.1	3.7	5.2
Private vehicle occupancy	6.7	5.8	4.9	5.1	4.2	6.4	6.1	7.8	5.1	11.2	5.0	7.1
Travel time to work	9.7	7.2	6.5	6.5	6.2	8.0	7.4	13.2	7.7	21.9	7.7	10.2

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**

	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					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number)	383 652	216 573	89 009	71 855	17 154	80 826	46 738	167 079	21 825	28 834	81 794	301 858
Industry.....	5.2	4.3	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.3	6.2	5.5	4.3	4.5	5.3
Occupation.....	5.3	4.5	3.9	3.7	4.3	5.1	4.6	6.5	5.6	4.4	4.6	5.6
Class of worker.....	5.5	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.5	5.4	4.9	6.5	5.9	4.4	4.5	5.7
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)	575 405	316 487	121 740	97 583	24 157	121 528	73 219	258 918	33 191	42 158	110 802	464 603
Work disability status.....	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	4.1	3.4	2.6	3.0	3.2
Work prevention.....	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.2
Public transportation disability status.....	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.3	6.9	5.5
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number)	88 971	50 122	15 357	13 636	1 721	20 644	14 121	38 849	6 716	6 685	14 007	74 964
Public transportation disability status.....	11.5	12.5	13.5	13.4	14.5	12.4	11.7	10.2	11.3	10.1	18.2	10.2
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number)	477 022	270 424	105 380	85 193	20 187	104 040	61 004	206 598	27 134	34 270	96 139	380 883
Weeks worked.....	7.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.8	8.8	6.6	9.6	7.6	7.4
Usual hours worked per week.....	8.1	6.9	6.2	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.3	9.7	7.4	11.0	7.6	8.2
Households (number)	324 889	183 858	69 669	57 200	12 469	69 637	44 552	141 031	20 495	21 537	63 273	261 616
Income in 1979	15.4	13.3	12.7	12.5	13.3	13.5	14.2	18.2	14.5	20.2	14.0	15.8
Wage or salary income.....	10.9	9.1	8.5	8.3	9.2	9.4	9.5	13.3	9.9	15.7	9.8	11.2
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	8.4	7.0	6.9	6.7	7.9	7.0	7.2	10.2	7.7	9.7	7.8	8.5
Farm self-employment income.....	11.5	9.6	9.1	8.9	10.2	9.9	10.1	13.9	10.6	15.2	10.4	11.8
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	10.1	8.7	8.5	8.3	9.3	8.8	9.0	11.8	9.4	10.9	9.2	10.3
Social Security income.....	10.5	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.0	9.3	12.4	9.9	11.4	9.7	10.7
Public assistance income.....	10.9	9.5	9.3	9.2	9.7	9.4	9.8	12.7	10.3	11.9	10.1	11.0
All other income.....	10.6	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.2	9.5	12.5	10.2	11.7	9.8	10.9
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number)	49 486	24 395	8 774	7 119	1 655	9 351	6 270	25 091	2 945	4 098	8 785	40 701
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	13.2	13.8	15.5	15.8	14.0	12.6	13.3	12.6	14.7	15.4	13.5	13.1
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	9.5	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.1	9.6	10.1	9.3	8.1	11.7	10.2	9.4
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	9.1	10.0	10.6	10.2	12.4	9.3	10.3	8.2	9.1	9.6	10.7	8.7
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	10.4	11.1	11.9	12.4	9.8	10.4	11.2	9.8	10.6	11.7	11.2	10.3
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	16.2	17.2	16.4	16.7	15.0	18.7	16.0	15.2	12.8	18.4	16.2	16.2
100 percent.....	41.6	38.1	35.8	34.9	39.6	39.4	39.2	45.0	44.7	33.2	38.1	42.3
Families (number)	248 258	132 397	49 418	38 993	10 425	49 074	33 905	115 861	15 110	19 139	46 105	202 153
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	16.2	14.0	13.3	13.3	13.4	14.2	14.9	18.8	15.6	21.1	14.4	16.7
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number)	110 223	76 462	28 469	25 670	2 799	34 151	13 842	33 761	6 555	2 990	23 347	86 876
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	11.7	9.4	9.3	9.1	10.9	9.1	10.7	16.9	10.4	12.1	10.8	12.0

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	943 935	939 051	100.0	100.0	Total persons	943 935	910 690	100.0	100.0
Male	470 965	468 986	49.9	49.9	Native	920 531	889 047	97.5	97.6
Female	472 970	470 065	50.1	50.1	Born in State of residence	463 291	447 846	49.1	49.2
RACE					Born in different State				
Total persons	943 935	930 643	100.0	100.0	Northeast	452 359	436 535	47.9	47.9
White	904 045	891 131	95.8	95.8	North Central	23 095	22 258	2.4	2.4
Black	2 711	2 680	0.3	0.3	South	124 568	120 402	13.2	13.2
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	10 523	10 407	1.1	1.1	West	57 165	54 871	6.1	6.0
Asian and Pacific Islander	6 721	6 655	0.7	0.7	West	247 531	239 004	26.2	26.2
Race, n.e.c.	19 935	19 770	2.1	2.1	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	4 881	4 666	0.5	0.5
ORIGIN					Foreign born				
Total persons	943 935	929 206	100.0	100.0		23 404	21 643	2.5	2.4
Spanish origin	36 560	36 008	3.9	3.9	RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Mexican	27 938	27 473	3.0	3.0	Persons 5 years and over	851 785	792 215	100.0	100.0
Puerto Rican	383	378	—	—	Same house	378 440	364 756	44.4	46.0
Cuban	33	33	—	—	Different house in United States	461 807	416 966	54.2	52.6
Other Spanish	8 206	8 124	0.9	0.9	Same county	210 270	191 114	24.7	24.1
Not of Spanish origin	907 375	893 198	96.1	96.1	Different county	251 537	225 852	29.5	28.5
AGE					Same State				
Total persons	943 935	931 616	100.0	100.0	Different State	170 218	151 704	20.0	19.1
Under 5 years	93 508	92 637	9.9	9.9	Northeast	7 709	6 404	0.9	0.8
5 to 9 years	83 054	81 843	8.8	8.8	North Central	20 586	18 498	2.4	2.3
10 to 14 years	78 843	78 186	8.4	8.4	South	18 371	16 095	2.2	2.0
15 to 19 years	88 285	87 324	9.4	9.4	West	123 552	110 707	14.5	14.0
20 to 24 years	85 880	84 352	9.1	9.1	Abroad	11 538	10 493	1.4	1.3
25 to 29 years	82 840	81 491	8.8	8.7	ACTIVITY IN 1975				
30 to 34 years	72 767	71 883	7.7	7.7	Persons 21 years and over	582 311	559 970	100.0	100.0
35 to 39 years	58 099	57 185	6.2	6.1	In Armed Forces in 1975	10 200	9 009	1.8	1.6
40 to 44 years	46 215	45 820	4.9	4.9	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	572 111	550 961	98.2	98.4
45 to 49 years	41 234	40 680	4.4	4.4	Persons 21 years and over	582 311	556 613	100.0	100.0
50 to 54 years	40 553	40 055	4.3	4.3	Attending college in 1975	37 395	36 318	6.4	6.5
55 to 59 years	40 623	40 093	4.3	4.3	Not attending college in 1975	544 916	520 295	93.6	93.5
60 to 64 years	38 467	38 094	4.1	4.1	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
65 to 69 years	33 151	32 777	3.5	3.5	Workers 16 years and over	378 443	360 168	100.0	100.0
70 to 74 years	25 616	25 151	2.7	2.7	Private vehicle	310 062	295 242	81.9	82.0
75 to 79 years	16 538	16 245	1.8	1.8	Drive alone	244 065	232 423	64.5	64.5
80 to 84 years	10 306	10 060	1.1	1.1	Carpool	65 997	62 819	17.4	17.4
85 years and over	7 956	7 740	0.8	0.8	Public transportation	9 337	8 946	2.5	2.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					Bus or streetcar				
Total persons	943 935	936 410	100.0	100.0	Subway or elevated train	9	9	—	—
In households	924 950	917 805	98.0	98.0	Railroad	20	16	—	—
Family householder	248 258	248 119	26.3	26.5	Taxicab	54	52	—	—
Nonfamily householder	76 631	76 561	8.1	8.2	Bicycle	4 185	4 045	1.1	1.1
Spouse	218 785	216 110	23.2	23.1	Motorcycle	4 279	4 149	1.1	1.2
Child	336 486	333 896	35.6	35.7	Walked only	29 618	28 018	7.8	7.8
Other relatives	19 930	18 749	2.1	2.0	Other means	4 074	3 800	1.1	1.1
Nonrelatives	24 860	24 370	2.6	2.6	Worked at home	16 888	15 968	4.5	4.4
In group quarters	18 985	18 605	2.0	2.0	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
FARM RESIDENCE					Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home				
Persons in rural areas	434 135	404 903	100.0	100.0	Less than 10 minutes	362 290	327 211	100.0	100.0
Farm	69 129	63 173	15.9	15.6	10 to 19 minutes	109 556	98 269	30.2	30.0
Nonfarm	365 006	341 730	84.1	84.4	20 to 29 minutes	146 781	133 416	40.5	40.8
FERTILITY					30 to 44 minutes				
Women 15 to 44 years	214 897	200 565	100.0	100.0	45 or more minutes	32 042	28 630	8.8	8.7
No children ever born	83 998	73 867	39.1	36.8	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
1 child	31 112	29 965	14.5	14.9	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	256 482	242 159	100.0	100.0
2 children	44 057	42 803	20.5	21.3	Nursery school	7 156	5 460	2.8	2.3
3 children	28 190	27 346	13.1	13.6	Kindergarten	16 935	15 529	6.6	6.4
4 children	14 737	14 252	6.9	7.1	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	129 000	122 262	50.3	50.5
5 children	7 034	6 833	3.3	3.4	High school (1 to 4 years)	61 135	57 891	23.8	23.9
6 children	3 288	3 198	1.5	1.6	College	42 256	41 017	16.5	16.9
7 or more children	2 481	2 301	1.2	1.1	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					Persons 25 years old and over				
Total persons	943 935	908 926	100.0	100.0	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	514 365	475 265	100.0	100.0
Native	920 531	888 725	97.5	97.8	5 to 7 years	8 038	7 202	1.6	1.5
Foreign born	23 404	20 201	2.5	2.2	8 years	15 808	14 034	3.1	3.0
Naturalized citizen	12 339	10 460	1.3	1.2	8 years	40 984	37 876	8.0	8.0
Not a citizen	11 065	9 741	1.2	1.1	High school: 1 to 3 years	70 351	64 461	13.7	13.6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					4 years				
Persons 5 years and over	850 427	786 070	100.0	100.0	College: 1 to 3 years	187 912	175 614	36.5	37.0
Speak only English at home	802 875	742 139	94.4	94.4	4 years	109 859	100 688	21.4	21.2
Speak a language other than English at home	47 552	43 931	5.6	5.6	5 or more years	45 895	42 749	8.9	9.0
Speak English very well	29 436	22 982	3.5	2.9	LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Speak English well	10 416	8 581	1.2	1.1	Persons 16 years and over	672 116	651 352	100.0	100.0
Speak English not well or not at all	7 700	6 492	0.9	0.8	Labor force	422 806	410 456	62.9	63.0
THE STATE					Armed Forces				
Total persons	943 935	910 690	100.0	100.0	Civilian labor force	5 915	5 692	0.9	0.9
Male	470 965	468 986	49.9	49.9	Employed	416 891	404 764	62.0	62.1
Female	472 970	470 065	50.1	50.1	Unemployed	383 652	372 657	57.1	57.2
THE STATE					Not in labor force				
Total persons	943 935	910 690	100.0	100.0		33 239	32 107	4.9	4.9
Native	920 531	889 047	97.5	97.6		249 310	240 896	37.1	37.0
Born in State of residence	463 291	447 846	49.1	49.2					
Born in different State	452 359	436 535	47.9	47.9					
Northeast	23 095	22 258	2.4	2.4					
North Central	124 568	120 402	13.2	13.2					
South	57 165	54 871	6.1	6.0					
West	247 531	239 004	26.2	26.2					
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	4 881	4 666	0.5	0.5					
Foreign born	23 404	21 643	2.5	2.4					

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—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	Employed—Occupation			Worked in 1979—Weeks worked
The State	99.1	40.4	1.3	3.5	7.6	7.0	4.2	2.9	3.1	12.3	5.3	7.5	10.7	15.4
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	99.5	39.9	1.1	2.8	6.5	6.4	3.7	2.2	2.2	11.6	4.5	6.4	9.1	13.3
Inside urbanized areas	99.7	38.9	1.0	2.7	6.8	6.2	3.0	1.5	1.8	11.4	3.9	6.0	8.5	12.7
Central cities	99.7	38.9	1.0	2.7	6.6	5.9	3.0	1.5	1.9	11.4	3.7	5.9	8.4	12.5
Urban fringe	99.7	38.9	1.1	2.5	7.5	7.1	3.0	1.2	1.7	11.6	4.3	6.5	8.7	13.3
Outside urbanized areas	99.4	40.6	1.1	2.9	6.3	6.5	4.1	2.6	2.5	11.6	4.9	6.7	9.5	13.8
Places of 10,000 or more	99.4	40.8	1.2	2.9	6.5	6.5	4.3	2.9	2.5	11.9	5.1	6.6	9.4	13.5
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	99.5	40.2	1.0	2.9	6.0	6.5	3.9	2.3	2.5	11.3	4.6	6.8	9.7	14.2
Rural	98.5	40.9	1.6	4.3	8.8	7.7	4.8	3.6	4.1	13.3	6.5	8.8	12.6	18.2
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	98.3	39.0	1.0	3.8	8.2	6.6	4.5	3.6	3.4	12.4	5.6	6.6	10.3	14.5
Other rural	98.6	41.2	1.7	4.4	8.9	7.9	4.8	3.6	4.3	13.5	6.6	9.2	13.0	18.8
Rural farm	99.6	41.1	1.1	2.9	7.7	4.9	3.1	1.9	2.5	13.5	4.4	9.6	11.8	20.2
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S														
Inside SMSA's	99.3	39.9	1.2	3.2	7.2	6.7	3.2	1.9	2.3	13.6	4.6	7.6	9.7	14.0
Urban	99.6	40.2	0.9	2.8	7.1	6.3	2.9	1.4	2.1	13.2	4.2	6.9	9.0	13.5
Central cities	99.6	40.5	0.9	2.9	6.8	6.2	2.7	1.4	2.1	13.2	4.2	6.8	9.2	13.5
Not in central cities	99.6	39.5	0.8	2.7	7.6	6.6	3.2	1.4	2.0	13.3	4.2	6.9	8.6	13.4
Rural	97.8	38.3	2.8	4.9	7.9	8.9	5.1	4.7	3.3	15.5	6.5	11.6	13.2	17.3
Outside SMSA's	99.0	40.5	1.3	3.6	7.7	7.1	4.4	3.1	3.3	12.1	5.6	7.4	10.9	15.8
Urban	99.5	39.8	1.1	2.8	6.3	6.4	4.0	2.5	2.3	10.9	4.6	6.2	9.2	13.3
Rural	98.6	41.1	1.5	4.3	8.9	7.6	4.7	3.5	4.2	13.2	6.5	8.6	12.6	18.2
SMSA'S														
Boise City, Idaho	99.3	39.9	1.2	3.2	7.2	6.7	3.2	1.9	2.3	13.6	4.6	7.6	9.7	14.0
Urban	99.6	40.2	0.9	2.8	7.1	6.3	2.9	1.4	2.1	13.2	4.2	6.9	9.0	13.5
Rural	97.8	38.3	2.8	4.9	7.9	8.9	5.1	4.7	3.3	15.5	6.5	11.6	13.2	17.3
URBANIZED AREAS														
Boise City, Idaho	99.6	40.3	0.9	2.8	7.2	6.4	2.8	1.3	2.0	13.2	4.2	6.9	9.0	13.4
Pocatello, Idaho	99.9	35.2	1.2	2.3	5.9	5.6	3.3	1.8	1.4	6.9	2.8	3.6	7.1	10.7
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE														
American Falls city	100.0	38.7	2.9	1.2	2.4	4.4	3.9	3.5	1.1	7.2	2.6	3.2	10.5	16.5
Ammon city	99.4	33.2	0.8	2.7	1.9	10.1	3.3	2.3	0.8	4.6	2.6	2.8	7.4	10.4
Blackfoot city	99.3	48.4	1.2	2.9	11.8	5.6	5.4	3.0	2.7	14.8	5.1	7.9	13.0	18.9
Boise City city	99.6	40.5	0.9	2.9	6.8	6.2	2.7	1.4	2.1	13.2	4.2	6.8	9.2	13.5
Buhl city	99.5	43.3	2.5	3.4	5.3	7.0	3.9	1.8	5.6	17.9	4.7	5.5	11.8	14.2
Burley city	99.6	36.2	1.0	2.2	7.3	5.5	4.0	2.0	1.2	4.5	3.4	3.8	5.2	8.1
Caldwell city	99.5	43.3	1.2	4.0	5.6	7.2	3.3	3.1	2.2	15.8	4.8	8.9	11.1	16.3
Chubbuck city	100.0	34.3	1.8	1.4	3.6	6.1	2.4	1.6	1.5	4.8	4.8	4.2	10.6	14.5
Coeur d'Alene city	97.5	57.7	1.6	6.0	18.9	9.7	8.4	6.5	6.0	19.0	9.7	12.2	14.2	19.0
Eagle city	99.8	37.7	0.1	3.5	5.1	6.6	3.8	2.3	4.3	14.8	5.6	8.0	12.3	17.2
Emmett city	99.5	47.5	0.7	2.9	8.5	5.3	3.8	0.9	2.1	18.7	4.6	9.8	11.2	16.0
Garden City city	98.9	47.9	2.1	4.9	9.6	13.6	6.2	2.4	2.2	16.7	4.4	8.5	6.1	8.1
Gooding city	100.0	43.7	1.4	2.0	5.6	4.1	2.4	0.9	0.3	14.3	2.9	9.4	14.0	21.0
Grangeville city	99.9	16.6	0.5	1.2	1.5	3.8	1.4	0.5	0.8	3.4	0.7	3.4	2.8	5.2
Hayden city	100.0	32.4	0.3	0.9	6.4	8.0	1.6	0.7	0.3	3.8	1.3	2.8	4.5	7.0
Heyburn city	100.0	37.5	1.7	6.1	5.0	9.4	4.2	0.9	1.9	13.4	3.6	5.7	7.9	13.8
Idaho Falls city	99.6	32.4	1.3	1.7	4.6	6.3	3.7	2.2	1.8	7.7	3.8	5.1	7.8	9.8
Jerome city	99.4	41.6	1.0	2.3	6.1	5.9	4.5	1.7	2.4	13.4	6.1	7.8	10.5	15.6
Kellogg city	97.3	58.8	-	5.9	5.5	7.7	11.8	5.2	3.9	14.9	9.0	12.0	12.9	16.4
Lewisston city	99.7	40.8	0.8	2.1	5.1	6.0	4.5	1.8	2.3	9.7	5.5	5.9	8.4	12.1
Meridian city	99.5	38.3	0.9	2.5	5.4	3.5	3.3	1.9	2.4	14.2	3.4	5.8	8.4	13.4
Montpelier city	100.0	30.6	0.8	1.2	1.7	3.8	2.1	3.4	0.5	6.4	3.1	5.8	6.8	8.0
Moscow city	99.5	28.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	3.4	3.2	1.8	0.7	6.5	2.5	3.1	3.8	5.1
Mountain Home city	99.9	42.6	0.9	3.1	5.0	7.6	2.5	1.2	3.3	12.1	5.7	8.3	10.1	15.3
Mountain Home AFB (CDP)	99.8	54.0	0.8	6.2	10.6	8.7	3.4	-	2.9	19.6	10.7	15.9	9.0	13.7
Nampa city	99.6	42.7	0.7	2.7	5.4	6.1	4.0	2.2	1.9	14.0	4.9	6.7	9.1	12.5
Orofino city	98.2	32.8	0.9	5.3	3.4	8.3	3.5	2.7	3.1	11.8	5.6	7.8	8.8	14.2
Payette city	100.0	40.6	0.2	2.8	6.3	3.8	3.1	3.4	1.7	13.1	3.7	8.4	12.2	19.9
Pocatello city	99.8	35.3	1.1	2.4	6.2	5.5	3.5	1.8	1.4	7.1	2.5	3.6	6.6	10.2
Post Falls city	99.6	48.1	1.4	4.1	8.3	10.0	2.9	4.4	5.4	16.4	8.7	9.7	15.8	20.8
Preston city	99.7	46.5	0.4	4.1	11.2	5.9	2.9	2.2	3.8	14.0	4.5	7.0	13.5	21.3
Rexburg city	99.5	36.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	4.8	5.6	7.6	1.6	5.7	3.1	4.1	7.4	15.7
Rigby city	99.8	62.3	1.9	1.8	3.4	16.6	7.9	2.3	5.4	9.9	4.8	8.9	18.0	26.2
Rupert city	99.9	36.3	1.0	2.6	3.5	3.0	1.5	0.1	1.6	11.4	4.8	4.9	8.7	14.5
St. Anthony city	99.3	50.5	2.7	2.6	3.8	6.7	10.5	0.9	3.6	7.9	5.5	4.2	15.1	17.2
St. Maries city	99.4	34.2	1.0	3.4	4.9	4.2	3.6	1.8	2.8	8.6	7.9	6.0	8.0	12.0
Salmon city	100.0	25.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	2.6	-	-	3.6	0.2	1.7	3.6	7.0
Sandpoint city	99.9	52.3	0.8	1.7	23.8	10.1	4.9	5.1	4.0	12.8	4.7	8.7	8.5	11.4
Shelley city	100.0	32.9	1.5	1.7	4.8	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	7.0	3.6	3.1	4.4	7.8
Soda Springs city	99.2	26.0	0.3	3.2	2.9	6.6	4.5	4.8	2.4	6.6	5.3	5.0	13.3	18.2
Twin Falls city	99.7	43.9	1.0	3.7	6.0	8.1	2.7	2.3	3.4	15.6	6.2	7.6	12.1	17.7
Weiser city	97.8	36.8	1.1	2.9	5.0	3.2	5.2	5.3	2.2	9.8	5.7	5.5	8.7	10.6
COUNTIES														
Ada	99.3	39.9	1.2	3.2	7.2	6.7	3.2	1.9	2.3	13.6	4.6	7.6	9.7	14.0
Adams	99.9	30.8	0.4	1.6	2.2	6.1	1.8	2.1	1.6	8.0	4.5	7.3	12.9	20.3
Bannock	99.8	35.6	1.2	2.8	6.0	6.2	3.4	2.1	1.7	7.6	3.2	4.2	7.5	11.6
Bear Lake	98.8	34.6	0.7	2.5	10.5	5.6	4.1	5.1	2.8	9.5	4.9	7.5	9.3	13.0

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 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		
Benevol	97.4	45.2	0.9	5.9	20.4	5.2	5.9	2.5	4.8	12.4	8.3	9.4	8.5	12.0
Bingham	99.6	43.7	1.5	2.7	10.7	6.2	5.0	2.8	3.1	12.7	5.2	6.7	10.7	17.1
Blaine	99.3	38.5	2.2	3.4	4.7	7.9	3.9	4.0	4.3	10.3	7.4	7.1	14.0	19.2
Boise	99.7	55.5	0.8	3.2	18.9	8.3	5.3	4.9	3.2	9.6	5.8	5.8	12.6	17.7
Bonner	98.6	52.5	1.4	4.7	18.5	11.3	5.8	5.4	5.6	13.5	6.9	10.6	12.4	17.6
Bonneville	99.3	33.1	1.3	2.3	5.3	7.1	3.8	2.4	2.3	8.1	4.3	5.1	8.3	11.2
Boundary	99.1	53.3	1.3	4.9	12.2	10.4	6.7	1.9	7.6	19.0	5.7	6.9	14.5	22.0
Butte	99.4	37.6	1.2	2.9	2.4	8.1	3.4	3.2	2.2	9.3	3.9	6.9	11.2	17.9
Camas	99.8	44.5	0.2	1.2	8.3	2.2	2.8	4.2	2.2	14.1	5.8	8.6	9.6	15.6
Canyon	99.5	43.4	0.9	3.5	6.0	6.9	3.4	2.2	2.5	15.9	6.2	8.6	11.8	17.0
Caribou	99.6	22.4	0.4	2.1	2.2	6.1	3.1	4.3	1.9	5.8	4.1	5.7	11.6	15.8
Cassia	99.4	34.8	0.9	2.4	5.9	5.8	4.2	2.0	2.2	6.6	3.6	6.5	8.7	13.5
Clark	94.4	32.5	0.8	9.3	8.4	8.2	9.7	7.3	8.3	19.8	11.1	13.2	16.6	19.7
Clearwater	99.3	28.7	0.6	3.1	2.5	5.5	2.8	1.7	1.8	7.5	5.8	5.2	9.0	14.0
Custer	99.7	40.9	1.9	3.2	11.0	7.5	3.0	3.9	2.4	10.0	3.6	7.6	12.1	17.7
Elmore	99.6	48.1	1.7	5.2	6.5	9.2	4.4	2.3	5.9	16.7	9.2	11.7	11.8	15.7
Franklin	98.8	35.2	0.5	3.1	6.6	4.5	2.7	2.0	2.6	9.2	3.5	7.0	9.3	16.1
Fremont	98.9	43.0	1.6	3.5	5.7	8.5	6.1	1.5	2.5	8.9	4.3	5.6	11.8	17.7
Gem	99.4	41.7	0.9	3.1	6.7	5.5	3.1	1.5	2.1	15.4	4.3	7.3	9.4	14.6
Gooding	97.5	43.9	3.5	5.3	8.7	9.1	5.1	3.6	5.5	17.9	9.2	12.8	16.4	21.1
Idaho	99.2	31.2	0.6	2.7	3.6	6.6	3.3	2.6	2.6	8.2	4.4	6.6	11.3	16.2
Jefferson	99.1	48.7	1.5	2.3	9.1	8.7	4.9	3.4	5.8	11.8	6.2	7.3	21.2	29.5
Jerome	99.3	42.4	1.6	2.7	6.1	5.8	3.9	2.3	2.3	14.6	5.8	8.3	12.3	18.1
Kootenai	97.2	51.8	1.6	6.2	16.6	10.5	7.7	6.3	6.1	16.9	9.6	11.4	15.8	21.4
Latah	99.7	30.6	1.3	1.7	4.9	3.5	3.2	1.5	0.9	7.7	2.4	4.4	4.7	6.9
Lemhi	99.6	36.6	2.0	1.0	7.0	6.6	3.2	1.8	1.9	6.8	2.4	3.1	8.5	12.9
Lewis	98.7	42.1	1.4	3.5	14.4	7.4	4.1	3.3	1.7	9.9	2.8	6.7	11.0	12.9
Lincoln	99.9	26.1	0.7	1.5	1.3	4.8	1.5	2.7	1.0	5.3	2.5	3.5	11.2	17.0
Madison	99.7	30.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	3.9	4.7	4.7	1.2	4.8	2.4	3.7	6.2	11.9
Minidoka	98.3	39.5	2.6	4.5	6.1	7.1	4.9	2.8	4.0	14.5	7.2	9.1	10.9	15.0
Nez Perce	96.7	43.8	1.0	5.3	7.8	7.2	7.7	4.4	4.9	12.2	8.3	8.8	11.0	15.0
Oneida	99.9	20.0	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	5.5	1.4	4.7	5.2	7.2
Owyhee	98.9	42.4	2.0	6.3	7.1	5.4	6.5	6.2	5.5	19.6	8.7	14.8	12.5	18.1
Payette	99.8	38.9	0.5	2.4	5.4	4.1	2.5	2.3	2.0	13.5	4.7	8.7	11.3	18.0
Power	99.5	47.7	2.9	12.9	2.9	6.3	4.7	3.5	2.1	10.2	4.1	6.4	12.7	19.9
Shoshone	98.8	39.2	0.5	3.5	6.2	6.2	4.8	2.9	2.8	11.0	4.9	6.1	8.9	13.3
Teton	100.0	24.9	0.5	1.3	6.9	2.0	2.7	0.4	0.6	5.2	1.7	2.1	6.1	9.9
Twin Falls	99.3	43.3	1.8	3.9	6.7	8.1	3.2	2.4	4.1	16.4	6.0	8.6	12.4	17.4
Valley	98.1	36.9	1.1	5.9	5.4	9.7	3.9	4.0	4.3	11.4	5.3	9.0	16.8	23.2
Washington	98.4	43.4	1.7	3.2	6.3	5.3	3.8	4.1	2.3	9.8	5.1	6.3	11.2	14.9

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STATES

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

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are

one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

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

PLACES

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

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

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New

York, and towns in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are also recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes. The boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

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

Census Designated Places

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

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

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:

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

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

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

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
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Household	B-1	Comparability	B-21
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Unrelated Individual	B-2	Definitions	B-22
Family and Subfamily	B-2	Comparability With Earlier	
Group Quarters	B-2	Census Data	B-23
SEX	B-2	Limitations	B-23
RACE	B-3		
AGE	B-4	GENERAL	
MARITAL STATUS	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.	
SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN	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.	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	B-5		
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NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH	B-7	Household	
CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	B-7	A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms,	
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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-

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

RACE

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

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

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

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

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addi-

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

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

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

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

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such dif-

ferences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

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

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

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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

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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

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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-

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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)

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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.

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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.

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- 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,

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

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

3. *Self-employed workers*—

a. *Own business not incorporated*—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.

b. *Own business incorporated*—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation. Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "Private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.

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

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures—

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and 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

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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-

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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.⁹ 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

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

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

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

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

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

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

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 underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

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

the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 Caldwell 7,819 persons out of 12,876 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Caldwell with

a percent-in-sample of 16.1 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 16.1 percent-in-sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 7,819 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:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(7,819) \left(1 - \frac{7,819}{17,699}\right)} = 148 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for Caldwell city is 17,699.

The standard error of the estimated 7,819 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 148 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 148 for the total persons 16 years and over in Caldwell 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 60.7. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 1.0. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 60.7 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $1.0 \times 1.0 = 1.0$.

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 a 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 7,819 persons 16 years and over in Caldwell city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 148. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[7,819 - 2(148)] \text{ to } [7,819 + 2(148)] \\ \text{or} \\ 7,523 \text{ to } 8,115.$$

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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 Moscow city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 7,743 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 13,715. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 56.5 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 1.0 percent. Table D lists Moscow city with a percent-in-sample of 15.4 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.4 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (56.5 percent) is $1.0 \times 1.0 = 1.0$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Caldwell city and Moscow 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:

$$60.7 - 56.5 = 4.2 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se (4.2)} &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(60.7))^2 + (\text{Se}(56.5))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{((1.02)^2 + (1.0)^2)} \\ &= 1.4 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} [4.2 - 2(1.4)] \text{ to } [4.2 + 2(1.4)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.4 \text{ to } 7.0. \end{aligned}$$

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

<i>Group</i>	<i>Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit

3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	<i>Persons in group quarters</i>

Stage II—Householder/ Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

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

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

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

Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

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

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Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
 97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
 129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

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

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

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The

weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

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

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

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

Group	Owner
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>
	<i>Value of House</i>
1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	<i>Black Race</i>
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

	<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

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	<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 prec canvass 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

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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.

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons in sample]

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	1.0	0.6
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household and family type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.7	0.4
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.6	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.6	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.8	1.8	0.9
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.6	3.6	2.1
Place of work.....	2.2	1.9	1.2
Travel time to work.....	1.8	1.7	0.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Year of school completed.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.0	2.0	1.0
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals....	1.2	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's 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
The State	943 935	19.4	COUNTIES		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Ada	173 036	16.7
Urban	509 702	16.0	Adams	3 347	46.5
Inside urbanized areas	188 249	15.9	Bannock	65 421	17.1
Central cities	148 791	15.9	Bear Lake	6 931	23.6
Urban fringe	39 458	16.0	Benewah	8 292	17.2
Outside urbanized areas	321 453	16.0	Bingham	36 489	17.2
Places of 10,000 or more	194 787	15.5	Blaine	9 841	28.9
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	126 666	16.9	Boise	2 999	40.0
Rural	434 233	23.5	Bonner	24 163	18.1
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	56 512	45.1	Bonneville	65 980	16.5
Other rural	377 721	20.2	Boundary	7 289	26.4
Farm	—	—	Butte	3 342	45.1
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's			Camas	818	41.0
Inside SMSA's	173 036	16.7	Canyon	83 756	18.5
Urban	144 126	16.5	Caribou	8 695	22.5
Central cities	102 451	16.0	Cassia	19 427	17.3
Not in central cities	41 675	17.9	Clark	798	42.1
Rural	28 910	17.4	Clearwater	10 390	22.6
Outside SMSA's	770 899	20.0	Custer	3 385	42.9
Urban	365 576	15.8	Elmore	21 565	18.4
Rural	405 323	23.9	Franklin	8 895	20.1
SMSA's			Fremont	10 813	23.0
Boise City, Idaho	173 036	16.7	Gem	11 972	15.9
Urban	144 126	16.5	Gooding	11 874	23.9
Rural	28 910	17.4	Idaho	14 769	20.6
URBANIZED AREAS			Jefferson	15 304	21.2
Boise City, Idaho	134 848	16.0	Jerome	14 840	17.8
Pocatello, Idaho	53 401	15.8	Kootenai	59 770	17.5
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE			Latah	28 749	20.4
American Falls city	3 626	14.8	Lemhi	7 460	14.6
Ammon city	4 669	14.4	Lewis	4 118	44.5
Blackfoot city	10 065	14.9	Lincoln	3 436	45.3
Boise City city	102 451	16.0	Madison	19 480	16.8
Buhl city	3 629	16.6	Minidoka	19 718	18.4
Burley city	8 761	16.8	Nez Perce	33 220	16.3
Caldwell city	17 699	16.1	Oneida	3 258	48.4
Chubbuck city	7 052	16.6	Owyhee	8 272	27.9
Coeur d'Alene city	20 054	13.5	Payette	15 722	23.5
Eagle city	2 620	47.3	Power	6 844	15.3
Emmett city	4 605	15.7	Shoshone	19 226	27.9
Garden City city	4 571	15.2	Teton	2 897	42.7
Gooding city	2 949	17.2	Twin Falls	52 927	19.4
Grangeville city	3 666	16.6	Valley	5 604	42.6
Hayden city	2 586	38.6	Washington	8 803	18.2
Hayburn city	2 889	17.2	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS		
Idaho Falls city	39 590	15.7	Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho	4 911	19.1
Jerome city	6 891	16.7	Benewah County (pt.)	3 714	20.2
Kellogg city	3 417	14.0	Kootenai County (pt.)	1 197	15.5
Lewiston city	27 986	15.9	Duck Valley Reservation, Idaho-Nev.	1 041	17.0
Meridian city	6 658	15.8	Idaho (pt.)	195	21.0
Montpelier city	3 107	14.9	Owyhee County (pt.)	195	21.0
Moscow city	16 513	15.4	Nevada (pt.)	846	16.1
Mountain Home city	7 540	16.6	Elko County (pt.)	846	16.1
Mountain Home AFB (CDP)	6 403	16.1	Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho	4 783	13.5
Nampa city	25 112	16.1	Bannock County (pt.)	1 622	13.7
Orofino city	3 711	15.1	Bingham County (pt.)	2 262	14.9
Payette city	5 448	16.0	Caribou County (pt.)	—	—
Pocatello city	46 340	15.6	Power County (pt.)	899	9.6
Post Falls city	5 736	16.0	Kootenai Reservation, Idaho	—	—
Preston city	3 759	15.3	Boundary County (pt.)	—	—
Rexburg city	11 559	14.3	Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho	17 806	24.7
Rigby city	2 624	14.5	Clearwater County (pt.)	6 024	15.6
Rupert city	5 476	15.4	Idaho County (pt.)	3 918	22.9
St. Anthony city	3 212	15.5	Lewis County (pt.)	4 090	44.5
St. Maries city	2 794	15.1	Nez Perce County (pt.)	3 774	19.4
Salmon city	3 308	15.2			
Sandpoint city	4 460	14.4			
Shelley city	3 300	15.9			
Soda Springs city	4 051	16.2			
Twin Falls city	26 209	16.1			
Weiser city	4 771	15.4			

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.

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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.

How to fill out your Census Form

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

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

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

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

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

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

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

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

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

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

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

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

Do Not List in Question 1

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

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

Note

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

Then please:

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

Please continue →

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? <i>Fill one circle.</i> <i>If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.</i>		<i>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.</i>		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 <i>Fill one circle.</i>		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
4. Is this person — <i>Fill one circle.</i>		<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 — <i>Specify</i> <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i>		<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 — <i>Specify</i> <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) <i>Print tribe</i>	
5. Age, and month and year of birth <i>a. Print age at last birthday.</i> <i>b. Print month and fill one circle.</i> <i>c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.</i>		a. Age at last birthday _____ b. Month of birth <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June _____ <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. _____ <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec. _____ c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 | | | | 1 8 0 0 | | | | 9 0 0 0 | | | | 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 type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June _____ <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. _____ <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec. _____ c. Year of birth 1 8 0 0 | | | | 1 8 0 0 | | | | 9 0 0 0 | | | | 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 <i>Fill one circle.</i>		<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? <i>Fill one circle.</i>		<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? <i>Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.</i>		<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? <i>Fill one circle.</i> <i>If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."</i>		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"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <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"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? <i>Fill one circle.</i>		<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"/> O		CENSUS USE ONLY A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
b. Month of birth	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
<input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.	<input type="radio"/> Apr.—June
<input type="radio"/> July—Sept.	<input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.
<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 \$50,000 to \$54,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$55,000 to \$59,999
 \$15,000 to \$17,499 \$60,000 to \$64,999
 \$17,500 to \$19,999 \$65,000 to \$69,999
 \$20,000 to \$22,499 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$22,500 to \$24,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$25,000 to \$27,499 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$27,500 to \$29,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$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 \$160 to \$169
 \$50 to \$59 \$170 to \$179
 \$60 to \$69 \$180 to \$189
 \$70 to \$79 \$190 to \$199
 \$80 to \$89 \$200 to \$224
 \$90 to \$99 \$225 to \$249
 \$100 to \$109 \$250 to \$274
 \$110 to \$119 \$275 to \$299
 \$120 to \$129 \$300 to \$349
 \$130 to \$139 \$350 to \$399
 \$140 to \$149 \$400 to \$499
 \$150 to \$159 \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	C1. Is this unit for —	C2. Vacancy status	C3. Is this unit boarded up?	D. Months vacant	E. Indicators	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 Vacant <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere Group quarters <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation	<input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<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"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<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 <input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 or more years	1. <input type="radio"/> Mail return 2. <input type="radio"/> Pop./F	1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

<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>H21a. 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 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 type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>H22a.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H14a. 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 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <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 type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>H22b.</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 \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p>	<p>H22c.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <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 \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p>	<p>H22d.</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 (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</p>	<p>c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p>H22e.</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>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p>H22f.</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>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 type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H22g.</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>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>H22h.</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 (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</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>H22i.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H22j.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></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>H22k.</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 type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</p>	<p>H22l.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></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>H22m.</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

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

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<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — Skip to 28 <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>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 — Skip to 31d</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p>		
<p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</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>21b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>III 6 6</p> <p>? 7 7</p> <p>IV 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>31b. 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>31c. 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>31d. 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</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>21b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>III 6 6</p> <p>? 7 7</p> <p>IV 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Hours</p>	<p>31b. 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>31c. 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>31d. 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27</p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>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>-----</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>32a. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32b. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32c. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</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 (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>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>32a. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32b. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32c. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>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</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked } Skip to 31d</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</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>32c. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32d. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32e. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</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.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</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. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32d. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32e. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 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>32c. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32d. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32e. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>O 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>O 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>O 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 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>32c. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32d. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32e. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</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>32c. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32d. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32e. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>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 (city, county, etc.) <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>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>O 1 1</p> <p>O 2 2</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>32c. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32d. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32e. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</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>32c. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32d. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32e. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 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>32c. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32d. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32e. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>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></p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>32c. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32d. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32e. 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>

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

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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)

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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.

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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.

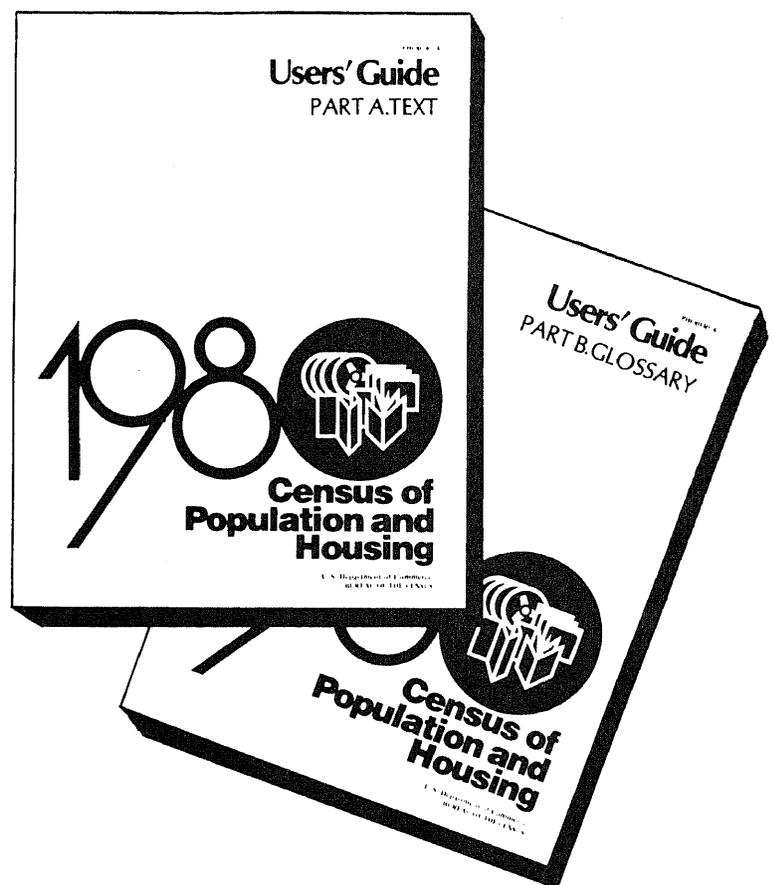
1980 Census of Population and Housing

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)