

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**

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	The State	Adams	Allen	Bartholomew	Benton	Blackford	Boone	Brown	Carroll	Cass	Clark
Total persons	276 154	5 630	7 575	2 850	2 184	1 686	3 509	584	3 583	3 679	2 466
White	275 411	5 624	7 536	2 820	2 184	1 686	3 495	584	3 577	3 671	2 458
Black	148	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	172	6	12	7	—	—	2	—	2	2	8
Asian and Pacific Islander	280	—	9	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	735	7	46	3	—	4	22	—	5	6	9

SEX AND AGE

	The State	Adams	Allen	Bartholomew	Benton	Blackford	Boone	Brown	Carroll	Cass	Clark
Total persons	276 154	5 630	7 575	2 850	2 184	1 686	3 509	584	3 583	3 679	2 466
Male	140 661	2 941	3 823	1 434	1 103	804	1 775	293	1 891	1 857	1 268
Female	135 493	2 689	3 752	1 416	1 081	882	1 734	291	1 692	1 822	1 198
Total persons	276 154	5 630	7 575	2 850	2 184	1 686	3 509	584	3 583	3 679	2 466
Under 5 years	17 028	626	548	176	138	57	227	26	246	161	156
5 to 9 years	19 016	595	582	140	133	106	205	29	294	226	179
10 to 14 years	23 552	543	728	241	208	125	279	57	217	329	200
15 to 19 years	27 853	578	733	275	198	185	307	72	319	376	255
20 to 24 years	17 410	318	545	188	161	97	208	28	258	261	142
25 to 29 years	15 678	358	441	117	116	67	216	26	231	187	97
30 to 34 years	14 968	249	382	163	120	104	231	21	194	159	161
35 to 39 years	15 644	294	385	166	90	103	210	18	188	223	119
40 to 44 years	16 048	274	353	170	123	123	226	37	157	235	135
45 to 49 years	15 800	249	361	212	162	86	151	55	186	229	165
50 to 54 years	18 075	325	419	178	142	131	209	56	229	282	186
55 to 59 years	19 018	303	476	237	164	121	239	54	257	258	183
60 to 64 years	17 226	337	441	148	168	135	233	41	241	262	141
65 to 69 years	14 130	157	372	178	127	94	176	34	195	179	97
70 to 74 years	10 265	143	279	91	69	80	136	18	128	132	120
75 to 79 years	7 031	125	280	95	62	46	110	6	122	76	58
80 to 84 years	4 269	56	142	28	16	13	100	6	68	54	26
85 years and over	3 143	80	108	47	10	13	46	—	53	50	46
Median	35.8	27.2	32.8	38.8	36.0	40.0	36.9	42.0	35.9	38.2	36.8

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	The State	Adams	Allen	Bartholomew	Benton	Blackford	Boone	Brown	Carroll	Cass	Clark
Total persons	276 154	5 630	7 575	2 850	2 184	1 686	3 509	584	3 583	3 679	2 466
in households	276 154	5 630	7 575	2 850	2 184	1 686	3 509	584	3 583	3 679	2 466
Family householder:	75 778	1 311	1 876	798	582	468	1 017	150	1 021	1 048	674
Male	3 849	82	125	41	38	34	66	24	41	59	39
Female	5 766	51	126	123	73	41	80	15	89	74	41
Nonfamily householder:	7 784	82	207	107	71	79	93	10	122	153	37
Male	74 730	1 289	1 821	770	595	471	982	165	1 008	1 043	644
Female	99 971	2 658	3 138	879	775	544	1 181	201	1 172	1 221	873
Other relatives	6 340	145	240	96	21	36	76	10	67	54	124
Nonrelatives	1 936	12	42	36	29	13	14	9	63	27	34
Persons per household	2.96	3.69	3.25	2.67	2.86	2.71	2.79	2.93	2.81	2.76	3.12
Persons per family	3.27	3.94	3.60	3.08	3.24	3.09	3.07	3.16	3.12	3.09	3.30
Persons under 18 years	77 632	2 129	2 317	710	614	399	920	166	948	973	694
Percent living with two parents	93.9	96.2	92.9	92.5	97.2	92.5	94.7	97.0	94.9	91.6	84.9

FERTILITY

	The State	Adams	Allen	Bartholomew	Benton	Blackford	Boone	Brown	Carroll	Cass	Clark
Women 15 to 24 years	20 654	388	594	202	163	130	245	46	240	315	201
Children ever born	4 143	88	88	32	39	9	44	6	69	60	38
Per 1,000 women	15 201	227	148	158	239	69	180	130	288	190	189
Women 25 to 34 years	15 071	303	373	129	110	81	236	25	203	154	124
Children ever born	28 736	808	793	253	247	143	375	32	413	325	251
Per 1,000 women	1 907	2 667	2 126	1 961	2 245	1 765	1 589	1 280	2 034	2 110	2 024
Women 35 to 44 years	16 103	303	364	162	95	115	216	39	176	247	136
Children ever born	48 852	1 260	1 327	469	407	291	627	164	571	722	438
Per 1,000 women	3 034	4 158	3 646	2 895	4 284	2 530	2 903	4 205	3 244	2 923	3 221

RESIDENCE IN 1975

	The State	Adams	Allen	Bartholomew	Benton	Blackford	Boone	Brown	Carroll	Cass	Clark
Persons 5 years and over	257 988	5 005	7 013	2 598	2 048	1 798	3 406	611	3 321	3 509	2 240
Same house	202 193	4 307	5 786	1 986	1 596	1 511	2 411	451	2 694	2 728	1 739
Different house in United States	55 499	698	1 209	599	452	287	995	160	793	781	501
Same county	35 223	569	1 007	421	287	198	468	47	482	538	389
Different county	20 276	129	202	178	165	89	527	113	311	243	112
Same State	13 845	90	139	84	142	74	355	79	247	198	33
Different State	6 431	39	63	94	23	15	172	34	64	45	79
Abroad	296	—	18	13	—	—	—	—	34	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	The State	Adams	Allen	Bartholomew	Benton	Blackford	Boone	Brown	Carroll	Cass	Clark
Persons 25 years old and over	171 295	2 970	4 439	1 830	1 346	1 116	2 283	372	2 249	2 326	1 534
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	7 348	152	201	89	15	40	52	13	83	41	82
8 years	20 729	489	874	120	115	136	143	34	212	132	303
High school: 1 to 3 years	24 755	496	716	237	165	157	266	88	309	343	253
4 years	86 516	1 477	1 829	963	812	645	1 256	140	1 212	1 376	651
College: 1 to 3 years	16 752	224	498	193	132	58	278	33	270	208	137
4 or more years	15 195	132	321	228	107	80	288	64	163	226	108

INDUSTRY

	The State	Adams	Allen	Bartholomew	Benton	Blackford	Boone	Brown	Carroll	Cass	Clark
Employed persons 16 years and over	118 601	2 184	3 086	1 318	916	778	1 556	248	1 611	1 744	923
Agriculture	40 473	797	887	400	507	158	522	45	770	586	245
Forestry and fisheries	81	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Mining	808	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	5 993	142	312	40	33	28	66	19	78	86	13
Manufacturing	25 529	607	678	336	75	239	276	25	248	379	64
Transportation	3 641	71	71	43	14	36	62	15	35	50	271
Communications and other public utilities	1 670	17	33	14	4	9	24	—	10	38	32
Wholesale trade	4 239	60	139	58	4	10	64	11	66	68	24
Retail trade	10 250	157	339	132	44	107	137	25	64	138	64
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 678	47	123	42	22	20	93	12	57	40	14
Business and repair services	1 821	26	72	16	23	27	26	—	11	19	29
Personal services	1 926	38	57	34	16	9	34	24	42	30	7
Entertainment and recreation services	267	—	9	4	—	—	7	—	—	12	—
Professional and related services	15 627	208	333	171	125	110	203	54	194	248	97
Health services	4 962	78	103	57	33	18	61	10	85	79	52
Educational services	8 928	110	199	88	76	73	107	40	84	137	33
Public administration	2 598	36	28	28	9	25	32	7	32	50	34

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	Clay	Clinton	Crawford	Davless	Dearborn	Decatur	De Kalb	Delaware	Dubois	Elkhart	Fayette
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	2 362	3 316	901	5 056	1 877	3 841	4 227	3 479	3 319	6 472	1 709
White	2 362	3 307	901	5 056	1 877	3 836	4 201	3 477	3 316	6 461	1 707
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	4	—	—	—	5	4	2	—	7	—
Spanish origin ¹	5	7	—	15	5	4	38	19	—	15	2
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	2 362	3 316	901	5 056	1 877	3 841	4 227	3 479	3 319	6 472	1 709
Male	1 225	1 651	484	2 512	973	1 979	2 201	1 761	1 754	3 251	915
Female	1 137	1 665	417	2 544	904	1 862	2 026	1 718	1 565	3 221	794
Total persons	2 362	3 316	901	5 056	1 877	3 841	4 227	3 479	3 319	6 472	1 709
Under 5 years	130	157	41	533	56	350	251	115	199	628	87
5 to 9 years	133	199	39	613	110	295	289	232	170	559	142
10 to 14 years	224	259	73	447	186	279	373	212	411	776	151
15 to 19 years	175	262	97	594	264	448	483	335	526	697	189
20 to 24 years	113	175	58	368	106	328	226	121	262	483	69
25 to 29 years	119	188	35	333	56	256	194	206	165	413	114
30 to 34 years	155	211	40	313	84	198	229	197	137	365	82
35 to 39 years	130	175	59	252	80	189	322	201	213	323	85
40 to 44 years	116	177	61	272	118	198	269	192	235	328	161
45 to 49 years	131	224	46	171	132	160	240	157	186	430	84
50 to 54 years	196	224	77	248	160	279	304	235	255	333	100
55 to 59 years	179	212	88	211	160	190	244	305	176	345	97
60 to 64 years	160	247	82	252	113	231	192	298	139	249	134
65 to 69 years	161	206	32	166	113	180	221	243	76	231	110
70 to 74 years	108	177	34	113	53	132	149	185	80	90	54
75 to 79 years	78	116	17	100	41	60	147	90	48	108	21
80 to 84 years	28	61	14	52	21	38	66	56	29	73	12
85 years and over	26	46	8	18	24	30	28	99	12	41	17
Median	40.1	40.9	40.7	24.6	39.8	29.3	36.1	43.1	27.8	26.1	36.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	2 362	3 316	901	5 056	1 877	3 841	4 227	3 479	3 319	6 472	1 709
in households	2 362	3 316	901	5 056	1 877	3 841	4 227	3 479	3 319	6 472	1 709
Family householder:	676	1 002	253	1 148	512	994	1 117	1 073	757	1 532	481
Male	50	42	21	78	29	45	60	48	39	62	12
Female	87	119	16	40	24	79	95	111	62	60	52
Nonfamily householder:	87	119	13	65	35	92	114	136	29	57	38
Male	669	1 004	282	1 147	484	990	1 146	1 093	743	1 548	469
Female	759	994	276	2 485	725	1 572	1 612	941	1 582	3 096	609
Spouse	51	45	49	91	65	65	60	40	82	72	34
Child	14	28	11	2	3	4	23	37	25	45	14
Other relatives	2.72	2.66	2.97	3.80	3.13	3.17	3.05	2.54	3.74	3.78	2.93
Nonrelatives	3.04	2.96	3.14	4.04	3.35	3.53	3.39	2.85	4.02	3.96	3.26
Persons per household	594	776	214	1 997	535	1 888	1 226	735	1 559	2 399	501
Percent living with two parents	93.4	92.8	85.0	94.8	93.8	96.7	95.3	93.7	95.6	98.8	89.0
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	116	213	52	480	170	376	312	207	353	579	107
Children ever born	36	43	7	119	7	82	50	21	50	98	12
Per 1,000 women	310	202	135	248	41	218	160	101	142	169	112
Women 25 to 34 years	137	196	38	333	68	228	209	209	145	406	93
Children ever born	261	332	77	801	128	470	396	355	239	1 004	156
Per 1,000 women	1 905	1 694	2 026	2 405	1 882	2 061	1 895	1 699	1 648	2 473	1 677
Women 35 to 44 years	109	189	63	270	98	192	305	186	223	340	104
Children ever born	316	503	169	1 052	331	697	906	513	828	1 209	329
Per 1,000 women	2 899	2 661	2 683	3 896	3 378	3 630	2 970	2 758	3 713	3 556	3 163
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	2 219	3 159	843	4 530	1 708	3 570	3 977	3 151	3 089	5 768	1 555
Same house	1 798	2 521	638	3 641	1 404	2 732	3 194	2 476	2 657	4 517	1 054
Different house in United States	417	636	205	889	304	838	779	675	426	1 251	488
Same county	267	477	99	717	135	513	350	473	326	863	330
Different county	150	159	106	172	169	325	429	202	100	388	158
Same State	98	86	48	132	10	221	333	79	49	110	90
Different State	52	73	58	40	159	104	96	123	51	278	68
Abroad	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	13
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	1 587	2 264	593	2 501	1 155	2 141	2 605	2 464	1 751	3 329	1 071
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	53	50	65	126	76	79	73	101	67	132	54
8 years	148	173	135	530	185	283	287	183	588	843	86
High school: 1 to 3 years	212	255	45	679	192	300	338	348	239	708	181
4 years	869	1 302	261	872	552	1 124	1 391	1 230	672	1 109	557
College: 1 to 3 years	146	259	32	168	80	208	270	280	88	254	127
4 or more years	159	225	35	126	70	147	246	322	97	283	66
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	978	1 519	395	1 714	835	1 618	1 808	1 581	1 603	2 748	741
Agriculture	299	619	115	762	201	739	448	422	667	1 039	309
Forestry and fisheries	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mining	68	—	24	23	12	—	—	—	—	13	2
Construction	65	74	28	168	61	65	81	21	90	162	13
Manufacturing	154	261	92	214	230	342	562	387	372	659	169
Transportation	48	38	8	37	42	26	69	59	39	71	5
Communications and other public utilities	6	12	3	15	16	2	21	9	6	11	—
Wholesale trade	25	27	8	89	16	68	61	42	72	82	10
Retail trade	86	138	37	84	68	144	165	174	99	264	52
Finance, insurance, and real estate	27	83	7	50	22	42	55	59	30	56	32
Business and repair services	5	14	8	19	14	24	26	16	19	51	17
Personal services	20	19	—	38	20	14	22	26	14	53	8
Entertainment and recreation services	3	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	12	5	8
Professional and related services	146	185	47	172	114	122	280	333	148	276	103
Health services	30	74	6	59	33	65	60	80	45	84	41
Educational services	100	91	35	89	70	35	160	220	81	160	48
Public administration	26	40	18	42	14	25	16	33	22	16	15

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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[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

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	Floyd	Fountain	Franklin	Fulton	Gibson	Grant	Greene	Hamilton	Hancock	Harrison	Hendricks
Total persons	1 116	2 732	2 846	3 417	2 828	3 571	2 888	3 883	3 433	3 761	3 530
White	1 116	2 728	2 844	3 405	2 809	3 543	2 863	3 858	3 433	3 751	3 513
Black	—	—	—	11	19	8	—	2	—	5	7
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	3	2	—	—	—	25	23	—	5	10
Spanish origin ¹	—	6	2	3	30	4	9	6	2	—	9

SEX AND AGE

	Floyd	Fountain	Franklin	Fulton	Gibson	Grant	Greene	Hamilton	Hancock	Harrison	Hendricks
Total persons	1 116	2 732	2 846	3 417	2 828	3 571	2 888	3 883	3 433	3 761	3 530
Male	560	1 395	1 453	1 766	1 473	1 778	1 440	1 966	1 721	1 858	1 792
Female	556	1 337	1 393	1 651	1 355	1 793	1 448	1 917	1 712	1 903	1 738
Total persons	1 116	2 732	2 846	3 417	2 828	3 571	2 888	3 883	3 433	3 761	3 530
Under 5 years	33	169	212	215	140	136	170	211	206	206	126
5 to 9 years	71	142	204	211	136	263	192	241	232	216	169
10 to 14 years	85	226	271	279	233	349	218	261	296	355	291
15 to 19 years	136	291	307	313	294	358	228	345	303	399	376
20 to 24 years	54	127	209	201	196	162	187	244	217	226	218
25 to 29 years	51	144	137	191	131	150	174	286	127	197	155
30 to 34 years	34	159	138	173	153	193	157	207	187	212	156
35 to 39 years	50	156	171	209	83	219	175	236	220	250	182
40 to 44 years	37	193	140	193	203	213	180	208	223	229	243
45 to 49 years	105	135	139	153	231	202	221	225	251	216	210
50 to 54 years	89	177	197	210	200	243	198	185	206	205	271
55 to 59 years	111	190	209	267	230	319	201	313	251	253	293
60 to 64 years	113	163	130	271	156	237	159	191	282	309	251
65 to 69 years	32	143	160	234	154	145	164	250	167	172	169
70 to 74 years	44	153	98	130	140	142	135	184	162	138	207
75 to 79 years	54	55	73	91	99	114	60	105	87	80	109
80 to 84 years	17	36	32	50	30	91	43	132	44	71	68
85 years and over	—	72	19	26	19	35	26	57	77	27	36
Median	45.3	38.5	33.0	38.0	41.2	39.0	38.4	38.1	40.8	36.4	41.9

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	Floyd	Fountain	Franklin	Fulton	Gibson	Grant	Greene	Hamilton	Hancock	Harrison	Hendricks
Total persons	1 116	2 732	2 846	3 417	2 828	3 571	2 888	3 883	3 433	3 761	3 530
In households	1 116	2 732	2 846	3 417	2 828	3 571	2 888	3 883	3 433	3 761	3 530
Family householder: Male	335	754	699	980	807	1 013	866	1 155	936	976	1 023
Female	7	34	28	46	50	41	37	65	78	57	60
Nonfamily householder: Male	9	87	73	93	41	76	52	92	111	88	74
Female	46	103	76	124	88	123	57	109	140	79	108
Spouse	328	778	691	960	774	1 001	842	1 142	940	982	1 012
Child	386	856	1 208	1 137	969	1 173	908	1 172	1 113	1 327	1 158
Other relatives	5	74	56	52	83	101	101	101	98	226	73
Nonrelatives	—	46	15	25	16	39	25	47	17	26	22
Persons per household	2.81	2.79	3.25	2.75	2.87	2.85	2.85	2.73	2.71	3.13	2.79
Persons per family	3.10	3.17	3.69	3.09	3.13	3.16	3.05	2.98	3.12	3.45	3.07
Persons under 18 years	252	714	890	906	690	961	728	917	836	1 045	807
Percent living with two parents	90.1	93.0	96.7	94.6	92.9	91.8	89.4	96.4	93.5	87.7	93.9

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	69	162	254	217	195	250	205	287	223	300	248
Children ever born	—	24	44	50	13	44	38	32	25	37	37
Per 1,000 women	—	148	173	230	67	176	185	111	112	123	149
Women 25 to 34 years	56	157	124	177	145	168	172	246	179	223	164
Children ever born	113	290	309	342	228	330	324	385	336	350	222
Per 1,000 women	2 018	1 847	2 492	1 932	1 572	1 964	1 884	1 565	1 874	1 570	1 354
Women 35 to 44 years	41	183	152	205	170	224	185	243	219	243	220
Children ever born	89	587	535	590	500	684	486	643	548	796	537
Per 1,000 women	2 171	2 934	3 520	2 878	2 941	3 054	2 627	2 624	2 502	3 276	2 441

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	1 267	2 563	2 544	3 145	2 694	3 477	2 677	3 562	2 998	3 723	3 422
Same house	1 023	1 989	1 901	2 392	2 046	2 603	1 986	2 533	2 513	3 179	2 536
Different house in United States	244	574	643	753	648	874	691	1 015	485	544	886
Same county	114	375	296	490	509	672	378	562	278	335	337
Different county: Same State	130	199	347	263	139	202	313	453	207	209	549
Different State	102	137	149	215	103	144	262	303	169	101	459
Abroad	28	62	198	48	36	58	51	150	38	108	90

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	737	1 777	1 643	2 198	1 829	2 303	1 893	2 581	2 284	2 359	2 350
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	21	59	155	56	86	94	91	69	80	166	117
8 years	155	234	283	151	191	196	259	213	140	368	287
High school: 1 to 3 years	86	178	305	319	309	209	244	305	259	286	223
4 years	353	943	674	1 311	860	1 251	941	1 365	1 284	1 204	1 093
College: 1 to 3 years	44	187	108	151	240	314	172	292	311	198	347
4 or more years	78	176	118	210	173	239	186	337	210	137	283

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	575	1 051	1 130	1 616	1 275	1 590	1 159	1 724	1 570	1 558	1 459
Agriculture	90	384	458	571	465	532	402	482	413	403	430
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	7	10	—	2	39	—	41	8	—	13	—
Construction	92	41	56	69	35	51	74	47	49	83	83
Manufacturing	130	230	264	323	247	341	135	392	395	363	223
Transportation	2	12	32	30	52	56	35	26	45	96	120
Communications and other public utilities	32	15	10	17	20	21	23	35	25	35	25
Wholesale trade	8	30	20	48	35	32	55	64	64	87	48
Retail trade	75	111	76	171	94	135	71	130	161	140	112
Finance, insurance, and real estate	39	20	9	67	39	48	40	121	73	43	87
Business and repair services	—	17	17	22	19	27	16	34	22	30	37
Personal services	9	9	30	39	9	27	19	23	16	13	35
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	30	—	—	—
Professional and related services	76	151	145	219	191	285	162	257	246	174	227
Health services	8	35	40	58	67	103	46	72	54	64	75
Educational services	68	95	90	142	107	154	105	139	151	87	112
Public administration	15	21	13	38	27	35	86	44	61	78	32

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

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	Henry	Howard	Huntington	Jackson	Jasper	Jay	Jefferson	Jennings	Johnson	Knox
Total persons	4 102	2 958	3 862	3 161	3 530	3 776	2 924	2 420	2 662	3 239
White	4 076	2 938	3 862	3 161	3 513	3 767	2 921	2 392	2 655	3 239
Black	2	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6	—	—	—	—	3	2	14	7	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	18	8	—	—	—	4	—	14	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	4	26	9	8	33	2	16	12	12	2

SEX AND AGE

	Henry	Howard	Huntington	Jackson	Jasper	Jay	Jefferson	Jennings	Johnson	Knox
Total persons	4 102	2 958	3 862	3 161	3 530	3 776	2 924	2 420	2 662	3 239
Male	2 048	1 499	1 954	1 579	1 827	1 911	1 476	1 265	1 351	1 646
Female	2 054	1 459	1 908	1 582	1 703	1 865	1 448	1 155	1 311	1 593
Total persons	4 102	2 958	3 862	3 161	3 530	3 776	2 924	2 420	2 662	3 239
Under 5 years	210	143	201	178	272	219	166	148	88	144
5 to 9 years	260	145	238	197	261	255	192	168	137	223
10 to 14 years	285	239	311	272	307	378	229	199	210	258
15 to 19 years	434	291	385	287	353	399	317	250	244	296
20 to 24 years	227	200	249	134	270	183	183	164	175	181
25 to 29 years	211	116	200	167	273	207	167	137	133	156
30 to 34 years	195	100	237	141	163	224	188	145	126	197
35 to 39 years	261	181	185	198	228	219	178	171	151	204
40 to 44 years	232	184	236	206	168	240	170	110	150	201
45 to 49 years	222	216	260	189	180	205	143	146	170	197
50 to 54 years	272	189	237	238	218	232	176	166	185	263
55 to 59 years	346	186	263	263	236	247	251	164	230	204
60 to 64 years	313	211	230	184	201	219	191	144	195	248
65 to 69 years	217	168	239	188	188	172	162	106	181	163
70 to 74 years	112	166	187	114	85	97	77	77	87	115
75 to 79 years	98	110	95	84	54	90	56	71	68	92
80 to 84 years	110	45	50	53	38	66	40	44	66	60
85 years and over	63	68	56	35	35	18	18	10	46	37
Median	39.4	41.7	38.0	40.2	30.9	35.5	35.6	35.0	42.2	39.0

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	Henry	Howard	Huntington	Jackson	Jasper	Jay	Jefferson	Jennings	Johnson	Knox
Total persons	4 102	2 958	3 862	3 161	3 530	3 776	2 924	2 420	2 662	3 239
In households	4 102	2 958	3 862	3 161	3 530	3 776	2 924	2 420	2 662	3 239
Family householder: Male	1 185	820	1 113	963	962	1 040	841	662	795	929
Female	45	60	42	30	65	38	40	33	38	51
Nonfamily householder: Male	63	74	73	52	60	92	51	53	73	78
Female	158	120	126	84	77	115	50	63	94	106
Spouse	1 162	805	1 132	936	919	1 023	826	634	781	926
Child	1 375	974	1 315	1 043	1 293	1 411	1 022	885	799	1 049
Other relatives	91	80	40	49	138	31	71	68	60	69
Nonrelatives	23	25	21	4	16	26	23	22	22	31
Persons per household	2.83	2.75	2.85	2.80	3.03	2.94	2.98	2.98	2.66	2.78
Persons per family	3.14	3.11	3.15	3.04	3.29	3.29	3.18	3.28	2.97	3.09
Persons under 18 years	1 035	727	976	873	1 044	1 114	799	663	593	817
Percent living with two parents	97.0	83.8	95.6	96.8	94.3	95.1	92.6	93.7	91.2	94.4

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	333	246	287	194	293	270	238	197	190	237
Children ever born	65	35	52	41	114	54	51	43	57	23
Per 1,000 women	195	142	181	211	386	200	214	218	300	97
Women 25 to 34 years	208	103	188	158	208	200	187	143	106	172
Children ever born	386	198	370	304	405	432	350	323	159	263
Per 1,000 women	1 856	1 886	1 968	1 924	1 947	2 160	1 872	2 259	1 500	1 529
Women 35 to 44 years	201	210	215	193	196	226	182	133	175	204
Children ever born	741	881	623	465	594	725	497	347	430	535
Per 1,000 women	3 088	2 393	2 898	2 409	3 031	3 208	2 731	2 609	2 457	2 623

RESIDENCE IN 1975

	Henry	Howard	Huntington	Jackson	Jasper	Jay	Jefferson	Jennings	Johnson	Knox
Persons 5 years and over	4 206	2 897	3 651	3 001	3 258	3 685	2 900	2 323	2 328	3 094
Same house	3 563	2 362	2 905	2 624	2 371	3 038	2 015	1 736	1 983	2 560
Different house in United States	643	527	744	377	887	643	885	583	345	533
Same county	399	254	597	346	492	421	527	375	222	403
Different county	244	273	147	31	395	222	358	208	123	130
Same State	240	212	112	23	288	146	225	161	60	74
Different State	4	61	35	8	107	76	133	47	63	56
Abroad	8	8	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	1

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	Henry	Howard	Huntington	Jackson	Jasper	Jay	Jefferson	Jennings	Johnson	Knox
Persons 25 years old and over	2 686	1 940	2 478	2 093	2 067	2 342	1 837	1 491	1 808	2 137
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	101	105	55	112	115	84	142	124	67	109
8 years	267	189	124	374	230	337	195	162	194	204
High school: 1 to 3 years	381	254	252	237	340	461	334	275	233	238
4 years	1 462	1 043	1 532	1 064	1 067	1 116	925	769	937	1 085
College: 1 to 3 years	252	205	277	140	149	163	126	82	189	301
4 or more years	223	144	238	166	166	181	115	79	188	200

INDUSTRY

	Henry	Howard	Huntington	Jackson	Jasper	Jay	Jefferson	Jennings	Johnson	Knox
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 635	1 183	1 743	1 370	1 531	1 582	1 221	1 062	1 182	1 353
Agriculture	458	374	528	530	705	434	316	271	432	683
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—
Mining	—	—	2	3	—	5	—	—	—	17
Construction	68	21	81	51	103	77	77	24	52	34
Manufacturing	485	316	371	345	167	536	235	360	216	106
Transportation	29	31	144	59	30	30	28	25	49	36
Communications and other public utilities	18	22	22	5	30	15	65	14	30	12
Wholesale trade	56	23	47	37	61	49	38	17	40	54
Retail trade	209	136	139	81	161	113	149	84	84	123
Finance, insurance, and real estate	42	31	58	39	39	22	29	17	36	50
Business and repair services	26	18	49	18	20	17	14	29	9	12
Personal services	20	36	29	18	26	42	21	20	2	8
Entertainment and recreation services	19	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
Professional and related services	197	147	262	155	160	207	217	170	196	199
Health services	41	49	103	37	63	31	100	89	43	91
Educational services	125	77	135	81	92	136	101	71	112	84
Public administration	27	23	22	34	27	35	27	25	32	17

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

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	Kosciusko	Lagrange	Lake	La Porte	Lawrence	Madison	Marion	Marshall	Martin	Miami
Total persons	5 224	6 646	1 910	3 343	2 262	4 229	—	4 989	1 199	3 626
White	5 211	6 622	1 910	3 335	2 258	4 224	—	4 989	1 199	3 613
Black	2	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	13
Asian and Pacific Islander	5	11	—	4	4	3	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	16	10	—	17	—	—	—	7	—	9

SEX AND AGE

	Kosciusko	Lagrange	Lake	La Porte	Lawrence	Madison	Marion	Marshall	Martin	Miami
Total persons	5 224	6 646	1 910	3 343	2 262	4 229	—	4 989	1 199	3 626
Male	2 660	3 340	970	1 708	1 176	2 040	—	2 540	653	1 912
Female	2 564	3 306	940	1 635	1 086	2 189	—	2 449	546	1 714
Total persons	5 224	6 646	1 910	3 343	2 262	4 229	—	4 989	1 199	3 626
Under 5 years	366	895	82	177	106	187	—	358	76	216
5 to 9 years	452	805	88	239	165	304	—	337	106	224
10 to 14 years	477	878	200	194	168	314	—	391	131	280
15 to 19 years	489	845	212	371	214	377	—	430	129	350
20 to 24 years	293	496	136	189	114	180	—	398	87	280
25 to 29 years	289	396	125	168	83	239	—	310	66	193
30 to 34 years	336	364	58	194	164	277	—	308	92	212
35 to 39 years	379	326	101	206	118	216	—	219	55	252
40 to 44 years	362	281	151	185	124	253	—	205	73	218
45 to 49 years	261	247	130	182	216	233	—	271	57	166
50 to 54 years	296	313	148	286	179	259	—	274	55	274
55 to 59 years	226	246	129	249	181	311	—	434	90	260
60 to 64 years	314	183	130	188	127	342	—	314	50	222
65 to 69 years	278	164	84	209	98	240	—	291	37	172
70 to 74 years	158	122	47	136	87	177	—	199	41	109
75 to 79 years	115	42	29	91	55	165	—	146	36	97
80 to 84 years	89	25	27	56	52	109	—	77	12	59
85 years and over	44	18	33	23	11	46	—	64	6	42
Median	33.7	19.2	37.7	38.4	40.0	40.4	—	34.4	30.2	36.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	Kosciusko	Lagrange	Lake	La Porte	Lawrence	Madison	Marion	Marshall	Martin	Miami
Total persons	5 224	6 646	1 910	3 343	2 262	4 229	—	4 989	1 199	3 626
In households	5 224	6 646	1 910	3 343	2 262	4 229	—	4 989	1 199	3 626
Family householder: Male	1 408	1 315	473	927	664	1 228	—	1 411	308	1 046
Female	54	48	65	47	21	75	—	55	19	50
Nonfamily householder: Male	130	38	8	101	61	113	—	92	35	72
Female	147	45	79	124	49	175	—	161	6	103
Spouse	1 399	1 314	502	927	659	1 220	—	1 361	292	1 026
Child	1 996	3 797	711	1 149	774	1 323	—	1 785	522	1 242
Other relatives	49	77	62	43	34	60	—	91	12	64
Nonrelatives	41	12	10	25	—	35	—	33	5	23
Persons per household	3.00	4.60	3.06	2.79	2.85	2.66	—	2.90	3.26	2.85
Persons per family	3.36	4.81	3.37	3.18	3.14	3.00	—	3.21	3.53	3.13
Persons under 18 years	1 644	3 142	491	867	583	1 047	—	1 344	402	934
Percent living with two parents	97.0	97.8	91.2	94.2	94.2	94.3	—	97.8	95.5	92.8

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	374	635	139	247	140	283	—	391	105	271
Children ever born	85	114	15	22	27	69	—	139	15	75
Per 1,000 women	227	180	108	89	193	244	—	355	143	277
Women 25 to 34 years	306	385	82	198	137	284	—	284	69	192
Children ever born	617	1 110	149	311	248	486	—	508	155	336
Per 1,000 women	2 016	2 883	1 817	1 571	1 810	1 711	—	1 789	2 246	1 750
Women 35 to 44 years	370	313	127	196	121	202	—	218	66	233
Children ever born	1 152	1 620	368	605	364	549	—	655	174	682
Per 1,000 women	3 114	5 176	2 898	3 087	3 008	2 718	—	3 005	2 636	2 927

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	4 854	5 735	1 816	3 188	2 157	3 893	—	4 435	1 117	3 380
Same house	4 013	4 495	1 539	2 482	1 801	2 933	—	3 294	849	2 691
Different house in United States	841	1 231	277	706	356	950	—	1 141	268	687
Same county	514	811	179	461	269	625	—	840	143	399
Different county	327	420	98	245	87	325	—	301	125	288
Same State	221	271	56	183	59	210	—	177	114	212
Different State	106	149	42	62	—	115	—	124	11	76
Abroad	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	3 147	2 727	1 192	2 173	1 495	2 867	—	3 075	670	2 276
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	128	164	68	103	97	117	—	126	26	66
8 years	416	1 015	113	208	194	279	—	374	106	166
High school: 1 to 3 years	489	585	247	315	282	370	—	350	128	221
4 years	1 636	656	565	1 111	763	1 526	—	1 752	331	1 387
College: 1 to 3 years	288	168	89	197	65	290	—	266	53	251
4 or more years	190	139	110	239	94	285	—	207	26	185

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	2 260	2 229	836	1 455	959	1 719	—	2 288	523	1 682
Agriculture	752	1 025	265	604	244	414	—	785	161	531
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	8	12	—	—	9	7
Construction	127	124	43	102	17	52	—	114	17	85
Manufacturing	576	476	137	261	208	563	—	547	148	392
Transportation	45	29	37	40	48	57	—	50	18	59
Communications and other public utilities	60	6	14	24	18	20	—	47	9	39
Wholesale trade	109	94	40	41	50	56	—	68	8	56
Retail trade	159	148	90	83	104	150	—	279	31	121
Finance, insurance, and real estate	55	40	40	27	26	58	—	69	5	63
Business and repair services	43	41	8	9	7	7	—	26	10	22
Personal services	58	42	10	33	25	27	—	32	6	50
Entertainment and recreation services	2	2	8	3	—	5	—	13	3	2
Professional and related services	224	193	121	200	155	250	—	231	44	197
Health services	41	75	45	65	31	55	—	109	12	60
Educational services	154	105	55	116	111	151	—	116	29	100
Public administration	50	9	23	26	47	48	—	27	54	58

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

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Newton	Noble	Ohio	Orange	Owen	Parke	Perry
Total persons	1 445	3 661	2 506	2 047	4 631	646	1 772	2 034	2 378	1 360
White	1 445	3 657	2 494	2 045	4 625	646	1 772	1 987	2 376	1 349
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	22	2	10
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	5	—

SEX AND AGE

	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Newton	Noble	Ohio	Orange	Owen	Parke	Perry
Total persons	1 445	3 661	2 506	2 047	4 631	646	1 772	2 034	2 378	1 360
Male	724	1 823	1 270	1 050	2 352	315	866	1 051	1 222	707
Female	721	1 838	1 236	997	2 279	331	906	983	1 156	653
Total persons	1 445	3 661	2 506	2 047	4 631	646	1 772	2 034	2 378	1 360
Under 5 years	59	198	124	143	372	27	145	102	120	76
5 to 9 years	62	233	148	154	372	23	153	119	148	128
10 to 14 years	157	304	186	147	360	71	167	154	142	133
15 to 19 years	169	293	248	190	441	101	169	234	258	157
20 to 24 years	70	199	131	129	304	21	67	114	140	90
25 to 29 years	101	218	146	165	292	22	119	96	147	58
30 to 34 years	45	221	116	90	261	13	117	123	142	67
35 to 39 years	100	198	142	111	260	65	105	131	134	83
40 to 44 years	100	229	150	126	252	58	120	140	143	60
45 to 49 years	93	217	146	105	244	63	105	132	136	71
50 to 54 years	74	279	147	146	332	59	124	140	133	85
55 to 59 years	109	255	175	145	342	38	96	143	157	103
60 to 64 years	114	225	194	137	245	19	84	154	167	80
65 to 69 years	56	218	135	120	201	10	89	75	159	60
70 to 74 years	60	162	142	41	126	23	48	80	91	40
75 to 79 years	39	99	78	50	98	11	29	48	77	28
80 to 84 years	22	64	48	31	81	16	22	21	54	13
85 years and over	15	55	50	17	48	6	13	28	30	27
Median	38.0	39.2	40.4	35.2	33.3	38.5	32.8	37.9	38.4	32.8

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Newton	Noble	Ohio	Orange	Owen	Parke	Perry
Total persons	1 445	3 661	2 506	2 047	4 631	646	1 772	2 034	2 378	1 360
In households	1 445	3 661	2 506	2 047	4 631	646	1 772	2 034	2 378	1 360
Family householder:	419	1 097	717	557	1 227	165	488	590	726	346
Male	7	50	22	44	67	19	27	18	22	3
Female	42	79	50	53	83	10	32	41	14	14
Nonfamily householder:	40	109	112	50	109	6	39	53	85	22
Male	410	1 104	681	546	1 277	180	484	584	686	341
Female	459	1 113	795	708	1 785	246	686	702	742	589
Spouse	56	70	95	58	73	20	16	39	59	45
Child	12	39	34	31	10	—	—	7	17	—
Other relatives	2.84	2.74	2.78	2.91	3.12	3.23	3.02	2.90	2.72	3.53
Nonrelatives	3.17	2.99	3.13	3.18	3.42	3.30	3.30	3.18	2.99	3.79
Persons per household	388	943	598	561	1 361	191	568	529	577	448
Percent living with two parents	91.0	89.7	91.1	88.6	95.9	94.8	94.0	97.5	92.9	94.2

FERTILITY

	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Newton	Noble	Ohio	Orange	Owen	Parke	Perry
Women 15 to 24 years	129	226	157	146	301	57	112	158	188	90
Children ever born	—	48	35	52	93	12	6	34	33	28
Per 1,000 women	—	212	223	356	309	21.1	54	215	176	311
Women 25 to 34 years	62	216	124	123	245	21	123	105	139	65
Children ever born	92	400	210	222	584	24	219	136	181	149
Per 1,000 women	1 484	1 852	1 694	1 805	2 204	1 143	1 780	1 295	1 403	2 600
Women 35 to 44 years	98	216	150	121	258	62	120	146	143	82
Children ever born	267	561	409	332	812	171	392	446	425	277
Per 1,000 women	2 724	2 597	2 727	2 744	3 147	2 758	3 267	3 055	2 972	3 378

RESIDENCE IN 1975

	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Newton	Noble	Ohio	Orange	Owen	Parke	Perry
Persons 5 years and over	1 389	3 428	2 493	1 899	4 279	595	1 489	1 944	2 258	1 284
Same house	991	2 657	1 915	1 330	3 360	504	1 077	1 462	1 674	1 054
Different house in United States	398	756	578	569	919	91	362	464	584	230
Same county	277	577	251	294	602	46	226	181	320	166
Different county	121	179	327	275	317	45	136	283	264	64
Same State	52	152	241	161	246	39	36	280	222	37
Different State	69	27	86	114	71	6	100	3	42	27
Abroad	—	5	—	—	—	—	50	18	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Newton	Noble	Ohio	Orange	Owen	Parke	Perry
Persons 25 years old and over	928	2 434	1 669	1 284	2 782	403	1 071	1 311	1 570	776
Elementary:	44	78	61	39	96	21	55	60	45	65
0 to 7 years	78	145	159	129	297	56	136	142	116	200
8 years	153	328	260	156	371	77	132	193	201	125
High school:	376	1 347	894	669	1 457	190	545	671	862	310
1 to 3 years	116	309	156	151	335	19	84	123	168	44
4 years	161	227	139	140	226	40	119	122	178	32

INDUSTRY

	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Newton	Noble	Ohio	Orange	Owen	Parke	Perry
Employed persons 16 years and over	685	1 604	1 110	919	2 013	269	736	844	1 012	581
Agriculture	130	718	265	425	681	70	273	250	436	223
Forestry and fisheries	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Mining	18	—	16	—	6	4	15	22	14	17
Construction	37	54	66	70	134	25	35	25	39	55
Manufacturing	107	289	181	135	520	47	142	179	183	141
Transportation	20	34	90	20	59	4	16	37	32	12
Communications and other public utilities	22	14	63	11	17	10	9	19	2	6
Wholesale trade	9	73	70	22	45	2	10	53	16	9
Retail trade	119	152	119	75	173	36	65	89	62	41
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33	21	40	22	71	18	30	21	40	8
Business and repair services	6	21	24	11	24	13	7	18	11	9
Personal services	9	26	15	11	32	3	14	21	6	5
Entertainment and recreation services	—	11	11	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
Professional and related services	141	143	121	103	220	26	94	85	130	41
Health services	55	36	22	33	103	2	9	15	22	4
Educational services	74	86	75	62	101	24	85	65	88	30
Public administration	30	40	29	13	33	11	23	25	36	7

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	Pike	Porter	Posey	Pulaski	Putnam	Randolph	Ripley	Rush	St. Joseph	Scott
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	1 198	2 346	2 612	3 258	3 472	4 746	3 763	4 035	3 653	1 266
White	1 198	2 344	2 606	3 241	3 472	4 731	3 760	4 029	3 653	1 266
Black	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	6	—	—	6	3	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	2	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	13	—	—	28	2	5	8	20	6	—
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	1 198	2 346	2 612	3 258	3 472	4 746	3 763	4 035	3 653	1 266
Male	579	1 254	1 361	1 669	1 712	2 390	1 982	2 002	1 825	644
Female	619	1 092	1 251	1 589	1 712	2 356	1 781	2 033	1 828	622
Total persons	1 198	2 346	2 612	3 258	3 472	4 746	3 763	4 035	3 653	1 266
Under 5 years	74	102	131	276	194	295	202	276	166	45
5 to 9 years	70	142	123	297	202	311	217	274	194	81
10 to 14 years	83	170	226	288	286	380	386	355	311	89
15 to 19 years	72	213	358	305	368	454	443	427	383	151
20 to 24 years	102	162	198	230	172	210	245	351	256	94
25 to 29 years	65	114	133	236	188	338	207	266	155	41
30 to 34 years	55	146	123	169	186	258	151	174	182	61
35 to 39 years	55	84	148	181	210	314	189	238	146	76
40 to 44 years	58	137	169	142	218	259	159	240	286	103
45 to 49 years	70	167	210	179	289	291	257	211	201	65
50 to 54 years	85	171	163	192	211	298	276	226	233	81
55 to 59 years	111	233	158	201	226	369	197	207	228	64
60 to 64 years	73	139	140	169	206	250	242	241	255	84
65 to 69 years	73	118	142	122	188	298	248	213	253	73
70 to 74 years	36	99	86	105	143	119	173	117	234	75
75 to 79 years	35	74	43	80	72	165	96	96	71	31
80 to 84 years	22	43	22	51	64	101	40	67	45	29
85 years and over	19	32	39	35	49	36	41	56	54	23
Median	39.1	41.5	35.5	29.9	38.3	37.0	35.8	32.0	40.6	39.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	1 198	2 346	2 612	3 258	3 472	4 746	3 763	4 035	3 653	1 266
in households	1 198	2 346	2 612	3 258	3 472	4 746	3 763	4 035	3 653	1 266
Family householder:	360	667	660	844	989	1 384	947	1 093	1 039	339
Male	17	32	31	51	41	89	71	53	27	17
Female	24	53	79	76	55	121	111	69	56	34
Nonfamily householder:	43	62	78	99	116	129	92	136	120	53
Male	352	611	645	814	974	1 360	900	1 054	1 021	333
Female	363	807	1 032	1 289	1 196	1 493	1 415	1 514	1 278	443
Spouse	38	94	70	71	89	137	208	69	84	35
Child	1	20	17	14	12	33	19	47	28	12
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.70	2.88	3.08	3.04	2.89	2.75	3.08	2.99	2.94	2.86
Persons per family	3.00	3.16	3.53	3.43	3.19	3.03	3.48	3.30	3.24	3.26
Persons under 18 years	283	552	721	1 048	919	1 306	1 084	1 189	930	314
Percent living with two parents	96.8	94.2	95.6	91.1	93.0	85.8	89.1	92.9	95.6	90.8
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	80	154	255	233	236	290	335	375	277	115
Children ever born	26	26	30	92	33	52	77	84	47	16
Per 1,000 women	325	169	118	395	140	179	230	224	170	139
Women 25 to 34 years	68	141	118	195	191	289	178	208	171	61
Children ever born	107	193	182	426	331	517	308	369	291	99
Per 1,000 women	1 574	1 369	1 611	2 185	1 733	1 789	1 774	1 774	1 702	1 623
Women 35 to 44 years	73	114	156	158	232	269	346	218	218	81
Children ever born	176	344	507	476	646	765	629	785	610	268
Per 1,000 women	2 411	3 018	3 250	3 013	2 784	2 844	3 311	3 191	2 798	3 309
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	1 126	2 037	2 483	2 975	3 273	4 625	3 552	3 899	3 033	1 164
Same house	914	1 567	2 119	2 204	2 517	3 532	2 843	2 904	2 483	922
Different house in United States	212	470	364	755	754	1 083	697	990	550	242
Same county	107	300	223	464	399	704	412	508	331	131
Different county	105	170	141	291	355	379	285	482	219	111
Same State	76	156	86	238	297	271	180	358	86	38
Different State	29	14	55	53	58	108	105	124	133	73
Abroad	—	—	—	16	2	10	12	5	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	797	1 557	1 576	1 862	2 250	3 096	2 270	2 352	2 343	806
Elementary, 0 to 7 years	49	75	104	83	119	113	163	72	79	71
8 years	121	163	302	223	178	222	452	191	217	143
High school, 1 to 3 years	109	238	198	278	296	436	324	360	441	124
4 years	378	707	742	956	1 187	1 668	1 044	1 251	1 082	324
College, 1 to 3 years	74	199	106	198	226	297	114	265	257	77
4 or more years	66	175	124	124	244	360	173	213	267	67
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	524	1 023	1 174	1 292	1 519	1 968	1 571	1 634	1 593	489
Agriculture	174	380	429	483	540	633	566	781	433	94
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	18	—
Mining	44	—	12	—	13	—	4	—	—	2
Construction	29	62	39	77	65	82	77	44	100	20
Manufacturing	63	132	182	210	281	557	354	254	359	132
Transportation	15	32	43	13	65	67	52	36	72	17
Communications and other public utilities	14	10	17	16	23	18	20	20	27	2
Wholesale trade	6	41	52	98	49	54	46	51	104	31
Retail trade	54	137	137	68	117	152	92	96	157	47
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7	16	25	22	35	57	39	63	40	23
Business and repair services	7	25	32	17	22	33	25	32	34	—
Personal services	7	21	21	27	26	20	24	35	8	15
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Professional and related services	89	163	166	218	224	251	236	181	231	86
Health services	37	34	93	94	60	91	97	74	49	32
Educational services	49	96	57	106	140	151	102	95	172	52
Public administration	15	4	17	38	57	29	34	39	10	18

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

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	Shelby	Spencer	Storke	Steuben	Sullivan	Switzerland	Tiptecanoe	Tipton	Union	Vanderburgh
Total persons	3 643	3 044	2 086	2 359	2 494	2 031	3 223	1 963	1 292	1 086
White	3 641	3 035	2 084	2 349	2 490	2 031	3 210	1 963	1 292	1 076
Black	2	—	2	9	—	—	2	—	—	10
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	13	5	—	18	—	17	—	—	—	5

SEX AND AGE

	Shelby	Spencer	Storke	Steuben	Sullivan	Switzerland	Tiptecanoe	Tipton	Union	Vanderburgh
Total persons	3 643	3 044	2 086	2 359	2 494	2 031	3 223	1 963	1 292	1 086
Male	1 831	1 618	1 088	1 195	1 266	1 043	1 685	970	666	540
Female	1 812	1 426	998	1 164	1 228	988	1 538	993	626	546
Total persons	3 643	3 044	2 086	2 359	2 494	2 031	3 223	1 963	1 292	1 086
Under 5 years	165	136	119	160	139	92	182	84	90	39
5 to 9 years	218	191	118	174	182	132	127	97	127	55
10 to 14 years	272	273	201	224	151	201	216	107	96	79
15 to 19 years	305	400	190	233	183	229	328	138	119	108
20 to 24 years	284	206	112	125	145	124	232	135	69	70
25 to 29 years	181	143	140	110	134	96	226	118	124	58
30 to 34 years	192	138	143	150	175	123	168	113	73	51
35 to 39 years	162	203	144	127	171	154	201	76	52	52
40 to 44 years	207	198	99	150	124	137	204	90	89	35
45 to 49 years	259	141	113	162	107	118	202	93	52	66
50 to 54 years	289	221	142	140	152	148	215	148	83	98
55 to 59 years	249	196	116	145	240	106	267	177	83	83
60 to 64 years	206	174	179	175	151	154	213	191	60	80
65 to 69 years	288	170	95	121	149	88	123	141	95	78
70 to 74 years	141	105	56	91	105	49	123	92	46	52
75 to 79 years	115	76	74	25	117	31	63	79	23	57
80 to 84 years	52	57	19	30	53	36	53	52	5	11
85 years and over	58	16	26	17	16	13	62	32	6	14
Median	41.0	35.9	35.7	35.1	39.0	35.6	37.8	46.3	31.4	44.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	Shelby	Spencer	Storke	Steuben	Sullivan	Switzerland	Tiptecanoe	Tipton	Union	Vanderburgh
Total persons	3 643	3 044	2 086	2 359	2 494	2 031	3 223	1 963	1 292	1 086
In households	3 643	3 044	2 086	2 359	2 494	2 031	3 223	1 963	1 292	1 086
Family householder: Male	1 065	837	569	679	747	560	912	588	372	277
Female	61	23	32	18	41	21	63	38	8	22
Nonfamily householder: Male	74	55	55	33	43	28	103	66	35	34
Female	164	55	84	37	87	33	76	115	35	34
Spouse	1 029	805	550	664	726	566	600	600	366	275
Child	1 118	1 225	717	865	772	721	1 033	524	464	379
Other relatives	114	64	65	43	64	83	84	24	17	57
Nonrelatives	18	7	14	18	14	19	38	8	8	8
Persons per household	2.67	3.23	2.82	3.08	2.72	3.16	2.79	2.43	2.96	2.96
Persons per family	3.01	3.43	3.22	3.26	2.98	3.36	3.08	2.83	3.23	3.38
Persons under 18 years	875	886	563	719	599	569	761	380	399	239
Percent living with two parents	91.1	94.4	93.3	95.1	93.5	91.9	95.4	96.3	95.0	95.0

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	263	244	113	168	152	161	253	115	86	75
Children ever born	66	62	28	53	47	60	30	49	17	9
Per 1,000 women	251	254	248	315	309	373	119	426	198	120
Women 25 to 34 years	168	132	142	132	141	109	171	120	95	58
Children ever born	313	248	248	248	248	193	245	160	203	48
Per 1,000 women	1 863	1 879	1 746	2 258	1 766	1 771	1 433	1 333	2 137	828
Women 35 to 44 years	180	199	132	139	143	143	215	76	62	37
Children ever born	538	580	404	398	343	345	554	179	179	130
Per 1,000 women	2 989	2 915	3 061	2 863	2 399	2 413	2 577	2 500	2 887	2 740

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	3 229	2 868	1 673	2 179	2 333	1 997	3 037	2 004	1 093	1 048
Same house	2 678	2 474	1 248	1 700	1 733	1 577	2 301	1 707	799	883
Different house in United States	547	394	425	475	598	420	726	297	294	165
Same county	331	211	213	276	420	211	523	169	190	139
Different county	216	183	212	199	178	209	203	128	104	26
Same State	170	168	63	124	136	140	144	96	59	10
Different State	46	15	149	75	42	69	59	32	45	16
Abroad	4	—	—	4	2	—	10	—	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	2 399	1 838	1 346	1 443	1 694	1 253	2 120	1 402	791	735
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	68	101	110	29	44	107	38	37	19	25
8 years	241	360	166	109	134	215	149	123	69	239
High school: 1 to 3 years	298	239	230	188	227	226	199	190	133	92
4 years	1 340	919	597	807	875	541	1 047	772	406	278
College: 1 to 3 years	237	122	111	176	224	98	340	154	84	39
4 or more years	215	97	132	134	190	66	347	126	80	62

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 659	1 293	866	1 098	1 017	814	1 533	878	577	502
Agriculture	556	415	241	378	270	228	508	308	260	174
Forestry and fisheries	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	2	45	2	—	78	3	7	2	—	3
Construction	84	104	42	44	99	65	104	24	13	45
Manufacturing	354	305	175	216	122	240	276	168	77	83
Transportation	69	20	23	33	38	21	56	26	28	11
Communications and other public utilities	18	15	18	21	19	20	19	12	15	2
Wholesale trade	53	67	35	56	22	15	58	32	11	21
Retail trade	142	109	82	90	117	34	87	66	39	47
Finance, insurance, and real estate	84	25	43	40	45	17	40	55	13	4
Business and repair services	23	15	10	17	15	12	32	21	20	24
Personal services	18	9	8	28	16	12	14	8	8	11
Entertainment and recreation services	—	7	—	—	2	—	—	6	6	10
Professional and related services	222	129	157	150	146	108	302	139	79	64
Health services	77	26	61	36	41	30	72	48	19	26
Educational services	129	86	85	104	94	55	215	78	46	20
Public administration	34	20	22	18	28	51	45	5	8	3

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

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	Vermillion	Vigo	Wabash	Warren	Warrick	Washington	Wayne	Wells	White	Whitley
Total persons	1 325	2 432	3 730	2 031	1 457	3 480	3 380	4 341	3 394	4 162
White	1 325	2 414	3 724	2 029	1 457	3 476	3 380	4 327	3 388	4 140
Black	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	6	—	2
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	11	—	—	—	2	—	8	3	4
Spanish origin ¹	—	25	2	—	10	6	16	6	24	23

SEX AND AGE

	Vermillion	Vigo	Wabash	Warren	Warrick	Washington	Wayne	Wells	White	Whitley
Total persons	1 325	2 432	3 730	2 031	1 457	3 480	3 380	4 341	3 394	4 162
Male	693	1 192	1 927	1 042	731	1 826	1 735	2 159	1 740	2 216
Female	632	1 240	1 803	989	726	1 654	1 645	2 182	1 654	1 946
Total persons	1 325	2 432	3 730	2 031	1 457	3 480	3 380	4 341	3 394	4 162
Under 5 years	65	81	249	136	67	227	197	308	194	312
5 to 9 years	74	120	277	153	94	277	204	238	228	318
10 to 14 years	122	165	277	164	93	326	236	323	334	394
15 to 19 years	129	235	321	162	138	329	379	384	346	372
20 to 24 years	114	133	247	145	77	201	203	270	280	258
25 to 29 years	120	114	264	139	63	169	276	287	213	282
30 to 34 years	62	74	208	128	70	261	162	209	207	256
35 to 39 years	69	140	187	113	70	209	216	222	217	231
40 to 44 years	107	108	237	114	77	228	252	236	192	267
45 to 49 years	90	142	222	109	91	217	137	209	171	251
50 to 54 years	48	241	225	131	95	233	305	257	219	237
55 to 59 years	105	171	251	136	136	221	268	343	247	266
60 to 64 years	52	213	303	130	135	166	145	362	165	207
65 to 69 years	54	193	174	76	106	131	163	240	131	176
70 to 74 years	41	116	118	83	72	148	100	180	130	169
75 to 79 years	27	110	98	47	36	62	68	146	56	78
80 to 84 years	22	46	39	36	25	46	38	58	38	46
85 years and over	24	30	33	29	12	29	31	69	26	42
Median	33.1	46.6	35.6	34.6	43.7	34.0	35.8	38.4	32.5	32.8

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	Vermillion	Vigo	Wabash	Warren	Warrick	Washington	Wayne	Wells	White	Whitley
Total persons	1 325	2 432	3 730	2 031	1 457	3 480	3 380	4 341	3 394	4 162
In households	1 325	2 432	3 730	2 031	1 457	3 480	3 380	4 341	3 394	4 162
Family householder: Male	360	718	1 087	581	441	970	949	1 227	938	1 123
Female	15	29	42	29	15	47	67	68	44	44
Nonfamily householder: Male	28	42	104	54	22	67	75	90	86	94
Female	50	116	113	42	54	61	61	165	108	77
Spouse	365	718	1 050	579	428	950	941	1 194	907	1 129
Child	452	718	1 276	703	475	1 284	1 206	1 444	1 219	1 534
Other relatives	44	69	37	36	32	71	67	120	37	103
Nonrelatives	11	22	21	7	—	37	17	33	55	68
Persons per household	2.92	2.69	2.77	2.88	2.79	3.06	2.93	2.80	2.89	3.13
Persons per family	3.30	3.01	3.09	3.16	3.05	3.27	3.18	3.13	3.20	3.37
Persons under 18 years	355	523	1 004	567	354	1 064	888	1 083	1 007	1 252
Percent living with two parents	89.0	95.2	96.1	95.1	94.6	94.5	93.8	94.0	93.4	94.3

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	108	174	273	153	104	227	281	300	270	249
Children ever born	24	9	60	58	20	45	49	51	69	75
Per 1,000 women	222	52	220	379	192	198	174	170	255	301
Women 25 to 34 years	87	101	238	126	56	233	218	233	199	241
Children ever born	143	183	327	232	73	455	360	422	385	583
Per 1,000 women	1 644	1 812	1 836	1 841	1 304	1 953	1 651	1 811	1 935	2 419
Women 35 to 44 years	80	145	217	117	78	233	225	259	198	249
Children ever born	247	367	718	334	221	709	544	761	575	729
Per 1,000 women	3 088	2 531	3 309	2 855	2 833	3 043	2 418	2 938	2 904	2 928

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	1 368	2 364	3 492	1 895	1 392	3 131	3 176	4 033	3 210	3 933
Same house	926	1 721	2 768	1 461	1 083	2 219	2 262	3 368	2 304	3 146
Different house in United States	442	643	724	434	309	908	910	663	906	787
Same county	240	517	475	192	220	687	689	446	456	520
Different county	202	126	249	242	89	221	221	217	450	267
Same State	53	78	207	155	64	133	171	170	324	243
Different State	149	48	42	87	25	88	50	47	126	24
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	821	1 498	2 359	1 271	988	2 120	2 161	2 818	2 012	2 508
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	38	78	79	48	53	172	60	79	94	60
8 years	65	153	141	109	163	302	148	225	160	165
High school: 1 to 3 years	79	243	263	158	182	379	277	458	274	358
4 years	428	827	1 395	648	430	925	1 141	1 602	1 116	1 456
College: 1 to 3 years	124	205	275	145	102	177	274	237	181	271
4 or more years	87	192	206	163	58	165	261	217	187	198

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	546	1 083	1 784	885	617	1 455	1 638	2 021	1 499	1 808
Agriculture	195	243	609	363	217	484	594	648	655	464
Forestry and fisheries	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mining	22	10	—	3	48	2	—	1	8	4
Construction	25	66	55	38	34	88	45	107	34	97
Manufacturing	100	189	493	131	109	340	371	498	250	520
Transportation	12	71	16	27	4	53	28	55	51	68
Communications and other public utilities	11	23	11	9	4	14	27	12	22	34
Wholesale trade	11	64	93	36	14	33	59	68	57	74
Retail trade	55	125	127	57	53	126	155	229	112	172
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	32	42	23	4	65	57	55	37	73
Business and repair services	1	37	13	6	4	11	19	29	34	34
Personal services	8	27	23	21	9	18	27	18	10	22
Entertainment and recreation services	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	77	172	259	158	85	177	225	285	192	225
Health services	33	57	107	42	31	43	56	152	71	77
Educational services	34	110	142	108	45	124	133	116	118	119
Public administration	13	17	43	9	30	40	23	16	35	21

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	The State	Adams	Allen	Bartholomew	Benton	Blackford	Boone	Brown	Carroll	Cass	Clark
Persons 16 years and over	210 696	3 801	5 575	2 247	1 655	1 358	2 715	465	2 779	2 883	1 854
Labor force	123 925	2 241	3 253	1 346	932	814	1 590	257	1 652	1 822	982
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.8	59.0	58.3	59.9	56.3	59.9	58.6	55.3	59.4	63.2	53.0
Employed	118 601	2 184	3 086	1 318	916	778	1 556	248	1 611	1 744	925
Unemployed	5 274	57	161	28	16	36	34	9	41	78	57
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	2.5	5.0	2.1	1.7	4.4	2.1	3.5	2.5	4.3	5.8
Female, 16 years and over	104 105	1 847	2 831	1 066	822	693	1 355	242	1 348	1 460	913
Labor force	41 698	687	1 138	426	281	258	558	84	524	672	290
Percent of female, 16 years and over	40.1	37.2	40.2	40.0	34.2	43.6	41.2	34.7	38.9	46.0	31.8
Employed	39 454	669	1 079	410	272	280	546	82	505	637	260
Unemployed	2 236	18	59	16	9	22	12	2	19	35	30
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	2.6	5.2	3.8	3.2	7.3	2.2	2.4	3.6	5.2	10.3
Employed persons 16 years and over	118 601	2 184	3 086	1 318	916	778	1 556	248	1 611	1 744	925
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	14 227	181	311	227	64	81	227	52	148	202	90
Professional specialty occupations	8 271	106	176	125	36	56	124	24	84	132	40
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	20 694	268	633	258	125	152	373	73	222	305	133
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12 975	183	397	121	98	98	208	47	138	195	79
Service occupations	8 985	152	217	66	73	75	117	28	131	136	55
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	39 024	775	851	463	155	463	155	45	708	564	251
Farm operators and managers	31 509	578	698	358	414	149	392	45	550	448	192
Farm occupations, except managerial	7 056	147	147	31	49	6	97	—	158	113	49
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13 012	303	489	119	63	99	150	25	136	207	149
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	22 659	505	585	273	128	216	198	25	266	330	247
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 354	120	114	55	26	27	29	5	94	50	40
Employed females 16 years and over	39 454	669	1 079	410	272	280	546	82	505	637	260
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	6 923	79	147	100	33	53	98	17	98	125	25
Professional specialty occupations	5 071	60	105	48	22	43	58	9	66	94	14
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	14 768	196	476	148	96	125	258	34	173	224	86
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 659	154	312	92	82	76	164	25	135	172	54
Service occupations	6 515	124	151	56	60	45	76	23	83	101	43
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 686	128	155	48	36	10	46	6	73	74	38
Farm operators and managers	2 517	76	81	31	17	8	13	6	25	31	8
Farm occupations, except managerial	2 074	52	74	17	19	2	33	—	48	40	25
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	909	27	48	23	—	7	20	2	9	21	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	5 653	115	102	35	47	40	48	—	69	92	66
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	978	23	19	—	4	4	2	—	20	17	11
Employed persons 16 years and over	118 601	2 184	3 086	1 318	916	778	1 556	248	1 611	1 744	925
Private wage and salary workers	65 975	1 275	1 893	793	319	476	884	119	881	951	504
Government workers	13 205	177	224	146	88	101	158	49	143	221	141
Self-employed workers	35 565	643	880	361	456	187	454	80	538	512	241
Unpaid family workers	3 856	89	89	18	53	14	60	—	49	60	39
Male, employed in agriculture	34 993	660	718	344	455	146	452	39	655	501	208
Wage and salary workers	6 112	141	86	67	34	27	83	—	195	90	23
Self-employed workers	27 379	483	607	277	402	115	348	39	450	392	182
Unpaid family workers	1 502	36	25	—	19	4	21	—	10	19	3
Female, employed in agriculture	5 480	137	169	56	52	12	70	6	115	85	37
Wage and salary workers	1 109	9	43	8	10	—	21	—	49	12	4
Self-employed workers	2 565	78	88	33	17	10	20	6	32	34	6
Unpaid family workers	1 806	50	58	15	25	2	29	—	34	39	27
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	93 177	1 526	2 334	1 069	764	622	1 256	199	1 273	1 334	791
Less than \$5,000	8 401	98	155	65	81	64	110	31	120	81	43
\$5,000 to \$7,499	6 371	120	152	71	27	44	75	25	57	80	66
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 767	101	164	57	40	68	73	23	82	78	44
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15 175	160	376	168	110	83	182	19	254	209	147
\$15,000 to \$19,999	14 152	265	346	169	120	98	183	24	186	223	145
\$20,000 to \$24,999	12 287	235	327	146	90	89	145	38	159	182	145
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16 343	257	411	206	155	108	251	29	242	267	140
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 630	193	270	118	74	51	112	7	105	116	37
\$50,000 or more	5 051	97	133	69	67	17	125	3	68	98	24
Median	\$18 430	\$20 344	\$19 575	\$20 116	\$20 192	\$17 758	\$20 152	\$15 288	\$18 567	\$19 928	\$18 232
Mean	\$21 528	\$23 508	\$23 011	\$22 993	\$23 469	\$18 947	\$25 407	\$16 481	\$22 648	\$23 414	\$19 659
Families	79 627	1 393	2 001	839	620	502	1 083	174	1 062	1 107	713
Median income	\$20 057	\$21 454	\$21 209	\$22 062	\$21 875	\$19 464	\$22 175	\$17 727	\$20 313	\$21 779	\$18 790
Mean income	\$23 034	\$24 688	\$24 719	\$25 396	\$24 859	\$20 687	\$27 640	\$17 745	\$24 637	\$25 201	\$20 563
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	15 118	137	360	266	173	121	187	34	267	252	96
Median income	\$9 060	\$8 500	\$9 032	\$11 143	\$11 842	\$10 385	\$8 100	\$4 500	\$9 194	\$9 556	\$6 833
Mean income	\$11 373	\$10 831	\$11 800	\$12 294	\$14 672	\$10 701	\$10 572	\$5 654	\$9 921	\$13 196	\$9 258
Per capita income	\$7 264	\$6 396	\$7 089	\$8 640	\$8 197	\$6 998	\$9 093	\$5 726	\$8 085	\$8 493	\$6 324
Households with farm self-employment income	63 035	1 095	1 574	677	537	431	846	109	848	952	328
Mean income	\$23 520	\$26 302	\$25 312	\$25 132	\$24 552	\$20 866	\$28 715	\$19 977	\$24 916	\$24 879	\$21 714
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 871	\$9 781	\$5 927	\$7 188	\$15 934	\$4 075	\$8 346	-\$466	\$9 617	\$8 219	\$4 002
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	22 204	391	716	252	66	178	276	52	172	324	262
25.0 to 49.9 percent	10 421	208	249	103	71	55	161	10	163	200	53
50.0 to 74.9 percent	7 680	141	202	86	112	53	104	—	133	111	35
75.0 percent or more	11 768	257	216	125	252	48	156	7	246	180	72
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	7 221	155	155	44	64	48	88	22	99	70	37
Percent below poverty level	9.1	11.1	7.7	5.2	10.3	9.6	8.1	12.6	9.3	6.3	5.2
Female householder, no husband present	341	—	11	—	2	14	2	—	4	3	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 442	12	50	45	31	17	31	17	76	26	14
Percent below poverty level	16.2	8.8	13.9	16.9	17.9	13.0	16.6	50.0	28.5	10.3	14.6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	30 848	960	1 574	677	537	431	846	109	848	952	328
Percent below poverty level	11.2	17.1	12.7	7.5	12.8	9.1	9.7	16.8	13.0	7.7	6.4
Related children under 18 years	12 513	575	556	74	108	41	117	29	167	107	61
65 years and over	3 073	44	56	26	17	22	56	5	43	13	9

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

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

The State Counties	Clay	Clinton	Crawford	Daviess	Dearborn	Decatur	De Kalb	Delaware	Dubois	Elkhart	Fayette
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	1 830	2 644	723	3 274	1 469	2 833	3 230	2 881	2 408	4 348	1 291
Labor force.....	1 021	1 554	435	1 789	886	1 692	1 932	1 658	1 644	2 822	803
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	55.8	58.8	60.2	54.6	60.3	59.7	59.8	57.5	68.3	64.9	62.2
Employed.....	978	1 519	395	1 714	835	1 618	1 808	1 581	1 603	2 748	741
Unemployed.....	43	33	40	75	51	74	124	77	41	74	62
Percent of civilian labor force.....	4.2	2.1	9.2	4.2	5.8	4.4	6.4	4.6	2.5	2.6	7.7
Female, 16 years and over	901	1 330	331	1 619	712	1 390	1 601	1 456	1 122	2 170	619
Labor force.....	350	551	137	504	304	512	688	619	548	933	279
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	38.8	41.4	41.4	31.1	42.7	36.8	43.0	42.5	48.8	43.0	45.1
Employed.....	323	533	126	481	279	478	553	581	532	896	246
Unemployed.....	27	18	11	23	25	34	35	38	16	37	33
Percent of civilian labor force.....	7.7	3.3	8.0	4.6	8.2	6.6	5.1	6.1	2.9	4.0	11.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	978	1 519	395	1 714	835	1 618	1 808	1 581	1 603	2 748	741
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	146	183	45	154	73	136	226	292	101	322	74
Professional specialty occupations.....	95	112	28	90	32	62	141	171	59	151	48
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	162	319	50	212	133	253	351	389	181	381	121
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	107	193	29	151	89	160	251	229	134	243	89
Service occupations.....	58	102	26	96	92	99	120	142	144	219	69
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	296	583	115	734	190	721	429	399	641	1 011	300
Farm operators and managers.....	266	491	95	557	159	531	337	312	450	759	224
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	30	84	16	171	31	182	88	72	191	236	69
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	115	123	49	221	139	139	212	117	171	288	60
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	201	209	110	297	208	270	470	242	365	527	117
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	30	28	25	63	50	34	74	53	92	97	14
Employed females 16 years and over	323	533	126	481	279	478	653	581	532	896	246
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	73	100	20	61	32	51	126	142	48	142	36
Professional specialty occupations.....	54	69	10	51	18	38	98	115	36	102	29
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	128	223	37	171	96	185	246	279	123	241	87
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	85	163	21	128	69	142	216	191	107	178	71
Service occupations.....	41	84	14	80	85	86	83	104	119	172	52
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	38	68	28	81	28	82	57	28	110	166	39
Farm operators and managers.....	35	39	18	19	17	27	30	17	32	110	6
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	3	26	10	59	11	53	27	11	78	56	26
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	15	5	4	8	7	5	20	4	21	55	2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	28	53	23	80	31	69	121	24	111	120	30
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	7	4	2	22	4	5	9	2	21	14	10
Employed persons 16 years and over	978	1 519	395	1 714	835	1 618	1 808	1 581	1 603	2 748	741
Private wage and salary workers.....	536	762	197	807	527	914	1 170	937	942	1 539	408
Government workers.....	162	176	64	187	87	83	194	249	125	178	60
Self-employed workers.....	260	530	122	614	195	527	406	362	464	910	227
Unpaid family workers.....	20	51	12	106	26	94	38	33	72	121	46
Male, employed in agriculture	261	531	83	664	166	643	380	386	532	868	263
Wage and salary workers.....	53	97	4	78	24	161	74	85	142	155	57
Self-employed workers.....	197	429	75	520	129	454	287	293	393	657	190
Unpaid family workers.....	11	5	4	66	13	28	19	8	17	56	18
Female, employed in agriculture	38	88	32	98	35	96	68	36	115	171	44
Wage and salary workers.....	7	15	4	45	6	10	17	—	30	16	3
Self-employed workers.....	28	43	20	21	7	28	34	19	30	110	15
Unpaid family workers.....	3	30	8	32	12	58	17	17	55	45	26
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	869	1 245	303	1 331	600	1 210	1 386	1 368	887	1 711	583
Less than \$5,000.....	78	100	40	194	66	158	106	116	101	136	53
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	54	83	32	172	52	73	93	82	39	89	45
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	92	84	24	132	63	83	94	113	72	63	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	141	197	47	246	71	231	209	160	93	248	109
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	143	178	32	181	94	164	200	203	154	336	127
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	117	167	43	117	90	146	230	183	113	235	49
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	152	219	50	155	101	180	259	249	147	332	72
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	73	145	26	83	64	100	138	149	109	155	49
\$50,000 or more.....	19	72	9	51	25	75	57	113	59	117	37
Median.....	\$17 020	\$19 272	\$16 012	\$13 149	\$18 611	\$16 786	\$19 758	\$20 362	\$19 490	\$19 764	\$16 635
Mean.....	\$19 276	\$22 880	\$18 735	\$17 195	\$20 875	\$20 422	\$21 496	\$23 829	\$21 957	\$23 344	\$20 361
Families	726	1 044	274	1 226	541	1 039	1 177	1 121	796	1 594	493
Median income.....	\$18 409	\$21 144	\$17 045	\$13 870	\$19 965	\$18 926	\$21 574	\$23 081	\$21 179	\$20 524	\$17 435
Mean income.....	\$20 453	\$24 580	\$19 721	\$17 820	\$22 029	\$22 114	\$23 500	\$26 332	\$24 596	\$24 197	\$21 376
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	152	222	38	107	62	175	232	280	109	158	104
Median income.....	\$10 200	\$10 519	\$5 500	\$8 214	\$7 000	\$8 125	\$9 083	\$8 609	\$6 643	\$6 900	\$8 400
Mean income.....	\$12 353	\$12 731	\$7 402	\$9 791	\$9 741	\$9 908	\$9 149	\$10 998	\$7 092	\$8 885	\$12 955
Per capita income	\$7 084	\$8 574	\$6 260	\$4 527	\$6 594	\$6 382	\$7 032	\$9 442	\$6 102	\$6 167	\$6 918
Households with farm self-employment income	563	831	210	958	427	833	925	881	676	1 259	417
Mean income.....	\$21 207	\$25 512	\$19 385	\$18 577	\$22 982	\$21 933	\$23 903	\$26 964	\$25 233	\$24 291	\$21 078
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$5 308	\$9 458	\$2 909	\$6 394	\$2 582	\$7 894	\$4 604	\$5 825	\$6 569	\$7 440	\$5 974
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent.....	223	245	92	204	211	187	383	423	229	490	136
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	95	178	29	143	41	157	130	138	106	166	98
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	72	116	15	113	21	103	79	98	87	122	54
75.0 percent or more.....	91	186	21	311	33	210	116	101	127	295	63
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	54	79	41	306	53	127	79	76	74	147	50
Percent below poverty level.....	7.4	7.6	15.0	25.0	9.8	12.2	6.7	6.8	9.3	9.2	10.1
Female householder, no husband present.....	8	3	5	25	2	—	10	4	5	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13	28	11	17	13	29	46	62	27	38	15
Percent below poverty level.....	8.6	12.6	28.9	15.9	24.2	16.6	19.8	22.1	24.8	24.1	14.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	210	303	148	1 542	166	561	402	344	333	718	209
Percent below poverty level.....	8.9	9.2	16.5	30.5	8.8	14.6	9.5	9.9	10.1	11.1	12.2
Related children under 18 years.....	75	95	40	789	38	223	173	126	134	355	91
65 years and over.....	27	30	8	78	52	29	37	52	31	69	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	Floyd	Fountain	Franklin	Fulton	Gibson	Grant	Greene	Hamilton	Hancock	Harrison	Hendricks
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	913	2 153	2 081	2 643	2 278	2 752	2 254	3 105	2 728	2 877	2 890
Labor force.....	581	1 142	1 190	1 684	1 329	1 683	1 236	1 803	1 625	1 644	1 518
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	63.6	53.0	57.2	63.7	58.3	61.2	54.8	58.1	59.6	57.1	52.5
Employed.....	575	1 051	1 130	1 616	1 275	1 590	1 159	1 724	1 570	1 558	1 459
Unemployed.....	6	91	60	65	54	93	77	79	55	84	59
Percent of civilian labor force.....	1.0	8.0	5.0	3.9	4.1	5.5	6.2	4.4	3.4	5.1	3.9
Female, 16 years and over	454	1 056	1 001	1 287	1 128	1 393	1 134	1 582	1 390	1 427	1 427
Labor force.....	210	364	363	589	506	610	394	469	596	547	532
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	46.3	34.5	36.3	45.8	44.9	43.8	35.1	42.3	42.9	37.4	37.3
Employed.....	210	331	339	566	475	577	342	641	569	492	505
Unemployed.....	—	31	24	23	31	34	52	28	27	55	27
Percent of civilian labor force.....	—	8.5	6.6	3.9	6.1	5.3	13.2	4.2	4.5	10.1	5.1
Employed persons 16 years and over	575	1 051	1 130	1 616	1 275	1 590	1 159	1 724	1 570	1 558	1 459
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	101	147	104	204	176	199	121	332	274	181	238
Professional specialty occupations.....	28	97	75	104	117	94	88	200	150	76	157
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	113	150	102	250	228	323	220	378	343	312	356
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	79	74	58	123	175	213	146	290	218	215	216
Service occupations.....	48	92	113	139	102	143	88	108	125	91	111
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	88	381	458	562	451	515	399	431	375	400	407
Farm operators and managers.....	66	323	384	467	338	429	331	326	317	326	341
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	22	58	72	95	100	81	58	87	55	68	65
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	5	5	8	18	3	2	1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	88	137	142	142	138	124	126	170	193	191	149
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	137	144	211	319	180	286	205	305	260	383	398
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	41	35	37	32	27	62	51	60	35	103	38
Employed females 16 years and over	210	333	339	566	475	577	342	641	569	492	505
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	24	84	50	89	81	84	74	129	93	71	115
Professional specialty occupations.....	13	58	44	73	60	49	58	101	66	47	86
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	89	104	61	175	172	241	127	286	256	215	257
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	69	52	43	105	146	176	100	248	189	168	193
Service occupations.....	36	65	106	104	67	98	61	57	77	69	72
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	30	50	55	83	70	79	42	71	34	61	22
Farm operators and managers.....	14	35	25	49	29	44	14	32	16	43	16
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	16	15	30	34	41	30	25	34	18	18	6
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	10	8	13	11	26	1	7	14	24	15	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	21	22	54	104	59	74	31	84	85	61	35
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	2	11	9	4	16	4	24	13	15	11
Employed persons 16 years and over	575	1 051	1 130	1 616	1 275	1 590	1 159	1 724	1 570	1 558	1 459
Private wage and salary workers.....	376	528	521	858	658	805	550	1 061	903	889	812
Government workers.....	76	134	115	188	161	225	217	189	228	224	193
Self-employed workers.....	104	358	431	525	398	503	362	406	383	409	429
Unpaid family workers.....	19	31	63	45	58	57	30	68	36	36	25
Male, employed in agriculture	58	331	403	483	377	439	355	376	341	337	396
Wage and salary workers.....	11	41	28	82	60	58	50	75	33	42	66
Self-employed workers.....	47	273	344	387	307	372	301	287	298	279	320
Unpaid family workers.....	—	17	31	14	10	9	4	14	30	16	10
Female, employed in agriculture	32	53	55	88	88	13	47	106	32	66	34
Wage and salary workers.....	2	6	2	13	10	17	13	33	12	7	2
Self-employed workers.....	17	35	25	49	37	46	14	38	24	43	22
Unpaid family workers.....	13	12	28	26	41	30	20	35	16	16	10
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	397	978	876	1 243	986	1 253	1 012	1 421	1 265	1 200	1 265
Less than \$5,000.....	21	78	113	97	100	97	109	70	121	111	90
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	21	70	82	111	54	82	137	44	51	93	67
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	45	103	54	104	82	78	96	62	61	127	105
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	71	173	181	258	142	192	157	218	163	181	142
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	76	144	110	176	116	200	141	191	177	181	170
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	40	102	95	182	147	147	126	180	165	174	160
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	73	197	128	179	171	227	166	354	267	207	291
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	35	80	69	76	107	135	46	184	174	95	169
\$50,000 or more.....	15	31	44	60	67	95	34	118	86	31	71
Median.....	\$18 071	\$17 083	\$15 282	\$16 717	\$19 958	\$19 078	\$15 287	\$23 397	\$22 288	\$17 000	\$21 643
Mean.....	\$22 467	\$20 057	\$19 288	\$19 488	\$22 548	\$23 809	\$17 671	\$29 488	\$23 804	\$19 218	\$23 935
Families	342	788	727	1 026	837	1 054	903	1 220	1 014	1 033	1 083
Median income.....	\$19 565	\$18 922	\$17 407	\$18 833	\$21 554	\$20 644	\$16 674	\$24 903	\$24 557	\$18 621	\$23 750
Mean income.....	\$24 339	\$21 667	\$21 427	\$21 287	\$24 440	\$25 432	\$18 369	\$31 093	\$26 411	\$20 536	\$25 696
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	55	226	164	235	145	234	125	248	245	181	198
Median income.....	\$9 925	\$8 750	\$5 571	\$9 167	\$9 192	\$10 690	\$7 944	\$12 489	\$10 048	\$8 071	\$8 833
Mean income.....	\$10 832	\$11 313	\$8 078	\$10 146	\$9 034	\$12 956	\$10 612	\$16 118	\$12 542	\$10 245	\$12 655
Per capita income	\$7 946	\$7 216	\$5 947	\$7 046	\$7 864	\$8 411	\$6 207	\$10 645	\$8 735	\$6 168	\$8 470
Households with farm self-employment income	282	662	626	839	650	869	702	858	864	855	794
Mean income.....	\$24 395	\$22 160	\$20 397	\$21 116	\$23 848	\$25 585	\$18 727	\$33 640	\$26 633	\$21 088	\$26 124
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$995	\$8 030	\$6 180	\$6 234	\$7 680	\$8 477	\$4 547	\$7 638	\$6 738	\$3 268	\$7 185
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent.....	158	242	218	271	257	315	239	295	352	375	335
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	28	100	95	155	117	142	106	185	90	130	131
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	16	91	62	95	106	101	69	110	102	62	73
75.0 percent or more.....	8	158	138	162	95	181	130	124	160	67	159
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	14	58	67	101	74	81	123	33	76	95	45
Percent below poverty level.....	4.1	7.4	9.2	9.8	6.6	7.7	13.6	2.7	7.5	9.2	4.2
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	1	—	3	3	2	4	2	5	6	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.	7	35	39	30	36	28	24	26	27	33	27
Percent below poverty level.....	12.7	15.5	23.8	12.8	24.8	12.0	19.2	10.5	10.2	18.2	14.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	39	227	257	437	343	338	430	104	246	340	175
Percent below poverty level.....	3.5	8.3	9.0	12.8	12.1	9.5	14.9	2.7	7.2	9.1	5.0
Related children under 18 years.....	—	71	79	193	138	125	163	15	71	111	61
65 years and over.....	—	23	54	19	22	21	32	40	16	45	44

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

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

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Henry	Howard	Huntington	Jackson	Jasper	Jay	Jefferson	Jennings	Johnson	Knox
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	3 254	2 372	3 038	2 449	2 641	2 831	2 269	1 862	2 185	2 556
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.3	52.6	60.0	58.6	60.1	59.3	58.2	59.5	56.5	55.0
Employed	1 635	1 183	1 763	1 370	1 531	1 582	1 221	1 062	1 182	1 353
Unemployed	133	62	60	64	57	98	99	45	52	53
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	4.5	3.3	4.5	3.6	5.8	7.5	4.1	4.2	3.8
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	1 681	1 206	1 508	1 223	1 298	1 384	1 112	907	1 084	1 294
Percent of female, 16 years and over	35.2	34.9	42.4	37.1	38.1	43.1	41.5	42.8	39.7	35.2
Employed	538	395	612	430	467	551	420	377	414	426
Unemployed	53	33	27	24	28	46	42	11	16	29
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	7.7	4.2	5.3	5.7	7.7	9.1	2.8	3.7	6.4
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	185	100	210	149	128	158	155	80	202	169
Professional specialty occupations	99	56	123	103	74	107	78	41	93	100
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	328	204	286	246	268	240	232	181	255	208
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	196	119	181	164	163	156	129	120	178	134
Service occupations	110	132	190	83	110	122	147	117	65	100
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	439	362	501	513	639	428	308	272	397	659
Farm operators and managers	371	307	393	407	513	354	247	211	339	551
Farm occupations, except managerial	66	51	91	105	123	70	56	55	53	102
Related agricultural occupations	2	4	15	1	3	-	3	3	5	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	213	151	201	115	125	194	136	89	105	71
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	360	234	375	264	261	440	243	323	158	146
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	66	51	66	42	93	89	68	47	17	32
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	90	54	83	103	65	85	58	38	97	91
Professional specialty occupations	60	44	71	85	52	75	41	25	53	67
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	233	160	204	147	201	159	170	145	193	166
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	152	113	148	118	146	115	111	107	148	114
Service occupations	76	77	160	49	83	96	99	89	49	77
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	47	30	75	48	42	56	40	30	41	72
Farm operators and managers	21	21	37	40	22	36	21	9	20	44
Farm occupations, except managerial	26	6	32	8	20	20	16	18	18	26
Related agricultural occupations	-	3	6	-	-	-	3	3	3	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9	11	10	1	10	3	-	4	2	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	83	63	80	82	66	152	53	71	32	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26	14	10	14	13	44	12	3	4	10
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	973	718	1 035	736	800	929	662	624	669	545
Government workers	164	107	191	138	120	188	206	182	135	114
Self-employed workers	495	313	494	470	581	406	301	231	354	522
Unpaid family workers	63	45	43	26	30	59	52	25	25	72
Male, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	61	55	93	84	161	47	22	41	82	111
Self-employed workers	324	252	335	375	469	300	220	188	292	448
Unpaid family workers	11	28	20	17	5	27	31	13	2	31
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	62	39	80	54	70	60	43	29	56	93
Self-employed workers	9	16	24	7	21	8	7	11	13	40
Unpaid family workers	21	17	35	43	27	32	23	9	22	29
Unpaid family workers	32	6	21	4	22	20	13	9	21	24
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	135	75	69	145	98	116	105	97	84	124
\$5,000 to \$7,499	99	64	81	99	64	85	77	59	58	81
\$7,500 to \$9,999	88	82	114	122	93	104	93	43	81	81
\$10,000 to \$14,999	211	172	207	138	148	268	202	122	150	212
\$15,000 to \$19,999	196	148	252	141	210	217	148	138	131	198
\$20,000 to \$24,999	236	137	189	144	171	178	104	150	119	126
\$25,000 to \$34,999	284	172	249	223	193	180	164	118	194	200
\$35,000 to \$49,999	124	151	134	80	104	104	67	53	125	76
\$50,000 or more	78	73	59	37	83	33	22	31	58	66
Median	\$19 909	\$19 868	\$19 094	\$17 017	\$19 088	\$16 551	\$15 603	\$17 654	\$19 839	\$17 543
Mean	\$21 444	\$23 524	\$22 017	\$18 636	\$22 255	\$18 767	\$18 145	\$19 235	\$22 458	\$20 391
Families										
Median income	\$21 667	\$22 311	\$20 903	\$18 891	\$20 064	\$18 307	\$17 014	\$19 335	\$20 977	\$18 866
Mean income	\$23 313	\$25 389	\$23 738	\$19 870	\$23 124	\$20 250	\$19 120	\$20 504	\$24 065	\$21 836
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	\$9 292	\$12 757	\$9 250	\$8 286	\$10 040	\$10 025	\$6 333	\$7 556	\$10 941	\$7 036
Mean income	\$9 992	\$13 726	\$10 987	\$9 231	\$14 016	\$10 359	\$8 497	\$10 236	\$13 049	\$11 306
Per capita income										
Households with farm self-employment income	\$7 575	\$8 533	\$7 749	\$6 594	\$7 338	\$6 392	\$6 450	\$6 353	\$8 405	\$7 326
Households with farm self-employment income										
Mean income	\$4 108	\$27 734	\$22 787	\$19 746	\$23 893	\$20 729	\$18 925	\$20 824	\$25 108	\$23 110
Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 334	\$10 328	\$6 843	\$4 922	\$9 761	\$4 980	\$2 830	\$2 958	\$7 097	\$9 602
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	352	184	280	305	176	381	280	239	207	237
25.0 to 49.9 percent	164	111	172	117	94	124	120	62	133	108
50.0 to 74.9 percent	81	139	143	69	122	110	62	53	92	126
75.0 percent or more	135	120	128	151	202	134	58	47	122	210
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	102	53	63	116	89	115	97	78	53	90
Female householder, no husband present	8.3	6.0	5.5	11.7	8.7	10.7	11.0	11.2	6.4	9.2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	4	2	2	2	6	2	8	-	2	6
Percent below poverty level	51	19	20	30	19	28	37	27	39	56
Percent below poverty level	20.9	9.0	9.1	21.4	12.4	12.7	31.4	20.5	21.2	27.1
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	441	248	244	437	334	488	382	305	203	361
Related children under 18 years	10.8	8.4	6.3	13.8	9.5	13.0	13.1	12.6	7.6	11.2
65 years and over	150	92	89	149	133	203	122	109	58	98
65 years and over	42	28	23	57	9	57	51	29	46	74

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

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

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Kosciusko	Lagrange	Lake	La Porte	Lawrence	Madison	Marion	Marshall	Martin	Miami
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	3 806	3 896	1 513	2 636	1 777	3 310	—	3 638	874	2 842
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.9	58.3	57.2	56.9	57.5	54.7	—	61.6	65.3	62.7
Employed	2 260	2 229	836	1 455	959	1 719	—	2 288	523	1 682
Unemployed	96	44	29	46	60	92	—	75	48	88
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	1.9	3.4	3.1	5.9	5.1	—	3.2	8.4	5.0
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	1 891	1 921	757	1 325	857	1 680	—	1 905	404	1 383
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.2	34.4	34.1	37.9	43.5	35.5	—	45.4	48.0	46.9
Employed	783	634	256	473	342	563	—	636	172	611
Unemployed	34	26	2	29	31	33	—	28	22	36
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	3.9	0.8	5.8	8.3	5.5	—	3.2	11.3	5.6
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	268	161	75	184	101	275	—	182	50	224
Professional specialty occupations	125	103	37	135	52	146	—	86	21	118
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	398	206	157	197	187	322	—	398	111	286
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	242	128	91	113	94	177	—	258	75	193
Service occupations	149	155	80	108	74	101	—	212	28	135
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	719	990	263	561	238	397	—	765	157	507
Farm operators and managers	580	698	210	414	193	342	—	558	116	439
Farm occupations, except managerial	131	277	49	138	45	50	—	182	41	59
Related agricultural occupations	8	9	4	9	—	5	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	276	271	98	121	127	260	—	235	42	185
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	450	446	163	284	232	364	—	476	135	345
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	95	98	64	65	43	20	—	122	23	57
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	114	77	37	87	57	134	—	102	16	123
Professional specialty occupations	82	61	29	76	34	89	—	66	12	72
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	263	138	119	149	129	221	—	316	68	204
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	193	96	76	103	84	151	—	222	47	158
Service occupations	122	142	43	80	63	42	—	147	18	104
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	113	146	21	65	32	46	—	108	19	58
Farm operators and managers	57	41	14	32	17	22	—	46	8	37
Farm occupations, except managerial	48	100	7	32	15	24	—	60	11	18
Related agricultural occupations	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	29	8	20	7	6	17	—	22	—	17
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	142	123	16	85	55	103	—	141	51	105
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	33	6	32	9	9	—	31	9	7
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	1 371	1 135	472	751	530	1 056	—	1 408	277	937
Government workers	211	107	105	154	162	192	—	179	106	195
Self-employed workers	611	795	225	492	248	426	—	622	134	510
Unpaid family workers	67	192	34	58	19	45	—	79	6	40
Male, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	146	107	33	121	34	46	—	161	28	80
Self-employed workers	451	637	185	370	166	293	—	473	112	377
Unpaid family workers	24	114	26	26	8	14	—	27	2	6
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	54	60	2	20	6	9	—	32	7	3
Self-employed workers	48	38	14	42	19	30	—	46	8	42
Unpaid family workers	29	69	5	25	11	22	—	46	4	23
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	176	164	33	113	73	81	—	202	52	90
\$5,000 to \$7,499	124	155	37	64	58	108	—	129	12	74
\$7,500 to \$9,999	172	135	27	77	51	73	—	120	35	102
\$10,000 to \$14,999	327	318	52	211	159	195	—	361	74	224
\$15,000 to \$19,999	230	210	77	169	151	218	—	224	47	194
\$20,000 to \$24,999	242	134	100	168	108	198	—	212	78	167
\$25,000 to \$34,999	259	183	141	180	107	355	—	264	60	247
\$35,000 to \$49,999	131	87	90	134	53	226	—	123	10	124
\$50,000 or more	78	60	68	83	35	137	—	84	49	80
Median	\$16 762	\$13 925	\$24 196	\$18 586	\$16 744	\$22 516	—	\$16 080	\$16 019	\$18 800
Mean	\$19 637	\$19 268	\$28 362	\$21 820	\$19 366	\$25 561	—	\$20 376	\$18 308	\$21 280
Families										
Median income	\$18 865	\$14 448	\$26 471	\$20 920	\$18 451	\$25 445	—	\$17 653	\$16 950	\$19 755
Mean income	\$21 198	\$19 799	\$30 435	\$23 464	\$21 093	\$27 250	—	\$21 569	\$16 874	\$22 665
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	\$8 532	\$9 536	\$7 853	\$9 524	\$7 714	\$13 523	—	\$9 794	\$8 800	\$9 188
Mean income	\$10 216	\$9 830	\$13 719	\$13 577	\$8 613	\$16 702	—	\$12 230	\$10 510	\$11 426
Per capita income										
Median	\$6 545	\$4 243	\$9 171	\$7 900	\$6 797	\$9 643	—	\$7 059	\$5 022	\$7 508
Households with farm self-employment income										
Median income	\$22 003	\$20 929	\$33 718	\$23 709	\$21 653	\$28 564	—	\$22 304	\$17 076	\$23 609
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 766	\$7 713	\$11 837	\$9 881	\$3 674	\$7 391	—	\$4 784	\$2 857	\$7 063
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	407	330	119	176	265	460	—	413	77	251
25.0 to 49.9 percent	210	148	82	166	48	173	—	229	46	111
50.0 to 74.9 percent	142	145	56	104	30	139	—	104	27	121
75.0 percent or more	207	343	85	206	60	133	—	168	23	143
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	17.8	22.5	4.5	8.9	5.4	5.7	—	12.7	11.3	6.2
Female householder, no husband present	11	6	2	4	—	4	—	6	4	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	9.7	11.0	—	19.3	17.3	3.9	—	11.8	28.3	12.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	14.2	29.8	5.1	10.5	6.5	6.0	—	13.3	12.1	7.2
Related children under 18 years	341	1 247	37	119	43	84	—	259	51	102
65 years and over	76	30	4	45	24	36	—	63	21	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

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Newton	Noble	Ohio	Orange	Owen	Parke	Perry
Persons 16 years and over	1 127	2 881	2 013	1 577	3 423	498	1 259	1 618	1 910	983
Labor force	702	1 647	1 151	942	2 165	283	756	896	1 069	621
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.3	57.2	57.2	59.7	63.2	56.8	60.0	55.4	56.0	63.2
Employed	685	1 604	1 110	919	2 015	269	736	844	1 012	581
Unemployed	17	43	41	23	150	14	20	52	57	40
Percent of civilian labor force	2.4	2.6	3.6	2.4	6.9	4.9	2.6	5.8	5.3	6.4
Female, 16 years and over	561	1 438	981	779	1 674	255	620	792	936	455
Labor force	231	522	369	301	742	89	220	293	342	208
Percent of female, 16 years and over	41.2	36.3	37.6	38.6	44.3	34.9	35.5	37.0	36.5	45.7
Employed	229	490	354	290	685	83	214	276	311	189
Unemployed	2	32	15	11	57	6	6	17	31	19
Percent of civilian labor force	0.9	6.1	4.1	3.7	7.7	6.7	2.7	5.8	9.1	9.1
Employed persons 16 years and over	685	1 604	1 110	919	2 015	269	736	844	1 012	581
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	142	187	139	91	154	46	106	67	122	32
Professional specialty occupations	67	75	62	52	92	17	73	37	70	17
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	158	314	261	131	338	40	107	180	180	44
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	94	192	184	104	203	23	67	124	111	28
Service occupations	54	89	69	55	137	13	25	49	39	42
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	130	708	265	392	678	72	271	242	432	227
Farm operators and managers	121	606	249	312	526	62	222	186	359	180
Farm occupations, except managerial	5	9	16	80	141	8	47	50	65	41
Related agricultural occupations	2	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	93	118	170	112	256	59	64	86	88	68
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	108	188	206	138	452	39	163	200	151	168
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	22	55	36	87	11	24	39	15	26
Employed females 16 years and over	229	490	354	290	685	83	214	276	311	189
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	43	84	58	53	65	19	46	33	71	22
Professional specialty occupations	39	45	34	36	50	15	43	25	43	15
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	108	232	177	96	253	31	74	104	141	40
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	74	151	140	81	184	18	58	86	87	26
Service occupations	26	59	45	51	99	10	22	44	19	21
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	76	11	30	108	15	30	49	35	54
Farm operators and managers	12	43	7	18	55	9	18	30	19	33
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	—	12	51	6	12	19	16	21
Related agricultural occupations	—	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	8	4	22	6	2	—	—	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	20	39	55	56	138	2	40	46	45	45
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	3	5	10	39	—	6	8	6	8
Employed persons 16 years and over	685	1 604	1 110	919	2 015	269	736	844	1 012	581
Private wage and salary workers	356	788	680	472	1 184	121	379	463	477	291
Government workers	136	144	118	96	166	49	94	120	138	60
Self-employed workers	182	612	301	318	577	90	240	236	376	207
Unpaid family workers	11	60	11	33	88	9	23	25	21	23
Male, employed in agriculture	118	636	254	377	568	55	241	192	395	167
Wage and salary workers	11	98	20	99	95	2	43	30	70	15
Self-employed workers	102	522	229	266	430	53	191	159	317	146
Unpaid family workers	5	16	5	12	43	—	7	3	8	6
Female, employed in agriculture	12	82	11	48	113	15	32	58	41	56
Wage and salary workers	—	15	—	18	19	—	—	9	11	6
Self-employed workers	12	39	7	15	53	9	18	30	21	35
Unpaid family workers	—	28	4	15	41	6	14	19	9	15
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	508	1 335	901	704	1 486	200	586	702	874	385
Less than \$5,000	56	84	75	49	181	33	81	92	95	54
\$5,000 to \$7,499	30	42	73	32	131	6	63	57	81	37
\$7,500 to \$9,999	25	110	61	38	118	15	43	45	62	34
\$10,000 to \$14,999	87	236	104	98	209	19	139	123	159	76
\$15,000 to \$19,999	60	227	129	119	241	40	85	125	144	54
\$20,000 to \$24,999	43	200	137	97	150	14	58	86	147	45
\$25,000 to \$34,999	93	243	158	135	309	32	52	111	128	54
\$35,000 to \$49,999	60	141	107	70	89	28	49	39	36	14
\$50,000 or more	54	52	57	66	58	13	16	24	22	17
Median	\$19 737	\$19 235	\$20 236	\$20 625	\$16 781	\$18 375	\$13 956	\$16 269	\$16 563	\$14 482
Mean	\$27 798	\$21 976	\$23 764	\$24 591	\$18 965	\$21 382	\$16 895	\$18 478	\$17 957	\$17 710
Families	426	1 147	739	601	1 294	184	515	608	748	349
Median income	\$22 727	\$20 366	\$22 271	\$21 168	\$18 267	\$19 125	\$14 949	\$17 138	\$17 756	\$15 365
Mean income	\$30 947	\$23 030	\$26 191	\$25 423	\$20 308	\$22 371	\$18 181	\$19 645	\$19 050	\$18 817
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	94	222	192	128	202	16	71	101	134	36
Median income	\$7 600	\$11 000	\$8 667	\$10 545	\$6 533	\$4 750	\$6 577	\$7 167	\$8 667	\$5 333
Mean income	\$10 035	\$13 317	\$10 723	\$16 111	\$9 418	\$10 011	\$7 572	\$10 226	\$10 827	\$6 984
Per capita income	\$9 807	\$8 051	\$8 598	\$8 417	\$6 134	\$6 630	\$5 574	\$6 443	\$6 578	\$5 135
Households with farm self-employment income	346	988	575	447	1 016	151	417	476	595	285
Mean income	\$31 583	\$23 256	\$24 120	\$27 925	\$20 771	\$22 145	\$18 524	\$20 236	\$19 696	\$18 613
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 845	\$8 632	\$5 537	\$13 236	\$4 036	\$3 488	\$3 405	\$3 162	\$6 763	\$2 327
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	158	234	263	103	367	71	145	174	171	108
25.0 to 49.9 percent	24	161	79	64	129	18	56	76	131	47
50.0 to 74.9 percent	32	151	64	82	131	12	31	29	82	22
75.0 percent or more	42	285	87	149	129	5	46	54	111	21
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	25	58	50	56	155	23	82	69	67	49
Percent below poverty level	5.9	5.1	6.8	9.3	12.0	12.5	15.9	11.3	9.0	14.0
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	5	8	4	12	7	2	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8	28	44	6	58	5	23	20	28	7
Percent below poverty level	8.5	12.6	22.9	4.7	28.7	31.3	32.4	19.8	20.9	19.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	99	246	225	221	676	84	396	267	261	223
Percent below poverty level	6.9	6.7	9.0	10.8	14.6	13.0	22.3	13.1	11.0	16.4
Related children under 18 years	42	96	75	86	258	17	197	93	85	94
65 years and over	11	16	27	10	72	19	18	29	32	28

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

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

The State Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Pike	Porter	Posey	Pulaski	Putnam	Randolph	Ripley	Rush	St. Joseph	Scott
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	953	1 883	2 043	2 327	2 729	3 664	2 852	3 012	2 893	1 008
Employed	542	1 058	1 232	1 330	1 580	2 065	1 618	1 702	1 685	514
Unemployed	56.9	56.2	60.3	57.2	57.9	56.4	56.7	56.5	58.2	51.0
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	3.3	4.7	2.6	3.9	4.7	2.9	4.0	4.8	4.9
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	491	896	995	1 139	1 358	1 804	1 371	1 503	1 442	505
Employed	183	302	426	449	534	640	535	553	579	188
Unemployed	37.3	33.7	42.8	39.4	39.3	35.5	39.0	36.8	40.2	37.2
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	1.7	4.9	2.0	6.0	7.0	3.9	7.4	6.1	10.1
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	524	1 023	1 174	1 292	1 519	1 968	1 571	1 634	1 593	489
Professional specialty occupations	80	130	97	147	209	242	154	190	300	79
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	53	63	66	101	132	179	124	124	157	52
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	80	145	255	167	264	310	248	241	276	79
Service occupations	54	62	130	103	164	159	179	134	174	53
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34	98	124	461	530	600	557	754	409	85
Farm operators and managers	170	371	421	461	438	514	466	568	322	69
Farm occupations, except managerial	139	301	95	55	9	84	84	186	78	10
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	60	150	130	99	150	312	5	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	100	109	147	281	243	382	175	95	210	56
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	30	28	39	49	18	33	314	240	297	140
Employed females 16 years and over	173	297	405	440	502	595	514	512	538	169
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	44	52	50	83	99	132	83	101	148	19
Professional specialty occupations	28	32	41	77	79	114	58	83	102	17
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	59	123	184	126	174	212	196	162	211	58
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	44	56	119	95	107	130	150	122	161	42
Service occupations	27	71	94	107	87	91	94	85	68	43
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	27	39	56	56	74	67	74	42	12
Farm operators and managers	7	20	12	40	30	43	46	34	26	12
Farm occupations, except managerial	7	7	2	16	26	31	21	40	16	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3	4	—	11	6	27	10	4	6	17
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	26	20	38	57	80	59	64	86	63	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	12	11	7	2	11	16	7	6	6
Employed persons 16 years and over	524	1 023	1 174	1 292	1 519	1 968	1 571	1 634	1 593	489
Private wage and salary workers	289	537	687	617	808	1 166	800	774	999	309
Government workers	61	98	104	199	203	213	161	173	155	80
Self-employed workers	165	339	346	459	471	556	540	602	397	98
Unpaid family workers	9	49	37	17	37	33	70	85	42	2
Male, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	158	353	386	410	473	539	490	700	380	78
Self-employed workers	28	38	77	68	88	99	25	136	59	13
Unpaid family workers	128	273	291	335	373	457	418	528	297	65
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	16	27	43	73	65	74	76	81	53	16
Self-employed workers	2	—	10	23	20	9	9	6	7	2
Unpaid family workers	7	20	14	40	26	41	46	32	28	14
Unpaid family workers	7	7	19	10	19	24	21	43	18	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Households	444	814	848	1 070	1 201	1 723	1 221	1 351	1 242	443
Less than \$5,000	52	85	77	109	95	196	130	129	72	47
\$5,000 to \$7,499	36	37	35	79	103	97	103	97	98	53
\$7,500 to \$9,999	24	60	61	78	137	137	124	72	78	39
\$10,000 to \$14,999	86	115	123	203	211	338	216	245	214	77
\$15,000 to \$19,999	68	95	124	168	165	264	209	227	203	64
\$20,000 to \$24,999	55	91	124	130	154	219	158	184	143	48
\$25,000 to \$34,999	54	137	150	155	236	321	178	202	143	74
\$35,000 to \$49,999	53	126	83	88	116	101	104	119	77	24
\$50,000 or more	16	68	61	60	16	60	90	87	87	14
Median	\$17 143	\$20 721	\$19 792	\$17 115	\$18 484	\$16 797	\$16 008	\$17 830	\$18 911	\$15 372
Mean	\$19 941	\$24 514	\$23 082	\$20 563	\$20 774	\$19 366	\$17 879	\$21 183	\$22 377	\$18 312
Families										
Families	377	699	691	895	1 030	1 473	1 018	1 146	1 066	356
Median income	\$18 454	\$22 025	\$21 621	\$18 849	\$20 460	\$18 153	\$18 221	\$19 286	\$21 139	\$17 500
Mean income	\$21 403	\$25 017	\$25 534	\$22 404	\$22 079	\$20 236	\$19 594	\$22 530	\$24 576	\$20 840
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Unrelated individuals	68	135	174	181	183	268	222	242	204	99
Median income	\$10 000	\$11 667	\$10 000	\$9 225	\$8 833	\$9 632	\$6 821	\$9 600	\$6 526	\$5 250
Mean income	\$11 263	\$17 660	\$11 180	\$10 655	\$12 071	\$13 237	\$8 506	\$11 398	\$7 883	\$6 890
Per capita income										
Per capita income	\$7 366	\$8 507	\$7 475	\$6 630	\$7 157	\$7 027	\$5 790	\$7 109	\$7 636	\$6 446
Households with farm self-employment income										
Households	301	540	535	713	828	1 153	862	850	894	252
Mean income	\$20 762	\$26 683	\$26 468	\$22 763	\$22 108	\$20 615	\$19 743	\$24 601	\$24 456	\$19 081
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 016	\$8 061	\$10 478	\$8 048	\$5 274	\$5 150	\$5 213	\$11 940	\$4 867	\$2 077
Percent of household income from farm self-employment										
Less than 25.0 percent	116	224	160	187	285	394	297	184	423	130
25.0 to 49.9 percent	46	69	91	134	123	222	175	134	166	36
50.0 to 74.9 percent	26	71	83	100	80	153	105	150	82	11
75.0 percent or more	41	114	147	165	155	162	106	297	72	20
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Families	39	76	43	108	105	140	89	136	61	18
Percent below poverty level	10.3	10.9	6.2	12.1	10.2	9.5	8.7	11.9	5.7	5.1
Female householder, no husband present	—	6	—	5	2	17	4	11	—	2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined										
Unrelated individuals	21	28	29	25	18	61	43	43	19	33
Percent below poverty level	30.9	20.7	16.7	13.8	9.8	22.8	19.4	17.8	9.3	33.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Persons	145	263	184	528	387	498	364	557	259	89
Percent below poverty level	12.1	11.2	7.0	16.2	11.1	10.3	9.7	13.8	7.1	7.0
Related children under 18 years	45	58	59	252	150	130	114	236	99	22
65 years and over	22	74	30	39	40	87	72	41	19	15

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

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

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Shelby	Spencer	Starke	Steuken	Sullivan	Switzerland	Tippecanoe	Tipton	Union	Vanderburgh
Persons 16 years and over -----	2 893	2 355	1 605	1 743	1 961	1 564	2 602	1 642	950	896
Labor force-----	1 714	1 379	938	1 138	1 046	900	1 591	911	589	520
Percent of persons 16 years and over-----	59.2	58.6	58.4	65.3	53.3	57.5	61.1	55.5	62.0	58.0
Employed-----	1 659	1 293	866	1 098	1 017	814	1 553	878	577	502
Unemployed-----	55	86	72	40	29	86	38	33	10	18
Percent of civilian labor force-----	3.2	6.2	7.7	3.5	2.8	9.6	2.4	3.6	1.7	3.5
Female, 16 years and over -----	1 428	1 115	791	855	979	754	1 250	819	467	442
Labor force-----	599	390	316	402	339	323	528	290	186	166
Percent of female, 16 years and over-----	41.9	35.0	39.9	47.0	34.6	42.8	42.2	35.4	39.8	37.6
Employed-----	582	344	295	385	326	289	526	280	182	163
Unemployed-----	17	46	21	17	13	34	2	10	4	3
Percent of civilian labor force-----	2.8	11.8	6.6	4.2	3.8	10.5	0.4	3.4	2.2	1.8
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 659	1 293	866	1 098	1 017	814	1 553	878	577	502
Managerial and professional specialty occupations-----	231	143	126	135	162	112	219	116	89	35
Professional specialty occupations-----	129	79	84	97	108	58	138	59	50	20
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations-----	382	213	156	209	182	104	352	156	96	70
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	233	130	93	115	109	71	252	109	68	41
Service occupations-----	90	84	80	91	53	54	119	63	36	27
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	548	419	239	372	248	225	497	298	256	162
Farm operators and managers-----	470	330	194	284	236	183	423	256	220	125
Farm occupations, except managerial-----	69	81	2	4	25	42	65	42	36	35
Related agricultural occupations-----	9	2	2	4	5	—	—	—	2	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	161	145	110	89	131	90	149	98	41	83
Operators, fabricators, and laborers-----	247	289	155	202	221	229	217	147	59	75
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	66	68	34	30	47	50	22	26	12	9
Employed females 16 years and over -----	582	344	295	385	326	289	526	280	182	163
Managerial and professional specialty occupations-----	125	68	83	75	82	57	104	57	38	12
Professional specialty occupations-----	94	52	65	58	65	31	76	38	20	12
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations-----	262	108	105	125	135	67	275	131	80	63
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	180	83	73	87	83	55	214	100	60	39
Service occupations-----	65	59	60	65	42	36	80	37	36	66
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	67	33	19	53	15	32	27	21	17	9
Farm operators and managers-----	51	20	5	29	9	20	18	16	8	4
Farm occupations, except managerial-----	11	13	14	22	6	12	7	5	9	5
Related agricultural occupations-----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	5	9	3	4	2	7	6	6	—	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers-----	58	67	25	63	50	90	34	28	11	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	18	17	4	10	2	19	4	2	—	3
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 659	1 293	866	1 098	1 017	814	1 553	878	577	502
Private wage and salary workers-----	920	777	481	569	512	438	815	489	254	303
Government workers-----	189	111	111	128	164	132	264	106	50	20
Self-employed workers-----	356	247	247	356	282	208	449	271	255	162
Unpaid family workers-----	31	49	27	45	19	36	25	12	18	17
Male, employed in agriculture -----	487	378	220	323	255	191	465	285	239	158
Wage and salary workers-----	85	78	18	49	27	23	79	58	38	23
Self-employed workers-----	391	284	187	249	219	157	373	221	199	122
Unpaid family workers-----	11	16	15	25	9	11	13	6	2	13
Female, employed in agriculture -----	69	37	21	55	15	37	43	23	21	16
Wage and salary workers-----	4	—	4	4	2	3	15	7	4	8
Self-employed workers-----	51	20	5	31	9	17	18	16	8	4
Unpaid family workers-----	14	17	12	20	4	17	10	—	9	4
INCOME IN 1979										
Households -----	1 364	943	740	767	918	642	1 154	807	437	367
Less than \$5,000-----	128	80	91	67	58	78	62	34	44	26
\$5,000 to \$7,499-----	79	90	61	43	68	56	38	48	30	41
\$7,500 to \$9,999-----	88	72	33	64	51	67	97	42	11	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	195	156	147	121	174	109	182	106	92	47
\$15,000 to \$19,999-----	184	138	100	130	130	110	177	87	73	55
\$20,000 to \$24,999-----	223	108	88	98	125	91	187	102	54	34
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	266	147	130	124	154	84	229	187	39	78
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	151	92	58	76	97	40	121	80	35	48
\$50,000 or more-----	50	60	32	44	37	23	91	66	28	27
Median-----	\$20 172	\$17 065	\$16 583	\$18 180	\$18 380	\$16 023	\$21 170	\$21 312	\$15 691	\$22 540
Mean-----	\$21 925	\$20 582	\$20 292	\$22 128	\$20 842	\$18 221	\$24 105	\$24 128	\$19 409	\$24 027
Families -----	1 126	860	601	697	788	581	975	626	380	299
Median income-----	\$22 290	\$18 469	\$18 826	\$19 232	\$19 911	\$16 777	\$21 911	\$24 013	\$16 452	\$25 139
Mean income-----	\$24 032	\$21 598	\$22 023	\$23 134	\$22 149	\$19 076	\$25 603	\$26 935	\$20 293	\$27 185
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over -----	255	90	149	85	144	76	215	185	58	76
Median income-----	\$9 844	\$8 500	\$7 750	\$7 417	\$9 600	\$5 000	\$11 000	\$11 320	\$13 124	\$8 143
Mean income-----	\$11 131	\$9 280	\$11 680	\$9 885	\$11 646	\$8 432	\$13 317	\$14 109	\$13 287	\$9 074
Per capita income -----	\$8 198	\$6 288	\$7 200	\$7 161	\$7 616	\$5 800	\$8 639	\$10 055	\$6 540	\$8 217
Households with farm self-employment income -----	941	639	469	574	588	466	741	552	302	275
Mean income-----	\$24 136	\$21 502	\$21 843	\$23 716	\$22 651	\$19 640	\$25 354	\$26 871	\$21 769	\$26 475
Mean farm self-employment income-----	\$6 999	\$4 604	\$4 446	\$6 729	\$6 979	\$3 984	\$8 123	\$11 863	\$9 592	\$8 374
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent-----	327	250	200	199	224	218	258	155	62	107
25.0 to 49.9 percent-----	178	114	81	93	85	70	109	116	43	50
50.0 to 74.9 percent-----	144	39	47	42	97	41	103	100	48	25
75.0 percent or more-----	156	111	59	109	106	47	158	144	97	63
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families -----	103	91	63	62	46	59	43	25	44	20
Percent below poverty level-----	9.1	10.6	10.5	8.9	5.8	10.2	4.4	4.0	11.6	6.7
Female householder, no husband present-----	10	—	2	2	—	7	—	2	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	27	14	29	21	26	22	24	18	8	4
Percent below poverty level-----	10.6	15.6	19.5	24.7	18.1	28.9	11.2	9.7	13.8	5.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	375	370	245	251	171	208	170	114	194	60
Percent below poverty level-----	10.3	12.2	11.8	10.7	6.9	10.3	5.3	5.8	15.1	5.5
Related children under 18 years-----	148	137	82	91	53	60	47	37	86	13
65 years and over-----	53	54	19	35	26	31	15	8	15	22

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

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

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Vermillion	Vigo	Wobash	Warren	Warrick	Washington	Wayne	Wells	White	Whitley
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	1 046	2 037	2 851	1 545	1 171	2 594	2 678	3 400	2 546	3 078
Employed	592	1 126	1 851	897	630	1 561	1 726	2 085	1 558	1 905
Unemployed	454	911	1 000	648	541	1 033	952	1 315	988	1 173
Percent of civilian labor force	56.6	55.3	64.9	58.1	53.8	60.2	64.5	61.3	61.2	61.9
Female, 16 years and over	546	1 083	1 784	865	617	1 455	1 638	2 021	1 499	1 808
Labor force	46	43	67	12	13	106	85	64	59	97
Employed	7.8	3.8	3.6	1.3	2.1	6.8	4.9	3.1	3.8	5.1
Male, 16 years and over	500	1 048	1 401	755	592	1 267	1 298	1 713	1 217	1 446
Labor force	170	405	679	303	203	574	601	770	525	604
Employed	34.0	38.6	48.5	40.1	34.3	45.3	46.3	45.0	43.1	41.8
Unemployed	161	400	643	296	196	521	562	736	494	590
Percent of civilian labor force	9	5	36	7	7	53	39	34	31	14
Employed persons 16 years and over	546	1 083	1 784	885	617	1 455	1 638	2 021	1 499	1 808
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	76	190	161	139	86	155	246	201	194	229
Professional specialty occupations	54	107	101	85	58	108	162	149	126	121
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	91	186	342	138	78	266	350	407	205	294
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	66	113	196	94	44	167	203	233	147	192
Service occupations	26	115	141	67	50	123	102	170	100	131
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	179	226	588	330	207	471	570	640	613	462
Farm operators and managers	151	193	485	274	179	380	444	574	519	349
Farm occupations, except managerial	28	24	100	53	26	87	119	56	91	105
Related agricultural occupations	—	7	2	3	—	2	5	10	—	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	51	102	184	76	82	164	148	209	133	226
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	123	264	368	135	114	276	222	394	254	466
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19	76	51	36	5	48	22	48	61	79
Employed females 16 years and over	161	400	643	296	196	521	562	736	494	590
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	44	105	75	79	40	92	117	107	115	112
Professional specialty occupations	35	81	65	56	27	78	83	96	101	72
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	61	144	219	103	59	167	271	293	148	191
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	51	102	171	78	36	126	195	200	126	141
Service occupations	20	52	106	49	39	92	68	123	72	75
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2	14	83	23	29	76	68	72	67	58
Farm operators and managers	2	14	43	10	19	57	34	55	46	35
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	38	10	10	19	33	17	21	17
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	6	10	3	4	9	8	16	15	31
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	34	79	150	38	25	85	30	125	77	123
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3	25	3	9	2	8	2	11	16	19
Employed persons 16 years and over	546	1 083	1 784	885	617	1 455	1 638	2 021	1 499	1 808
Private wage and salary workers	316	689	1 047	397	338	807	890	1 169	780	1 225
Government workers	64	156	160	127	83	182	154	183	174	160
Self-employed workers	164	226	539	328	179	426	514	640	510	375
Unpaid family workers	2	12	38	33	17	40	80	29	35	48
Male, employed in agriculture	193	221	516	328	182	404	513	571	563	404
Wage and salary workers	52	58	108	57	23	88	89	58	134	118
Self-employed workers	139	157	399	257	153	303	392	506	422	268
Unpaid family workers	2	6	9	14	6	13	32	7	7	18
Female, employed in agriculture	2	22	93	35	35	80	81	77	92	60
Wage and salary workers	2	—	33	9	5	6	21	12	22	7
Self-employed workers	—	18	39	12	19	57	28	53	54	35
Unpaid family workers	—	4	21	14	11	17	32	12	16	18
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	453	905	1 346	706	522	1 138	1 152	1 550	1 176	1 328
Less than \$5,000	43	73	121	53	30	126	142	110	115	93
\$5,000 to \$7,499	26	51	78	34	31	108	67	106	75	90
\$7,500 to \$9,999	18	68	122	34	32	115	56	90	61	100
\$10,000 to \$14,999	86	146	256	115	89	187	209	247	172	171
\$15,000 to \$19,999	74	136	228	123	71	198	154	228	186	193
\$20,000 to \$24,999	49	126	141	107	96	135	130	211	169	205
\$25,000 to \$34,999	84	161	224	124	108	143	192	330	187	284
\$35,000 to \$49,999	27	80	120	71	53	79	106	139	137	143
\$50,000 or more	46	64	56	45	12	47	96	89	74	49
Median	\$18 615	\$19 198	\$17 162	\$19 766	\$20 455	\$15 887	\$18 333	\$19 835	\$19 216	\$20 425
Mean	\$22 261	\$22 680	\$19 911	\$23 265	\$21 346	\$18 384	\$23 029	\$22 555	\$21 831	\$21 773
Families	375	747	1 129	610	456	1 017	1 016	1 295	982	1 167
Median income	\$20 905	\$21 458	\$18 823	\$20 779	\$22 097	\$16 905	\$20 000	\$21 823	\$21 013	\$21 632
Mean income	\$24 464	\$25 428	\$21 550	\$24 400	\$22 842	\$19 191	\$24 610	\$24 514	\$23 267	\$22 741
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	89	175	238	103	66	151	151	288	235	194
Median income	\$9 722	\$7 525	\$9 000	\$11 250	\$10 000	\$7 423	\$10 500	\$9 100	\$9 885	\$9 800
Mean income	\$10 311	\$8 781	\$10 411	\$15 050	\$11 005	\$9 391	\$10 192	\$11 373	\$11 970	\$12 346
Per capita income	\$7 662	\$8 472	\$7 191	\$8 054	\$7 632	\$5 981	\$7 862	\$8 020	\$7 502	\$7 021
Households with farm self-employment income	310	541	867	466	359	806	777	1 114	737	913
Mean income	\$23 995	\$25 914	\$21 329	\$25 726	\$23 640	\$20 376	\$25 708	\$24 843	\$24 242	\$23 693
Mean farm self-employment income	\$9 619	\$7 074	\$6 899	\$11 393	\$6 827	\$4 404	\$6 871	\$9 288	\$11 563	\$5 701
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	96	254	230	125	135	288	252	387	153	382
25.0 to 49.9 percent	73	112	154	70	72	135	134	211	155	114
50.0 to 74.9 percent	41	75	146	62	38	80	79	156	127	84
75.0 percent or more	73	36	144	148	55	131	166	233	218	136
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	28	40	95	47	27	127	110	39	102	97
Percent below poverty level	7.5	5.4	8.4	7.7	5.9	12.5	10.8	4.6	10.4	8.3
Female householder, no husband present	4	—	6	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13	26	31	13	11	44	40	22	33	22
Percent below poverty level	14.6	14.9	13.0	12.6	16.7	29.1	26.5	7.6	14.0	11.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	116	151	375	174	116	527	367	227	409	399
Percent below poverty level	8.8	6.2	10.1	8.6	8.0	15.2	10.9	5.2	12.1	9.7
Related children under 18 years	38	34	137	66	45	211	107	91	162	173
65 years and over	8	35	20	11	10	54	35	57	39	56

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

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

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

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

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

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

	The State	Urban				Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's		
		Total	Inside urbanized areas		Outside urbanized areas		Total				Places of 1,000 to 2,500	
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more						Places of 2,500 to 10,000
Total persons (number)	5 490 224	3 525 071	2 601 051	1 541 273	1 059 778	483 510	440 510	1 965 153	185 321	276 154	3 631 984	1 658 240
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number).....	5 462 804	3 506 795	2 587 559	1 532 311	1 055 248	480 907	438 329	1 956 009	184 648	275 524	3 613 370	1 649 434
Percent of total.....	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.5	99.5
Persons with one or more allocations (number).....	2 285 785	1 475 019	1 075 847	651 826	424 021	214 734	184 438	810 766	80 070	125 048	1 571 837	713 948
Percent of total.....	41.6	41.8	41.4	42.3	40.0	44.4	41.9	41.3	43.2	45.3	41.0	43.1
Total persons (number)	5 490 224	3 525 071	2 601 051	1 541 273	1 059 778	483 510	440 510	1 965 153	185 321	276 154	3 631 984	1 658 240
Relationship.....	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Sex.....	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Age.....	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Race.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Origin.....	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.7
Place of birth.....	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.5	3.5
Persons in rural areas (number)	1 965 153	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 965 153	185 321	276 154	922 929	1 042 224
Farm residence.....	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	1.5	8.9	7.0	7.4
Persons in households (number)	5 344 469	3 400 710	2 511 911	1 482 093	1 029 818	463 708	425 091	1 943 759	181 931	276 154	3 723 841	1 620 628
Relationship.....	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Persons in group quarters (number)	145 755	124 361	89 140	59 180	29 960	19 802	15 419	21 394	3 390	—	108 143	37 612
Type of group quarters.....	9.7	8.7	7.9	7.4	8.9	9.5	12.0	15.7	13.3	—	8.9	12.0
Foreign born persons (number)	101 802	84 351	72 955	34 568	38 387	6 509	4 887	17 451	1 590	1 466	86 440	15 362
Citizenship.....	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.9	4.5	4.1	3.0	4.4	4.4
Year of immigration.....	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.0	6.8	7.2	8.6	5.5	6.5	7.1
Persons 5 years and over (number)	5 071 880	3 259 261	2 405 246	1 429 042	976 204	447 553	406 462	1 812 619	171 053	259 126	3 541 760	1 530 120
Language spoken at home.....	9.5	9.1	8.6	9.3	7.6	11.2	9.6	10.3	11.4	10.1	9.0	10.8
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number).....	209 840	155 427	133 341	55 660	77 681	12 403	9 683	54 413	3 620	15 229	167 197	42 643
Language.....	18.8	17.2	15.5	20.5	12.0	27.9	26.3	23.3	32.0	12.5	17.2	25.0
Ability to speak English.....	10.0	9.2	8.7	10.4	7.5	12.1	11.9	12.3	14.0	8.8	9.5	12.1
Residence in 1975.....	6.5	6.7	6.6	7.1	5.9	7.7	6.2	6.0	6.3	4.5	6.4	6.6
Persons 21 years and over (number)	3 546 124	2 303 582	1 694 061	1 023 393	670 668	320 710	288 811	1 242 542	121 151	184 570	2 476 102	1 070 022
Armed Forces status in 1975.....	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.1	5.1	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.4	4.8
College attendance in 1975.....	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.6
Work status in 1975.....	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.4
Women 15 years and over (number)	2 187 977	1 448 924	1 063 966	647 660	416 306	202 339	182 619	739 053	75 571	106 933	1 536 032	651 945
Children ever born.....	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.6
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	1 279 707	837 648	631 890	375 814	256 076	107 776	97 982	442 039	40 278	51 828	915 130	364 577
Children ever born.....	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	2 142 822	1 326 769	976 544	560 025	416 519	182 256	167 969	816 053	71 685	97 242	1 489 379	653 443
Times married.....	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.8	4.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.9	3.6
Date of first marriage.....	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.4	7.5	8.0	6.6	6.6	6.8	5.5	7.5	7.0
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	593 562	408 655	303 748	189 654	114 094	58 211	46 696	184 907	19 097	13 544	426 327	167 235
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage.....	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.0
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	5 235 313	3 361 707	2 480 624	1 471 649	1 008 975	461 445	419 638	1 873 606	176 702	265 885	3 654 844	1 580 469
School enrollment.....	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.5
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	1 490 344	970 284	741 254	432 369	308 885	119 426	109 604	520 060	45 268	65 632	1 073 823	416 521
Year of school.....	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.8
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	2 975 180	1 920 864	1 441 025	848 487	592 538	249 988	229 851	1 054 316	95 397	125 236	2 106 445	868 735
School enrollment.....	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.6
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	3 135 772	2 009 978	1 469 475	880 166	589 309	284 607	255 896	1 125 794	109 062	171 295	2 175 270	960 502
Highest year of school attended.....	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.1
Finished highest year.....	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.4	7.7	8.8	8.3	7.4	8.8	7.2	7.8	8.2
Persons 15 years and over (number)	4 183 991	2 721 551	2 008 114	1 207 327	800 787	374 853	338 584	1 462 440	140 953	216 538	2 928 813	1 235 178
Marital status.....	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Income in 1979.....	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.7	8.8	11.1	9.7	10.4	10.7	11.9	9.6	10.7
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	411 473	261 321	187 174	116 714	70 460	41 346	32 801	150 152	14 953	24 813	278 661	132 812
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	19.5	18.8	18.9	18.1	20.1	19.1	18.2	20.6	19.1	21.5	19.0	20.4
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.3
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.8
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.9
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.5	7.9	6.5	6.7
100 percent.....	67.1	67.4	67.5	68.3	66.2	66.9	67.8	66.6	67.0	62.2	67.7	65.9
Persons 16 years and over (number)	4 080 934	2 659 676	1 962 550	1 181 814	780 736	366 522	330 604	1 421 258	137 427	210 696	2 857 911	1 223 023
Labor force status.....	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.3
Work status in 1979.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.0	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.9
Unemployment in 1979.....	14.0	13.7	13.3	13.5	13.0	15.3	14.2	14.6	15.4	17.6	13.4	15.3
Veteran status.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.2	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.7	4.1
Male.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.7
Female.....	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.6	4.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.5
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	2 288 041	1 483 958	1 108 750	666 095	442 655	197 024	178 184	804 083	74 419	115 493	1 626 835	661 206
Hours worked.....	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.5	4.8	5.4	5.2	7.0	5.0	5.5
Workers 16 years and over (number)	2 296 432	1 491 129	1 113 515	667 963	445 552	197 327	180 287	805 303	74 526	115 541	1 632 351	664 081
Means of transportation to work.....	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	4.2	3.5	4.3	4.1	6.5	3.8	4.3
Carpooling arrangements.....	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.5	4.3	3.6	4.4	4.3	7.5	3.8	4.4
Private vehicle occupancy.....	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	9.4	5.3	5.6
Travel time to work.....	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	6.7	8.3	7.4	15.4	7.4	8.2

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)	2 366 263	1 535 139	1 147 480	688 678	458 802	203 811	183 848	831 124	77 100	118 601	1 682 379	683 884
Industry.....	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.7	4.9	5.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.5
Occupation.....	5.7	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.4	6.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.6	5.8
Class of worker.....	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.3
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)	3 473 591	2 250 416	1 688 205	997 737	690 468	295 087	267 124	1 223 175	110 858	171 858	2 459 982	1 013 609
Work disability status.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.8
Work prevention.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5
Public transportation disability status.....	8.3	8.2	7.8	8.1	7.3	9.6	8.9	8.6	9.4	9.3	7.9	9.3
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number)	549 173	366 137	250 588	166 452	84 136	59 588	55 961	183 036	24 511	38 838	361 736	187 437
Public transportation disability status.....	20.1	18.9	17.6	17.8	17.0	21.4	22.2	22.5	24.3	22.8	18.8	22.5
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number)	2 823 134	1 841 588	1 374 174	830 861	543 313	245 098	222 316	981 546	91 566	141 209	2 000 566	822 568
Weeks worked.....	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.5	8.5	8.0	12.7	7.7	8.6
Usual hours worked per week.....	8.1	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.2	8.4	7.6	8.9	8.3	14.1	7.8	8.9
Households (number)	1 928 375	1 277 971	928 030	577 925	360 105	179 575	160 366	650 404	67 430	93 177	1 349 712	578 663
Income in 1979.....	14.8	14.1	14.0	14.1	13.9	15.0	14.0	16.0	15.3	20.4	14.4	15.7
Wage or salary income.....	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.4	10.1	9.0	11.2	10.0	14.7	10.0	10.6
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	8.0	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.0	8.3	7.2	8.9	8.4	11.0	7.8	8.5
Farm self-employment income.....	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.9	10.7	9.4	11.4	10.5	13.4	10.4	10.9
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.2	10.5	9.7	10.7	10.5	12.7	9.7	10.7
Social Security income.....	10.4	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.7	10.9	10.1	11.1	10.9	13.0	10.2	11.0
Public assistance income.....	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.3	11.7	10.9	11.8	11.9	13.9	10.8	11.8
All other income.....	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.0	11.4	10.6	11.5	11.6	13.7	10.5	11.5
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number)	282 060	180 043	130 874	80 965	49 909	26 926	22 243	102 017	10 195	18 090	192 893	89 167
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	15.8	15.4	15.3	14.3	16.9	15.4	15.8	16.6	16.7	17.7	15.3	16.8
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	10.2	9.8	9.9	9.1	11.3	9.5	9.4	10.8	9.3	12.3	10.3	10.0
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.7	9.1	9.0	8.8	10.6	8.8	9.0
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.5	10.5	10.8	11.1	10.4	11.1	12.0	10.8	10.8
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	16.6	17.0	17.1	17.7	16.3	17.9	15.3	16.0	15.9	17.7	16.6	16.8
100 percent.....	37.7	37.9	37.7	38.9	35.9	37.6	39.4	37.2	38.3	29.7	38.2	36.6
Families (number)	1 461 645	917 992	671 439	392 604	278 835	128 105	116 448	543 653	50 795	79 627	1 009 573	452 072
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	15.1	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.2	15.4	13.9	16.2	15.2	21.3	14.6	16.0
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number)	650 906	521 634	398 420	275 625	122 795	67 872	55 342	129 272	20 006	15 118	490 363	160 543
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	11.8	11.1	10.7	10.8	10.5	12.6	12.3	14.3	15.2	14.7	11.4	12.9

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

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

	Number		Percent distribution			Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
The State					The State				
SEX					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	5 490 224	5 461 647	100.0	100.0	Total persons	5 490 224	5 298 734	100.0	100.0
Male	2 665 428	2 652 951	48.5	48.6	Native	5 388 422	5 204 942	98.1	98.2
Female	2 824 796	2 808 696	51.5	51.4	Born in State of residence	3 894 780	3 761 186	70.9	71.0
RACE					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	5 490 224	5 423 445	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	5 073 643	4 746 075	100.0	100.0
White	5 008 817	4 947 618	91.2	91.2	Same house	2 778 033	2 659 149	54.8	56.0
Black	414 489	409 823	7.5	7.6	Different house in United States	2 263 958	2 057 761	44.6	43.4
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	9 691	9 503	0.2	0.2	Same county	1 394 380	1 268 004	27.5	26.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	24 355	24 083	0.4	0.4	Different county	869 578	789 757	17.1	16.6
Race, n.e.c.	32 872	32 418	0.6	0.6	Same State	485 371	442 896	9.6	9.3
ORIGIN					ACTIVITY IN 1975				
Total persons	5 490 224	5 359 748	100.0	100.0	Persons 21 years and over	3 546 124	3 386 480	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	86 518	85 181	1.6	1.6	In Armed Forces in 1975	28 512	27 283	0.8	0.8
Mexican	57 006	56 357	1.0	1.1	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	3 517 612	3 359 197	99.2	99.2
Puerto Rican	12 763	12 562	0.2	0.2	Persons 21 years and over	3 546 124	3 358 608	100.0	100.0
Cuban	1 743	1 749	-	-	Attending college in 1975	184 850	176 603	5.2	5.3
Other Spanish	14 986	14 513	0.3	0.3	Not attending college in 1975	3 361 274	3 182 005	94.8	94.7
Not of Spanish origin	5 403 706	5 274 567	98.4	98.4	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
AGE					Workers 16 years and over				
Total persons	5 490 224	5 432 044	100.0	100.0	Private vehicle	2 296 432	2 205 826	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	418 344	414 989	7.6	7.6	Drive alone	2 064 258	1 983 363	89.9	89.9
5 to 9 years	434 172	429 271	7.9	7.9	Carpool	1 604 362	1 543 026	69.9	70.0
10 to 14 years	453 717	449 864	8.3	8.3	Public transportation	459 896	440 337	20.0	20.0
15 to 19 years	529 814	525 835	9.7	9.7	Bus or streetcar	39 800	37 970	1.7	1.7
20 to 24 years	518 405	512 408	9.4	9.4	Subway or elevated train	33 466	31 907	1.5	1.4
25 to 29 years	461 778	457 118	8.4	8.4	Railroad	3 380	3 310	0.1	0.2
30 to 34 years	413 861	409 845	7.5	7.5	Taxicab	2 822	2 639	0.1	0.1
35 to 39 years	330 844	327 640	6.0	6.0	Bicycle	6 523	6 234	0.3	0.3
40 to 44 years	282 353	279 359	5.1	5.1	Motorcycle	4 033	3 922	0.2	0.2
45 to 49 years	265 572	262 971	4.8	4.8	Walked only	110 784	106 092	4.8	4.8
50 to 54 years	283 243	280 319	5.2	5.2	Other means	12 542	12 106	0.5	0.5
55 to 59 years	278 647	275 689	5.1	5.1	Worked at home	58 472	56 139	2.5	2.5
60 to 64 years	234 644	231 872	4.3	4.3	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
65 to 69 years	198 703	196 032	3.6	3.6	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	2 239 780	2 070 005	100.0	100.0
70 to 74 years	154 246	151 732	2.8	2.8	Less than 10 minutes	447 670	409 361	20.0	19.8
75 to 79 years	109 000	106 998	2.0	2.0	10 to 19 minutes	804 632	745 705	35.9	36.0
80 to 84 years	69 901	68 511	1.3	1.3	20 to 29 minutes	476 147	442 430	21.3	21.4
85 years and over	52 980	51 591	1.0	0.9	30 to 44 minutes	335 013	309 647	15.0	15.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Total persons	5 490 224	5 453 440	100.0	100.0	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 490 344	1 429 899	100.0	100.0
In households	5 344 469	5 309 266	97.3	97.4	Nursery school	56 291	45 463	3.8	3.2
Family householder	1 461 645	1 459 601	26.6	26.8	Kindergarten	81 832	76 964	5.5	5.4
Nonfamily householder	466 730	465 695	8.5	8.5	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	728 924	702 689	48.9	49.1
Spouse	1 243 664	1 235 695	22.7	22.7	High school (1 to 4 years)	370 807	358 104	24.9	25.0
Child	1 895 770	1 880 389	34.5	34.5	College	252 490	246 679	16.9	17.3
Other relatives	164 418	157 890	3.0	2.9	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Nonrelatives	112 242	109 996	2.0	2.0	Persons 25 years old and over	3 135 772	2 877 976	100.0	100.0
In group quarters	145 755	144 174	2.7	2.6	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	58 304	51 960	1.9	1.8
FARM RESIDENCE					LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons in rural areas	1 965 153	1 823 014	100.0	100.0	Labor force	4 080 934	3 956 972	100.0	100.0
Farm	276 154	251 704	14.1	13.8	Armed Forces	2 575 284	2 511 092	63.1	63.5
Nonfarm	1 688 999	1 571 310	85.9	86.2	Civilian labor force	8 529	8 295	0.2	0.2
FERTILITY					EMPLOYMENT				
Women 15 to 44 years	1 279 707	1 226 212	100.0	100.0	Employed	2 566 755	2 502 797	62.9	63.3
No children ever born	536 209	501 082	41.9	40.9	Unemployed	2 366 263	2 308 907	58.0	58.4
1 child	201 410	195 711	15.7	16.0	Not in labor force	200 492	193 890	4.9	4.9
2 children	266 322	260 634	20.8	21.3		1 505 650	1 445 880	36.9	36.5
3 children	155 120	151 812	12.1	12.4					
4 children	70 517	68 780	5.5	5.6					
5 children	28 027	27 246	2.2	2.2					
6 children	11 829	11 298	0.9	0.9					
7 or more children	10 273	9 649	0.8	0.8					
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Total persons	5 490 224	5 296 440	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	5 071 860	4 589 220	100.0	100.0
Native	5 388 422	5 204 447	98.1	98.3	Speak only English at home	4 862 040	4 387 185	95.9	95.6
Foreign born	101 802	91 993	1.9	1.7	Speak a language other than English at home	209 840	202 035	4.1	4.4
Naturalized citizen	61 655	54 015	1.1	1.0	Speak English very well	135 261	101 799	2.7	2.2
Not a citizen	40 147	37 978	0.7	0.7	Speak English well	52 440	43 634	1.0	1.0
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 5 years and over	5 071 860	4 589 220	100.0	100.0	Persons 16 years and over	4 080 934	3 956 972	100.0	100.0
Speak only English at home	4 862 040	4 387 185	95.9	95.6	Labor force	2 575 284	2 511 092	63.1	63.5
Speak a language other than English at home	209 840	202 035	4.1	4.4	Armed Forces	8 529	8 295	0.2	0.2
Speak English very well	135 261	101 799	2.7	2.2	Civilian labor force	2 566 755	2 502 797	62.9	63.3
Speak English well	52 440	43 634	1.0	1.0	Employed	2 366 263	2 308 907	58.0	58.4
Speak English not well or not at all	22 139	19 714	0.4	0.4	Unemployed	200 492	193 890	4.9	4.9
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	5 490 224	5 298 734	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	5 073 643	4 746 075	100.0	100.0
Native	5 388 422	5 204 942	98.1	98.2	Same house	2 778 033	2 659 149	54.8	56.0
Born in State of residence	3 894 780	3 761 186	70.9	71.0	Different house in United States	2 263 958	2 057 761	44.6	43.4
Born in different State	1 472 190	1 423 836	26.8	26.9	Same county	1 394 380	1 268 004	27.5	26.7
Northeast	132 609	128 670	2.4	2.4	Different county	869 578	789 757	17.1	16.6
North Central	614 286	595 595	11.2	11.2	Same State	485 371	442 896	9.6	9.3
South	646 185	623 055	11.8	11.8	Different State	384 207	346 861	7.6	7.3
West	79 110	76 516	1.4	1.4	Northeast	41 238	36 280	0.8	0.8
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	21 452	19 920	0.4	0.4	North Central	178 730	163 357	3.5	3.4
Foreign born	101 802	93 792	1.9	1.8	South	123 765	110 832	2.4	2.3
RESIDENCE IN 1975					ACTIVITY IN 1975				
Persons 5 years and over	5 073 643	4 746 075	100.0	100.0	Persons 21 years and over	3 546 124	3 386 480	100.0	100.0
Same house	2 778 033	2 659 149	54.8	56.0	In Armed Forces in 1975	28 512	27 283	0.8	0.8
Different house in United States	2 263 958	2 057 761	44.6	43.4	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	3 517 612	3 359 197	99.2	99.2
Same county	1 394 380	1 268 004	27.5	26.7	Persons 21 years and over	3 546 124	3 358 608	100.0	100.0
Different county	869 578	789 757	17.1	16.6	Attending college in 1975	184 850	176 603	5.2	5.3
Same State	485 371	442 896	9.6	9.3	Not attending college in 1975	3 361 274	3 182 005	94.8	94.7
Different State	384 207	346 861	7.6	7.3	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
Northeast	41 238	36 280	0.8	0.8	Workers 16 years and over	2 296 432	2 205 826	100.0	100.0
North Central	178 730	163 357	3.5	3.4	Private vehicle	2 064 258	1 983 363	89.9	89.9
South	123 765	110 832	2.4	2.3	Drive alone	1 604 362	1 543 026	69.9	70.0
West	40 474	36 392	0.8	0.8	Carpool	459 896	440 337	20.0	20.0
Abroad	31 652	29 165	0.6	0.6	Public transportation	39 800	37 970	1.7	1.7
ACTIVITY IN 1975					TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Persons 21 years and over	3 546 124	3 386 480	100.0	100.0	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	2 239 780	2 070 005	100.0	100.0
In Armed Forces in 1975	28 512	27 283	0.8	0.8	Less than 10 minutes	447 670	409 361	20.0	19.8
Not in Armed Forces in 1975	3 517 612	3 359 197	99.2	99.2	10 to 19 minutes	804 632	745 705	35.9	36.0
Persons 21 years and over	3 546 124	3 358 608	100.0	100.0	20 to 29 minutes	476 147	442 430	21.3	21.4
Attending college in 1975	184 850	176 603	5.2	5.3	30 to 44 minutes	335 013	309 647	15.0	15.0
Not attending college in 1975	3 361 274	3 182 005	94.8	94.7	45 or more minutes	176 318	162 862	7.9	7.9
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK					SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Workers 16 years and over	2 296 432	2 205 826	100.0	100.0	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 490 344	1 429 899	100.0	100.0
Private vehicle	2 064 258	1 983 363	89.9	89.9	Nursery school	56 291	45 463	3.8	3.2
Drive alone	1 604 362	1 543 026	69.9	70.0	Kindergarten	81 832			

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

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

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
CLASS OF WORKER					INCOME IN 1979				
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 366 263	2 244 919	100.0	100.0	Households	1 928 375	1 643 636	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	1 873 610	1 775 915	79.2	79.1	Less than \$5,000	220 548	185 824	11.4	11.3
Government workers	329 666	313 805	13.9	14.0	\$5,000 to \$7,999	144 356	122 108	7.5	7.4
Self-employed workers	150 190	143 449	6.3	6.4	\$7,500 to \$9,999	146 770	123 601	7.6	7.5
Unpaid family workers	12 797	11 750	0.5	0.5	\$10,000 to \$14,999	296 244	253 220	15.4	15.4
					\$15,000 to \$19,999	290 333	248 868	15.1	15.1
					\$20,000 to \$24,999	264 554	229 195	13.7	13.9
					\$25,000 to \$34,999	333 841	287 849	17.3	17.5
					\$35,000 to \$49,999	163 920	138 287	8.5	8.4
					\$50,000 or more	67 809	54 684	3.5	3.3
					Mean	\$17 582	\$17 652	...	...
					Median	\$12 820	\$12 887	...	...
					Mean income	\$20 134	\$20 066	...	...
OCCUPATION					Families	1 461 645	1 241 327	...	...
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 366 263	2 231 752	100.0	100.0	Median income	\$20 535	\$20 654	...	...
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	447 790	429 029	18.9	19.2	Mean income	\$22 863	\$22 864	...	...
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	199 756	190 698	8.4	8.5	Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	650 906	574 356	...	...
Professional specialty occupations	248 034	238 331	10.5	10.7	Median income	\$6 389	\$6 366	...	...
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	655 370	621 282	27.7	27.8	Mean income	\$8 673	\$8 615	...	...
Technicians and related support occupations	60 481	57 711	2.6	2.6	Persons 15 years and over	4 183 991	3 769 391	100.0	100.0
Sales occupations	219 621	207 665	9.3	9.3	Without income	654 107	594 121	15.6	15.8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	375 268	355 906	15.9	15.9	With income	3 529 884	3 175 270	84.4	84.2
Service occupations	307 527	285 838	13.0	12.8	\$1 to \$1,999 or less	515 822	457 591	12.3	12.1
Private household occupations	9 990	9 016	0.4	0.4	\$2,000 to \$2,999	252 589	223 611	6.0	5.9
Protective service occupations	29 763	27 703	1.3	1.2	\$3,000 to \$4,999	430 003	380 541	10.3	10.1
Service occupations, except protective and household	267 774	249 119	11.3	11.2	\$5,000 to \$7,999	508 504	451 207	12.2	12.0
					\$8,000 to \$9,999	290 617	261 445	6.9	6.9
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	66 070	62 026	2.8	2.8	\$10,000 to \$11,999	258 558	234 625	6.2	6.2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	329 850	311 692	13.9	14.0	\$12,000 to \$14,999	313 727	287 817	7.5	7.6
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	559 656	521 885	23.7	23.4	\$15,000 to \$24,999	660 704	605 532	15.8	16.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	318 830	297 040	13.5	13.3	\$25,000 to \$49,999	261 244	238 991	6.2	6.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	122 968	115 894	5.2	5.2	\$50,000 or more	38 116	33 910	0.9	0.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	117 858	108 951	5.0	4.9	Mean	\$8 371	\$8 527	...	...
					Median	\$11 108	\$11 201	...	...
INDUSTRY					Male, 15 years and over	1 996 014	1 796 380	100.0	100.0
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 366 263	2 239 426	100.0	100.0	Without income	132 625	115 487	6.6	6.4
Agriculture	68 566	64 588	2.9	2.9	With income	1 863 389	1 680 893	93.4	93.6
Forestry and fisheries	11 570	11 534	0.5	0.5	Median income	\$13 166	\$13 400	...	...
Mining	11 598	11 130	0.5	0.5	Female, 15 years and over	2 187 977	1 973 011	100.0	100.0
Construction	119 249	112 865	5.0	5.0	Without income	521 482	478 634	23.8	24.3
Manufacturing	731 800	693 630	30.9	31.0	With income	1 666 495	1 494 377	76.2	75.7
Non-durable goods	171 978	162 977	7.3	7.3	Median income	\$5 128	\$5 185	...	...
Durable goods	559 822	530 653	23.7	23.7	INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	154 577	146 699	6.5	6.6	Households	1 928 375	1 721 932	100.0	100.0
Wholesale trade	93 926	89 230	4.0	4.0	Without earnings	310 158	295 183	16.1	17.1
Retail trade	386 804	363 289	16.3	16.2	With earnings	1 618 217	1 426 749	83.9	82.9
					Mean earnings	\$20 411	\$20 435	...	...
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119 281	113 574	5.0	5.1	Without wage or salary income	380 715	356 627	19.7	20.7
Services	597 004	565 889	25.2	25.3	With wage or salary income	1 547 660	1 375 812	80.3	79.9
Business services	39 406	37 240	1.7	1.7	Mean wage or salary income	\$19 669	\$19 751	...	...
Repair services	31 261	29 650	1.3	1.3	Without nonfarm self-employment income	1 758 910	1 628 008	91.2	94.5
Personal services	64 108	59 556	2.7	2.7	With nonfarm self-employment income	169 465	146 206	8.8	8.5
Entertainment and recreation services	15 820	14 758	0.7	0.7	Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$11 691	\$11 568	...	...
Professional and related services	446 209	424 685	18.9	19.0	Without farm self-employment income	1 815 284	1 627 470	94.1	94.5
Public administration	82 888	77 998	3.5	3.5	With farm self-employment income	113 091	97 282	5.9	5.6
					Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 368	\$5 193	...	...
					Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	1 085 948	991 143	56.3	57.6
					With interest, dividend, or net rental income	842 427	744 943	43.7	43.3
					Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 352	\$2 343	...	...
					Without Social Security income	1 433 893	1 297 449	74.4	75.3
					With Social Security income	494 482	429 922	25.6	25.0
					Mean Social Security income	\$4 243	\$4 274	...	...
					Without public assistance income	1 825 313	1 629 786	94.7	94.6
					With public assistance income	103 062	85 234	5.3	4.9
					Mean public assistance income	\$2 122	\$2 122	...	...
					Without all other income	1 455 560	1 308 058	75.5	76.0
					With all other income	472 815	412 038	24.5	23.9
					Mean all other income	\$3 169	\$3 148	...	...
					INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS					Families	107 415	86 744	100.0	100.0
Persons 16 to 64 years	3 473 591	3 349 358	100.0	100.0	With Social Security income	20 925	15 879	19.5	18.3
With a work disability	277 282	269 087	8.0	8.0	With public assistance income	29 006	23 227	27.0	27.6
Prevented from working	130 190	126 096	3.7	3.8	Householder worked in 1979	64 153	51 808	59.7	59.7
No work disability	3 196 309	3 080 271	92.0	92.0	With related children under 18 years	81 031	66 160	75.4	76.3
					Female householder, no husband present	46 911	39 280	43.7	45.3
With a public transportation disability	48 086	42 260	1.4	1.3	Householder 65 years and over	12 830	9 939	11.9	11.5
No public transportation disability	3 425 505	3 141 925	98.6	98.6	Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	135 123	116 852	100.0	100.0
Persons 65 years and over	549 173	438 878	100.0	100.0	With Social Security income	52 549	45 051	38.9	38.6
With a public transportation disability	73 046	60 022	13.3	13.7	With public assistance income	14 646	12 770	10.8	10.9
No public transportation disability	476 127	378 856	86.7	86.3	Worked in 1979	55 694	48 571	41.2	41.6
					65 years and over	48 109	41 432	35.6	35.5
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS					Persons for whom poverty status is determined	516 190	466 913	100.0	100.0
Male, 16 years and over	1 935 392	1 869 205	100.0	100.0	With Social Security income	189 052	153 620	36.6	32.9
Veteran	664 097	643 837	34.3	34.4	Related children under 18 years	69 628	65 419	13.5	14.0
Nonveteran	1 271 295	1 225 368	65.7	65.6					
Female, 16 years and over	2 137 013	2 048 190	100.0	100.0					
Veteran	21 640	21 025	1.0	1.0					
Nonveteran	2 115 373	2 027 165	99.0	99.0					

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

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em- ployed— Occu- pation	Worked in 1979— Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	House- holds— Income in 1979
The State	99.5	41.6	1.1	3.5	9.5	6.5	3.5	2.0	3.0	14.0	5.7	7.9	9.9	14.8
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	99.5	41.8	1.1	3.6	9.1	6.7	3.6	2.1	3.0	13.7	5.8	7.6	9.6	14.1
Inside urbanized areas	99.5	41.4	1.1	3.6	8.6	6.6	3.7	2.1	2.9	13.3	5.7	7.5	9.4	14.0
Central cities	99.4	42.3	1.2	3.9	9.3	7.1	3.9	2.2	3.1	13.5	6.0	7.8	9.7	14.1
Urban fringe	99.6	40.0	1.0	3.3	7.6	5.9	3.5	1.8	2.7	13.0	5.4	7.1	8.8	13.9
Outside urbanized areas	99.5	43.2	1.1	3.6	10.4	7.0	3.4	2.4	3.1	14.8	5.8	8.0	10.4	14.5
Places of 10,000 or more	99.5	44.4	1.1	4.0	11.2	7.7	3.6	2.5	3.3	15.3	6.3	8.3	11.1	15.0
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	99.5	41.9	1.1	3.2	9.6	6.2	3.1	2.2	2.9	14.2	5.3	7.5	9.7	14.0
Rural	99.5	41.3	1.0	3.2	10.3	6.0	3.3	1.8	3.2	14.6	5.5	8.5	10.8	16.0
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	99.6	43.2	1.2	3.2	11.4	6.3	3.3	2.0	3.6	15.4	5.6	8.0	10.7	15.3
Other rural	99.5	41.1	1.0	3.2	10.2	5.9	3.3	1.7	3.1	14.5	5.5	8.6	10.4	16.1
Rural farm	99.8	45.3	1.0	2.6	10.1	4.5	3.0	1.1	3.4	17.6	6.0	12.7	11.9	20.4
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's														
Inside SMSA's	99.5	41.0	1.1	3.5	9.0	6.4	3.5	2.0	2.9	13.4	5.6	7.7	9.6	14.4
Urban	99.5	41.3	1.1	3.6	8.7	6.6	3.6	2.1	2.9	13.3	5.7	7.5	9.4	14.1
Central cities	99.4	42.6	1.2	3.9	8.7	7.1	4.0	2.2	3.2	13.9	6.1	8.1	9.9	14.5
Not in central cities	99.6	39.3	1.0	3.2	8.7	5.9	3.1	1.9	2.4	12.4	5.1	6.7	8.8	13.3
Rural	99.6	40.0	0.9	3.1	9.8	5.6	3.1	1.6	2.9	13.7	5.4	8.1	10.0	15.4
Outside SMSA's	99.5	43.1	1.1	3.5	10.8	6.6	3.5	2.1	3.3	15.3	5.8	8.6	10.7	15.7
Urban	99.5	44.3	1.1	3.7	10.9	7.2	3.6	2.4	3.2	15.2	6.1	8.1	10.6	14.5
Rural	99.5	42.3	1.0	3.3	10.7	6.3	3.4	1.9	3.4	15.4	5.7	8.9	10.8	16.4
SCSA's														
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	98.8	45.1	1.7	5.5	7.7	8.4	5.3	3.3	4.8	17.5	7.6	9.9	11.8	17.4
Urban	98.7	45.4	1.8	5.6	7.8	8.5	5.4	3.3	4.9	17.7	7.7	10.0	11.9	17.4
Rural	99.5	38.1	1.1	3.0	7.3	5.5	3.2	1.7	2.7	13.5	4.8	7.6	9.7	15.5
Illinois (pt.)	98.7	45.6	1.8	5.7	7.8	8.6	5.5	3.4	5.0	17.9	7.8	10.1	12.1	17.6
Urban	98.7	45.9	1.8	5.8	7.9	8.7	5.6	3.5	5.1	18.0	7.9	10.2	12.2	17.7
Rural	99.4	38.0	1.1	2.9	7.1	5.6	3.2	1.7	2.7	13.4	4.4	7.4	9.7	15.2
Indiana (pt.)	99.5	40.7	0.9	3.6	7.0	6.0	3.2	1.8	3.2	14.3	6.2	7.9	9.4	15.2
Urban	99.5	41.0	0.9	3.6	6.8	6.1	3.9	1.8	3.2	14.4	6.2	7.8	9.3	15.1
Rural	99.6	38.2	0.9	3.0	8.5	5.1	3.4	1.7	3.1	14.1	6.6	8.4	10.1	16.3
Wisconsin (pt.)	99.8	39.4	1.1	3.0	5.7	6.4	3.0	1.2	1.9	13.0	3.7	7.1	9.1	14.4
Urban	99.8	39.8	1.1	3.1	5.4	6.7	3.1	1.1	1.9	13.0	3.5	7.1	8.9	13.7
Rural	99.8	38.4	1.2	2.9	6.5	5.6	3.0	1.5	1.9	13.2	4.1	7.2	9.8	16.3
Cincinnati-Hamilton, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	99.6	40.0	1.4	3.5	8.8	6.1	3.6	2.2	2.6	12.5	4.6	7.1	7.8	12.6
Urban	99.6	40.2	1.4	3.6	8.7	6.4	3.7	2.2	2.6	12.6	4.6	7.2	8.0	12.6
Rural	99.6	38.8	1.2	2.8	9.5	5.1	3.0	1.9	2.3	11.9	4.3	6.7	7.1	12.5
Indiana (pt.)	99.8	38.1	1.0	2.4	8.0	4.2	2.9	2.4	1.9	13.5	4.0	6.6	8.3	12.7
Urban	99.8	41.5	0.8	2.4	8.0	4.2	2.9	2.4	1.9	13.5	4.0	6.6	8.3	12.7
Rural	99.8	36.4	1.0	2.4	8.0	4.2	3.3	3.5	1.8	14.3	5.2	6.3	10.3	14.0
Kentucky (pt.)	99.5	40.6	1.4	3.4	10.0	6.5	3.7	1.8	2.0	13.0	3.4	6.8	7.2	11.9
Urban	99.5	40.8	1.4	3.4	9.7	6.8	3.9	2.6	2.8	12.6	6.6	6.8	8.0	13.0
Rural	99.6	40.2	1.0	2.6	11.0	5.2	2.9	1.2	2.3	11.1	5.9	6.3	8.3	13.1
Ohio (pt.)	99.4	39.9	1.4	3.5	8.6	6.1	3.6	2.1	2.6	12.5	4.2	7.2	7.8	12.5
Urban	99.4	40.1	1.4	3.6	8.5	6.3	3.7	2.1	2.6	12.5	4.2	7.3	7.9	12.5
Rural	99.6	38.7	1.3	2.8	9.3	5.1	3.1	2.1	2.3	11.9	3.9	6.7	7.2	12.6
Indianapolis-Anderson, Ind.	99.5	41.1	1.2	3.7	9.2	6.7	3.5	2.1	2.9	12.8	5.9	7.8	9.9	14.5
Urban	99.5	41.6	1.3	3.8	9.1	7.0	3.7	2.2	2.9	12.8	6.0	7.7	9.8	14.3
Rural	99.7	39.1	1.0	3.1	9.6	5.4	3.0	1.7	2.9	13.0	5.4	7.9	9.9	15.2
SMSA's														
Anderson, Ind.	99.7	39.2	0.8	2.7	8.0	4.9	2.9	1.7	2.6	12.7	6.0	8.0	9.0	13.9
Urban	99.6	40.0	0.9	3.0	7.6	5.2	2.8	1.8	2.9	13.1	6.1	8.6	9.6	14.4
Rural	99.7	37.5	0.6	2.1	8.9	4.4	3.0	1.5	1.9	11.9	5.9	6.9	7.9	12.9
Bloomington, Ind.	99.8	39.5	1.1	2.4	8.1	5.3	2.6	1.3	2.1	11.7	3.4	7.4	7.0	11.7
Urban	99.7	39.4	1.1	2.7	7.9	6.0	2.7	1.5	2.3	11.3	3.5	7.3	6.9	11.8
Rural	99.9	39.8	1.1	1.9	8.3	3.8	2.3	0.9	1.4	12.6	3.2	7.7	7.3	11.4
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	99.6	40.0	1.4	3.4	8.8	6.0	3.6	2.0	2.5	12.4	4.6	7.1	7.8	12.4
Urban	99.6	40.2	1.4	3.5	8.6	6.3	3.7	2.1	2.6	12.5	4.7	7.2	7.9	12.5
Rural	99.6	39.1	1.3	2.7	9.7	4.9	3.1	1.8	2.3	11.9	4.3	6.7	6.8	12.1
Indiana (pt.)	99.8	38.1	1.0	2.4	8.0	4.2	2.9	2.4	1.9	13.5	4.0	6.6	8.3	12.7
Urban	99.8	41.5	0.8	2.4	8.0	4.2	3.3	3.5	1.8	14.3	5.2	6.3	10.3	14.0
Rural	99.8	36.4	1.0	2.4	8.0	4.1	2.6	1.8	2.0	13.0	3.4	6.8	7.2	11.9
Kentucky (pt.)	99.5	40.6	1.4	3.4	10.0	6.5	3.7	2.3	2.8	12.6	6.6	6.8	8.0	13.0
Urban	99.5	40.8	1.5	3.6	9.7	6.8	3.9	2.6	2.9	13.0	6.8	7.0	8.3	13.1
Rural	99.6	40.2	1.0	2.6	11.0	5.2	2.9	1.2	2.3	11.1	5.9	6.3	8.7	12.6
Ohio (pt.)	99.6	39.9	1.4	3.4	8.5	6.0	3.6	2.0	2.5	12.3	4.1	7.2	7.7	12.3
Urban	99.6	40.1	1.4	3.5	8.3	6.2	3.7	2.0	2.5	12.4	4.2	7.3	7.8	12.3
Rural	99.6	39.1	1.4	2.8	9.5	4.9	3.2	2.0	2.3	12.0	3.9	6.7	6.8	11.9
Elkhart, Ind.	99.6	37.8	1.0	3.2	7.7	5.3	3.0	1.8	1.9	11.8	5.3	6.7	9.0	13.3
Urban	99.4	39.7	1.0	3.8	9.0	6.1	3.4	2.1	2.2	12.3	5.7	7.0	9.5	13.3
Rural	99.9	34.4	1.0	2.1	5.5	3.8	2.3	1.3	1.4	10.7	4.6	6.2	8.1	13.3
Evansville, Ind.-Ky.	99.8	41.8	1.0	2.8	9.0	5.7	3.1	1.6	2.3	13.9	4.0	7.7	8.7	13.1
Urban	99.7	42.8	1.1	2.9	9.0	6.2	3.2	1.7	2.3	14.3	4.1	7.6	8.8	12.8
Rural	99.8	39.7	0.9	2.7	9.0	4.7	2.7	1.2	2.1	13.0	3.6	8.1	8.6	13.9
Indiana (pt.)	99.8	41.4	1.0	2.6	8.6	5.5	3.0	1.5	2.1	13.8	3.6	7.4	8.4	12.8
Urban	99.7	42.7	1.1	2.8	8.8	6.1	3.2	1.7	2.2	14.4	3.9	7.4	8.6	12.6
Rural	99.9	38.6	0.9	2.2	8.2	4.1	2.6	1.1	1.8	12.4	2.9	7.4	7.9	13.3
Kentucky (pt.)	99.6	44.3	1.4	4.3	11.8	7.0	3.4	2.0	3.5	14.2	6.5	10.1	10.6	15.2
Urban	99.6	43.6	1.5	3.6	10.9	6.6	3.4	2.1	3.2	13.2	6.1	9.0	9.6	14.2
Rural	99.5	45.4	1.3	5.4	13.2	7.7	3.5	1.7	4.1	15.7	7.2	11.8	12.3	

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

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over— Income in 1979		House- holds— Income in 1979			
	2 or more sample character- istics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over— School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over— Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemploy- ment in 1979	Em- ployed— Occupation	Worked in 1979— Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over— Income in 1979	House- holds— Income in 1979
SMSA's—Con.														
Fort Wayne, Ind.	99.6	37.8	0.7	2.7	7.7	4.8	3.2	1.6	1.9	10.9	3.6	6.6	8.1	12.1
Urban	99.5	38.3	0.8	2.9	7.7	5.1	3.3	1.9	2.0	10.9	3.5	6.4	8.0	11.6
Rural	99.8	36.4	0.6	2.3	7.6	4.0	2.7	1.8	1.8	10.9	4.0	7.1	8.4	13.4
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	99.5	40.7	0.9	3.6	7.0	6.0	3.9	1.8	3.2	14.3	6.2	7.9	9.4	15.2
Urban	99.5	41.0	0.9	3.6	6.8	6.1	3.9	1.8	3.2	14.4	6.2	7.8	9.3	15.1
Rural	99.6	38.2	0.9	3.0	8.5	5.1	3.4	1.7	3.1	14.1	6.6	8.4	10.1	16.3
Indianapolis, Ind.	99.5	41.3	1.3	3.8	9.3	6.9	3.6	2.1	2.9	12.8	5.9	7.7	10.0	14.5
Urban	99.5	41.8	1.3	3.9	9.2	7.1	3.7	2.2	2.9	12.8	6.0	7.7	9.9	14.3
Rural	99.7	39.5	1.0	3.3	9.7	5.6	3.0	1.7	3.1	13.2	5.3	8.1	10.4	15.7
Kokomo, Ind.	99.8	39.3	1.0	2.7	7.6	6.0	2.7	2.0	2.3	12.4	6.4	7.9	11.5	16.4
Urban	99.8	38.8	1.0	2.4	7.5	5.7	2.9	2.3	1.9	12.0	6.2	7.3	10.6	14.8
Rural	99.9	40.3	1.0	3.2	7.7	6.5	2.4	1.5	3.0	13.0	6.8	9.0	13.0	19.7
Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.	99.6	40.6	1.0	3.7	10.8	7.6	3.0	1.4	3.5	13.5	5.2	7.6	8.9	14.7
Urban	99.7	40.1	1.1	3.5	9.8	7.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	13.0	4.9	7.4	8.2	13.8
Rural	99.6	42.4	0.6	4.1	13.9	8.1	3.4	1.4	4.7	15.4	6.1	8.4	11.1	17.6
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	99.4	42.3	1.3	3.8	9.8	6.3	4.1	2.6	3.3	13.8	6.1	8.3	9.5	14.1
Urban	99.3	42.7	1.3	3.9	9.8	6.5	4.2	2.8	3.4	14.0	6.2	8.4	9.7	14.1
Rural	99.7	39.5	1.3	3.1	9.4	5.2	3.3	1.6	2.6	11.9	5.9	7.9	8.1	14.1
Indiana (pt.)	99.6	40.7	1.2	3.4	9.4	5.5	3.4	1.9	2.5	12.4	6.6	7.5	8.8	13.6
Urban	99.6	40.5	1.1	3.2	9.4	5.6	3.4	2.1	2.4	12.1	6.5	6.9	9.0	13.2
Rural	99.8	41.0	1.5	3.9	9.4	5.0	3.4	1.3	2.7	13.1	6.9	9.0	8.4	14.6
Kentucky (pt.)	99.3	42.6	1.4	3.8	9.9	6.5	4.2	2.8	3.4	14.0	6.0	8.5	9.6	14.2
Urban	99.3	43.1	1.4	4.0	9.9	6.6	4.3	2.9	3.5	14.3	6.1	8.6	9.8	14.3
Rural	99.6	38.6	1.1	2.6	9.4	5.2	3.3	1.8	2.5	11.2	5.3	7.2	7.8	13.8
Muncie, Ind.	99.6	41.6	1.2	2.9	9.7	6.6	3.3	1.7	2.4	12.6	5.3	7.3	8.1	12.8
Urban	99.6	41.9	1.2	3.1	9.5	7.0	3.5	1.7	2.6	12.8	5.6	7.3	8.0	12.6
Rural	99.6	40.5	1.2	2.2	10.1	5.3	3.0	1.5	1.9	12.1	4.4	7.1	8.6	13.5
South Bend, Ind.	99.1	41.6	1.1	4.1	9.7	6.8	3.9	2.2	3.2	13.6	6.2	7.2	9.4	13.7
Urban	99.0	42.1	1.1	4.4	9.8	7.2	4.3	2.5	3.4	13.9	6.4	7.2	9.5	13.5
Rural	99.7	40.2	1.1	3.1	9.4	5.7	2.9	1.3	2.6	12.7	5.5	7.5	9.0	14.5
Terre Haute, Ind.	98.6	52.2	1.1	6.1	17.1	11.8	5.2	3.8	7.5	22.6	9.4	11.4	16.3	22.3
Urban	98.8	51.5	1.3	6.1	15.0	12.0	4.9	3.9	7.8	21.7	9.8	10.4	15.9	21.9
Rural	98.4	52.9	0.9	6.0	19.4	11.6	5.4	3.6	7.0	23.7	8.9	12.5	16.9	22.7
URBANIZED AREAS														
Anderson, Ind.	99.6	39.4	0.9	2.7	7.2	5.2	2.9	1.7	3.0	12.9	5.9	8.1	9.4	14.2
Bloomington, Ind.	99.7	39.7	1.1	2.8	8.1	6.0	2.7	1.6	2.4	11.4	3.6	7.4	7.0	12.0
Chicago, Ill.—Northwestern Indiana	98.7	46.0	1.8	5.8	7.9	8.7	5.7	3.5	5.2	18.1	8.1	10.3	12.2	17.8
Illinois (pt.)	98.6	46.4	1.9	6.0	8.0	8.9	5.6	3.5	5.3	18.4	8.2	10.5	12.4	18.0
Indiana (pt.)	99.5	41.3	1.0	3.7	6.6	6.0	4.0	1.9	3.2	14.6	6.3	7.9	9.5	15.3
Elkhart-Goshen, Ind.	99.4	39.5	1.0	3.8	8.7	6.2	3.5	2.2	3.2	12.4	5.6	7.0	9.6	13.3
Evanston, Ind.-Ky.	99.7	43.2	1.0	2.9	9.6	6.3	3.3	1.7	2.3	14.2	4.3	7.5	8.7	12.5
Indiana (pt.)	99.8	43.1	1.0	2.8	9.4	6.3	3.3	1.7	2.1	14.3	4.0	7.2	8.5	12.2
Kentucky (pt.)	99.6	43.6	1.5	3.6	10.9	6.6	3.4	2.1	3.2	13.2	6.1	9.0	9.6	14.2
Fort Wayne, Ind.	99.6	38.8	0.8	2.9	7.9	5.3	3.5	1.8	2.0	10.8	3.4	6.4	8.0	11.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	99.5	41.6	1.3	3.9	9.0	7.2	3.8	2.2	2.8	12.7	6.1	7.7	9.7	14.2
Kokomo, Ind.	99.8	38.7	0.9	2.4	7.7	5.9	3.0	2.2	2.0	12.0	6.2	7.3	10.7	14.8
Lafayette-West Lafayette, Ind.	99.7	40.1	1.1	3.5	9.8	7.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	13.0	4.9	7.4	8.2	13.8
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	99.3	42.8	1.3	3.9	9.8	6.5	4.2	2.8	3.4	14.0	6.1	8.3	9.7	14.1
Indiana (pt.)	99.6	40.9	1.1	3.1	9.7	5.7	3.5	2.2	2.3	12.0	6.4	6.8	9.1	13.2
Kentucky (pt.)	99.3	43.0	1.4	4.0	9.9	6.6	4.3	2.9	3.5	14.3	6.1	8.6	9.8	14.3
Muncie, Ind.	99.6	41.9	1.2	3.1	9.4	6.9	3.5	1.7	2.5	12.6	5.6	7.3	7.9	12.5
South Bend, Ind.-Mich.	99.0	41.7	1.1	4.2	9.7	6.9	4.2	2.6	3.3	14.0	6.2	7.1	9.3	13.2
Indiana (pt.)	98.9	42.0	1.0	4.4	9.7	7.1	4.3	2.5	3.4	14.0	6.5	7.2	9.4	13.4
Michigan (pt.)	99.7	39.7	1.3	2.6	9.7	5.2	3.0	3.0	1.8	13.9	4.1	6.5	8.2	11.5
Terre Haute, Ind.	98.7	50.7	1.4	6.1	14.0	11.9	4.8	4.1	7.5	21.2	9.4	10.0	15.1	21.2
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE														
Albany town	99.7	47.7	1.0	3.1	13.5	12.7	1.9	1.7	4.5	18.2	6.7	9.4	12.0	19.3
Alexandria city	99.7	44.1	0.7	1.5	9.9	3.8	2.8	1.5	1.8	13.6	4.3	9.1	8.9	12.8
Anderson city	99.6	40.6	0.9	2.8	7.3	5.7	3.0	1.9	3.2	13.2	6.4	8.3	9.9	14.6
Angola city	99.8	47.4	1.2	4.4	11.4	8.0	3.5	5.0	2.2	13.0	6.6	7.2	12.2	15.5
Attica city	98.6	50.1	2.2	5.9	8.7	10.9	5.0	5.3	7.0	23.8	9.8	13.7	19.4	27.1
Auburn city	98.6	31.6	0.5	3.3	7.0	4.0	2.8	3.1	1.0	10.7	3.8	5.7	6.6	7.7
Aurora city	99.5	42.4	1.0	2.1	4.8	3.7	3.9	2.6	2.7	14.0	7.2	7.2	11.8	16.9
Austin town	99.8	39.3	2.2	5.5	5.7	4.9	3.2	1.4	4.5	15.4	12.1	8.9	6.5	10.0
Batesville city	100.0	40.0	1.1	2.1	13.7	6.3	0.9	1.5	1.2	13.0	4.7	5.5	6.2	9.1
Bedford city	99.7	43.7	1.3	2.1	10.2	5.2	3.2	1.5	1.8	12.3	2.6	6.4	6.9	11.4
Beech Grove city	99.8	45.7	0.9	3.2	13.3	5.9	4.4	3.4	2.3	14.1	4.7	8.1	10.9	13.5
Berna city	99.5	38.7	0.3	2.1	9.2	4.9	2.7	2.7	0.5	15.7	2.6	8.5	5.0	4.5
Bicknell city	97.4	51.4	1.8	7.1	13.7	6.9	6.7	3.8	8.7	21.7	9.8	13.8	15.4	19.1
Bloomfield town	99.7	39.5	1.7	1.9	6.2	4.2	3.4	1.2	1.7	13.3	4.8	7.9	7.3	10.3
Bloomington city	99.7	38.8	1.0	2.6	7.7	5.4	2.4	1.6	2.3	11.0	3.7	7.1	6.6	11.7
Bluffton city	99.1	38.5	0.9	3.8	6.9	4.2	3.2	2.8	2.2	13.1	6.8	7.9	7.9	11.0
Boonville city	99.7	38.5	0.9	2.0	3.8	5.5	2.7	1.3	2.8	14.1	4.8	9.2	8.1	13.7
Brazil city	99.7	57.7	1.1	5.0	21.2	14.3	5.8	3.0	10.1	24.3	10.8	12.7	19.4	27.1
Bremen town	100.0	40.1	1.2	2.5	11.9	6.3	3.3	1.1	2.4	12.0	1.8	3.9	9.5	17.8
Brookville town	98.7	39.9	0.4	1.8	5.6	5.9	3.8	2.6	2.0	12.6	0.5	6.2	9.7	13.0
Brownstown town	99.6	37.0	1.2	4.0	9.8	5.0	2.7	0.5	1.8	11.5	4.3	5.8	7.8	10.9
Brownstown town	100.0	45.1	1.4	1.1	10.0	6.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	12.2	4.5	5.8	15.4	16.9
Butler city	99.9	33.8	0.5	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.8	0.7	1.1	9.2	2.3	4.6	7.0	10.9
Carmel city	99.8	35.1	1.2	2.8	8.5	6.6	2.1	2.7	1.6	10.9	4.1	6		

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

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

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

	Total persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons 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	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status			Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked
Chandler town	99.8	39.8	2.1	3.1	10.4	3.4	2.1	1.3	2.0	11.4	3.4	6.4	8.3	13.6
Charlestown city	99.6	36.4	1.3	5.1	6.4	6.8	3.9	2.3	3.8	13.7	10.7	9.7	8.4	12.7
Chesterfield town	99.8	36.6	1.9	4.2	11.6	3.6	2.2	1.4	1.8	13.0	7.4	9.5	8.9	14.3
Chesterton town	99.7	43.6	0.7	4.2	11.4	9.3	3.1	1.9	3.9	16.2	8.4	6.8	10.4	14.2
Cicero town	98.0	42.3	1.8	3.8	13.9	8.2	4.1	1.2	2.7	11.9	3.5	7.2	10.2	14.0
Clarksville town	99.5	41.8	1.5	3.9	9.6	5.8	3.4	2.5	2.8	11.2	6.4	7.4	11.6	14.9
Clinton city	97.2	55.0	0.8	8.0	21.0	12.7	6.7	5.4	10.3	26.7	16.1	12.2	22.1	24.4
Columbia City city	99.7	44.6	1.5	3.8	11.7	5.5	2.6	1.7	2.6	12.0	4.8	7.8	11.7	14.6
Columbus city	99.4	41.0	1.1	2.6	10.1	7.7	3.4	2.7	2.5	13.4	6.0	7.2	9.7	13.2
Cannerville city	99.0	41.1	1.0	2.8	10.7	6.9	3.3	2.7	1.7	13.7	3.1	6.9	8.3	11.2
Corydon town	98.8	44.0	0.7	3.3	12.2	6.5	4.8	0.9	1.7	11.3	4.7	4.9	9.9	13.3
Covington city	100.0	42.4	1.1	5.4	10.8	8.6	3.3	2.2	3.2	23.1	6.4	8.5	15.5	22.3
Crawfordsville city	99.5	47.1	0.9	3.7	16.4	10.7	3.5	1.7	5.9	19.0	6.0	10.9	13.3	17.6
Crown Point city	99.7	36.7	0.5	2.2	7.6	5.3	2.6	2.3	1.4	11.1	3.0	5.8	7.8	10.0
Cumberland town	99.8	35.1	1.3	3.1	7.0	6.6	2.9	1.2	2.4	11.5	3.6	6.1	7.2	11.1
Danville town	99.4	35.6	1.7	1.7	7.7	4.3	2.3	3.3	1.3	8.5	2.8	4.1	7.9	12.2
Decatur city	98.3	34.6	0.4	3.1	6.3	4.0	2.7	2.7	1.9	12.4	2.1	6.1	8.7	12.0
Delphi city	99.5	55.7	0.5	2.0	25.3	11.1	5.5	1.9	4.8	20.8	9.1	11.1	12.8	16.9
De Motte town	99.8	53.6	1.5	4.5	18.9	13.3	4.9	1.3	8.3	21.8	8.5	9.9	14.0	21.4
Dunkirk city	99.6	53.6	1.7	3.7	17.2	9.4	2.5	1.7	3.5	18.9	12.2	10.6	10.5	13.8
Dunlap (CDP)	99.9	38.6	1.4	3.2	8.8	4.8	2.2	2.4	3.4	11.8	7.0	7.0	9.7	16.2
Dyer town	99.8	34.3	0.6	3.2	6.8	4.1	3.4	0.9	0.7	8.9	4.9	4.6	6.6	11.8
East Chicago city	98.8	46.9	1.5	6.1	5.4	8.1	6.5	3.6	4.8	18.8	8.7	11.6	13.2	20.7
Edinburgh town	99.1	37.6	0.4	2.4	6.0	3.8	5.3	2.5	2.5	12.9	5.0	6.6	7.0	11.0
Elkhart city	99.6	42.9	1.2	4.0	10.1	7.3	3.8	1.9	2.7	13.3	6.1	7.4	10.3	13.6
Ellettsville town	100.0	32.8	0.4	1.7	5.1	4.6	1.9	0.4	1.0	9.9	2.2	6.4	5.0	8.5
Elwood city	99.9	41.4	0.9	5.7	8.9	5.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	13.9	8.3	11.1	10.6	16.7
Evansville city	99.7	44.2	1.1	3.0	9.8	6.5	3.4	1.7	2.3	14.5	4.3	7.6	8.8	12.3
Fairmount town	99.8	31.8	—	1.9	6.7	3.8	2.3	2.2	2.3	12.8	1.8	6.1	6.8	12.3
Fort Branch town	99.5	37.7	1.2	1.4	8.8	2.7	1.9	0.9	2.2	10.9	1.9	6.5	3.5	6.3
Fortville town	99.6	32.8	0.7	2.4	4.8	16.2	3.6	1.1	1.2	8.1	2.7	4.2	4.6	6.6
Fort Wayne city	99.6	40.3	0.8	3.1	8.2	5.7	3.6	1.8	2.2	11.4	3.8	6.7	8.3	12.0
Frankfort city	99.4	53.6	1.1	6.3	17.0	11.9	5.1	2.8	7.1	20.3	8.7	10.6	14.0	18.1
Franklin city	99.6	39.7	1.1	3.2	9.7	7.9	2.8	2.1	2.6	10.4	5.9	6.1	9.2	14.2
Garrett city	99.9	34.5	0.5	1.9	5.7	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	10.4	1.9	3.8	8.2	15.1
Gary city	99.3	45.3	1.3	4.3	5.6	7.3	5.2	2.2	4.5	17.0	7.7	11.0	11.6	18.6
Gas City city	99.8	41.1	0.8	2.7	9.6	5.0	1.7	1.3	2.4	13.7	5.7	9.2	9.1	13.3
Goshen city	98.5	34.2	0.7	3.5	7.7	6.4	3.4	2.8	1.3	12.2	4.5	5.9	8.1	10.5
Greencastle city	98.9	54.4	1.3	5.6	18.5	12.4	5.3	4.4	4.3	16.6	7.4	7.9	11.1	17.3
Greendale town	100.0	40.4	0.6	1.8	9.8	3.6	3.0	0.4	0.4	9.8	3.8	3.2	7.2	13.7
Greenfield city	99.7	42.1	1.5	4.2	9.7	4.8	2.4	2.4	1.8	13.7	4.4	8.7	10.7	14.9
Greensburg city	99.9	39.4	0.9	2.4	8.6	3.2	2.5	1.4	3.2	14.0	3.7	5.9	10.7	14.6
Greenwood city	99.9	37.4	1.7	3.2	8.4	4.3	2.7	1.8	2.3	11.1	5.0	6.6	8.6	11.9
Griffith town	99.9	37.6	1.1	1.7	7.3	4.4	2.5	1.3	1.6	10.7	7.3	5.3	6.4	11.3
Grisson AFB (CDP)	100.0	47.2	0.6	1.0	6.3	5.5	3.4	0.7	0.8	9.9	12.1	7.3	6.7	12.4
Hammond city	99.7	39.6	0.9	3.1	5.7	4.9	3.2	1.2	2.6	14.2	4.3	7.1	8.1	13.2
Hanover town	100.0	28.6	0.7	2.6	7.2	2.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	7.8	0.7	5.2	3.8	8.3
Hartford City city	100.0	34.5	0.7	3.1	5.7	3.6	2.7	1.4	0.3	8.6	2.3	4.8	5.8	10.5
Hebron town	99.9	29.3	0.6	1.9	4.0	3.7	1.6	0.9	2.0	7.8	2.8	5.4	5.4	9.1
Highland town	99.8	35.0	0.5	3.3	6.3	3.6	2.5	0.8	1.8	10.8	4.6	4.8	6.7	12.9
Hobart city	100.0	40.1	0.4	2.9	9.1	5.9	3.1	0.7	2.7	12.7	6.3	6.0	7.9	13.7
Huntingburg city	98.9	50.5	2.6	4.3	12.7	7.6	7.0	1.5	4.8	20.4	8.8	11.8	12.1	17.2
Huntington city	100.0	39.3	0.7	4.1	8.0	4.5	2.5	1.8	1.1	11.6	4.1	5.8	10.0	13.9
Indianapolis city	99.5	42.0	1.4	4.1	9.0	7.4	4.0	2.2	3.0	12.9	6.5	7.8	9.9	14.5
Indian Heights (CDP)	100.0	40.7	1.0	1.2	8.8	5.2	3.0	1.5	3.7	12.6	8.4	9.7	16.9	23.3
Jasper city	99.8	35.0	1.6	2.4	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.1	2.1	13.4	2.9	7.2	5.3	8.1
Jeffersonville city	99.6	39.9	0.9	2.9	8.1	4.1	3.7	2.2	2.7	12.6	7.1	7.4	9.0	13.3
Kendallville city	99.9	40.5	0.9	2.6	9.5	4.1	4.0	2.0	1.0	9.2	2.3	5.2	5.3	9.3
Knox city	99.6	41.0	1.1	4.5	5.4	7.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	16.8	5.9	11.3	11.4	16.9
Kokomo city	99.8	39.1	1.0	2.6	7.8	6.0	3.0	2.6	1.9	12.6	6.0	7.3	10.6	14.4
Lafayette city	99.7	46.2	1.1	4.4	13.0	8.5	3.7	1.5	4.3	16.7	5.9	9.5	11.4	16.0
Lake Station city	99.3	41.0	1.1	2.8	7.3	5.2	3.9	1.1	3.4	14.8	5.3	7.0	9.5	17.0
La Porte city	99.5	47.5	1.3	4.9	11.9	9.2	3.7	2.5	5.2	17.7	10.6	9.1	14.1	18.7
Lawrence city	99.1	40.5	1.1	3.6	8.8	7.6	3.7	2.6	2.6	12.8	5.1	8.2	8.8	11.0
Lawrenceburg city	99.9	41.6	1.0	3.0	9.3	5.2	3.2	7.0	2.4	18.6	4.9	8.5	11.7	11.7
Lebanon city	99.8	41.7	1.1	4.6	9.0	6.9	2.8	2.3	3.0	13.0	6.2	8.3	11.4	15.9
Ligonier city	99.8	34.1	0.2	3.0	4.6	6.2	1.1	3.8	2.6	10.9	4.3	4.3	8.0	11.9
Linton city	99.5	47.9	2.1	3.2	10.0	7.4	3.2	2.1	5.1	16.3	5.9	10.2	13.4	16.1
Logansport city	99.5	56.1	0.6	5.7	18.3	10.6	4.7	2.5	6.6	21.9	10.0	11.5	16.1	21.7
Loogootee city	99.8	38.5	1.9	3.6	6.8	5.0	2.8	1.6	3.5	12.9	2.7	7.0	9.8	12.1
Lowell town	100.0	32.3	0.4	2.2	8.8	5.9	1.9	0.4	1.7	10.3	2.2	4.6	5.1	9.8
Madison city	95.2	46.4	0.6	4.2	13.7	12.6	7.6	7.7	2.0	17.2	3.2	7.7	14.4	13.1
Marion city	99.8	43.0	1.6	3.8	7.7	6.7	3.0	4.3	2.3	13.2	7.7	7.4	10.3	14.0
Martinsville city	99.3	49.6	1.8	5.6	10.5	13.3	4.6	4.1	9.2	23.0	9.7	14.0	18.5	24.2
Merrillville town	98.7	42.1	0.6	4.7	8.9	6.0	4.3	2.3	3.0	13.5	8.1	7.6	9.6	14.5
Urban	98.7	42.0	0.6	4.8	8.8	6.0	4.3	2.3	3.0	13.4	8.2	7.6	9.5	14.4
Michigan City city	99.1	48.7	1.2	6.1	11.7	9.5	4.8	2.6	4.0	20.3	9.3	10.9	13.5	16.5
Middletown town	99.9	32.6	0.6	1.8	3.7	4.7	2.4	1.8	0.6	8.5	2.1	3.8	6.5	10.6
Mishawaka city	99.2	40.3	1.2	3.8	10.3	6.3	3.3	2.3	2.2	12.1	3.6	5.9	7.6	10.0
Mitchell city	99.9	45.7	0.7	1.7	10.9	5.0	2.8	1.3	2.1	13.5	5.1	8.0	4.8	7.4
Muncie city	99.3	49.2	0.6	3.5	13.7	8.8	4.4	3.0	7.9	21.0	9.7	11.4	15.8	19.1
Moorestown town	99.6	48.3	1.7	5.8	13.1	5.3	1.8	2.0	4.3	14.4	6.1	8.7	11.6	14.8
Mount Vernon city	99.1	41.7	1.4	3.5	6.7	5.4	3.7	3.1	2.8	18.0	3.1	8.0	10.4	14.9
Muncie city	99.5	42.6	1.3	3.4	9.4	7.2	3.7	1.9	2.7	12.7	6.2	7.6	8.1	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**

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

	Total persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	
	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	Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979			
Munster town	99.8	35.0	0.8	3.2	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.7	2.2	12.6	4.3	6.1	8.6	13.0	
Nappanee city	99.9	43.3	0.6	2.7	13.4	5.4	1.8	0.6	0.8	11.9	8.1	6.3	8.2	12.9	
New Albany city	99.5	42.9	1.4	3.1	10.4	6.1	3.8	2.4	2.0	12.8	6.6	7.1	9.0	13.1	
Newburgh town	100.0	39.9	0.7	2.6	10.1	5.6	2.7	0.6	2.2	11.9	3.1	6.4	5.3	8.9	
New Castle city	99.8	38.4	0.8	3.0	8.4	4.0	2.7	1.1	1.5	12.8	3.9	7.4	6.9	11.8	
New Chicago town	99.8	42.4	0.7	3.4	9.4	2.4	4.2	0.3	2.4	12.8	5.0	8.8	7.7	13.2	
New Haven city	99.9	39.1	1.1	2.7	9.6	3.5	2.2	0.9	1.5	9.6	2.0	7.2	7.3	13.6	
New Whiteland town	100.0	35.4	0.3	3.2	9.8	6.6	2.7	0.5	1.1	10.7	2.3	6.4	6.5	11.5	
Noblesville city	99.7	42.4	1.1	3.4	8.0	6.2	3.3	2.7	2.0	13.3	4.9	5.9	9.8	12.8	
North Manchester town	99.9	41.2	0.3	3.0	10.7	6.3	2.4	0.9	2.3	12.0	5.2	5.0	7.4	14.4	
North Vernon city	99.1	43.4	0.6	2.5	9.5	7.9	2.3	2.2	3.0	11.7	6.7	7.1	10.0	12.4	
Oakland City city	100.0	45.6	0.4	3.7	2.0	8.8	2.5	0.8	3.3	16.0	3.9	10.9	10.9	17.9	
Oak Park (CDP)	100.0	35.7	0.4	2.1	8.7	3.2	2.2	1.3	1.3	10.3	4.9	3.8	6.8	13.1	
Paoli town	99.8	43.4	1.5	3.3	7.5	2.9	2.1	3.9	3.2	15.7	3.8	8.2	10.4	14.4	
Paru city	99.6	50.1	1.2	4.3	14.8	10.1	5.0	2.7	5.5	19.8	7.5	9.9	13.5	17.3	
Petersburg city	100.0	49.2	1.4	1.4	10.6	4.7	2.3	1.1	2.8	16.3	7.9	7.7	8.2	14.6	
Plainfield town	99.7	35.2	0.7	1.5	7.8	4.9	2.4	1.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	5.6	10.7	15.5	
Plymouth city	99.3	45.2	2.1	4.5	11.2	9.5	3.6	2.8	2.6	12.1	6.9	8.7	13.0	14.9	
Portage city	99.7	42.2	0.8	3.8	8.7	6.0	3.7	1.8	3.5	16.7	7.9	7.7	9.4	14.2	
Porter town	100.0	48.8	0.2	4.9	16.8	7.1	3.6	1.6	4.5	18.7	10.3	9.4	7.2	11.8	
Portland city	99.8	44.2	1.9	4.5	10.0	5.4	3.4	2.2	1.9	10.6	8.7	5.8	8.9	13.3	
Princeton city	99.8	39.7	1.9	2.3	4.9	5.1	2.5	1.4	2.1	13.4	3.2	7.9	10.0	15.1	
Rensselaer city	99.7	53.4	1.5	3.9	17.9	8.8	3.8	1.4	5.9	20.2	9.7	12.4	14.1	17.6	
Richmond city	99.7	41.8	0.9	2.9	11.3	6.2	3.3	2.3	2.1	12.7	4.5	6.5	7.4	11.6	
Rochester city	98.9	51.6	1.8	5.6	15.7	9.5	4.4	5.2	5.9	22.0	7.5	9.0	15.5	21.0	
Rockport city	97.0	43.3	0.8	5.3	5.8	4.5	6.3	6.3	1.9	17.4	6.2	8.8	14.1	16.2	
Rockville town	99.5	45.6	1.0	5.4	10.8	8.3	3.5	1.5	9.4	20.5	7.5	12.0	11.6	14.7	
Rushville city	100.0	42.6	0.8	3.1	8.2	7.2	3.5	1.3	2.2	16.5	5.7	9.1	10.4	13.1	
St. John town	99.9	33.9	0.2	1.4	10.2	4.4	2.6	2.4	0.8	13.8	1.5	7.4	8.2	16.2	
Salem city	99.7	44.2	0.6	3.1	15.2	9.4	2.2	2.7	1.8	13.1	5.2	6.3	8.9	10.6	
Scherville town	99.8	34.9	0.8	2.4	5.0	6.4	3.4	2.4	1.8	10.2	5.4	6.3	8.3	12.6	
Scottsburg city	99.5	41.5	1.0	4.4	9.4	7.4	1.9	4.7	1.8	13.8	4.3	5.6	9.4	10.9	
Sellersburg town	99.8	35.3	0.5	1.7	7.4	3.4	1.4	0.6	2.7	11.1	3.1	5.2	7.0	12.5	
Seymour city	99.9	36.3	0.7	1.9	6.5	5.5	3.1	1.0	1.7	11.0	3.6	5.0	9.3	12.5	
Shelbyville city	99.8	51.1	1.4	4.4	15.9	8.4	3.2	1.4	2.9	15.5	6.3	9.4	12.8	16.2	
Simontown Lake (CDP)	100.0	34.2	1.1	2.6	7.5	5.0	3.4	0.4	2.4	10.7	2.8	8.7	11.1	19.4	
South Bend city	98.5	44.2	1.1	5.4	10.4	8.0	5.2	3.2	4.6	16.2	7.9	8.5	11.2	14.7	
South Haven (CDP)	99.9	35.3	0.8	2.1	9.8	4.0	3.1	0.7	1.4	10.6	4.7	5.8	7.1	13.8	
Speedway town	99.9	44.5	2.0	2.3	8.6	6.1	2.5	1.8	1.6	10.1	4.2	5.3	7.3	11.0	
Spencer city	99.7	42.4	1.1	3.1	6.4	5.5	3.2	1.8	1.6	13.6	3.6	8.4	6.4	10.4	
Sullivan city	99.8	49.9	0.8	5.8	14.1	9.7	3.0	1.3	6.4	19.4	7.6	11.6	15.6	20.8	
Syracuse town	99.9	44.6	0.9	2.7	13.0	5.3	3.0	1.9	2.9	14.1	4.6	5.9	10.5	15.2	
Tell City city	99.8	42.5	1.0	2.5	8.7	4.4	2.2	0.7	2.7	13.6	5.2	6.5	8.5	13.8	
Terre Haute city	98.5	51.7	1.3	6.3	14.9	12.1	5.0	4.5	7.8	21.7	10.0	10.4	15.6	21.7	
Tipton city	100.0	40.5	1.8	2.4	5.0	4.2	1.3	3.2	0.7	12.3	6.8	7.9	9.3	13.5	
Trail Creek town	100.0	37.2	0.3	1.9	6.4	4.7	2.1	—	0.3	10.9	5.6	4.6	6.6	12.0	
Union City city	100.0	40.6	1.0	1.0	7.2	2.4	3.1	1.2	1.9	13.9	6.2	8.3	7.3	11.9	
Upland town	100.0	35.5	1.3	3.4	6.6	15.2	2.4	0.5	2.3	8.9	4.5	7.1	5.9	11.5	
Valparaiso city	99.8	37.1	0.5	3.5	8.5	8.4	2.5	2.1	3.0	12.8	6.5	7.3	8.6	14.5	
Vincennes city	99.7	43.7	1.4	2.8	9.5	5.1	3.0	1.6	2.4	13.5	4.5	7.8	11.0	13.1	
Wabash city	98.9	57.5	0.9	6.1	23.9	12.5	6.2	3.3	7.0	22.9	8.6	10.9	14.6	21.9	
Warsaw city	99.7	38.6	0.9	4.2	10.2	7.0	2.0	1.0	2.2	10.7	4.6	6.3	11.3	13.8	
Washington city	99.9	46.2	1.5	3.1	7.7	4.7	4.4	2.6	2.7	18.1	5.5	10.5	11.7	15.6	
Westfield town	99.9	42.6	1.0	1.5	13.6	6.0	2.2	2.6	0.9	8.2	2.3	4.2	11.0	14.5	
West Lafayette city	99.5	36.2	1.3	2.9	7.2	5.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	11.1	3.8	7.0	5.6	9.8	
West Terre Haute town	99.5	55.3	0.7	6.4	17.8	13.5	4.9	2.5	9.2	25.9	10.8	15.1	16.2	23.1	
Westville town	99.7	49.5	0.7	4.7	5.1	11.0	8.1	1.0	1.0	23.3	2.2	8.5	13.2	10.9	
Whiting city	99.5	41.4	0.2	3.3	8.0	5.2	3.9	1.9	4.8	14.9	6.0	7.2	10.1	15.5	
Winchester city	100.0	41.9	0.3	3.1	6.9	4.6	2.1	1.5	0.9	13.1	5.9	7.6	8.3	13.2	
Winona Lake town	99.1	35.9	2.3	3.8	5.0	6.3	2.2	1.9	3.5	11.5	6.6	10.4	8.7	14.8	
Yorktown town	100.0	40.8	0.6	1.9	12.8	7.4	3.0	0.7	3.1	12.8	3.2	5.6	7.8	12.0	
Zionsville town	96.9	42.7	2.6	5.1	13.7	6.2	1.4	6.5	5.9	18.3	4.6	7.8	14.4	14.3	
COUNTIES															
Adams	99.3	35.9	0.4	2.6	6.8	4.0	2.9	1.5	1.5	12.9	3.0	8.0	8.3	12.1	
Allen	99.7	38.4	0.8	2.8	7.9	5.1	3.3	1.6	2.0	10.6	3.6	6.4	8.2	12.2	
Bartholomew	99.6	39.2	0.9	2.3	9.4	6.8	3.0	2.0	2.5	12.9	5.4	7.2	8.6	12.6	
Benton	98.4	53.0	1.2	6.0	16.6	9.3	4.9	3.1	7.4	24.7	9.1	12.9	15.6	22.4	
Blackford	99.9	34.5	0.7	2.3	6.9	3.0	2.2	1.0	0.5	9.1	3.2	4.9	6.7	10.3	
Boone	99.5	40.7	1.2	4.4	9.8	5.8	2.5	2.5	3.5	14.0	5.7	9.1	12.1	16.7	
Brown	99.8	37.0	0.7	2.2	7.0	4.3	1.8	1.0	1.7	11.2	3.3	7.3	7.7	11.7	
Carroll	99.2	54.6	1.0	4.1	20.6	10.9	5.1	2.1	6.5	22.9	8.4	11.6	15.4	21.9	
Cass	97.9	53.2	0.7	6.1	19.0	10.9	5.9	4.4	6.0	22.3	9.7	12.1	16.9	21.3	
Clark	99.6	40.6	1.1	3.6	9.5	5.3	3.4	2.0	2.7	12.4	6.7	7.6	9.5	14.5	
Clay	99.6	55.7	1.1	4.7	20.0	12.0	5.2	2.4	8.5	24.0	10.3	13.0	18.6	26.4	
Clinton	99.5	51.5	1.3	5.4	15.7	10.2	4.4	2.5	6.8	20.7	8.5	11.8	14.1	19.5	
Crawford	99.6	42.2	1.8	4.0	9.2	5.5	2.4	0.8	3.1	15.8	5.3	8.7	9.0	14.3	
Daviess	99.9	41.2	1.2	2.7	7.0	4.0	3.4	1.6	2.1	14.7	4.7	9.3	9.2	14.3	
Dearborn	99.8	38.1	1.0	2.4	8.0	4.2	2.9	2.4	1.9	13.5	4.0	6.6	8.3	12.7	
Decatur	99.9	40.2	1.1	2.5	9.6	5.1	2.7	1.5	3.5	15.5	4.8	8.8	10.1	15.6	
De Kalb	99.4	34.2	0.6	2.7	7.1	3.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	10.9	3.4	6.0	7.4	11.6	
Delaware	99.6	41.6	1.2	2.9	9.7	6.6	3.3	1.7	2.4	12.6	5.3	7.3	8.1	12.8	
Dubois	99.7	38.6	1.6	2.3	6.1	4.3	3.7	1.5	2.7	14.2	4.5	7.6	8.5	13.1	

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

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

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

COUNTIES—Con.

	Total persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons 16 years and over					Persons 15 years and over—			
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
Elkhart	99.6	37.8	1.0	3.2	7.7	5.3	3.0	1.8	1.9	11.8	5.3	6.7	9.0	13.3
Fayette	99.3	38.3	0.8	2.3	9.6	5.7	3.0	1.9	1.5	12.8	2.6	6.6	7.6	11.0
Floyd	99.6	40.8	1.4	3.1	9.3	5.7	3.4	1.7	2.1	12.4	6.5	7.3	7.7	12.3
Fountain	99.4	49.8	1.3	4.6	13.6	10.1	4.3	2.5	6.9	23.9	8.4	13.1	17.4	25.1
Franklin	99.7	36.8	0.9	1.7	7.7	5.0	2.8	1.5	1.5	10.7	2.9	6.0	6.8	12.0
Fulton	99.3	55.0	1.4	4.9	20.6	10.4	4.3	3.7	6.6	22.8	8.9	11.6	17.6	24.5
Gibson	99.8	39.9	1.0	2.4	7.0	4.4	2.1	1.0	2.2	13.6	3.2	8.7	9.0	14.8
Grant	99.8	39.4	1.1	3.1	7.9	6.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	12.1	5.7	6.8	8.7	13.3
Greene	99.8	42.7	1.4	2.1	8.7	4.6	2.7	1.5	2.4	13.9	4.5	8.3	8.9	13.6
Hamilton	99.7	38.6	1.0	2.5	9.9	5.5	2.6	2.1	1.7	11.3	3.7	6.3	8.9	13.7
Hancock	99.7	35.8	1.0	3.0	6.9	4.9	3.1	1.7	1.9	10.9	4.4	7.2	8.2	12.3
Harrison	99.7	37.3	0.9	2.3	7.7	4.6	2.8	1.4	1.8	11.7	4.4	7.2	7.5	12.3
Hendricks	99.7	37.2	1.0	2.8	8.3	5.5	2.7	1.6	2.5	11.4	5.0	6.9	9.3	14.4
Henry	99.9	37.6	0.7	2.4	7.4	4.6	2.5	1.1	1.4	11.2	4.0	6.5	6.9	11.9
Howard	99.8	39.1	1.0	2.7	7.7	6.2	2.9	2.0	2.4	12.4	6.2	7.8	11.6	16.4
Huntington	99.9	39.6	0.8	2.8	8.8	4.2	2.3	1.5	1.8	12.0	4.4	6.9	9.8	13.9
Jackson	99.9	38.7	0.8	2.0	8.2	4.8	3.0	1.0	1.6	11.6	3.9	6.2	9.7	14.1
Jasper	99.7	52.1	1.2	3.9	19.1	9.4	4.6	1.6	7.0	21.7	10.2	11.8	15.2	22.3
Jay	99.7	44.7	1.5	3.9	10.0	5.5	3.3	1.8	2.9	14.0	8.9	8.2	10.4	16.0
Jefferson	99.9	38.6	0.7	4.1	9.6	7.8	4.3	3.9	1.9	13.7	2.8	7.4	9.8	12.2
Jennings	95.6	42.3	0.9	6.5	12.0	11.0	6.7	6.6	2.8	17.7	6.1	10.1	14.6	14.9
Johnson	99.5	38.9	1.2	3.2	9.8	5.7	3.3	1.7	2.6	11.8	4.8	6.5	9.4	13.0
Knox	99.5	44.9	1.4	3.4	9.7	5.2	3.4	2.1	3.2	15.3	4.9	9.2	11.9	16.2
Kosciusko	99.8	39.5	1.0	3.3	9.0	5.8	2.9	1.4	2.7	11.5	4.6	7.3	11.3	16.6
Lagrange	99.8	37.6	1.8	2.9	5.3	4.9	4.0	2.1	2.5	13.0	6.0	9.0	9.6	14.4
Lake	99.4	41.0	1.0	3.6	6.5	5.9	4.1	1.8	3.2	14.3	6.0	9.4	9.4	15.3
La Porte	99.4	44.4	1.1	4.5	10.7	7.4	3.8	2.0	3.6	16.8	8.9	9.0	11.8	16.5
Lawrence	99.8	41.2	1.1	2.1	9.5	4.3	2.6	1.1	2.0	13.0	3.1	6.6	6.3	10.4
Madison	99.7	39.2	0.8	2.7	8.0	4.9	2.9	1.7	2.6	12.7	6.0	8.0	9.0	13.9
Marion	99.5	42.1	1.3	4.0	9.1	7.3	4.0	2.2	2.9	12.8	6.3	7.8	9.8	14.3
Marshall	99.7	41.9	1.4	3.3	10.6	6.6	3.2	1.8	3.1	13.7	5.8	8.0	11.5	16.5
Martin	99.9	40.4	1.1	3.3	7.5	5.2	2.1	1.2	3.1	13.3	4.7	8.4	10.4	15.5
Miami	99.7	49.6	1.1	4.3	14.4	9.6	4.3	2.3	5.9	19.3	8.6	10.7	13.2	19.4
Monroe	99.8	39.5	1.1	2.4	8.1	5.3	2.6	1.3	2.1	11.7	3.4	7.4	7.0	11.7
Montgomery	99.5	46.8	0.8	4.5	16.6	10.3	3.3	1.8	6.3	18.8	7.1	11.0	13.9	20.0
Morgan	99.6	47.2	1.5	5.2	11.9	9.7	3.5	2.5	6.6	19.5	8.1	11.4	15.0	22.1
Newton	99.7	50.7	1.0	4.0	16.7	8.5	4.8	2.4	5.8	22.6	7.2	11.0	14.9	21.8
Noble	99.8	39.5	0.9	2.8	8.2	4.7	3.0	1.7	1.9	11.2	2.9	6.5	7.9	12.7
Ohio	100.0	41.3	0.9	2.7	8.0	5.2	3.1	1.3	2.5	22.4	3.8	9.1	7.5	11.7
Orange	99.8	43.3	1.4	2.7	8.3	4.3	2.7	2.6	2.2	14.1	4.8	8.4	10.9	16.4
Owen	99.2	46.9	1.1	3.8	10.9	6.7	4.3	2.6	3.4	17.5	5.4	10.2	10.6	16.4
Parke	99.5	52.5	1.4	5.3	17.3	9.6	4.7	1.9	7.5	22.2	8.3	13.2	15.5	22.6
Perry	99.8	41.7	1.0	2.9	7.9	4.9	2.3	0.7	2.8	14.4	5.4	7.7	8.7	14.2
Pike	99.9	41.8	1.0	2.2	7.7	4.1	3.2	1.9	2.2	14.3	4.6	8.9	8.7	14.9
Porter	99.8	39.1	0.7	3.2	9.1	6.1	3.1	1.7	3.2	14.4	6.9	7.6	9.4	14.9
Posey	99.7	39.4	1.2	2.7	7.8	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.9	14.0	3.0	7.7	9.2	14.4
Pulaski	99.4	49.3	1.1	4.3	12.5	8.8	4.1	2.6	6.3	21.7	9.0	11.8	14.5	21.0
Putnam	95.8	54.0	1.0	8.1	21.5	14.4	7.7	5.7	5.9	23.2	7.3	13.8	18.2	21.8
Randolph	99.9	39.5	0.7	2.3	8.0	3.9	2.4	1.5	2.1	13.5	5.1	8.3	8.7	14.0
Ripley	99.7	39.5	0.9	2.2	9.4	3.7	2.6	1.2	1.6	12.4	4.0	7.9	7.2	12.0
Rush	99.7	39.7	1.4	2.8	7.5	6.3	2.8	1.4	2.4	15.4	4.2	9.1	9.6	14.8
St. Joseph	99.0	41.6	1.0	4.2	9.5	6.9	4.1	2.3	3.2	13.6	6.3	7.1	9.1	13.3
Scott	99.7	40.2	1.7	3.6	7.4	5.6	2.6	1.9	2.5	13.6	5.4	7.5	7.8	12.2
Shelby	99.9	44.0	1.2	3.3	11.9	5.6	2.8	1.2	2.4	13.2	5.4	8.4	9.9	14.5
Spencer	99.5	42.7	1.2	2.8	7.0	5.0	3.5	2.1	2.2	15.2	4.9	8.3	10.7	17.2
Starke	99.6	43.1	1.3	4.5	9.5	8.5	3.5	2.0	3.9	17.5	8.5	9.2	11.0	17.0
Steuben	99.9	42.4	0.6	2.8	9.8	5.9	3.0	1.8	2.1	12.6	5.3	7.5	10.4	15.6
Sullivan	99.6	55.0	1.2	5.1	19.2	10.4	4.5	2.0	7.0	22.7	8.7	12.2	16.3	22.6
Switzerland	99.3	43.9	2.4	3.7	9.6	4.5	4.6	1.7	4.0	15.6	6.6	9.9	9.9	15.8
Tippecanoe	99.6	40.6	1.0	3.7	10.8	7.6	3.0	1.4	3.5	13.5	5.2	7.6	8.9	14.7
Tipton	99.9	40.6	1.0	2.7	7.2	4.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	12.1	7.5	8.5	11.0	16.7
Union	99.9	40.0	1.3	1.7	8.4	4.1	3.0	1.5	2.3	13.5	4.8	7.3	8.4	13.0
Vanderburgh	99.8	42.8	1.0	2.7	9.4	6.0	3.3	1.6	2.0	13.8	3.8	7.1	8.5	12.3
Vermillion	98.9	54.7	0.9	6.1	20.5	11.8	5.2	2.5	9.2	26.1	13.7	12.4	19.3	25.4
Vigo	98.1	50.5	1.1	6.6	15.5	12.1	5.3	4.7	7.1	21.7	8.7	10.8	15.4	20.7
Wabash	99.4	50.8	1.0	4.7	17.9	9.2	4.1	2.5	5.5	19.3	7.7	9.4	13.3	20.9
Warren	99.5	50.7	1.2	5.8	13.5	10.6	4.1	4.0	7.1	21.5	10.5	11.1	13.0	19.3
Warrick	99.8	38.6	1.0	2.1	7.0	4.6	2.3	1.0	2.2	14.0	3.6	7.5	7.0	12.1
Washington	99.9	42.1	1.1	3.1	10.7	6.3	2.6	1.6	1.7	13.5	4.7	7.7	9.5	13.9
Wayne	99.8	39.3	0.9	2.4	9.9	5.0	2.8	1.7	1.7	11.7	3.7	5.9	7.3	11.5
Wells	99.6	37.5	0.8	2.7	7.2	3.5	2.7	1.6	1.7	12.2	4.9	7.9	7.4	11.5
White	99.6	50.2	1.1	4.7	14.6	10.3	4.8	2.1	7.5	22.0	9.5	12.2	14.7	20.5
Whitley	99.8	41.7	1.2	4.1	9.5	5.1	2.9	2.1	2.9	12.7	5.0	7.8	13.3	17.7

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STATES

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

COUNTIES

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

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

PLACES

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

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

Incorporated Places

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

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

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

Census Designated Places

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

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

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

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

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

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

Rural Farm

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

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

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

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

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

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

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

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

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

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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

- a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
 - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
 3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
 - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
 - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
 - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
 - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
 - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.
 4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

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

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Popula-

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

tion and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.

2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
 - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
 - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
 - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
 - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with population over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

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

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities

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

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

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

SMSA Titles

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

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

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

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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.	
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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

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

RACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional

groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

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

AGE

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

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

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In

censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the category "Central or South 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

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

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

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

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

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

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

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

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

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by

equivalency test (GED), mark '12' " (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information and the answers to question 12a on citizenship of persons born in a foreign country. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting nativity were generally classified as native.

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

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

Citizenship—Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into two major categories: citizens and 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

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

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 industry 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.

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

household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

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

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

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

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

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

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

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

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

Specified Poverty Levels—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the

current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$9,265 ($\$7,412 \times 1.25$) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

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

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

Income Deficit—Income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

unrelated individual. However, caution must be exercised in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

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

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated

individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

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

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

Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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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

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

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 Jeffersonville 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Jeffersonville

with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 16.0 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 9,948 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:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(9,948) \left(1 - \frac{9,948}{21,220}\right)} =$$

163 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Jeffersonville city is 21,220.

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 163 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 163 for the total persons 16 years and over in Jeffersonville 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 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.94. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.94 \times 1.0 = 0.94$.

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

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in Jeffersonville city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 163. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 2(163)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 2(163)]$$

or

$$9,622 \text{ to } 10,274.$$

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 Vincennes city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.92 percent. Table D lists Vincennes city with a percent-in-sample of 15.7 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.7 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.92 \times 1.0 = 0.92$.

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

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se}(6.7) &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(62.6))^2 + (\text{Se}(55.9))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.92)^2} \\ &= 1.3 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} [6.7 - 2(1.3)] \text{ to } [6.7 + 2(1.3)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.1 \text{ to } 9.3. \end{aligned}$$

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

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

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

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

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

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

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

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

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

Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17	Persons in group quarters
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Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

Group	Persons of Spanish Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

Female

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
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Persons Not of Spanish Origin

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

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

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

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

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

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

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

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

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

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	<i>Black Race</i>
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter

*White Race
Persons of Spanish Origin
Rent Categories*

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

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

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

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete

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

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

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

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

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

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

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

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

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

completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations, by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the

inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

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

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

the economic items was conducted separately; thus, assigned values could come from more than one respondent.

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

1. The computer stored in a series of matrices reported economic information of persons by selected characteristics such as age, disability status, presence of children, veteran's status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker status, work experience in 1979, level of earnings in 1979, and value of property or monthly rent.
2. The stored entries in the various matrices were retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics was processed through the computer. Then the economic question responses of the succeeding person were stored in place of those previously stored.
3. When one or more of the economic questions was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the variables assigned to this person were those stored in the appropriate matrix for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons in sample)

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household and family type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	0.9	0.5
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	1.2	0.6
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.6	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.0	2.0	1.1
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.4	3.4	2.2
Place of work.....	2.0	1.8	1.1
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.5	0.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.9	1.0	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.9	1.7	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.8	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		The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	5 490 224	22.1	SMSA's—Con.			PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Fort Wayne, Ind.	382 961	20.8	Chesterfield town	2 701	16.4
Urban	3 525 298	16.5	Urban	272 638	16.2	Chesteron town	8 531	15.4
Inside urbanized areas	2 601 162	16.2	Rural	110 323	32.1	Cicero town	2 557	49.4
Central cities	1 541 342	15.7	Gary—Hammond—East Chicago, Ind.	642 781	17.2	Clarksville town	15 164	15.5
Urban fringe	1 059 820	16.9	Urban	574 682	16.2	Clinton city	5 267	15.3
Outside urbanized areas	924 136	17.4	Rural	68 099	26.2	Columbia City city	5 091	15.3
Places of 10,000 or more	483 594	16.3	Indianapolis, Ind.	1 166 575	18.7	Columbus city	30 614	16.2
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	440 542	18.7	Urban	950 758	16.4	Cornersville city	17 023	15.6
Rural	1 964 926	32.2	Rural	215 817	29.2	Corydon town	2 724	16.8
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	185 470	44.0	Kokomo, Ind.	103 715	20.6	Covington city	2 883	16.0
Other rural	1 779 456	31.0	Urban	66 487	16.2	Crawfordsville city	13 325	15.2
Farm	-	...	Rural	37 228	28.3	Crown Point city	16 455	16.5
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S			Lafayette—West Lafayette, Ind.	121 702	19.8	Cumberland town	3 375	49.1
Inside SMSA's	3 831 984	19.3	Urban	91 380	15.9	Danville town	4 220	16.8
Urban	2 909 158	16.4	Rural	30 322	31.8	Decatur city	8 649	16.1
Central cities	1 807 130	15.7	Louisville, Ky.—Ind.	906 152	18.3	Delphi city	3 042	16.1
Not in central cities	1 102 028	17.4	Urban	781 231	18.0	De Motte town	2 559	45.9
Rural	922 826	28.4	Rural	124 921	20.6	Dunkirk city	3 180	16.4
Outside SMSA's	1 658 240	28.8	Indiana (pt.)	150 007	18.5	Dunklap (CDP)	5 397	15.4
Urban	616 140	17.3	Urban	103 410	15.8	Dyer town	9 555	15.7
Rural	1 042 100	35.6	Rural	46 597	24.5	East Chicago city	39 786	15.2
SCSA'S			Kentucky (pt.)	756 145	18.3	Edinburgh town	4 856	18.8
Chicago—Gary—Kenosha, Ill.—Ind.—Wis.	7 869 542	15.9	Urban	677 821	18.3	Elkhart city	41 305	15.5
Urban	7 521 483	15.5	Rural	78 324	18.3	Ellettsville town	3 328	44.8
Rural	348 059	25.1	Muncie, Ind.	128 587	19.0	Elwood city	10 867	18.0
Illinois (pt.)	7 103 624	15.7	Urban	94 769	17.9	Evansville city	130 496	16.0
Urban	6 857 585	15.4	Rural	33 818	22.0	Fairmount town	3 286	16.0
Rural	246 039	24.5	South Bend, Ind.	280 772	17.9	Fort Branch town	2 504	16.7
Indiana (pt.)	642 781	17.2	Urban	213 771	16.1	Fortville town	2 787	16.1
Urban	574 682	16.2	Rural	67 001	23.5	Fort Wayne city	172 196	15.8
Rural	68 099	26.2	Terre Haute, Ind.	176 583	23.1	Frankfort city	15 168	16.4
Wisconsin (pt.)	123 137	19.0	Urban	92 629	15.8	Franklin city	11 563	15.4
Urban	89 216	16.0	Rural	83 954	31.0	Garrett city	4 874	15.5
Rural	33 921	26.7	URBANIZED AREAS			Gary city	151 953	15.8
Cincinnati—Hamilton, Ohio—Ky.—Ind.	1 660 278	17.4	Anderson, Ind.	78 581	17.3	Gas City city	6 370	15.8
Urban	1 380 094	16.5	Bloomington, Ind.	63 513	15.8	Goshen city	19 665	16.3
Rural	280 184	21.4	Chicago, Ill.—Northwestern Indiana	6 779 799	15.4	Greencastle town	8 403	15.5
Indiana (pt.)	34 291	34.7	Illinois (pt.)	6 248 615	15.3	Greendale town	3 795	15.4
Urban	12 014	16.0	Indiana (pt.)	531 184	16.0	Greenfield city	11 439	16.6
Rural	22 277	44.8	Elkhart—Goshen, Ind.	83 920	15.7	Greensburg city	9 254	16.1
Kentucky (pt.)	266 217	17.1	Urban	89 029	16.5	Greenwood city	19 327	16.2
Urban	214 776	17.1	Rural	180 089	16.5	Griffith town	17 026	16.5
Rural	51 441	17.3	Evansville, Ind.—Ky.	155 078	16.6	Grissom AFB (CDP)	4 676	15.9
Ohio (pt.)	1 359 770	17.0	Indiana (pt.)	25 011	16.2	Hammond city	93 714	16.0
Urban	1 153 304	16.4	Fort Wayne, Ind.	236 479	15.9	Hanover town	4 054	15.7
Rural	206 466	19.9	Indianapolis, Ind.	836 472	16.3	Hartford City city	7 622	16.1
Indianapolis—Anderson, Ind.	1 305 911	18.9	Kokomo, Ind.	61 224	16.1	Hebron town	2 696	46.7
Urban	1 045 065	16.4	Lafayette—West Lafayette, Ind.	91 380	15.9	Highland town	25 935	16.6
Rural	260 846	28.6	Louisville, Ky.—Ind.	761 002	17.9	Hobart city	22 987	15.7
SMSA'S			Indiana (pt.)	94 603	15.9	Huntingburg city	5 376	15.9
Anderson, Ind.	139 336	20.1	Kentucky (pt.)	666 399	18.1	Huntington city	16 202	16.5
Urban	94 307	17.3	Muncie, Ind.	91 479	17.3	Indianapolis city	700 807	15.7
Rural	45 029	25.9	South Bend, Ind.—Mich.	226 331	16.2	Indian Heights (CDP)	4 277	16.4
Bloomington, Ind.	98 785	18.6	Indiana (pt.)	202 513	16.2	Jasper city	9 097	16.2
Urban	66 841	17.3	Michigan (pt.)	23 818	16.5	Jeffersonville city	21 220	16.0
Rural	31 944	21.6	Terre Haute, Ind.	74 736	16.0	Kendallville city	7 299	16.6
Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.—Ind.	1 401 491	17.4	PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE			Knox city	3 674	15.1
Urban	1 172 728	16.6	Albany town	2 625	45.2	Kokomo city	47 808	16.0
Rural	228 763	21.8	Alexandria city	6 028	16.8	Lafayette city	43 011	16.0
Indiana (pt.)	34 291	34.7	Anderson city	64 695	16.3	Lake Station city	14 294	16.1
Urban	12 014	16.0	Angola city	5 486	15.7	La Porte city	21 796	20.2
Rural	22 277	44.8	Attica city	3 841	15.5	Lawrence city	25 591	15.9
Kentucky (pt.)	266 217	17.1	Auburn city	8 122	16.6	Lawrenceburg city	4 403	16.4
Urban	214 776	17.1	Aurora city	3 816	16.1	Lebanon city	11 456	15.8
Rural	51 441	17.3	Austin town	4 857	15.1	Ligonier city	3 134	15.0
Ohio (pt.)	1 359 770	17.0	Batesville city	4 152	20.6	Linton city	6 315	16.0
Urban	1 153 304	16.4	Bedford city	14 410	16.7	Logansport city	17 899	16.4
Rural	206 466	19.9	Beech Grove city	13 196	16.0	Loogootee city	3 100	16.3
Indianapolis—Anderson, Ind.	1 305 911	18.9	Berne city	3 300	15.8	Lowell town	5 827	16.0
Urban	1 045 065	16.4	Bicknell city	4 713	23.3	Madison city	12 472	15.8
Rural	260 846	28.6	Bloomfield town	2 705	47.3	Marion city	35 874	16.1
ELKHART, IND.			Bloomington city	52 044	15.8	Martinsville city	11 311	15.8
Urban	88 614	15.7	Bluffton city	8 705	16.3	Merrillville town	27 677	15.8
Rural	48 716	26.2	Boonville city	6 300	16.4	Urban	26 987	15.8
Evansville, Ind.—Ky.	309 408	20.1	Brazil city	7 852	15.6	Michigan City city	36 850	16.6
Urban	211 869	16.9	Bremen town	3 565	15.6	Middlestown town	2 978	42.5
Rural	97 539	27.0	Brookville town	2 874	16.0	Mishawaka city	40 201	16.0
Indiana (pt.)	288 559	20.6	Brownsburg town	6 242	16.4	Mitchell city	4 641	15.6
Urban	186 858	17.0	Brownstown town	2 704	47.7	Monticello city	5 162	15.9
Rural	81 701	28.9	Butler city	2 509	50.1	Mooreville town	5 349	15.7
Kentucky (pt.)	40 849	16.6	Carmel city	18 272	16.2	Mount Vernon city	7 656	16.2
Urban	25 011	16.2	Cedar Lake town	8 754	14.4	Muncie city	77 216	15.7
Rural	15 838	17.3	Chandler town	3 043	48.3	Munster town	20 671	16.4
ELKHART, IND.			Charlestown city	5 596	15.4	Nappanee city	4 694	15.9

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

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		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
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.			COUNTIES—Con.		
New Albany city	37 103	16.0	Fountain	19 033	30.9
Newburgh town	2 906	43.4	Franklin	19 612	36.2
New Castle city	20 056	16.3	Fulton	19 335	29.8
New Chicago town	3 284	15.3	Gibson	33 156	25.0
New Haven city	6 714	16.2	Grant	80 934	20.2
New Whiteland town	4 502	17.2	Greene	30 416	34.3
Noblesville city	12 056	16.1	Hamilton	82 027	21.4
North Manchester town	5 998	15.5	Hancock	43 939	23.3
North Vernon city	5 748	16.1	Harrison	27 276	31.9
Oakland City city	3 301	16.2	Hendricks	69 804	22.4
Oak Park (CDP)	5 871	16.0	Henry	53 336	27.5
Paoli town	3 637	16.1	Howard	86 896	18.4
Peru city	13 764	14.9	Huntington	35 596	27.6
Petersburg city	2 987	15.5	Jackson	36 523	27.6
Plainfield town	9 191	15.8	Jasper	26 138	31.6
Plymouth city	7 693	15.9	Jay	23 239	30.4
Portage city	27 409	15.6	Jefferson	30 419	25.1
Porter town	2 988	13.9	Jennings	22 854	30.9
Portland city	7 074	16.3	Johnson	77 240	21.0
Princeton city	8 976	15.2	Knox	41 838	25.4
Ransselaer city	4 944	15.1	Kosciusko	59 555	26.0
Richmond city	41 349	16.1	Lagrange	25 550	38.9
Rochester city	5 050	14.7	Lake	522 965	16.4
Rockport city	2 590	47.6	La Porte	108 632	23.5
Rockville town	2 785	14.9	Lawrence	42 472	24.2
Rushville city	6 113	15.9	Madison	139 336	20.1
St. John town	3 974	16.3	Marion	765 233	16.2
Salem city	5 290	16.4	Marshall	39 155	22.5
Schererville town	13 209	15.2	Martin	11 001	32.8
Scottsburg city	5 068	15.8	Miami	39 820	24.8
Sellersburg town	3 211	15.0	Monroe	98 785	18.6
Seymour city	15 080	16.4	Montgomery	35 501	27.5
Shelbyville city	14 989	15.6	Morgan	51 999	25.1
Simonton Lake (CDP)	3 276	16.0	Newton	14 844	42.8
South Bend city	109 727	15.5	Noble	35 443	28.5
South Haven (CDP)	6 679	16.4	Ohio	5 114	39.2
Speedway town	12 641	15.8	Orange	18 677	31.6
Spencer town	2 732	48.1	Owen	15 841	42.5
Sullivan city	4 774	14.9	Parks	16 372	33.1
Syracuse town	2 579	48.3	Perry	19 346	29.0
Tell City city	8 704	15.9	Pike	13 465	30.7
Terra Haute city	61 125	15.1	Porter	119 816	21.0
Tipton city	5 004	16.1	Posey	26 414	30.0
Trail Creek town	2 581	16.0	Pulaski	13 258	43.0
Union City city	3 908	16.1	Putnam	29 163	32.5
Upland town	3 335	15.8	Randolph	29 997	29.2
Valparaiso city	22 247	15.8	Ripley	24 398	34.0
Vincennes city	20 857	15.7	Rush	19 604	33.7
Wabash city	12 985	15.5	St. Joseph	241 617	17.1
Warsaw city	10 647	15.9	Scott	20 422	24.6
Washington city	11 325	16.0	Shelby	39 887	30.0
Westfield town	2 783	15.8	Spencer	19 361	36.1
West Lafayette city	21 247	15.1	Stark	21 997	30.5
West Terre Haute town	2 806	38.9	Steuben	24 694	34.5
Westville town	2 887	40.4	Sullivan	21 107	33.2
Whiting city	5 630	17.2	Switzerland	7 153	45.7
Winchester city	5 659	16.0	Tipton	121 702	19.8
Winona Lake town	2 827	15.4	Tipton	16 819	31.9
Yorktown town	3 945	44.8	Union	6 860	44.2
Zionsville town	3 948	14.4	Vanderburgh	167 515	16.7
COUNTIES			Vermillion	18 229	28.2
Adams	29 619	26.2	Vigo	112 385	18.7
Allen	294 335	18.1	Wabash	36 640	22.8
Bartholomew	65 088	24.3	Warren	8 976	45.4
Benton	10 218	38.0	Warrick	41 474	27.0
Blackford	15 570	26.4	Washington	21 932	34.4
Boone	36 446	27.4	Wayne	76 058	25.2
Brown	12 377	21.4	Wells	25 401	28.8
Carroll	19 722	37.3	White	23 867	29.4
Cass	40 936	29.9	Whitley	26 215	29.3
Clark	88 838	19.1			
Clay	24 862	30.3			
Clinton	31 545	31.5			
Crawford	9 820	45.2			
Daviess	27 836	27.0			
Dearborn	34 291	34.7			
Decatur	23 841	30.4			
De Kalb	33 606	33.0			
Delaware	128 587	19.0			
Dubois	34 238	29.1			
Elkhart	137 330	19.4			
Fayette	28 272	23.0			
Floyd	61 169	17.7			

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of **Spanish/Hispanic origin** or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the *nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born*.
8. Do not count enrollment in a *trade or business school, company training, or tutoring* unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public school* is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the *highest grade ever attended* even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the *equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system*. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

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

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark **Yes**, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

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

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a personage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

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

For persons born outside the United States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.
 Unpaid volunteer work.
 Work done as a resident of an institution.

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

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

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

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

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

Furniture company
 Grocery store
 Oil company
 Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing
 Wholesale grocery store
 Retail gas station
 Cattle ranch

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

Clerk
 Helper
 Mechanic
 Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk
 Carpenter's helper
 Auto engine mechanic
 Registered nurse

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 Census of the United States

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

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
L					

Your answers are confidential

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

Para personas de habla hispana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

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

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ Middle initial _____

First name _____

If relative of person in column 1:

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

If not related to person in column 1:

Roomer, boarder Other nonrelative
 Partner, roommate Paid employee

Male Female

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

a. Age at last birthday _____ c. Year of birth _____

b. Month of birth _____

Now married Separated
 Widowed Never married
 Divorced

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

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

Highest grade attended:

Nursery school Kindergarten
 Elementary through high school (grade or year)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
 College (academic year)
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
 Never attended school—Skip question 10

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

CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N 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 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 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

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A4. Block number	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
0 0 0	0 0 0 0	Occupied	C1. Is this unit for —	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month	0 0 0
1 1 1	1 1 1 1	<input type="checkbox"/> First form	<input type="checkbox"/> Year round use	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 up to 2 months	1 1 1
2 2 2	2 2 2 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation	<input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 up to 6 months	2 2 2
3 3 3	3 3 3 3	Vacant	C2. Vacancy status	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 up to 12 months	3 3 3
4 4 4	4 4 4 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular	<input type="checkbox"/> For rent	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 year up to 2 years	4 4 4
5 5 5	5 5 5 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="checkbox"/> For sale only	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 or more years	5 5 5
6 6 6	6 6 6 6	Group quarters	<input type="checkbox"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	E. Indicators	6 6 6
7 7 7	7 7 7 7	<input type="checkbox"/> First form	<input type="checkbox"/> Held for occasional use	1. <input type="checkbox"/> Mail return	7 7 7
8 8 8	8 8 8 8	<input type="checkbox"/> Continuation	<input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Pop./F	8 8 8
9 9 9	9 9 9 9		C3. Is this unit boarded up?	<input type="checkbox"/>	9 9 9
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>CENSUS USE</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	<p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>H22a.</p> <p>0 0 0 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</p>
<p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>H22b.</p> <p>0 0 0 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</p>
<p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p>	<p>0 0 0 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</p>
<p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p>	<p>H22c.</p> <p>0 0 0 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</p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p>0 0 0 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</p>
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p>H22d.</p> <p>0 0 0 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</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>0 0 0 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</p>
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>0 0 0 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</p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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) <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>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>0 0 0 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</p>
	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>0 0 0 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</p>
	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>0 0 0 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</p>
	<p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles 	<p>0 0 0 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</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	<p>0 0 0 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</p>

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt .

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender? Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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

0
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1

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name First name Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input checked="" type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____ <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input checked="" type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person — a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">None</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%;">2</td> <td style="width: 10%;">3</td> <td style="width: 10%;">4</td> <td style="width: 10%;">5</td> <td style="width: 10%;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>21. If this person has ever been married — a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p>(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		Yes	No	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?	<input type="radio"/>	Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	<input type="radio"/>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Skip to 25</i></p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours</p> <p>_____</p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i></p> <p><i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes</p> <p>_____</p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input checked="" type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>												
	Yes	No																																				
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																				
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																				
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																																				
	None	1	2	3	4	5	6																															
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																															
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																															
<p>FOR CENSUS USE ONLY</p>																																						
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9	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8																																
0	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9																																

<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>IV 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</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"/> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></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>c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Hours</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>21b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>IV 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> 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. 32b.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</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 — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>O 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>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>26b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (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>O 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>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</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 } <i>Skip to 31d</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>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. 32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</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>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</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>(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>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>32e. 32f.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></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><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 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>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</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>(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>R S T</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>O 0 0</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>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</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>R S T</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>O 0 0</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>O 0 0</p>	<p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount: OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>			

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

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape

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

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of 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.

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.