

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

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

The State Counties	The State	Adair	Andrew	Atchison	Audrain	Barry	Barton	Bates	Benton	Bollinger	Boone
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>											
Total persons	282 074	2 317	3 074	1 924	4 402	4 545	2 808	3 921	2 314	2 219	3 341
White	280 214	2 310	3 042	1 905	4 402	4 520	2 802	3 907	2 314	2 187	3 328
Black	1 018	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	13
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	389	--	--	--	--	13	4	9	--	6	--
Asian and Pacific Islander	302	7	2	19	--	12	2	--	--	--	--
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	825	14	--	--	5	--	--	2	--	--	--
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>											
Total persons	282 074	2 317	3 074	1 924	4 402	4 545	2 808	3 921	2 314	2 219	3 341
Male	146 368	1 250	1 624	1 004	2 341	2 406	1 449	2 026	1 114	1 162	1 761
Female	135 706	1 067	1 450	920	2 061	2 139	1 359	1 895	1 200	1 057	1 580
Total persons	282 074	2 317	3 074	1 924	4 402	4 545	2 808	3 921	2 314	2 219	3 341
Under 5 years	16 471	107	134	98	393	261	152	193	114	203	134
5 to 9 years	18 750	156	210	93	465	245	167	237	102	171	214
10 to 14 years	23 903	220	286	138	211	452	232	298	183	172	285
15 to 19 years	28 680	198	356	174	416	453	317	390	178	223	331
20 to 24 years	15 465	129	128	94	273	207	195	244	78	75	141
25 to 29 years	14 213	115	122	111	372	174	135	223	123	151	209
30 to 34 years	14 513	168	152	97	214	194	198	196	105	162	218
35 to 39 years	17 909	168	234	130	199	410	166	216	180	132	260
40 to 44 years	17 330	132	187	75	255	303	163	239	150	112	170
45 to 49 years	18 521	125	204	118	287	354	181	247	244	91	203
50 to 54 years	19 287	142	193	148	224	288	208	282	157	137	297
55 to 59 years	19 760	137	242	179	292	320	177	272	194	136	236
60 to 64 years	18 315	138	191	113	257	245	154	283	166	137	170
65 to 69 years	15 529	137	185	106	243	304	145	243	104	121	202
70 to 74 years	11 282	103	85	108	132	234	143	172	143	123	115
75 to 79 years	6 604	41	75	73	138	61	81	112	50	38	104
80 to 84 years	3 497	101	68	51	36	40	28	37	29	21	37
85 years and over	2 045	--	22	18	13	--	26	37	14	14	15
Median	37.5	36.9	38.2	41.8	32.1	38.5	37.0	39.2	43.1	33.5	37.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>											
Total persons	282 074	2 317	3 074	1 924	4 402	4 545	2 808	3 921	2 314	2 219	3 341
in households	282 074	2 317	3 074	1 924	4 402	4 545	2 808	3 921	2 314	2 219	3 341
Family householder:	82 156	697	894	575	1 255	1 346	827	1 188	748	636	1 006
Male	3 167	13	45	33	31	29	24	33	33	19	63
Female	5 793	65	76	69	107	77	62	82	34	32	95
Nonfamily householder:	5 142	54	59	73	73	36	70	74	50	17	39
Male	80 360	667	868	569	1 229	1 367	836	1 169	717	605	937
Female	96 571	802	1 076	549	1 657	1 477	940	1 224	645	796	1 108
Spouse	7 097	19	56	52	50	107	35	132	79	87	74
Child	1 788	--	4	--	--	57	9	28	8	27	19
Other relatives	2.93	2.79	2.86	2.57	3.00	2.96	2.84	2.67	2.68	3.15	2.78
Persons per household	3.16	3.10	3.13	2.92	3.28	3.07	3.12	3.08	2.85	3.27	2.98
Persons per family	78 351	621	850	457	1 344	1 289	763	959	540	696	866
Percent living with two parents	93.0	96.3	98.0	89.1	98.1	87.7	94.4	90.9	95.6	89.5	91.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>											
Women 15 to 24 years	19 816	141	192	121	312	265	239	295	117	143	197
Children ever born	4 964	22	24	46	70	71	61	76	25	41	7
Per 1,000 women	251	156	125	380	224	268	255	258	214	287	36
Women 25 to 34 years	14 191	122	126	114	274	214	141	198	119	161	187
Children ever born	26 548	197	256	223	693	366	219	389	163	314	265
Per 1,000 women	1 879	1 615	2 032	1 956	2 529	1 804	2 262	1 965	1 370	1 950	1 417
Women 35 to 44 years	18 057	153	211	96	260	341	160	234	177	121	221
Children ever born	51 688	444	570	233	667	1 012	437	693	398	269	514
Per 1,000 women	2 862	2 902	2 701	2 427	2 565	2 803	2 731	2 962	2 249	2 223	2 326
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1975</b>											
Persons 5 years and over	265 956	2 410	3 317	1 875	4 224	4 253	2 514	3 648	2 219	1 684	3 282
Same house	198 618	2 099	2 357	1 412	3 212	3 269	1 906	2 782	1 710	1 287	2 052
Different house in United States	66 933	311	957	463	1 012	984	608	862	509	376	1 230
Same county	37 715	224	807	339	620	359	295	530	241	234	962
Different county	29 218	87	150	124	392	625	313	332	268	142	268
Same State	18 096	40	114	84	338	258	161	236	193	79	189
Different State	11 122	47	36	40	54	367	152	96	75	63	79
Abroad	405	--	3	--	--	--	--	4	--	21	--
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>											
Persons 25 years old and over	178 805	1 507	1 960	1 327	2 644	2 927	1 745	2 559	1 659	1 375	2 236
Elementary, 0 to 7 years	11 134	55	71	80	87	224	90	111	149	159	130
8 years	34 123	291	326	168	545	457	312	478	406	326	318
High school, 1 to 3 years	22 938	247	234	102	331	458	234	295	177	265	155
4 years	78 267	596	963	665	1 266	1 293	831	1 254	669	478	934
College, 1 to 3 years	17 915	173	186	178	245	333	156	262	151	79	310
4 or more years	14 428	145	180	134	170	162	122	159	107	68	389
<b>INDUSTRY</b>											
Employed persons 16 years and over	123 802	1 032	1 297	792	1 815	2 100	1 209	1 805	1 054	841	1 748
Agriculture	53 054	463	580	485	918	753	637	888	419	267	477
Forestry and fisheries	132	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Mining	882	7	--	--	--	6	21	28	7	--	7
Construction	6 969	42	84	9	98	87	46	63	82	47	120
Manufacturing	17 186	103	198	39	321	540	126	219	128	214	148
Transportation	4 185	5	19	28	24	52	26	58	59	47	39
Communications and other public utilities	1 638	11	19	7	18	17	24	35	7	6	34
Wholesale trade	4 443	29	45	34	54	62	46	65	64	43	80
Retail trade	9 769	102	61	66	110	188	91	108	99	79	178
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 532	41	60	19	51	62	27	51	37	25	132
Business and repair services	1 878	15	30	15	--	43	20	29	12	13	22
Personal services	1 948	25	35	24	25	11	11	16	15	14	43
Entertainment and recreation services	267	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Professional and related services	14 937	156	164	73	168	199	121	218	118	73	412
Health services	5 111	45	47	53	86	72	35	80	60	40	133
Educational services	8 208	87	98	20	57	108	60	103	58	33	253
Public administration	2 982	33	2	--	28	80	13	27	7	13	43

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Buchanan	Butler	Caldwell	Collaway	Camden	Cape Girardeau	Carroll	Carter	Cass	Cedar	Chariton
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>											
Total persons	2 558	3 074	2 398	3 362	1 460	3 252	3 080	407	4 074	1 717	3 361
White	2 542	3 007	2 390	3 263	1 448	3 252	3 074	407	4 040	1 706	3 342
Black	—	17	—	35	—	—	6	—	—	—	14
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6	50	2	6	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	6	58	12	—	—	—	4	11	5
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	7	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>											
Total persons	2 558	3 074	2 398	3 362	1 460	3 252	3 080	407	4 074	1 717	3 361
Male	1 315	1 514	1 248	1 693	797	1 658	1 556	206	2 151	886	1 753
Female	1 243	1 560	1 150	1 669	663	1 594	1 524	201	1 923	831	1 608
Total persons	2 558	3 074	2 398	3 362	1 460	3 252	3 080	407	4 074	1 717	3 361
Under 5 years	194	121	141	266	32	207	207	6	161	88	205
5 to 9 years	161	116	128	251	119	225	187	15	267	81	235
10 to 14 years	164	271	210	348	99	288	262	45	412	88	209
15 to 19 years	180	272	206	271	155	311	255	41	378	174	343
20 to 24 years	96	171	120	126	70	195	191	8	172	122	198
25 to 29 years	160	154	92	216	107	158	195	35	170	60	206
30 to 34 years	118	75	116	186	88	211	172	22	193	71	202
35 to 39 years	167	191	164	273	68	257	161	34	311	120	179
40 to 44 years	142	226	119	159	93	228	170	—	218	91	163
45 to 49 years	176	271	145	219	96	142	188	63	396	167	194
50 to 54 years	142	213	204	265	81	223	192	25	301	73	176
55 to 59 years	169	253	173	236	160	203	210	15	298	128	249
60 to 64 years	220	232	194	196	98	202	186	18	224	161	226
65 to 69 years	165	256	147	123	124	169	223	25	215	163	181
70 to 74 years	143	150	112	96	70	133	112	26	159	58	186
75 to 79 years	73	60	59	67	—	81	97	18	79	42	100
80 to 84 years	45	27	39	30	—	26	48	—	82	25	63
85 years and over	43	15	29	34	—	23	24	—	38	5	46
Median	41.4	43.7	40.9	35.3	39.4	36.2	37.2	39.6	39.6	43.0	37.3
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>											
Total persons	2 558	3 074	2 398	3 362	1 460	3 252	3 080	407	4 074	1 717	3 361
In households	2 558	3 074	2 398	3 362	1 460	3 252	3 080	407	4 074	1 717	3 361
Family householder:	732	991	749	940	456	929	922	120	1 195	526	974
Male	41	37	26	28	18	30	45	6	42	25	42
Female	51	51	59	69	28	73	52	7	119	52	98
Nonfamily householder:	91	51	48	55	7	58	98	25	85	28	85
Male	753	969	712	909	443	896	909	133	1 164	550	959
Female	797	892	741	1 193	448	1 125	986	116	1 338	472	1 097
Other relatives	93	72	50	139	60	131	48	—	114	40	95
Nonrelatives	—	11	13	29	—	10	—	—	17	24	11
Persons per household	2.80	2.72	2.72	3.08	2.87	2.98	2.76	2.58	2.83	2.72	2.80
Persons per family	3.13	2.88	2.94	3.32	3.01	3.24	3.01	2.98	3.11	2.93	3.12
Persons under 18 years	649	684	613	1 036	369	925	827	96	1 089	377	884
Percent living with two parents	92.0	89.0	92.0	89.7	96.2	97.3	93.6	92.7	92.2	92.6	94.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>											
Women 15 to 24 years	99	209	140	191	91	254	198	16	241	152	233
Children ever born	29	28	48	48	—	41	55	—	60	48	47
Per 1,000 women	293	134	343	251	—	161	278	—	249	316	202
Women 25 to 34 years	152	111	102	208	96	182	177	33	197	91	197
Children ever born	273	202	213	422	140	307	331	40	247	90	378
Per 1,000 women	1 796	1 820	2 088	2 029	1 458	1 687	1 670	1 212	2 132	2 195	1 938
Women 35 to 44 years	151	218	141	212	83	245	167	18	255	118	162
Children ever born	453	617	386	569	285	678	491	54	582	355	526
Per 1,000 women	3 000	2 830	2 738	2 684	3 434	2 767	2 940	3 000	2 282	3 142	3 247
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1975</b>											
Persons 5 years and over	2 091	3 036	2 461	2 984	1 381	3 050	3 047	475	4 447	1 631	3 270
Same house	1 536	2 369	1 856	2 039	1 089	2 413	2 469	219	3 141	1 097	2 477
Different house in United States	555	667	605	945	278	637	576	256	1 306	516	793
Same county	509	496	328	429	109	342	294	93	615	311	401
Different county	46	171	277	516	169	295	284	163	691	205	392
Same State	29	150	240	339	42	230	159	163	587	144	326
Different State	17	21	37	177	127	65	125	—	104	61	66
Abroad	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	18	—
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>											
Persons 25 years old and over	1 763	2 123	1 593	2 100	985	2 056	1 978	292	2 684	1 164	2 171
Elementary:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 to 7 years	67	410	54	61	91	150	76	26	65	69	102
8 years	271	382	238	291	142	548	308	93	400	201	417
High school:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	240	432	193	295	121	228	255	27	367	173	220
4 years	843	634	832	899	493	824	931	97	1 345	574	1 090
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	170	165	179	288	62	132	207	25	335	97	173
4 or more years	172	100	97	266	76	174	201	24	172	50	169
<b>INDUSTRY</b>											
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 096	1 057	1 111	1 562	658	1 507	1 224	177	1 950	852	1 415
Agriculture	400	372	510	362	213	650	692	47	659	332	727
Forestry and fisheries	7	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mining	9	—	6	16	—	8	9	—	5	12	1
Construction	59	81	62	165	67	97	47	—	101	11	76
Manufacturing	122	129	136	210	85	210	120	50	340	158	225
Transportation	69	54	48	76	35	36	33	14	90	15	43
Communications and other public utilities	24	34	12	35	—	17	10	—	37	13	23
Wholesale trade	57	46	38	53	6	81	42	9	71	28	32
Retail trade	147	92	113	113	59	122	57	6	171	57	98
Finance, insurance, and real estate	42	35	28	85	25	41	11	—	79	61	25
Business and repair services	28	41	10	36	30	7	17	—	57	6	9
Personal services	20	8	18	25	13	30	13	8	46	16	26
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
Professional and related services	107	142	113	318	93	187	150	36	239	121	122
Health services	36	63	35	153	28	80	44	17	97	50	43
Educational services	42	74	61	98	59	98	94	19	123	38	77
Public administration	5	19	15	68	31	21	19	7	55	22	5

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	Christian	Clark	Clay	Clinton	Cole	Cooper	Crawford	Dade	Dallas	Daviess	De Kalb
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>3 000</b>	<b>2 476</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>2 141</b>	<b>2 266</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>2 467</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>2 413</b>
White .....	3 000	2 476	1 457	2 141	2 261	2 543	1 566	2 219	2 440	3 017	2 400
Black .....	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	2	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	13
Asian and Pacific Islander .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	10	—
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	—	2	47	—	—	13	—	4	5

SEX AND AGE

	Christian	Clark	Clay	Clinton	Cole	Cooper	Crawford	Dade	Dallas	Daviess	De Kalb
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>3 000</b>	<b>2 476</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>2 141</b>	<b>2 266</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>2 467</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>2 413</b>
Male .....	1 529	1 284	726	1 152	1 165	1 349	813	1 128	1 274	1 530	1 293
Female .....	1 471	1 192	737	989	1 101	1 215	753	1 097	1 193	1 499	1 120
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>3 000</b>	<b>2 476</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>2 141</b>	<b>2 266</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>2 467</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>2 413</b>
Under 5 years .....	145	127	62	93	145	157	66	128	132	241	139
5 to 9 years .....	162	196	88	132	106	143	126	134	154	268	151
10 to 14 years .....	263	271	133	232	233	185	115	155	214	193	233
15 to 19 years .....	298	315	118	208	255	226	127	215	331	253	246
20 to 24 years .....	147	129	23	134	144	182	58	97	124	207	139
25 to 29 years .....	103	140	51	68	107	167	98	116	111	156	112
30 to 34 years .....	193	159	69	122	93	124	81	97	131	168	107
35 to 39 years .....	220	180	131	151	125	112	110	133	170	180	186
40 to 44 years .....	180	107	92	134	159	120	74	115	199	148	159
45 to 49 years .....	191	161	64	144	132	178	105	178	164	190	162
50 to 54 years .....	272	138	96	126	152	180	151	171	156	215	155
55 to 59 years .....	256	112	115	135	108	168	108	139	189	177	154
60 to 64 years .....	213	118	143	182	175	236	122	174	138	207	162
65 to 69 years .....	153	110	73	108	152	162	98	173	133	143	138
70 to 74 years .....	103	81	64	84	70	94	59	101	59	146	96
75 to 79 years .....	50	81	60	31	61	88	51	45	62	65	34
80 to 84 years .....	15	36	51	39	20	18	12	25	—	48	29
85 years and over .....	36	15	30	18	29	24	5	29	—	24	11
Median .....	39.3	31.9	43.1	37.7	37.0	39.4	40.1	41.6	36.1	35.8	37.1

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	Christian	Clark	Clay	Clinton	Cole	Cooper	Crawford	Dade	Dallas	Daviess	De Kalb
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>3 000</b>	<b>2 476</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>2 141</b>	<b>2 266</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>2 467</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>2 413</b>
<b>in households</b> .....	<b>3 000</b>	<b>2 476</b>	<b>1 463</b>	<b>2 141</b>	<b>2 266</b>	<b>2 564</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>2 225</b>	<b>2 467</b>	<b>3 029</b>	<b>2 413</b>
Family householder: Male .....	900	659	428	615	585	781	504	687	697	878	710
Female .....	54	14	30	14	19	17	16	25	12	18	18
Nonfamily householder: Male .....	21	72	36	58	45	47	5	39	47	55	66
Female .....	42	63	45	56	51	46	17	48	35	60	34
Spouse .....	903	642	423	594	540	743	486	678	700	868	697
Child .....	949	917	473	752	934	886	487	701	923	1 059	835
Other relatives .....	105	49	28	40	85	44	37	44	48	58	47
Nonrelatives .....	26	28	—	12	7	—	14	3	5	23	6
Persons per household .....	2.95	2.95	2.71	2.88	3.24	2.88	2.89	2.78	3.12	2.97	2.91
Persons per family .....	3.05	3.28	3.02	3.20	3.58	3.10	3.24	3.00	3.36	3.19	3.17
Persons under 18 years .....	755	809	379	585	675	656	401	559	764	872	652
Percent living with two parents .....	94.6	89.1	100.0	92.8	95.9	96.6	86.8	94.5	94.0	94.4	94.5

FERTILITY

<b>Women 15 to 24 years</b> .....	<b>217</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>161</b>
Children ever born .....	85	49	—	39	28	46	36	35	32	56	36
Per 1,000 women .....	392	250	—	291	170	230	353	215	150	280	224
<b>Women 25 to 34 years</b> .....	<b>154</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>112</b>
Children ever born .....	236	319	100	166	159	225	164	188	181	389	218
Per 1,000 women .....	1 532	2 071	1 852	1 766	1 828	1 718	1 822	1 725	1 534	2 288	1 946
<b>Women 35 to 44 years</b> .....	<b>222</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>168</b>
Children ever born .....	590	344	247	431	381	303	174	365	631	466	458
Per 1,000 women .....	2 658	2 586	2 375	3 057	2 458	2 568	1 977	2 967	3 411	3 066	2 726

RESIDENCE IN 1975

<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 916</b>	<b>2 290</b>	<b>1 618</b>	<b>1 764</b>	<b>1 964</b>	<b>2 486</b>	<b>1 660</b>	<b>2 035</b>	<b>2 448</b>	<b>2 736</b>	<b>2 301</b>
Same house .....	2 202	1 479	1 443	1 685	2 130	1 151	1 672	1 676	2 070	1 774	1 774
Different house in United States .....	714	811	348	321	279	356	509	363	772	662	527
Some county .....	272	567	84	189	246	181	363	152	312	314	215
Different county .....	442	244	264	132	33	175	146	211	460	348	312
Same State .....	391	134	192	49	33	142	114	122	277	238	220
Different State .....	51	110	72	83	—	33	32	89	183	110	92
Abroad .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b> .....	<b>1 985</b>	<b>1 438</b>	<b>1 039</b>	<b>1 342</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>1 671</b>	<b>1 074</b>	<b>1 496</b>	<b>1 512</b>	<b>1 867</b>	<b>1 505</b>
Elementary: 0 to 7 years .....	128	45	24	41	125	67	67	76	79	50	44
8 years .....	277	230	102	152	425	311	221	248	259	356	206
High school: 1 to 3 years .....	281	194	90	131	141	138	183	171	287	248	145
4 years .....	885	716	437	683	497	809	444	755	651	890	766
College: 1 to 3 years .....	256	184	165	191	72	166	85	141	132	193	202
4 or more years .....	158	69	221	144	123	180	74	105	104	130	142

INDUSTRY

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 295</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>1 237</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1 016</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>1 102</b>
Agriculture .....	428	391	178	448	376	592	295	443	580	658	513
Forestry and fisheries .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	28	4	—	2	4
Construction .....	66	39	27	56	120	60	53	52	28	68	63
Manufacturing .....	256	149	57	85	62	103	146	152	181	122	101
Transportation .....	85	33	48	95	26	19	13	40	65	31	39
Communications and other public utilities .....	19	—	23	11	57	11	7	14	4	7	21
Wholesale trade .....	76	47	27	9	32	40	23	50	21	61	42
Retail trade .....	144	59	42	63	64	124	47	61	84	79	54
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	42	23	33	32	43	57	19	40	35	31	58
Business and repair services .....	33	19	4	13	20	33	13	10	22	8	15
Personal services .....	—	12	—	19	31	8	21	10	17	23	17
Entertainment and recreation services .....	—	5	22	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Professional and related services .....	133	140	130	123	125	160	65	126	140	129	145
Health services .....	42	21	53	47	44	76	—	40	44	33	45
Educational services .....	58	105	55	76	68	84	65	76	82	87	81
Public administration .....	13	6	23	27	116	30	34	12	6	30	26

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Dent	Douglas	Dunklin	Franklin	Gasconade	Gentry	Greene	Grundy	Harrison	Henry	Hickory
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>											
Total persons	1 618	3 155	2 881	4 269	1 787	1 986	3 990	2 133	2 833	2 727	1 462
White	1 605	3 143	2 811	4 225	1 787	1 986	3 983	2 126	2 820	2 713	1 462
Black	-	-	70	36	-	-	2	-	-	12	-
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	2	-
Asian and Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	-	57	-	19	-	-	5	6	6	10	4
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>											
Total persons	1 618	3 155	2 881	4 269	1 787	1 986	3 990	2 133	2 833	2 727	1 462
Male	828	1 652	1 402	2 240	908	1 039	2 100	1 089	1 460	1 469	759
Female	790	1 503	1 479	2 029	879	947	1 890	1 044	1 373	1 258	703
Total persons	1 618	3 155	2 881	4 269	1 787	1 986	3 990	2 133	2 833	2 727	1 462
Under 5 years	64	229	119	181	132	152	128	154	143	146	72
5 to 9 years	108	251	151	252	148	143	215	175	175	172	105
10 to 14 years	95	287	166	470	94	153	359	134	208	204	95
15 to 19 years	219	309	247	537	161	180	351	215	295	237	160
20 to 24 years	79	171	214	284	115	115	231	102	169	156	68
25 to 29 years	76	161	116	172	120	116	181	154	150	148	75
30 to 34 years	55	195	109	208	100	88	208	146	124	163	41
35 to 39 years	76	217	97	213	56	98	213	144	178	121	63
40 to 44 years	166	236	165	291	85	128	283	135	182	165	96
45 to 49 years	66	200	167	339	127	144	314	119	176	147	113
50 to 54 years	84	251	268	292	128	98	418	134	239	226	113
55 to 59 years	168	194	224	236	186	105	259	144	155	210	122
60 to 64 years	147	132	258	245	93	157	252	135	217	182	133
65 to 69 years	89	130	239	189	51	135	220	114	163	194	112
70 to 74 years	76	99	138	149	62	79	168	68	108	117	64
75 to 79 years	42	69	83	100	43	50	116	47	110	97	27
80 to 84 years	8	24	84	68	63	26	51	27	24	30	3
85 years and over	-	-	36	43	23	19	23	4	17	12	-
Median	41.1	34.3	46.7	35.7	37.1	37.3	41.9	35.2	39.3	40.5	42.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>											
Total persons	1 618	3 155	2 881	4 269	1 787	1 986	3 990	2 133	2 833	2 727	1 462
In households	1 618	3 155	2 881	4 269	1 787	1 986	3 990	2 133	2 833	2 727	1 462
Family householders:											
Male	477	878	863	1 161	490	558	1 244	621	881	849	467
Female	28	19	73	29	26	11	48	21	21	43	6
Nonfamily householders:											
Male	11	36	59	66	29	56	72	64	71	97	20
Female	29	49	127	64	43	62	79	33	47	40	21
Spouse	469	870	840	1 067	484	564	1 207	630	877	810	456
Child	514	1 069	777	1 695	635	693	1 256	675	869	823	427
Other relatives	82	194	128	134	80	34	66	57	60	45	23
Nonrelatives	8	40	14	53	-	8	18	32	7	20	42
Persons per household	2.97	3.21	2.57	3.23	3.04	2.89	2.77	2.89	2.78	2.65	2.84
Persons per family	3.11	3.38	2.86	3.43	3.32	3.27	2.96	3.12	3.00	2.88	2.92
Persons under 18 years	375	972	607	1 225	479	556	925	594	708	673	400
Percent living with two parents	84.8	85.4	86.2	89.7	93.7	97.5	94.1	90.1	94.5	94.5	82.5
<b>FERTILITY</b>											
Women 15 to 24 years	125	211	211	374	136	111	263	143	216	162	96
Children ever born	18	109	94	44	72	39	16	41	64	45	46
Per 1,000 women	144	517	445	118	529	351	61	287	296	278	479
Women 25 to 34 years	58	186	105	183	107	98	208	148	133	141	60
Children ever born	96	314	114	304	153	186	298	287	249	278	113
Per 1,000 women	1 655	1 688	1 086	1 661	1 430	1 898	1 433	1 939	1 872	1 972	1 883
Women 35 to 44 years	126	211	155	288	84	107	271	127	187	138	85
Children ever born	410	594	402	853	334	348	621	381	500	360	252
Per 1,000 women	3 254	2 815	2 594	2 962	3 976	3 252	2 292	3 000	2 674	2 609	2 965
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1975</b>											
Persons 5 years and over	1 452	2 897	2 769	3 451	1 580	1 781	3 924	2 127	2 765	2 533	1 285
Same house	1 002	1 678	2 228	2 938	950	1 360	2 867	1 317	2 062	2 019	832
Different house in United States	422	1 219	541	513	597	417	1 048	810	703	503	453
Same county	176	491	281	281	317	282	547	482	469	321	45
Different county	246	728	260	232	280	135	501	328	234	182	408
Same State	109	393	82	232	280	102	233	202	152	145	292
Different State	137	333	178	-	-	33	268	126	82	37	116
Abroad	28	-	-	-	33	4	9	-	-	11	-
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>											
Persons 25 years old and over	1 053	1 908	1 984	2 545	1 137	1 243	2 706	1 371	1 843	1 812	962
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	108	120	399	278	69	31	105	38	34	52	63
8 years	222	396	409	795	463	190	365	252	268	377	187
High school: 1 to 3 years	191	379	397	291	73	157	291	154	243	216	141
4 years	348	775	541	796	364	645	1 188	633	1 019	833	461
College: 1 to 3 years	84	121	131	161	89	134	416	200	162	193	50
4 or more years	100	117	107	224	79	86	341	94	117	141	60
<b>INDUSTRY</b>											
Employed persons 16 years and over	681	1 331	1 013	1 971	818	950	1 919	1 001	1 297	1 279	599
Agriculture	244	523	480	673	200	525	559	540	676	602	292
Forestry and fisheries	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	59	17	-	30	10	4	5	2	2	43	-
Construction	14	57	20	203	78	40	116	45	38	43	70
Manufacturing	117	262	97	343	211	71	246	81	103	135	41
Transportation	12	34	26	101	41	21	171	38	40	46	13
Communications and other public utilities	-	16	13	13	7	3	29	13	3	35	-
Wholesale trade	21	84	34	77	51	40	44	25	52	32	13
Retail trade	85	86	101	170	75	61	171	68	147	86	64
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	25	16	33	14	44	79	33	33	41	-
Business and repair services	31	31	14	12	22	1	72	12	21	17	11
Personal services	-	6	49	56	8	4	53	14	27	12	13
Entertainment and recreation services	-	-	-	13	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
Professional and related services	70	152	133	218	76	122	289	106	137	141	63
Health services	29	46	40	65	37	51	67	39	49	42	10
Educational services	41	72	91	120	25	56	162	50	73	85	41
Public administration	42	38	16	29	25	14	78	26	18	42	19

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

**The State Counties**

**RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	Holt	Howard	Howell	Iron	Jackson	Jasper	Jefferson	Johnson	Knox	Laclede	Lafayette
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>2 027</b>	<b>1 842</b>	<b>3 801</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>5 066</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>2 732</b>	<b>4 774</b>
White .....	2 020	1 828	3 775	604	1 744	3 146	1 654	4 957	1 910	2 726	4 774
Black .....	—	14	—	—	44	—	—	109	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	—	—	19	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander .....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	—
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup> .....	14	—	27	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	25

**SEX AND AGE**

	Holt	Howard	Howell	Iron	Jackson	Jasper	Jefferson	Johnson	Knox	Laclede	Lafayette
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>2 027</b>	<b>1 842</b>	<b>3 801</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>5 066</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>2 732</b>	<b>4 774</b>
Male .....	1 014	983	1 941	310	910	1 661	826	2 416	1 020	1 448	2 595
Female .....	1 013	859	1 860	294	885	1 491	828	2 450	890	1 284	2 179
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>2 027</b>	<b>1 842</b>	<b>3 801</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>5 066</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>2 732</b>	<b>4 774</b>
Under 5 years .....	106	117	214	36	76	147	96	325	115	114	251
5 to 9 years .....	191	121	330	16	100	136	117	328	133	249	320
10 to 14 years .....	131	144	352	58	127	295	132	339	276	243	474
15 to 19 years .....	163	194	363	51	172	265	195	543	195	262	384
20 to 24 years .....	107	91	181	19	91	177	100	234	87	124	195
25 to 29 years .....	121	50	152	16	54	135	24	254	158	148	325
30 to 34 years .....	113	134	244	7	36	169	82	270	75	162	315
35 to 39 years .....	119	115	297	31	148	238	123	407	141	179	354
40 to 44 years .....	103	121	279	42	122	176	110	285	121	233	196
45 to 49 years .....	71	110	214	20	163	236	120	352	126	268	299
50 to 54 years .....	152	133	270	56	161	230	145	363	63	130	398
55 to 59 years .....	146	102	294	64	94	344	78	332	70	177	262
60 to 64 years .....	141	83	288	67	119	177	52	355	144	154	355
65 to 69 years .....	124	86	178	45	116	144	111	276	87	127	276
70 to 74 years .....	142	71	79	27	127	97	86	189	66	96	180
75 to 79 years .....	72	71	41	26	26	132	46	93	40	26	94
80 to 84 years .....	9	65	6	15	32	36	33	82	10	25	61
85 years and over .....	16	34	17	8	31	18	4	39	3	15	35
Median .....	38.4	38.0	36.1	50.5	43.8	40.4	38.3	37.9	29.7	36.8	36.7

**HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP**

	Holt	Howard	Howell	Iron	Jackson	Jasper	Jefferson	Johnson	Knox	Laclede	Lafayette
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>2 027</b>	<b>1 842</b>	<b>3 801</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>5 066</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>2 732</b>	<b>4 774</b>
<b>In households</b> .....	<b>2 027</b>	<b>1 842</b>	<b>3 801</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1 795</b>	<b>3 152</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>5 066</b>	<b>1 910</b>	<b>2 732</b>	<b>4 774</b>
Family householder: .....	601	513	1 121	194	543	985	442	1 484	520	803	1 393
Male .....	14	22	18	6	23	52	26	10	26	24	24
Female .....	69	58	49	14	45	132	23	128	38	50	112
Nonfamily householder: .....	72	69	24	7	34	39	19	96	42	6	41
Male .....	615	496	1 121	192	554	955	459	1 491	493	811	1 417
Female .....	620	609	1 367	159	536	919	594	1 698	775	952	1 669
Spouse .....	27	49	96	32	35	56	75	116	32	56	92
Child .....	9	26	5	—	25	14	—	16	—	—	26
Other relatives .....	2.68	2.78	3.14	2.73	2.78	2.61	3.24	2.90	3.13	3.09	3.04
Nonrelatives .....	3.05	3.16	3.27	2.92	2.99	2.86	3.41	3.17	3.45	3.19	3.24
Persons per household .....	2.68	2.78	3.14	2.73	2.78	2.61	3.24	2.90	3.13	3.09	3.04
Persons per family .....	3.05	3.16	3.27	2.92	2.99	2.86	3.41	3.17	3.45	3.19	3.24
Persons under 18 years .....	544	553	1 148	130	419	741	489	1 351	637	789	1 321
Percent living with two parents .....	96.1	87.0	97.1	93.8	97.6	95.1	83.8	95.2	97.3	96.6	99.0

**FERTILITY**

<b>Women 15 to 24 years</b> .....	<b>141</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>266</b>
Children ever born .....	23	—	57	21	49	90	22	84	18	42	55
Per 1,000 women .....	163	—	189	538	358	423	177	235	148	246	207
<b>Women 25 to 34 years</b> .....	<b>110</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>298</b>
Children ever born .....	203	148	440	14	49	266	93	485	204	250	489
Per 1,000 women .....	1 845	1 721	2 211	2 000	1 114	1 985	1 661	1 803	1 714	1 634	1 641
<b>Women 35 to 44 years</b> .....	<b>105</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>237</b>
Children ever born .....	291	364	800	70	359	488	317	946	445	579	708
Per 1,000 women .....	2 771	2 935	2 787	2 059	2 528	2 568	2 402	2 680	3 589	2 596	2 987

**RESIDENCE IN 1975**

<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 090</b>	<b>1 821</b>	<b>3 627</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1 674</b>	<b>3 255</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>4 990</b>	<b>1 947</b>	<b>2 444</b>	<b>4 773</b>
Same house .....	1 406	1 430	2 563	516	1 374	2 191	1 223	3 467	1 509	1 781	3 792
Different house in United States .....	684	391	1 064	155	290	1 064	288	1 452	438	663	981
Same county .....	373	189	752	66	220	562	190	756	281	381	666
Different county .....	311	202	362	89	70	502	98	696	157	282	315
Same State .....	249	86	194	89	20	291	98	404	73	109	217
Different State .....	62	116	168	—	50	211	—	292	84	173	98
Abroad .....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	71	—	—	—

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b> .....	<b>1 329</b>	<b>1 175</b>	<b>2 361</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>1 229</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>3 297</b>	<b>1 104</b>	<b>1 740</b>	<b>3 150</b>
Elementary: .....	51	51	265	96	21	82	55	115	11	77	175
0 to 7 years .....	137	265	381	100	123	369	208	495	237	304	499
8 years .....	140	108	385	14	207	272	127	419	86	208	295
High school: .....	730	479	974	177	558	875	396	1 346	586	845	1 463
1 to 3 years .....	151	114	202	18	157	288	94	461	98	177	367
4 years .....	120	158	154	19	163	246	134	461	86	129	351

**INDUSTRY**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>792</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>2 248</b>
Agriculture .....	486	385	569	62	195	583	168	828	508	542	1 071
Forestry and fisheries .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining .....	7	11	39	30	7	6	—	6	13	6	—
Construction .....	16	70	76	7	87	63	26	140	27	47	86
Manufacturing .....	34	69	295	49	103	365	89	392	27	237	310
Transportation .....	19	5	96	13	46	61	53	66	16	37	77
Communications and other public utilities .....	—	9	6	6	7	7	23	44	9	5	59
Wholesale trade .....	49	34	39	6	21	49	12	59	28	19	65
Retail trade .....	38	50	168	17	67	111	69	246	24	76	173
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	14	32	25	—	60	44	20	47	10	28	31
Business and repair services .....	—	13	13	—	—	35	39	13	—	5	41
Personal services .....	18	29	7	13	16	6	—	32	—	55	36
Entertainment and recreation services .....	—	—	6	8	—	—	21	—	—	—	11
Professional and related services .....	87	128	225	53	166	169	132	327	31	112	275
Health services .....	19	46	90	34	53	35	14	57	15	24	112
Educational services .....	58	77	103	13	74	107	105	242	16	88	139
Public administration .....	18	37	52	8	34	9	—	46	3	50	13

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Lawrence	Lewis	Lincoln	Linn	Livingston	McDonald	Macon	Madison	Maries	Marion	Mercer
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>											
Total persons	3 947	2 486	3 811	2 721	2 463	2 662	3 372	824	1 876	2 524	1 748
White	3 904	2 486	3 785	2 708	2 463	2 648	3 372	824	1 871	2 524	1 745
Black	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	43	—	—	9	—	14	—	—	—	—	1
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	27	—	22	4	4	—	—	—	6	14	2
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>											
Total persons	3 947	2 486	3 811	2 721	2 463	2 662	3 372	824	1 876	2 524	1 748
Male	2 100	1 340	1 997	1 441	1 282	1 348	1 748	428	981	1 349	941
Female	1 847	1 146	1 814	1 280	1 181	1 314	1 624	396	895	1 175	807
Total persons	3 947	2 486	3 811	2 721	2 463	2 662	3 372	824	1 876	2 524	1 748
Under 5 years	313	169	252	150	161	81	285	66	119	151	97
5 to 9 years	305	128	247	178	198	64	281	65	139	142	107
10 to 14 years	238	242	339	213	192	301	284	21	173	218	133
15 to 19 years	400	376	376	250	211	245	310	82	206	316	170
20 to 24 years	166	140	242	157	125	80	193	49	52	152	129
25 to 29 years	243	222	188	126	123	98	165	36	80	115	101
30 to 34 years	225	120	175	188	127	142	155	57	117	102	73
35 to 39 years	243	108	197	181	153	211	213	58	146	184	89
40 to 44 years	280	170	207	154	163	203	201	12	127	127	113
45 to 49 years	248	168	256	167	139	206	121	50	94	138	105
50 to 54 years	232	155	263	221	172	125	215	65	159	171	104
55 to 59 years	296	181	270	176	201	251	279	81	143	218	135
60 to 64 years	228	136	228	165	141	234	245	38	129	152	150
65 to 69 years	184	144	214	147	133	115	153	71	114	95	91
70 to 74 years	156	94	179	134	87	136	171	26	49	86	80
75 to 79 years	98	40	78	61	50	32	78	36	17	60	29
80 to 84 years	72	23	82	33	50	24	5	11	6	64	34
85 years and over	20	17	18	20	37	14	18	—	6	33	8
Median	36.7	34.7	37.2	37.7	38.1	40.2	35.3	38.1	36.8	36.8	38.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>											
Total persons	3 947	2 486	3 811	2 721	2 463	2 662	3 372	824	1 876	2 524	1 748
In households	3 947	2 486	3 811	2 721	2 463	2 662	3 372	824	1 876	2 524	1 748
Family householder:	1 179	715	1 029	798	702	846	950	234	525	689	524
Male	34	31	58	41	34	21	45	7	17	56	13
Female	61	74	90	72	96	57	56	22	33	45	51
Nonfamily householder:	93	54	84	43	62	41	48	5	24	57	29
Male	1 128	701	986	767	679	838	922	229	499	677	513
Female	1 275	836	1 433	924	825	835	1 318	257	714	938	578
Spouse	120	34	105	51	54	19	33	70	51	62	33
Child	57	41	26	25	11	5	—	—	13	—	7
Other relatives	2.89	2.84	3.02	2.85	2.76	2.76	3.07	3.07	3.13	2.98	2.83
Persons per household	3.08	3.11	3.32	3.08	3.12	2.95	3.28	3.31	3.33	3.25	3.09
Persons per family	1 124	721	1 095	705	708	702	1 096	206	580	696	443
Percent living with two parents	90.5	92.8	95.3	94.9	93.8	98.0	93.8	88.3	90.5	96.6	94.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>											
Women 15 to 24 years	230	180	256	172	143	139	250	65	81	173	129
Children ever born	70	49	40	21	58	7	66	8	19	37	36
Per 1,000 women	304	272	156	122	406	50	264	123	235	214	279
Women 25 to 34 years	221	156	167	147	130	143	153	48	107	103	77
Children ever born	425	218	364	244	272	289	320	81	168	202	161
Per 1,000 women	1 923	1 397	2 180	1 660	2 092	2 021	2 092	1 688	1 570	1 990	2 091
Women 35 to 44 years	275	144	223	159	157	218	216	28	142	176	108
Children ever born	704	489	689	461	472	619	700	65	407	535	321
Per 1,000 women	2 560	3 396	3 090	2 896	3 006	2 839	3 241	2 321	2 866	3 040	2 972
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1975</b>											
Persons 5 years and over	3 649	2 221	3 447	2 589	2 327	2 697	3 045	699	1 754	2 309	1 579
Some house	2 678	1 617	2 615	1 942	1 901	1 869	2 085	530	1 290	1 610	1 171
Different house in United States	971	604	832	642	426	828	961	169	464	699	408
Same county	422	452	658	383	274	180	649	120	237	339	156
Different county	549	152	174	259	152	648	312	49	227	360	252
Same State	298	107	159	136	126	221	58	49	129	200	86
Different State	251	45	15	123	26	427	254	—	98	160	166
Abroad	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>											
Persons 25 years old and over	2 525	1 578	2 355	1 773	1 576	1 791	2 019	541	1 187	1 545	1 112
Elementary:	160	26	163	56	58	118	66	40	165	42	25
0 to 7 years	417	215	578	248	298	250	423	160	240	247	219
8 years	317	168	259	165	183	269	173	90	179	170	114
High school:	1 202	898	981	982	790	771	930	162	494	752	598
1 to 3 years	278	195	246	191	159	211	200	30	75	164	89
4 years	151	76	128	131	88	172	227	59	34	170	67
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>INDUSTRY</b>											
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 836	1 083	1 568	1 273	1 020	1 222	1 358	350	854	1 114	775
Agriculture	808	532	547	646	505	551	625	74	268	572	433
Forestry and fisheries	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Mining	—	8	—	—	6	—	21	2	—	5	—
Construction	128	46	145	43	60	95	104	18	56	70	25
Manufacturing	250	146	292	159	79	205	105	84	178	139	43
Transportation	51	24	24	61	53	37	13	9	26	17	7
Communications and other public utilities	7	12	29	20	10	12	38	14	15	22	20
Wholesale trade	62	40	118	62	65	28	58	5	8	40	46
Retail trade	138	117	122	63	66	96	59	65	129	67	71
Finance, insurance, and real estate	41	14	54	41	40	13	20	5	21	25	19
Business and repair services	29	14	43	11	10	34	6	—	21	17	9
Personal services	29	20	32	34	3	25	25	—	14	6	15
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	11	2	3	7	7	—	7	7	—
Professional and related services	259	82	137	110	104	94	244	54	99	110	80
Health services	106	33	56	29	39	19	72	16	36	58	22
Educational services	133	41	63	72	52	68	158	38	55	37	51
Public administration	28	25	14	21	22	25	33	7	12	16	7

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Miller	Mississippi	Moniteau	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	New Madrid	Newton	Nodaway	Oregon
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>										
Total persons	2 619	1 125	2 369	2 669	2 317	2 585	1 628	3 801	4 988	2 408
White	2 613	989	2 369	2 662	2 317	2 583	1 497	3 801	4 974	2 408
Black	—	136	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	7	—	—	27	—	14	—
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	13	—	12	—	—	—	—
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
Total persons	2 619	1 125	2 369	2 669	2 317	2 585	1 628	3 801	4 988	2 408
Male	1 327	595	1 243	1 419	1 212	1 336	795	1 991	2 587	1 261
Female	1 292	530	1 126	1 250	1 105	1 249	833	1 810	2 401	1 147
Total persons	2 619	1 125	2 369	2 669	2 317	2 585	1 628	3 801	4 988	2 408
Under 5 years	145	88	150	142	99	218	108	141	395	115
5 to 9 years	223	107	180	130	151	231	86	213	383	189
10 to 14 years	308	40	202	235	209	254	189	419	435	265
15 to 19 years	330	56	294	369	212	298	155	435	507	277
20 to 24 years	126	118	158	200	123	148	102	134	333	153
25 to 29 years	150	54	127	115	106	118	58	169	334	88
30 to 34 years	164	67	119	111	111	136	66	200	270	155
35 to 39 years	162	86	172	176	140	151	74	292	265	149
40 to 44 years	136	25	122	224	147	235	85	246	274	178
45 to 49 years	160	50	169	125	115	165	106	302	246	168
50 to 54 years	188	43	136	140	138	167	142	296	323	211
55 to 59 years	127	100	219	180	179	71	85	319	332	148
60 to 64 years	119	108	90	108	109	93	120	218	289	108
65 to 69 years	105	98	92	133	163	127	98	181	233	145
70 to 74 years	73	55	67	155	146	96	93	80	174	29
75 to 79 years	74	11	51	72	89	47	17	84	89	14
80 to 84 years	17	6	21	21	66	18	19	42	74	16
85 years and over	12	13	—	33	14	12	25	30	32	—
Median	30.8	36.9	33.1	35.9	40.3	30.9	38.4	38.2	32.0	33.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
Total persons	2 619	1 125	2 369	2 669	2 317	2 585	1 628	3 801	4 988	2 408
In households	2 619	1 125	2 369	2 669	2 317	2 585	1 628	3 801	4 988	2 408
Family householder:	666	339	661	764	654	702	458	1 100	1 389	689
Male	18	7	21	32	45	8	52	70	58	36
Female	77	45	28	69	70	46	45	41	144	28
Nonfamily householder:	41	36	22	55	65	45	54	33	44	23
Male	656	326	650	715	596	688	416	1 119	1 368	661
Female	1 084	324	939	928	787	1 013	507	1 338	1 927	894
Spouse	69	48	34	88	78	57	61	88	47	66
Child	8	—	14	18	22	26	35	12	11	11
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.27	2.63	3.24	2.90	2.78	3.23	2.67	3.06	3.05	3.10
Persons per family	3.64	3.02	3.33	3.17	3.09	3.48	2.93	3.18	3.31	3.24
Persons under 18 years	889	263	738	732	579	908	497	1 105	1 553	778
Percent living with two parents	96.2	87.1	94.3	89.1	96.5	93.0	84.1	91.2	97.9	87.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Women 15 to 24 years	220	74	186	242	126	222	119	253	386	193
Children ever born	19	51	—	56	20	37	39	10	128	37
Per 1,000 women	86	689	—	231	159	167	328	40	332	192
Women 25 to 34 years	187	47	129	118	107	119	80	153	284	137
Children ever born	273	58	281	175	202	275	180	306	650	272
Per 1,000 women	1 460	1 234	2 178	1 483	1 888	2 311	2 250	2 000	2 273	1 985
Women 35 to 44 years	146	57	150	199	154	208	79	292	267	143
Children ever born	531	156	413	611	466	784	236	791	825	483
Per 1,000 women	3 637	2 737	2 753	3 070	3 026	3 769	2 987	2 709	3 090	2 963
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1975</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	2 269	1 146	2 223	2 602	2 353	2 159	1 482	3 912	4 345	2 294
Same house	1 924	844	1 614	1 870	1 951	1 559	889	3 062	3 258	1 805
Different house in United States	345	302	609	732	402	600	593	850	1 081	489
Same county	265	188	270	403	288	362	328	238	817	242
Different county	80	114	339	329	114	238	265	612	264	247
Some State	48	57	149	281	114	115	169	335	159	85
Different State	32	57	190	48	—	123	96	277	105	165
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>										
Persons 25 years old and over	1 487	716	1 385	1 593	1 523	1 436	988	2 459	2 935	1 409
Elementary:	86	229	60	37	134	108	210	104	88	103
0 to 7 years	443	68	354	268	315	317	182	341	348	236
8 years	152	108	120	206	200	200	175	360	233	263
High school:	591	161	533	802	669	589	329	1 120	1 596	579
1 to 3 years	155	53	148	186	158	116	42	301	406	145
4 or more years	60	97	170	94	47	106	50	233	264	83
<b>INDUSTRY</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 040	414	1 113	1 216	927	1 213	542	1 694	2 143	1 013
Agriculture	281	241	414	584	471	419	358	527	1 275	473
Forestry and fisheries	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Mining	6	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	107	11	130	85	75	72	11	103	74	52
Manufacturing	219	21	139	138	89	153	48	455	197	135
Transportation	20	30	15	16	68	43	10	45	45	16
Communications and other public utilities	26	5	2	12	—	24	3	24	16	25
Wholesale trade	56	10	46	44	35	40	7	81	51	31
Retail trade	90	23	58	70	40	136	11	165	130	60
Finance, insurance, and real estate	22	10	22	42	28	32	—	42	48	27
Business and repair services	6	—	32	12	—	27	14	34	16	6
Personal services	33	16	31	23	19	33	10	14	19	23
Entertainment and recreation services	6	8	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	109	26	136	168	95	158	67	184	239	118
Health services	37	—	18	77	49	93	20	35	84	13
Educational services	65	26	97	73	40	58	46	119	139	84
Public administration	51	13	84	9	7	67	3	20	33	35

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Oaage	Ozark	Pemiscot	Perry	Pettis	Phelps	Pike	Platte	Polk	Pulaski
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>										
Total persons	3 128	1 750	1 339	2 798	3 854	1 479	3 430	1 955	3 677	1 170
White	3 128	1 734	1 172	2 798	3 838	1 479	3 406	1 955	3 675	1 165
Black	—	—	161	—	11	—	24	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Alaut	—	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	9	26	—	—	12
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
Total persons	3 128	1 750	1 339	2 798	3 854	1 479	3 430	1 955	3 677	1 170
Male	1 624	922	661	1 432	2 028	778	1 750	997	1 996	571
Female	1 504	828	678	1 366	1 826	701	1 680	958	1 681	599
Total persons	3 128	1 750	1 339	2 798	3 854	1 479	3 430	1 955	3 677	1 170
Under 5 years	173	143	63	165	244	87	288	85	177	75
5 to 9 years	220	119	94	266	229	66	260	121	261	73
10 to 14 years	412	102	66	237	291	99	354	200	340	74
15 to 19 years	515	179	102	240	381	162	390	199	456	166
20 to 24 years	207	84	64	146	255	106	221	101	166	52
25 to 29 years	104	63	45	121	203	67	201	90	108	64
30 to 34 years	81	118	53	193	229	72	167	109	157	56
35 to 39 years	167	108	90	138	206	71	189	150	324	84
40 to 44 years	229	116	37	212	277	95	194	92	164	109
45 to 49 years	172	204	85	115	260	85	137	129	200	81
50 to 54 years	148	147	118	150	284	106	190	109	329	72
55 to 59 years	159	111	125	154	234	144	239	179	234	68
60 to 64 years	219	76	130	240	214	96	220	140	225	61
65 to 69 years	109	100	90	150	226	102	83	96	226	60
70 to 74 years	87	36	68	165	133	75	109	64	153	36
75 to 79 years	53	27	71	63	102	19	79	39	94	27
80 to 84 years	38	2	13	32	44	14	80	20	43	—
85 years and over	35	15	25	11	42	13	29	32	20	12
Median	26.8	38.1	48.3	36.1	37.3	40.5	30.0	37.4	37.7	36.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
Total persons	3 128	1 750	1 339	2 798	3 854	1 479	3 430	1 955	3 677	1 170
In households	3 128	1 750	1 339	2 798	3 854	1 479	3 430	1 955	3 677	1 170
Family householder:	713	553	380	765	1 147	450	891	568	1 082	344
Male	33	7	41	37	26	14	37	29	24	20
Female	81	9	48	43	76	25	45	53	62	—
Nonfamily householder:	22	11	98	26	50	19	84	42	48	—
Male	676	532	353	750	1 125	421	837	515	1 080	357
Female	1 464	570	371	1 073	1 314	451	1 447	704	1 252	388
Spouse	85	34	40	104	98	64	61	39	90	61
Child	54	34	8	—	18	35	28	5	39	—
Other relatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.68	3.02	2.36	3.21	2.97	2.91	3.25	2.83	3.02	3.21
Persons per family	3.98	3.03	2.81	3.40	3.16	3.02	3.53	3.11	3.19	3.21
Persons under 18 years	1 183	486	300	819	1 013	348	1 168	523	1 077	287
Percent living with two parents	95.6	94.0	80.0	97.8	92.5	80.7	96.1	96.4	94.1	89.2
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Women 15 to 24 years	321	109	70	184	254	98	288	143	213	135
Children ever born	51	69	35	67	67	51	78	19	37	37
Per 1,000 women	159	633	500	364	264	520	271	133	174	274
Women 25 to 34 years	83	78	47	156	203	56	162	102	137	56
Children ever born	235	139	115	270	390	67	292	178	279	101
Per 1,000 women	2 831	1 782	2 447	1 731	1 921	1 196	1 802	1 745	2 036	1 804
Women 35 to 44 years	196	116	54	177	262	80	219	116	273	92
Children ever born	763	322	209	554	821	249	725	337	778	200
Per 1,000 women	3 893	2 776	3 870	3 130	3 134	3 113	3 311	2 905	2 850	2 174
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1975</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	2 762	1 729	1 587	2 641	3 407	1 493	2 943	1 951	3 483	1 207
Same house	1 935	1 386	1 289	2 173	2 904	1 017	2 353	1 556	2 800	875
Different house in United States	827	343	298	468	492	476	590	378	683	332
Same county	421	195	222	350	254	175	253	158	338	158
Different county	406	148	76	118	238	301	337	220	345	174
Same State	337	82	27	98	203	140	299	153	111	9
Different State	69	66	49	20	35	161	38	67	234	165
Abroad	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	17	—	—
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>										
Persons 25 years old and over	1 601	1 123	950	1 744	2 454	959	1 917	1 249	2 277	730
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	108	115	253	215	76	80	96	44	149	47
8 years	672	244	170	671	430	248	523	165	323	136
High school: 1 to 3 years	161	150	152	229	369	134	233	158	380	139
4 years	492	497	238	522	985	341	778	530	971	289
College: 1 to 3 years	62	61	89	65	347	83	196	190	256	43
4 or more years	106	56	48	42	247	73	91	162	198	76
<b>INDUSTRY</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 287	786	490	1 271	1 787	663	1 365	865	1 668	538
Agriculture	554	371	259	551	828	177	760	363	827	123
Forestry and fisheries	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	18	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	6	—
Construction	54	60	5	82	70	35	42	39	85	24
Manufacturing	148	162	49	272	243	55	177	68	204	41
Transportation	24	13	—	19	77	16	16	123	76	30
Communications and other public utilities	24	16	—	5	26	23	13	—	19	—
Wholesale trade	54	13	19	33	60	48	60	25	56	—
Retail trade	68	50	18	93	125	91	112	37	83	154
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8	18	11	19	57	24	24	7	36	6
Business and repair services	21	6	8	17	33	24	—	7	19	11
Personal services	46	—	—	45	43	5	26	20	25	—
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	131	45	115	117	200	79	102	153	211	66
Health services	26	11	53	72	73	13	33	66	30	—
Educational services	87	34	49	32	121	51	59	78	150	51
Public administration	137	20	6	11	19	86	27	23	21	83

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

**The State Counties**

**RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	Putnam	Ralls	Randolph	Ray	Reynolds	Ripley	St. Charles	St. Clair	Ste. Genevieve	St. Francois
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>1 680</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>2 289</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>1 894</b>	<b>973</b>
White .....	1 676	2 019	2 275	2 841	784	1 494	2 845	1 912	1 894	973
Black .....	—	—	—	7	—	—	54	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	4	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander .....	—	—	8	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup> .....	8	—	—	33	13	12	35	—	50	—

**SEX AND AGE**

	Putnam	Ralls	Randolph	Ray	Reynolds	Ripley	St. Charles	St. Clair	Ste. Genevieve	St. Francois
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>1 680</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>2 289</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>1 894</b>	<b>973</b>
Male .....	858	1 097	1 187	1 457	364	730	1 530	1 004	985	538
Female .....	822	922	1 102	1 404	420	770	1 369	908	909	435
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>1 680</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>2 289</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>1 894</b>	<b>973</b>
Under 5 years .....	114	138	142	114	37	96	191	149	93	32
5 to 9 years .....	127	126	113	246	45	83	144	136	82	44
10 to 14 years .....	155	142	163	205	86	172	242	137	214	63
15 to 19 years .....	161	183	298	242	62	129	366	165	287	126
20 to 24 years .....	97	99	136	120	85	48	294	125	117	44
25 to 29 years .....	67	109	122	142	46	92	137	112	56	10
30 to 34 years .....	106	129	99	127	37	104	104	105	83	55
35 to 39 years .....	104	75	82	211	40	116	143	113	91	55
40 to 44 years .....	91	87	216	178	53	48	185	100	147	58
45 to 49 years .....	97	139	188	171	67	116	193	110	164	87
50 to 54 years .....	101	106	138	245	38	122	163	108	109	89
55 to 59 years .....	151	179	160	236	63	109	171	147	105	76
60 to 64 years .....	102	164	166	175	39	69	192	140	144	50
65 to 69 years .....	91	133	102	183	43	76	130	98	95	120
70 to 74 years .....	62	106	58	116	15	66	87	85	58	21
75 to 79 years .....	30	56	55	77	23	35	65	54	10	33
80 to 84 years .....	20	25	19	36	5	6	52	28	27	10
85 years and over .....	4	23	32	37	—	13	40	—	12	—
Median .....	35.6	40.5	39.4	40.7	34.2	36.1	33.6	36.2	35.8	45.0

**HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP**

	Putnam	Ralls	Randolph	Ray	Reynolds	Ripley	St. Charles	St. Clair	Ste. Genevieve	St. Francois
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>1 680</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>2 289</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>1 894</b>	<b>973</b>
<b>In households</b> .....	<b>1 680</b>	<b>2 019</b>	<b>2 289</b>	<b>2 861</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>1 912</b>	<b>1 894</b>	<b>973</b>
Family householder: .....	513	624	673	874	251	458	717	585	497	325
Male .....	13	26	29	33	13	17	30	19	7	13
Female .....	16	25	50	56	5	8	65	44	7	24
Nonfamily householder: .....	30	46	17	76	5	9	60	45	7	6
Male .....	509	597	664	854	261	430	682	581	500	304
Female .....	585	606	768	898	243	490	1 204	593	792	289
Spouse .....	12	57	88	62	—	67	141	37	62	12
Child .....	2	38	—	8	6	21	8	—	22	—
Other relatives .....	2.94	2.80	2.98	2.75	2.86	3.05	3.32	2.76	3.66	2.64
Nonrelatives .....	3.10	2.94	3.17	3.00	2.91	3.08	3.71	3.00	3.69	2.79
Persons per household .....	506	523	623	729	208	438	789	523	566	235
Percent living with two parents .....	98.4	88.5	92.9	92.0	96.6	82.6	93.8	90.6	94.7	94.5

**FERTILITY**

<b>Women 15 to 24 years</b> .....	<b>111</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>81</b>
Children ever born .....	45	25	32	34	28	54	67	54	34	14
Per 1,000 women .....	405	240	158	191	304	495	206	403	210	173
<b>Women 25 to 34 years</b> .....	<b>92</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>33</b>
Children ever born .....	229	242	182	273	69	134	135	230	184	31
Per 1,000 women .....	2 489	1 984	2 000	1 870	1 865	1 426	1 337	2 110	2 300	939
<b>Women 35 to 44 years</b> .....	<b>93</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>56</b>
Children ever born .....	250	218	384	551	197	302	659	301	390	165
Per 1,000 women .....	2 688	2 907	2 446	2 840	3 717	2 961	3 562	2 664	3 250	2 946

**RESIDENCE IN 1975**

<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 531</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>2 515</b>	<b>2 912</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>2 498</b>	<b>1 801</b>	<b>1 899</b>	<b>1 098</b>
Same house .....	1 038	1 401	1 799	2 108	575	912	1 881	1 171	1 628	814
Different house in United States .....	493	334	716	804	167	508	617	630	271	284
Same county .....	261	171	419	333	119	236	446	265	220	102
Different county .....	232	163	297	471	48	272	171	365	51	182
Same State .....	105	163	245	405	48	159	152	194	51	154
Different State .....	127	—	52	66	—	113	19	171	—	28
Abroad .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b> .....	<b>1 026</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>1 934</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1 662</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 101</b>	<b>664</b>
Elementary: .....	48	36	31	121	29	156	193	13	122	43
0 to 7 years .....	176	282	216	356	105	254	407	242	463	95
8 years .....	133	183	127	321	94	106	198	123	121	66
High school: .....	509	622	724	848	165	297	616	599	336	307
1 to 3 years .....	94	125	207	174	35	94	126	100	52	75
4 years .....	66	83	137	114	39	65	122	123	7	78
College: .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**INDUSTRY**

<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>726</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>440</b>
Agriculture .....	386	483	421	366	68	192	441	509	283	119
Forestry and fisheries .....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Mining .....	18	11	19	7	48	—	—	7	85	6
Construction .....	24	42	55	83	15	61	87	104	59	53
Manufacturing .....	62	83	53	279	44	85	201	61	216	65
Transportation .....	26	23	101	46	6	—	25	47	25	—
Communications and other public utilities .....	7	6	41	13	—	—	6	—	12	15
Wholesale trade .....	22	21	45	92	—	20	71	10	13	13
Retail trade .....	43	39	76	118	29	89	165	73	53	36
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	17	7	37	65	11	32	56	21	—	26
Business and repair services .....	13	2	26	11	25	—	28	8	7	24
Personal services .....	27	18	6	21	—	8	—	6	6	6
Entertainment and recreation services .....	—	—	—	5	—	—	18	—	8	—
Professional and related services .....	70	59	133	98	43	100	117	95	111	71
Health services .....	28	8	42	33	20	22	33	25	77	25
Educational services .....	34	46	75	45	23	71	66	64	27	40
Public administration .....	11	20	42	24	11	21	29	—	—	6

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

**The State  
Counties**

**RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	St. Louis	Saline	Schuyler	Scotland	Scott	Shannon	Shelby	Stoddard	Stone	Sullivan
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>3 533</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>2 432</b>	<b>3 962</b>	<b>2 034</b>	<b>2 091</b>
White .....	437	3 508	1 490	2 033	1 850	1 006	2 432	3 955	2 002	2 078
Black .....	—	25	—	—	29	—	—	3	—	2
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut .....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	17	11
Asian and Pacific Islander .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup> .....	—	—	19	—	50	—	7	9	8	14

**SEX AND AGE**

	St. Louis	Saline	Schuyler	Scotland	Scott	Shannon	Shelby	Stoddard	Stone	Sullivan
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>3 533</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>2 432</b>	<b>3 962</b>	<b>2 034</b>	<b>2 091</b>
Male .....	200	1 835	757	1 043	955	495	1 249	2 044	1 027	1 088
Female .....	237	1 698	733	997	929	510	1 183	1 918	1 007	1 003
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>3 533</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>2 432</b>	<b>3 962</b>	<b>2 034</b>	<b>2 091</b>
Under 5 years .....	44	249	95	108	156	38	131	205	125	108
5 to 9 years .....	21	180	87	151	147	90	127	261	99	135
10 to 14 years .....	23	275	146	229	139	110	262	258	171	156
15 to 19 years .....	45	245	139	237	252	100	290	462	223	199
20 to 24 years .....	20	216	106	117	166	19	142	215	111	103
25 to 29 years .....	27	172	87	99	105	108	136	194	110	104
30 to 34 years .....	19	160	93	108	114	42	142	177	68	150
35 to 39 years .....	25	199	91	137	100	61	161	266	80	106
40 to 44 years .....	38	163	90	134	67	29	130	298	240	142
45 to 49 years .....	20	194	98	146	104	69	157	245	181	140
50 to 54 years .....	32	240	69	82	88	70	152	252	133	143
55 to 59 years .....	24	272	115	127	126	68	122	272	138	183
60 to 64 years .....	28	287	101	109	136	85	157	380	87	144
65 to 69 years .....	20	269	87	113	92	51	100	192	103	128
70 to 74 years .....	35	186	44	58	66	41	117	182	65	77
75 to 79 years .....	6	106	34	42	16	—	34	56	90	27
80 to 84 years .....	10	95	2	32	10	6	44	24	10	22
85 years and over .....	—	25	6	11	—	19	28	23	—	24
Median .....	38.9	42.2	34.6	33.7	28.9	34.5	34.5	38.9	40.6	39.3

**HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP**

	St. Louis	Saline	Schuyler	Scotland	Scott	Shannon	Shelby	Stoddard	Stone	Sullivan
<b>Total persons</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>3 533</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>2 432</b>	<b>3 962</b>	<b>2 034</b>	<b>2 091</b>
<b>In households</b> .....	<b>437</b>	<b>3 533</b>	<b>1 490</b>	<b>2 040</b>	<b>1 884</b>	<b>1 006</b>	<b>2 432</b>	<b>3 962</b>	<b>2 034</b>	<b>2 091</b>
Family householder: .....	124	1 066	442	545	527	309	665	1 223	631	635
Male .....	6	22	8	26	9	—	49	28	30	24
Female .....	12	121	27	26	18	6	41	51	21	37
Nonfamily householder: .....	10	137	33	55	39	16	52	81	23	43
Male .....	113	1 089	430	540	486	287	675	1 221	614	639
Female .....	144	1 029	535	801	761	369	862	1 215	649	671
Spouse .....	28	48	13	14	44	19	60	134	19	39
Child .....	—	2	—	33	—	—	28	9	—	3
Other relatives .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.88	2.62	2.92	3.13	3.18	3.04	3.01	2.86	2.89	2.83
Persons per family .....	3.19	2.99	3.17	3.37	3.41	3.18	3.24	3.05	2.94	3.05
Persons under 18 years .....	113	851	417	639	570	307	696	986	560	547
Percent living with two parents .....	92.9	94.4	96.9	92.2	93.7	92.5	89.9	87.1	88.8	93.1

**FERTILITY**

	St. Louis	Saline	Schuyler	Scotland	Scott	Shannon	Shelby	Stoddard	Stone	Sullivan
<b>Women 15 to 24 years</b> .....	<b>38</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>122</b>
Children ever born .....	—	124	19	84	47	10	68	67	56	24
Per 1,000 women .....	—	611	176	522	242	159	376	218	344	197
<b>Women 25 to 34 years</b> .....	<b>20</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>129</b>
Children ever born .....	48	328	169	266	213	171	230	344	142	258
Per 1,000 women .....	2 400	1 952	1 878	2 891	1 651	2 012	1 840	1 859	1 479	2 000
<b>Women 35 to 44 years</b> .....	<b>30</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>129</b>
Children ever born .....	66	396	246	450	243	105	422	835	476	369
Per 1,000 women .....	2 200	2 164	2 703	3 261	3 423	2 561	2 723	2 685	2 674	2 860

**RESIDENCE IN 1975**

	St. Louis	Saline	Schuyler	Scotland	Scott	Shannon	Shelby	Stoddard	Stone	Sullivan
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b> .....	<b>408</b>	<b>3 296</b>	<b>1 393</b>	<b>1 683</b>	<b>2 086</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>2 471</b>	<b>4 009</b>	<b>1 688</b>	<b>1 947</b>
Some house .....	346	2 395	1 089	1 153	1 153	600	1 794	3 185	1 153	1 356
Different house in United States .....	62	887	304	530	422	269	677	824	535	591
Some county .....	—	695	145	289	362	59	562	583	196	344
Different county .....	62	192	159	241	60	210	115	241	339	247
Some State .....	26	155	87	110	44	113	55	176	203	128
Different State .....	36	37	72	131	16	97	60	65	136	119
Abroad .....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED**

	St. Louis	Saline	Schuyler	Scotland	Scott	Shannon	Shelby	Stoddard	Stone	Sullivan
<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b> .....	<b>284</b>	<b>2 368</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1 198</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>2 561</b>	<b>1 305</b>	<b>1 390</b>
Elementary: .....	24	83	25	47	91	53	64	315	129	49
0 to 7 years .....	32	176	176	252	255	112	235	517	257	252
8 years .....	68	264	97	100	152	129	169	432	185	138
High school: .....	71	1 005	441	621	404	267	738	982	550	707
1 to 3 years .....	21	323	102	116	56	33	153	193	72	120
4 years .....	68	261	76	62	66	55	121	122	112	124

**INDUSTRY**

	St. Louis	Saline	Schuyler	Scotland	Scott	Shannon	Shelby	Stoddard	Stone	Sullivan
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>213</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>1 526</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>976</b>
Agriculture .....	63	769	307	496	333	201	569	704	392	500
Forestry and fisheries .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining .....	—	—	—	—	7	10	—	12	16	7
Construction .....	14	55	36	32	50	50	48	80	50	37
Manufacturing .....	25	102	104	84	114	62	64	270	220	119
Transportation .....	7	36	18	16	30	12	32	11	6	28
Communications and other public utilities .....	—	6	14	7	20	—	7	13	—	12
Wholesale trade .....	14	54	28	26	45	—	27	50	20	21
Retail trade .....	33	110	35	60	53	38	84	111	30	83
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	5	34	27	15	24	—	23	49	36	29
Business and repair services .....	6	23	7	21	29	—	13	28	12	10
Personal services .....	—	—	13	18	16	5	17	17	5	6
Entertainment and recreation services .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	7	—
Professional and related services .....	46	276	103	83	54	35	130	150	84	111
Health services .....	8	136	43	42	15	13	33	27	—	52
Educational services .....	13	83	49	41	18	22	88	108	78	46
Public administration .....	—	39	7	—	17	7	9	31	54	13

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Taney	Texas	Vernon	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Webster	Worth	Wright	St. Louis city
<b>RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN</b>										
Total persons	1 186	3 570	3 257	1 934	766	763	3 625	1 000	3 314	--
White	1 186	3 547	3 248	1 908	766	763	3 601	1 000	3 291	--
Black	--	6	--	26	--	--	--	--	4	--
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	--	10	7	--	--	--	--	--	16	--
Asian and Pacific Islander	--	7	2	--	--	--	24	--	3	--
Spanish origin <sup>1</sup>	19	8	6	11	17	26	21	--	20	--
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
Total persons	1 186	3 570	3 257	1 934	766	763	3 625	1 000	3 314	--
Male	549	1 871	1 694	892	363	431	1 925	504	1 788	--
Female	637	1 699	1 563	1 042	403	332	1 700	496	1 526	--
Total persons	1 186	3 570	3 257	1 934	766	763	3 625	1 000	3 314	--
Under 5 years	55	176	185	143	31	23	348	61	200	--
5 to 9 years	67	265	201	90	45	24	331	59	245	--
10 to 14 years	76	314	236	65	65	45	302	79	263	--
15 to 19 years	115	391	278	221	95	86	411	98	344	--
20 to 24 years	59	159	191	153	37	76	179	54	173	--
25 to 29 years	43	100	132	52	37	43	257	65	162	--
30 to 34 years	27	212	198	38	9	38	156	59	153	--
35 to 39 years	67	267	220	141	75	18	324	44	174	--
40 to 44 years	102	244	140	136	43	27	211	66	300	--
45 to 49 years	140	281	232	97	41	60	194	59	294	--
50 to 54 years	89	275	216	125	80	79	204	57	228	--
55 to 59 years	72	250	237	133	51	40	246	73	268	--
60 to 64 years	64	173	251	128	94	60	155	44	195	--
65 to 69 years	66	169	207	112	19	55	145	70	152	--
70 to 74 years	61	178	154	102	26	47	94	53	82	--
75 to 79 years	47	87	86	81	15	28	41	34	47	--
80 to 84 years	6	12	57	20	8	14	20	11	28	--
85 years and over	30	17	36	8	--	--	7	14	6	--
Median	44.1	38.1	39.7	39.1	39.6	45.1	29.7	37.8	38.4	--
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
Total persons	1 186	3 570	3 257	1 934	766	763	3 625	1 000	3 314	--
In households	1 186	3 570	3 257	1 934	766	763	3 625	1 000	3 314	--
Family householder, Male	339	1 031	1 026	532	215	234	1 007	313	1 031	--
Female	30	30	30	34	25	--	41	4	30	--
Nonfamily householder, Male	21	47	74	46	8	21	33	13	30	--
Female	23	53	86	44	--	7	--	28	37	--
Spouse	346	1 033	984	528	213	225	988	309	965	--
Child	328	1 228	974	678	297	235	1 481	306	1 106	--
Other relatives	84	97	58	60	8	33	62	18	90	--
Nonrelatives	15	51	25	12	--	8	13	9	25	--
Persons per household	2.87	3.07	2.68	2.95	3.09	2.91	3.35	2.79	2.94	--
Persons per family	3.05	3.22	2.91	3.24	3.16	3.11	3.42	3.00	3.04	--
Persons under 18 years	277	1 055	822	534	216	149	1 262	274	938	--
Percent living with two parents	81.6	91.6	94.6	97.2	92.1	94.0	94.1	94.9	92.5	--
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Women 15 to 24 years	91	213	205	192	57	58	276	75	239	--
Children ever born	29	42	59	56	--	8	120	22	85	--
Per 1,000 women	319	197	288	292	--	138	435	293	356	--
Women 25 to 34 years	40	165	169	43	40	34	173	63	161	--
Children ever born	86	334	315	100	46	55	420	101	331	--
Per 1,000 women	2 150	2 024	1 864	2 326	1 150	1 618	2 428	1 603	2 056	--
Women 35 to 44 years	75	272	178	147	35	32	290	56	253	--
Children ever born	213	798	467	430	190	84	880	152	688	--
Per 1,000 women	2 840	2 934	2 624	2 925	3 455	2 625	3 034	2 714	2 719	--
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1975</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	1 078	2 975	2 875	1 444	602	633	3 167	958	3 035	--
Same house	599	2 243	2 060	1 239	501	442	2 222	716	2 315	--
Different house in United States	437	710	808	205	101	191	898	238	720	--
Same county	408	309	456	144	101	44	635	142	363	--
Different county	29	401	352	61	--	147	263	96	357	--
Same State	16	121	191	61	--	--	152	63	177	--
Different State	13	280	161	--	--	147	111	33	180	--
Abroad	42	22	7	--	--	--	47	4	--	--
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>										
Persons 25 years old and over	814	2 265	2 166	1 173	498	509	2 054	649	2 089	--
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	70	169	106	31	56	76	111	23	190	--
8 years	215	401	339	373	127	142	378	98	444	--
High school: 1 to 3 years	130	325	293	154	37	79	254	72	325	--
4 years	301	939	1 095	441	229	184	867	293	861	--
College: 1 to 3 years	54	220	186	106	34	28	263	87	165	--
4 or more years	44	211	147	68	15	--	187	76	104	--
<b>INDUSTRY</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	525	1 650	1 539	806	322	322	1 488	404	1 503	--
Agriculture	169	603	686	329	80	91	656	219	739	--
Forestry and fisheries	6	14	--	--	--	6	--	--	2	--
Mining	--	4	10	--	40	--	--	--	2	--
Construction	86	90	47	78	18	29	77	7	51	--
Manufacturing	68	251	142	113	35	81	262	38	284	--
Transportation	16	57	65	17	8	6	42	9	49	--
Communications and other public utilities	13	18	15	--	6	6	29	2	12	--
Wholesale trade	33	38	64	11	5	19	46	22	45	--
Retail trade	74	140	111	117	26	28	84	35	98	--
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	47	60	30	7	5	52	--	43	--
Business and repair services	--	19	17	6	7	--	22	6	19	--
Personal services	--	32	22	--	--	--	--	7	10	--
Entertainment and recreation services	7	--	7	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
Professional and related services	26	254	268	84	79	45	198	47	117	--
Health services	11	77	167	33	28	--	71	15	22	--
Educational services	15	158	89	46	44	37	116	25	79	--
Public administration	8	83	25	21	11	6	14	12	32	--

<sup>1</sup>Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	The State	Adair	Andrew	Atchison	Audrain	Barry	Barton	Bates	Benton	Bollinger	Boone
<b>LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>											
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b>	<b>216 924</b>	<b>1 784</b>	<b>2 365</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>3 252</b>	<b>3 472</b>	<b>2 196</b>	<b>3 131</b>	<b>1 878</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>2 628</b>
Labor force	128 839	1 084	1 340	822	1 858	2 144	1 224	1 872	1 112	893	1 811
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.4	60.8	56.7	52.9	57.1	61.8	55.7	59.8	59.2	55.7	68.9
Employed	123 802	1 032	1 297	792	1 815	2 100	1 209	1 805	1 054	841	1 748
Unemployed	4 959	52	43	30	43	44	15	64	58	52	63
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	4.8	3.2	3.6	2.3	2.1	1.2	3.4	5.2	5.8	3.5
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b>	<b>104 891</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>1 574</b>	<b>1 674</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>1 515</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1 242</b>
Labor force	42 461	344	400	248	506	749	348	578	413	277	635
Percent of female, 16 years and over	40.5	40.6	35.7	32.3	32.1	44.7	32.0	38.2	43.6	35.1	51.1
Employed	40 578	339	377	230	482	726	333	561	399	270	620
Unemployed	1 871	5	23	18	24	23	15	17	14	7	15
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	1.5	5.8	7.3	4.7	3.1	4.3	2.9	3.4	2.5	2.4
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b>	<b>123 802</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1 815</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>1 805</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1 748</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	12 903	108	120	43	122	186	94	149	95	68	271
Professional specialty occupations	7 363	76	55	25	78	88	62	81	43	24	165
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	18 790	173	213	154	269	386	166	242	197	153	410
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11 222	110	135	103	148	181	93	160	106	103	210
Service occupations	8 782	95	79	51	100	87	55	114	79	54	140
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	52 351	471	596	477	895	759	633	873	405	262	486
Farm operators and managers	43 047	417	463	408	792	555	537	701	379	240	410
Farm occupations, except managerial	8 693	46	117	69	103	187	90	172	26	15	40
Related agricultural occupations	384	8	16	6	6	11	6	6	6	6	30
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11 893	66	121	26	178	223	114	177	99	84	233
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	19 083	119	168	41	251	459	147	250	179	220	208
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 268	28	46	19	52	60	24	49	30	50	41
<b>Employed females 16 years and over</b>	<b>40 578</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>620</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	6 885	50	54	17	59	104	56	77	46	27	110
Professional specialty occupations	4 971	44	39	10	44	82	44	58	23	17	94
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	12 658	112	137	109	172	228	112	181	119	97	283
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 027	88	112	80	129	144	72	142	99	76	168
Service occupations	6 564	79	71	45	54	60	50	72	63	40	100
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7 649	43	107	43	119	139	67	144	92	18	61
Farm operators and managers	4 589	23	69	24	76	64	30	77	84	11	34
Farm occupations, except managerial	2 983	20	38	19	43	69	31	67	8	7	19
Related agricultural occupations	77	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	—	—	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	882	—	—	—	—	18	6	13	4	—	13
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	5 940	55	8	16	78	177	42	74	75	88	53
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	977	12	—	11	14	30	11	13	—	17	—
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b>	<b>123 802</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1 815</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>1 805</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1 748</b>
Private wage and salary workers	54 968	370	575	253	794	1 036	458	737	460	428	778
Government workers	14 253	162	118	35	135	245	89	147	121	56	363
Self-employed workers	49 058	460	523	477	828	718	587	811	447	333	558
Unpaid family workers	5 523	40	81	27	58	101	75	110	26	24	49
<b>Male, employed in agriculture</b>	<b>44 963</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>419</b>
Wage and salary workers	5 334	18	39	41	115	79	49	78	20	15	25
Self-employed workers	37 349	388	394	392	669	496	491	614	301	229	381
Unpaid family workers	2 280	14	40	9	8	39	30	45	6	—	13
<b>Female, employed in agriculture</b>	<b>8 091</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>58</b>
Wage and salary workers	915	—	—	7	7	26	2	16	—	5	7
Self-employed workers	4 597	23	69	24	76	64	32	78	84	11	34
Unpaid family workers	2 579	20	38	12	43	49	33	57	8	7	17
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>											
<b>Households</b>	<b>96 258</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>1 074</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>1 537</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>1 368</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1 203</b>
Less than \$5,000	12 128	81	55	114	162	188	109	142	137	94	98
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 591	52	94	55	113	135	118	117	142	103	75
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 232	80	133	91	110	174	96	138	107	54	98
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17 814	152	246	87	221	333	212	228	124	153	178
\$15,000 to \$19,999	14 714	101	127	128	186	229	140	200	105	122	152
\$20,000 to \$24,999	10 907	112	160	77	248	148	119	144	95	50	174
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12 257	108	165	116	286	175	115	231	76	78	222
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 637	66	57	56	88	115	50	106	52	32	110
\$50,000 or more	3 978	77	37	26	52	40	29	62	27	18	96
Median	\$15 112	\$17 292	\$15 256	\$16 029	\$18 510	\$13 910	\$13 943	\$16 603	\$11 336	\$13 415	\$20 014
Mean	\$18 708	\$23 312	\$18 575	\$19 654	\$19 713	\$17 577	\$16 985	\$19 283	\$15 881	\$15 424	\$22 380
<b>Families</b>	<b>85 323</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>1 286</b>	<b>1 424</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>1 069</b>
Median income	\$16 120	\$19 096	\$16 584	\$17 008	\$19 522	\$14 656	\$15 290	\$18 015	\$12 207	\$14 024	\$21 069
Mean income	\$19 658	\$24 810	\$19 554	\$21 339	\$20 192	\$18 409	\$18 334	\$20 416	\$16 893	\$16 087	\$23 658
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b>	<b>12 098</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>153</b>
Median income	\$6 991	\$7 071	\$12 205	\$9 733	\$11 263	\$6 638	\$6 528	\$6 900	\$5 789	\$2 333	\$7 708
Mean income	\$10 204	\$14 374	\$11 760	\$12 095	\$16 293	\$6 014	\$7 740	\$9 220	\$5 910	\$4 700	\$10 640
<b>Per capita income</b>	<b>\$6 395</b>	<b>\$8 384</b>	<b>\$6 454</b>	<b>\$7 713</b>	<b>\$6 556</b>	<b>\$5 985</b>	<b>\$5 955</b>	<b>\$6 746</b>	<b>\$5 896</b>	<b>\$4 996</b>	<b>\$7 953</b>
<b>Households with farm self-employment income</b>	<b>68 712</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>1 042</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>862</b>
Mean income	\$20 220	\$25 043	\$19 907	\$24 017	\$20 923	\$18 937	\$18 284	\$20 968	\$18 173	\$17 628	\$24 235
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 813	\$8 935	\$8 826	\$13 037	\$9 072	\$6 313	\$9 095	\$7 749	\$5 203	\$6 428	\$5 510
<b>Percent of household income from farm self-employment:</b>											
Less than 25.0 percent	21 248	217	232	95	225	413	162	285	217	154	404
25.0 to 49.9 percent	11 847	130	88	81	218	214	127	147	110	41	133
50.0 to 74.9 percent	8 629	96	129	110	103	128	112	143	99	29	53
75.0 percent or more	15 298	148	225	194	359	205	252	240	118	94	130
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>											
<b>Families</b>	<b>10 531</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>67</b>
Percent below poverty level	12.3	6.3	5.9	13.5	14.3	11.6	11.2	10.0	19.6	14.5	6.3
Female householder, no husband present	382	—	—	6	—	16	4	2	—	3	12
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>3 031</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>
Percent below poverty level	25.1	24.4	5.2	19.2	6.7	36.1	19.9	17.0	33.7	58.8	21.6
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>40 019</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>248</b>
Percent below poverty level	14.2	8.9	7.3	15.7	17.9	12.1	13.9	10.6	23.5	16.9	7.4
Related children under 18 years	14 032	84	78	99	399	170	155	118	190	126	77
65 years and over	4 766	22	38	44	60	145	41	60	72	41	16

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

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

The State Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	* Buchanan	Butler	Caldwell	Callaway	Camden	Cape Girardeau	Carroll	Carter	Cass	Cedar	Chariton
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 009</b>	<b>2 535</b>	<b>1 876</b>	<b>2 437</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>2 366</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>3 140</b>	<b>1 418</b>	<b>2 639</b>
Labor force .....	1 126	1 161	1 132	1 604	683	1 534	1 261	182	2 046	873	1 462
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	56.0	45.8	60.3	65.8	57.8	61.4	53.3	56.0	65.2	61.6	55.4
Employed .....	1 096	1 057	1 111	1 562	658	1 507	1 224	177	1 950	852	1 415
Unemployed .....	30	104	21	42	25	27	37	5	90	21	47
Percent of civilian labor force .....	2.7	9.0	1.9	2.6	3.7	1.8	2.9	2.7	4.4	2.4	3.2
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 000</b>	<b>1 257</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1 238</b>	<b>1 169</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1 259</b>
Labor force .....	360	389	392	589	231	506	361	71	669	315	466
Percent of female, 16 years and over .....	36.0	30.9	44.3	49.7	41.3	40.9	30.9	44.9	44.3	46.1	37.0
Employed .....	355	370	382	572	212	486	348	71	650	315	456
Unemployed .....	5	19	10	17	19	20	13	—	19	—	10
Percent of civilian labor force .....	1.4	4.9	2.6	2.9	8.2	4.0	3.6	—	2.8	—	2.1
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 096</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>1 562</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1 950</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1 415</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	137	85	90	236	81	177	112	19	232	45	122
Professional specialty occupations .....	63	47	54	112	36	111	72	10	136	21	61
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	210	216	170	372	99	203	133	13	313	183	179
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	117	137	82	212	66	146	83	7	198	93	118
Service occupations .....	54	69	83	121	71	112	68	32	193	67	75
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	395	370	500	354	200	644	691	55	658	332	716
Farm operators and managers .....	317	325	435	313	139	534	603	42	571	247	619
Farm occupations, except managerial .....	78	41	65	35	61	110	86	5	81	78	94
Related agricultural occupations .....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	135	144	108	246	102	129	79	9	259	46	138
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	165	173	160	233	105	242	141	49	295	179	185
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	50	13	25	39	6	38	42	—	74	18	20
<b>Employed females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>355</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>456</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	66	47	57	92	38	81	68	—	127	16	73
Professional specialty occupations .....	48	35	41	60	16	63	56	—	92	9	49
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	166	143	124	253	58	160	99	6	217	110	131
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	97	106	71	190	46	133	66	—	170	66	99
Service occupations .....	35	54	71	82	56	88	58	25	114	50	70
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	48	38	85	60	32	77	78	17	89	78	76
Farm operators and managers .....	31	25	57	49	6	42	66	17	50	36	51
Farm occupations, except managerial .....	17	13	28	11	26	35	12	—	39	42	25
Related agricultural occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	—	5	11	13	—	—	—	—	21	—	19
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	40	83	34	72	28	80	37	23	82	61	87
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	6	11	2	7	6	12	4	—	17	8	2
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 096</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>1 111</b>	<b>1 562</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1 507</b>	<b>1 224</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1 950</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>1 415</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	591	516	483	821	323	752	391	59	999	413	633
Government workers .....	62	136	85	303	139	107	136	50	224	108	55
Self-employed workers .....	398	366	500	413	156	589	643	63	682	300	666
Unpaid family workers .....	45	39	43	25	5	59	54	5	45	31	61
<b>Male, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>347</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>649</b>
Wage and salary workers .....	50	8	23	24	50	59	49	—	50	39	72
Self-employed workers .....	275	306	377	262	111	484	516	25	513	204	548
Unpaid family workers .....	22	20	17	8	20	24	27	5	—	11	29
<b>Female, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>53</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>
Wage and salary workers .....	5	—	8	8	6	13	2	—	18	31	6
Self-employed workers .....	31	25	59	49	6	35	66	17	51	36	51
Unpaid family workers .....	17	13	26	11	20	35	12	—	27	11	21
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>											
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>915</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1 092</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 117</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>1 199</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	72	195	151	102	54	105	168	51	182	53	191
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	53	111	58	70	60	82	91	21	110	92	115
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	116	134	90	88	58	149	107	12	92	123	79
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	151	233	184	141	117	251	207	26	268	142	194
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	116	166	130	137	48	187	159	24	173	50	169
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	112	111	98	163	64	82	131	8	171	54	143
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	159	93	72	199	63	143	109	7	219	63	128
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	94	39	45	137	31	53	82	9	138	30	116
\$50,000 or more .....	42	48	34	55	14	38	63	—	88	24	64
Median .....	\$18 170	\$11 894	\$13 636	\$20 190	\$13 275	\$14 234	\$14 517	\$8 958	\$16 882	\$11 365	\$15 649
Mean .....	\$22 281	\$15 503	\$17 160	\$24 150	\$16 993	\$18 869	\$18 315	\$11 489	\$20 947	\$19 851	\$19 579
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>773</b>	<b>1 028</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1 237</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1 016</b>
Median income .....	\$19 266	\$12 684	\$14 510	\$21 097	\$14 150	\$15 174	\$15 683	\$11 964	\$19 009	\$12 161	\$17 179
Mean income .....	\$24 048	\$16 368	\$18 130	\$25 495	\$17 920	\$19 874	\$19 135	\$14 386	\$22 941	\$16 088	\$20 882
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>142</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>194</b>
Median income .....	\$8 750	\$4 313	\$7 375	\$8 075	\$4 500	\$9 685	\$7 500	\$3 400	\$6 500	\$6 455	\$7 692
Mean income .....	\$12 662	\$6 464	\$9 186	\$11 202	\$4 441	\$10 690	\$11 970	\$83	\$8 567	\$40 686	\$11 599
<b>Per capita income</b> .....	<b>\$8 054</b>	<b>\$5 693</b>	<b>\$6 250</b>	<b>\$7 814</b>	<b>\$5 885</b>	<b>\$6 345</b>	<b>\$6 651</b>	<b>\$4 496</b>	<b>\$7 402</b>	<b>\$7 370</b>	<b>\$7 041</b>
<b>Households with farm self-employment income</b> .....	<b>622</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>889</b>
Mean income .....	\$24 494	\$16 936	\$18 260	\$26 631	\$20 464	\$19 418	\$20 341	\$13 356	\$22 230	\$24 805	\$21 552
Mean farm self-employment income .....	\$10 591	\$5 084	\$5 427	\$4 587	\$3 523	\$4 298	\$10 617	\$172	\$5 558	\$7 414	\$9 675
<b>Percent of household income from farm self-employment:</b>											
Less than 25.0 percent .....	222	203	177	258	143	296	152	14	384	158	179
25.0 to 49.9 percent .....	86	98	142	74	27	166	152	16	139	121	155
50.0 to 74.9 percent .....	61	81	78	31	85	141	141	—	103	39	126
75.0 percent or more .....	178	208	159	101	42	169	283	15	192	52	298
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>											
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>40</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>152</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	5.2	16.2	16.5	7.4	9.9	11.5	14.7	23.8	9.4	7.4	15.0
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	15	4	14	—	6	8	—	5	—	5
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>22</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	15.5	47.7	23.7	11.1	40.0	17.7	20.1	78.1	31.8	11.1	13.4
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>158</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>510</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	6.2	18.3	17.5	8.2	12.4	11.9	17.7	27.0	10.4	6.8	15.2
Related children under 18 years .....	51	135	127	113	59	100	206	13	124	22	145
65 years and over .....	31	92	49	26	32	83	43	40	67	33	82

**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	Christian	Clark	Clay	Clinton	Cole	Cooper	Crawford	Dade	Dallas	Daviess	De Kalb
<b>LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>											
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 374</b>	<b>1 792</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>1 613</b>	<b>1 711</b>	<b>2 039</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>1 762</b>	<b>1 873</b>	<b>2 278</b>	<b>1 843</b>
Labor force .....	1 376	992	644	1 008	1 087	1 269	785	1 059	1 207	1 288	1 146
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	58.0	55.4	56.9	62.5	63.5	62.2	64.3	60.1	64.4	56.5	62.2
Employed .....	1 295	931	614	981	1 072	1 237	764	1 016	1 183	1 249	1 102
Unemployed .....	81	61	30	27	15	32	21	43	24	39	44
Percent of civilian labor force .....	5.9	6.1	4.7	2.7	1.4	2.5	2.7	4.1	2.0	3.0	3.8
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 183</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>860</b>
Labor force .....	456	304	218	272	363	416	250	366	479	377	380
Percent of female, 16 years and over .....	38.5	35.5	38.7	35.5	45.4	42.2	42.2	42.3	54.1	34.1	44.2
Employed .....	431	279	212	269	355	403	244	353	479	353	361
Unemployed .....	25	25	6	3	8	13	6	13	—	24	19
Percent of civilian labor force .....	5.5	8.2	2.8	1.1	2.2	3.1	2.4	3.6	—	6.4	5.0
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 295</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>1 237</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1 016</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>1 102</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	193	98	134	85	182	119	73	103	87	108	124
Professional specialty occupations .....	115	52	52	51	103	59	48	49	42	55	75
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	230	136	159	149	220	216	94	137	207	133	178
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	121	96	99	97	151	146	57	81	100	87	134
Service occupations .....	71	46	44	98	60	76	45	83	76	110	53
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	424	391	178	442	366	592	295	431	562	646	506
Farm operators and managers .....	343	327	110	376	307	537	248	376	398	567	506
Farm occupations, except managerial .....	74	64	61	66	29	55	47	55	164	76	107
Related agricultural occupations .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	122	81	39	131	75	135	96	86	91	97	95
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	255	179	60	76	169	99	161	176	160	155	146
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	62	46	12	16	44	36	44	24	38	36	42
<b>Employed females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>431</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>361</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	84	59	52	58	80	75	35	54	44	59	84
Professional specialty occupations .....	73	45	31	35	39	48	35	35	27	41	63
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	118	101	102	88	153	160	86	101	157	91	132
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	92	92	79	74	137	128	57	72	96	69	109
Service occupations .....	61	34	12	83	28	58	39	66	65	77	38
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	78	28	36	22	54	60	41	55	182	88	60
Farm operators and managers .....	44	21	14	15	20	36	21	39	55	73	26
Farm occupations, except managerial .....	27	7	22	7	23	24	20	16	127	15	32
Related agricultural occupations .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	—	18	7	5	13	18	—	8	11	2	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	90	39	3	13	27	32	43	69	20	36	40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	—	24	—	—	15	6	19	14	—	5	4
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 295</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>1 237</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>1 016</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>1 102</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	763	395	364	431	420	424	341	454	434	459	458
Government workers .....	106	105	94	111	239	150	121	107	112	121	128
Self-employed workers .....	400	385	126	404	371	627	276	421	497	615	448
Unpaid family workers .....	26	46	30	35	42	36	26	34	140	54	68
<b>Male, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>351</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>449</b>
Wage and salary workers .....	74	43	49	59	9	37	41	33	45	47	42
Self-employed workers .....	272	287	85	345	301	482	213	338	334	481	372
Unpaid family workers .....	5	33	8	16	6	13	—	11	7	40	35
<b>Female, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>77</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>64</b>
Wage and salary workers .....	11	6	8	1	6	7	—	9	4	4	12
Self-employed workers .....	50	15	13	15	20	36	21	39	61	73	26
Unpaid family workers .....	16	7	15	12	34	17	20	11	124	13	26
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>											
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>1 017</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>828</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	91	116	35	92	81	93	80	88	141	144	129
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	89	56	25	69	57	57	35	60	82	85	67
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	99	92	65	44	53	74	43	84	54	126	88
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	212	174	44	108	112	181	73	168	154	181	139
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	159	126	50	57	99	129	113	121	108	180	139
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	141	103	83	77	91	126	62	102	80	110	87
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	103	66	132	144	106	137	73	104	97	108	100
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	66	64	64	90	64	47	42	51	6	69	53
\$50,000 or more .....	57	43	41	62	37	47	21	21	69	18	26
Median .....	\$15 599	\$14 328	\$22 679	\$20 080	\$17 636	\$16 534	\$16 429	\$14 985	\$13 225	\$14 213	\$14 631
Mean .....	\$20 096	\$18 213	\$27 619	\$22 625	\$24 304	\$19 489	\$19 488	\$17 709	\$20 121	\$20 411	\$17 266
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>954</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>728</b>
Median income .....	\$16 328	\$15 453	\$25 081	\$21 356	\$19 818	\$17 857	\$16 821	\$16 071	\$14 225	\$15 335	\$15 417
Mean income .....	\$20 638	\$19 756	\$30 504	\$24 351	\$26 866	\$20 622	\$20 005	\$18 801	\$19 394	\$22 029	\$17 780
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>89</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>104</b>
Median income .....	\$6 567	\$6 417	\$7 700	\$8 125	\$6 321	\$8 438	\$3 300	\$6 500	\$3 900	\$4 700	\$8 200
Mean income .....	\$8 707	\$8 416	\$11 306	\$11 852	\$7 632	\$9 768	\$5 618	\$8 462	\$2 877	\$6 660	\$12 944
<b>Per capita income</b> .....	<b>\$6 827</b>	<b>\$6 142</b>	<b>\$10 158</b>	<b>\$7 876</b>	<b>\$7 495</b>	<b>\$6 876</b>	<b>\$6 808</b>	<b>\$6 339</b>	<b>\$6 463</b>	<b>\$7 218</b>	<b>\$5 885</b>
<b>Households with farm self-employment income</b> .....	<b>630</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>642</b>
Mean income .....	\$21 548	\$19 340	\$30 021	\$25 957	\$23 370	\$20 267	\$20 469	\$19 127	\$21 902	\$23 001	\$18 552
Mean farm self-employment income .....	\$3 793	\$7 720	\$4 281	\$9 906	\$3 349	\$8 897	\$5 090	\$8 094	\$9 035	\$8 241	\$5 370
<b>Percent of household income from farm self-employment:</b>											
Less than 25.0 percent .....	263	148	152	136	228	231	138	193	133	180	211
25.0 to 49.9 percent .....	86	147	76	98	76	122	112	114	117	157	109
50.0 to 74.9 percent .....	62	95	17	71	38	112	86	86	54	99	90
75.0 percent or more .....	81	158	28	129	61	211	28	126	121	240	135
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>											
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>118</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	8.2	10.6	2.4	9.7	8.8	11.5	13.8	8.3	15.0	13.6	16.2
Female householder, no husband present .....	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>20</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	15.7	36.8	8.6	37.3	23.3	23.7	62.1	28.9	44.8	38.3	19.2
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>268</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>390</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	8.9	13.9	3.3	9.7	7.1	13.9	13.1	11.2	19.3	17.7	16.2
Related children under 18 years .....	94	131	20	28	22	148	29	88	180	213	99
65 years and over .....	52	21	2	32	64	16	77	25	33	44	53

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	Dent	Douglas	Dunklin	Franklin	Gasconade	Gentry	Greene	Grundy	Harrison	Henry	Hickory
<b>LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>											
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 327</b>	<b>2 302</b>	<b>2 406</b>	<b>3 281</b>	<b>1 370</b>	<b>1 509</b>	<b>3 232</b>	<b>1 639</b>	<b>2 247</b>	<b>2 176</b>	<b>1 150</b>
Labor force .....	700	1 388	1 121	2 070	873	968	1 987	1 043	1 323	1 312	617
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	52.8	60.3	46.6	63.1	63.7	64.1	61.5	63.6	58.9	60.3	53.7
Employed .....	681	1 331	1 013	1 971	818	950	1 919	1 001	1 297	1 279	599
Unemployed .....	19	57	108	99	55	18	68	42	26	32	13
Percent of civilian labor force .....	2.7	4.1	9.6	4.8	6.3	1.9	3.4	4.0	2.0	2.4	2.1
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>625</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>1 209</b>	<b>1 537</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>544</b>
Labor force .....	216	527	383	635	331	323	691	348	412	429	195
Percent of female, 16 years and over .....	34.6	46.6	31.7	41.3	47.7	44.9	44.0	44.3	37.8	41.9	35.8
Employed .....	216	509	319	602	309	317	647	331	402	418	195
Unemployed .....	—	18	64	33	22	6	44	17	10	11	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	—	3.4	16.7	5.2	6.6	1.9	6.4	4.9	2.4	2.6	—
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>681</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>1 971</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1 919</b>	<b>1 001</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>1 279</b>	<b>599</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	50	122	114	257	66	69	280	99	70	112	43
Professional specialty occupations .....	43	74	70	167	54	38	138	62	46	64	23
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	90	159	170	259	143	146	373	121	203	177	81
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	66	96	113	133	94	92	212	52	123	115	38
Service occupations .....	70	77	98	171	42	54	166	63	129	88	39
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	269	519	453	619	200	525	574	536	652	596	292
Form operators and managers .....	189	403	321	524	190	415	425	446	582	470	240
Form occupations, except managerial .....	41	105	121	95	10	105	128	87	70	124	52
Related agricultural occupations .....	—	—	11	—	—	4	7	3	—	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	100	177	75	245	103	40	172	86	83	116	51
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	102	277	103	420	264	116	354	96	160	190	93
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	34	59	13	91	59	38	75	31	42	46	36
<b>Employed females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>216</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>195</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	43	74	63	146	54	40	105	69	43	63	33
Professional specialty occupations .....	43	74	57	100	49	31	85	47	35	42	15
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	71	108	125	153	82	112	226	83	147	124	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	54	71	85	117	79	55	151	45	112	90	19
Service occupations .....	39	57	85	127	29	46	82	52	87	63	39
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	44	114	9	41	25	88	127	102	72	95	62
Form operators and managers .....	32	81	4	23	25	52	86	59	43	56	46
Form occupations, except managerial .....	12	33	5	18	—	36	41	40	29	39	16
Related agricultural occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	—	42	12	5	9	—	6	6	13	13	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	19	114	25	130	110	31	101	19	40	60	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	—	11	2	21	21	2	24	5	15	6	5
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>681</b>	<b>1 331</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>1 971</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1 919</b>	<b>1 001</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>1 279</b>	<b>599</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	308	650	511	1 079	490	336	992	347	535	536	158
Government workers .....	115	147	115	97	94	99	316	93	97	140	105
Self-employed workers .....	213	485	362	618	234	438	526	490	609	511	300
Unpaid family workers .....	45	49	25	82	—	77	85	71	56	92	36
<b>Male, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>200</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>230</b>
Wage and salary workers .....	28	65	155	98	10	38	62	41	81	51	33
Self-employed workers .....	150	316	286	469	165	354	330	369	507	407	187
Unpaid family workers .....	22	21	6	58	—	40	40	28	10	45	10
<b>Female, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>44</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>62</b>
Wage and salary workers .....	—	17	17	5	—	2	20	7	3	10	8
Self-employed workers .....	32	81	4	25	25	55	80	59	43	53	40
Unpaid family workers .....	12	23	12	18	—	36	27	36	32	36	14
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>											
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>545</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>1 320</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>1 443</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 029</b>	<b>514</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	60	180	216	130	49	126	121	83	168	103	114
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	74	121	131	86	64	35	102	48	107	143	57
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	42	109	106	124	37	62	79	87	104	79	79
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	118	187	201	231	153	148	143	132	244	189	85
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	107	112	109	220	75	119	230	129	139	138	73
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	89	78	123	151	61	64	213	88	63	119	37
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	49	123	98	175	65	64	217	106	136	130	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	6	38	78	101	69	37	181	42	43	81	19
\$50,000 or more .....	—	34	38	102	15	28	44	32	33	22	19
Median .....	\$13 419	\$11 761	\$11 862	\$17 099	\$14 559	\$13 053	\$18 461	\$15 849	\$12 216	\$14 279	\$10 500
Mean .....	\$14 263	\$16 122	\$15 978	\$21 212	\$19 066	\$15 959	\$22 141	\$18 848	\$15 947	\$17 486	\$13 851
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>505</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1 190</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>1 292</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>473</b>
Median income .....	\$14 154	\$12 208	\$12 714	\$18 010	\$15 385	\$14 363	\$19 931	\$16 571	\$12 649	\$15 461	\$11 464
Mean income .....	\$14 817	\$16 811	\$17 230	\$22 196	\$19 102	\$17 090	\$23 842	\$19 828	\$16 502	\$18 676	\$14 482
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>40</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>75</b>
Median income .....	\$5 091	\$4 342	\$5 846	\$7 156	\$6 500	\$6 455	\$7 262	\$8 750	\$9 750	\$6 731	\$2 071
Mean income .....	\$7 259	\$7 717	\$8 965	\$10 598	\$18 808	\$9 837	\$6 826	\$10 095	\$11 053	\$8 804	\$3 377
<b>Per capita income</b> .....	<b>\$4 855</b>	<b>\$5 053</b>	<b>\$6 228</b>	<b>\$6 588</b>	<b>\$6 136</b>	<b>\$5 559</b>	<b>\$8 017</b>	<b>\$6 649</b>	<b>\$5 778</b>	<b>\$6 591</b>	<b>\$4 794</b>
<b>Households with farm self-employment income</b> .....	<b>347</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>325</b>
Mean income .....	\$14 204	\$17 848	\$18 542	\$22 061	\$20 509	\$17 789	\$24 612	\$19 967	\$16 745	\$18 695	\$15 944
Mean farm self-employment income .....	\$2 730	\$4 351	\$8 150	\$3 625	\$4 714	\$8 198	\$3 685	\$10 162	\$7 308	\$7 001	\$4 774
<b>Percent of household income from farm self-employment:</b>											
Less than 25.0 percent .....	97	223	138	437	142	110	440	122	188	237	127
25.0 to 49.9 percent .....	118	160	134	161	91	84	88	102	129	118	28
50.0 to 74.9 percent .....	25	64	96	46	45	78	124	77	128	96	42
75.0 percent or more .....	47	111	149	80	66	159	78	187	224	182	61
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>											
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>62</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>84</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	12.3	19.6	15.2	8.0	11.2	17.4	7.2	13.6	17.5	12.6	17.8
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	6	20	—	—	—	6	—	4	11	—
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	47.5	37.1	31.5	26.8	29.2	25.4	27.8	23.1	22.4	20.3	58.7
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>254</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>322</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	15.8	19.3	18.2	9.2	17.1	20.7	9.8	16.8	17.8	15.4	22.1
Related children under 18 years .....	93	174	149	111	157	146	135	141	139	168	104
65 years and over .....	39	77	74	43	28	47	54	24	65	49	55

**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	Holt	Howard	Howell	Iron	Jackson	Jasper	Jefferson	Johnson	Knox	Laclede	Lafayette
<b>LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>											
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 557</b>	<b>1 420</b>	<b>2 827</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>2 495</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>3 939</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>2 071</b>	<b>3 654</b>
Labor force.....	813	885	1 673	284	831	1 544	691	2 371	734	1 310	2 325
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	52.2	62.3	59.2	58.4	56.7	61.9	54.8	60.2	54.8	63.3	63.6
Employed.....	792	872	1 616	272	802	1 508	663	2 246	696	1 219	2 248
Unemployed.....	21	13	57	12	29	23	21	125	29	91	71
Percent of civilian labor force.....	2.6	1.5	3.4	4.2	3.5	3.6	4.8	5.3	4.0	6.9	3.1
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>771</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>1 164</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>1 929</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>1 716</b>
Labor force.....	209	315	599	99	270	482	219	814	198	473	751
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	27.1	45.0	42.8	43.2	36.7	41.4	35.8	42.2	32.1	47.4	43.8
Employed.....	188	315	570	99	259	452	212	765	177	421	723
Unemployed.....	21	13	29	—	11	30	7	49	21	52	28
Percent of civilian labor force.....	10.0	—	4.8	—	4.1	6.2	3.2	6.0	10.6	11.0	3.7
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>792</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>2 248</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	81	95	178	38	199	247	158	348	22	162	261
Professional specialty occupations.....	40	71	115	27	101	150	107	177	12	69	156
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	88	167	287	26	108	175	141	400	35	161	302
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	51	91	156	19	95	151	75	191	24	100	222
Service occupations.....	38	43	78	53	81	91	29	124	28	50	126
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	473	380	573	64	166	539	176	824	508	535	1 089
Farm operators and managers.....	381	304	485	46	138	464	149	636	431	376	897
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	92	76	71	10	23	75	19	181	77	159	149
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	5	8	5	—	8	7	—	—	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	49	73	128	35	124	181	82	244	27	116	182
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	63	114	372	56	124	275	77	306	76	195	324
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	20	28	67	20	13	83	5	68	40	7	77
<b>Employed females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>188</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>723</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	61	51	88	26	87	113	98	198	22	85	133
Professional specialty occupations.....	40	44	67	21	55	95	73	126	12	57	82
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	47	145	177	14	80	106	80	237	32	88	211
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	47	91	108	7	70	88	52	123	24	58	154
Service occupations.....	29	37	53	47	48	52	17	102	20	31	111
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	41	42	68	6	15	65	5	116	77	133	147
Farm operators and managers.....	11	30	56	—	12	40	5	24	54	66	103
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	30	12	6	6	3	25	—	92	23	67	44
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	—	—	13	—	6	32	—	8	—	13	19
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	10	40	171	6	23	84	12	104	26	71	102
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	5	41	—	—	36	—	11	4	—	5
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>792</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>2 248</b>
Private wage and salary workers.....	246	383	781	180	509	687	346	1 066	197	555	1 112
Government workers.....	70	105	206	28	122	153	122	349	23	142	192
Self-employed workers.....	416	355	597	52	161	582	195	748	429	414	897
Unpaid family workers.....	60	29	32	12	10	86	—	83	47	108	47
<b>Male, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>436</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>912</b>
Wage and salary workers.....	56	58	57	10	48	61	19	70	41	53	132
Self-employed workers.....	350	272	418	40	118	416	144	599	371	302	763
Unpaid family workers.....	30	13	20	—	—	41	—	39	19	54	17
<b>Female, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>50</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>159</b>
Wage and salary workers.....	14	—	—	—	9	—	—	52	—	13	49
Self-employed workers.....	11	30	62	—	12	40	5	24	54	66	93
Unpaid family workers.....	25	12	12	12	8	25	—	44	23	54	17
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>											
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>756</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1 744</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1 570</b>
Less than \$5,000.....	147	86	202	14	51	112	52	204	139	68	112
\$5,000 to \$7,999.....	62	83	123	17	35	140	18	144	31	93	62
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	43	73	113	13	28	108	57	106	38	88	130
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	179	99	320	46	72	217	101	284	110	181	249
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	149	74	152	57	106	238	87	292	119	151	277
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	60	81	130	35	60	59	65	196	55	49	179
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	51	87	187	18	157	166	71	331	55	140	294
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	60	60	29	21	84	135	39	128	19	74	171
\$50,000 or more.....	5	17	56	—	52	33	20	59	44	41	98
Median.....	\$13 511	\$14 942	\$12 683	\$16 349	\$21 556	\$15 515	\$16 500	\$17 018	\$14 350	\$15 343	\$19 243
Mean.....	\$14 537	\$18 141	\$15 946	\$17 523	\$27 052	\$19 262	\$19 985	\$19 584	\$16 846	\$19 636	\$22 785
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>615</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>1 037</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>1 417</b>
Median income.....	\$14 767	\$18 112	\$13 041	\$16 935	\$25 200	\$16 823	\$16 786	\$18 130	\$15 343	\$15 691	\$19 642
Mean income.....	\$15 986	\$20 439	\$16 418	\$18 292	\$28 166	\$20 947	\$20 523	\$20 697	\$17 400	\$20 098	\$23 654
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>141</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>173</b>
Median income.....	\$8 083	\$5 107	\$6 500	\$13 164	\$5 667	\$6 208	\$8 286	\$8 704	\$8 833	\$7 333	\$8 854
Mean income.....	\$8 219	\$7 602	\$8 040	\$10 195	\$14 358	\$8 356	\$10 100	\$12 033	\$13 174	\$10 767	\$13 024
<b>Per capita income</b> .....	<b>\$5 337</b>	<b>\$6 499</b>	<b>\$5 134</b>	<b>\$6 482</b>	<b>\$9 692</b>	<b>\$7 378</b>	<b>\$6 155</b>	<b>\$6 800</b>	<b>\$5 340</b>	<b>\$6 451</b>	<b>\$7 568</b>
<b>Households with farm self-employment income</b> .....	<b>515</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1 139</b>
Mean income.....	\$16 124	\$20 562	\$17 079	\$19 608	\$27 787	\$21 046	\$19 082	\$21 527	\$18 156	\$18 545	\$24 550
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$9 122	\$8 234	\$2 988	\$4 284	\$6 447	\$7 370	\$1 507	\$5 294	\$10 720	\$5 949	\$9 779
<b>Percent of household income from farm self-employment:</b>											
Less than 25.0 percent.....	64	162	305	89	171	290	173	456	85	252	315
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	79	43	117	8	49	128	47	247	56	153	199
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	72	92	112	13	31	144	25	168	70	51	190
75.0 percent or more.....	235	118	99	11	59	127	4	170	232	130	288
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>											
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>113</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>101</b>
Percent below poverty level.....	18.4	5.2	17.4	2.5	5.3	8.8	14.1	10.1	24.0	5.8	7.1
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	—	—	—	5	7	—	—	2	—	7
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>27</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>
Percent below poverty level.....	19.1	31.9	26.9	33.3	43.3	19.5	—	19.6	17.5	11.8	17.3
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>381</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>418</b>
Percent below poverty level.....	18.9	7.0	18.3	3.0	6.0	10.7	15.2	11.7	29.7	7.8	8.8
Related children under 18 years.....	118	26	225	—	—	113	—	187	259	97	166
65 years and over.....	22	23	66	5	54	35	52	70	7	2	38

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

	Lawrence	Lewis	Lincoln	Linn	Livingston	McDonald	Macon	Madison	Maries	Marion	Mercer
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>3 014</b>	<b>1 893</b>	<b>2 870</b>	<b>2 144</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>2 092</b>	<b>2 444</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>1 395</b>	<b>1 949</b>	<b>1 383</b>
Labor force .....	1 889	1 132	1 646	1 320	1 071	1 247	1 394	350	883	1 143	803
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	62.7	59.8	57.4	61.6	57.3	59.6	57.0	52.1	63.3	58.6	58.1
Employed .....	1 836	1 083	1 568	1 273	1 020	1 222	1 358	350	854	1 114	775
Unemployed .....	53	49	78	47	51	25	36	—	29	29	24
Percent of civilian labor force .....	2.8	4.3	4.7	3.6	4.8	2.0	2.6	—	3.3	2.5	3.0
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 473</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1 356</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1 021</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>644</b>
Labor force .....	696	349	492	429	288	383	435	101	328	316	247
Percent of female, 16 years and over .....	47.3	37.9	36.3	43.0	32.4	37.5	36.8	30.9	49.7	34.3	38.4
Employed .....	675	321	477	404	284	370	417	101	308	300	244
Unemployed .....	21	28	15	25	4	13	18	—	20	16	3
Percent of civilian labor force .....	3.0	8.0	3.0	5.8	1.4	3.4	4.1	—	6.1	5.1	1.2
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 836</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>1 114</b>	<b>775</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	148	72	136	124	104	114	244	57	43	100	72
Professional specialty occupations .....	94	42	76	65	47	60	142	26	32	76	42
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	288	137	234	185	191	146	136	65	175	112	114
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	167	85	132	104	115	90	80	20	88	63	54
Service occupations .....	179	112	145	54	54	67	62	41	92	42	37
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	813	532	507	643	498	539	610	86	275	579	428
Farm operators and managers .....	637	457	403	520	417	447	540	59	221	487	360
Farm occupations, except managerial .....	163	75	85	118	81	84	70	15	41	85	67
Related agricultural occupations .....	—	—	19	5	—	8	—	—	—	7	1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	165	94	227	88	54	152	99	28	73	123	44
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	243	136	319	179	119	204	207	73	196	158	80
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	57	34	53	33	37	39	33	16	41	34	25
<b>Employed females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>675</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>244</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	71	44	80	64	40	56	137	27	26	85	49
Professional specialty occupations .....	56	24	51	38	26	35	115	20	15	66	37
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	175	96	136	110	123	59	100	32	91	84	79
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	143	73	101	85	89	59	67	8	67	52	52
Service occupations .....	146	101	111	46	36	34	54	29	62	42	33
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	223	49	58	115	47	122	52	—	54	74	61
Farm operators and managers .....	142	38	42	61	16	71	24	—	31	55	38
Farm occupations, except managerial .....	81	11	8	52	31	51	28	—	23	19	22
Related agricultural occupations .....	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	11	—	8	23	11	7	19	—	11	—	2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	49	31	59	46	27	92	55	13	64	15	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	—	9	17	8	7	6	4	—	12	6	8
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 836</b>	<b>1 083</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 222</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>1 114</b>	<b>775</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	669	475	906	505	427	505	422	213	413	401	264
Government workers .....	265	87	105	113	96	108	244	57	94	109	72
Self-employed workers .....	771	495	522	567	454	537	640	65	313	565	390
Unpaid family workers .....	131	26	35	88	43	72	52	15	34	39	49
<b>Male, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>577</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>371</b>
Wage and salary workers .....	43	90	86	52	51	12	24	4	14	43	40
Self-employed workers .....	495	387	368	444	390	384	518	55	189	434	311
Unpaid family workers .....	39	6	23	33	13	27	25	15	11	28	20
<b>Female, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>231</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>
Wage and salary workers .....	8	—	18	2	7	30	12	—	—	6	4
Self-employed workers .....	142	38	50	72	16	59	24	—	31	55	38
Unpaid family workers .....	81	11	—	43	28	39	22	—	23	6	20
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>											
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>1 367</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>617</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	182	132	86	152	124	137	131	30	93	90	112
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	157	57	120	105	96	121	109	—	17	71	63
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	155	77	134	84	60	81	101	27	73	73	66
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	229	128	222	184	131	218	218	24	141	157	118
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	155	182	151	121	129	214	180	84	101	133	108
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	223	89	167	84	106	61	111	65	63	140	46
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	179	114	213	104	123	79	113	30	84	101	46
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	62	84	106	74	72	14	71	—	27	60	38
\$50,000 or more .....	25	11	62	46	53	40	65	8	—	22	20
Median .....	\$14 126	\$15 874	\$16 882	\$13 261	\$16 071	\$12 612	\$14 788	\$17 905	\$14 137	\$16 195	\$12 572
Mean .....	\$15 940	\$17 742	\$21 196	\$17 945	\$19 767	\$15 293	\$18 549	\$18 397	\$15 571	\$18 288	\$15 390
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 213</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>537</b>
Median income .....	\$14 908	\$16 092	\$19 821	\$14 261	\$17 667	\$13 157	\$15 132	\$18 074	\$14 395	\$17 398	\$13 806
Mean income .....	\$16 513	\$18 255	\$21 654	\$19 046	\$21 459	\$15 454	\$18 995	\$18 882	\$16 143	\$19 585	\$16 217
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>211</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>86</b>
Median income .....	\$6 500	\$6 167	\$6 925	\$5 857	\$6 935	\$10 611	\$10 000	\$3 500	\$7 000	\$6 750	\$7 571
Mean income .....	\$8 485	\$11 798	\$16 552	\$8 535	\$11 112	\$13 161	\$14 284	\$14 070	\$8 028	\$8 809	\$9 156
<b>Per capita income</b> .....	<b>\$5 519</b>	<b>\$6 239</b>	<b>\$7 045</b>	<b>\$6 329</b>	<b>\$7 195</b>	<b>\$5 510</b>	<b>\$6 062</b>	<b>\$6 010</b>	<b>\$4 902</b>	<b>\$6 121</b>	<b>\$5 439</b>
<b>Households with farm self-employment income</b> .....	<b>992</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>449</b>
Mean income .....	\$17 180	\$19 215	\$21 937	\$18 419	\$20 830	\$16 713	\$19 823	\$20 697	\$15 919	\$19 538	\$16 902
Mean farm self-employment income .....	\$4 625	\$6 724	\$6 018	\$7 007	\$8 879	\$4 257	\$6 990	\$2 214	\$4 048	\$7 447	\$7 841
<b>Percent of household income from farm self-employment:</b>											
Less than 25.0 percent .....	337	134	346	204	201	187	213	74	168	156	79
25.0 to 49.9 percent .....	103	126	180	116	121	75	170	41	106	161	75
50.0 to 74.9 percent .....	97	95	118	96	85	74	91	4	52	67	66
75.0 percent or more .....	220	158	138	172	195	137	240	—	46	137	157
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>											
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>157</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	12.9	13.3	8.0	16.3	14.7	17.1	14.5	5.8	13.8	11.4	16.2
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	4	—
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>51</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	24.2	35.0	15.5	32.8	17.8	28.2	8.7	59.3	31.4	13.7	29.1
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>590</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>295</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	14.9	14.8	11.3	18.1	14.7	18.8	17.3	11.5	15.1	12.6	16.9
Related children under 18 years .....	221	93	211	161	114	165	283	24	103	111	79
65 years and over .....	78	68	13	48	62	95	9	10	24	11	31

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	Miller	Mississippi	Moniteau	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	New Madrid	Newton	Nodaway	Oregon
<b>LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b>										
Labor force	1 878	876	1 772	2 100	1 798	1 820	1 198	2 954	3 644	1 792
Employed	1 094	453	1 176	1 277	969	1 250	548	1 761	2 199	1 066
Unemployed	784	423	596	823	829	570	650	1 193	1 445	726
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.3	51.7	66.4	60.8	53.9	68.7	45.7	59.6	60.3	59.5
Employed	1 040	414	1 114	1 216	927	1 213	542	1 694	2 143	1 013
Unemployed	54	39	62	61	35	6	6	67	54	53
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	8.6	5.3	4.8	3.6	3.0	1.1	3.8	2.5	5.0
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b>										
Labor force	918	413	851	1 000	851	878	633	1 436	1 708	866
Employed	369	121	384	424	277	482	165	590	627	349
Unemployed	549	292	467	576	574	396	468	846	1 081	517
Percent of female, 16 years and over	40.2	29.3	45.1	42.4	32.5	54.9	26.1	41.1	36.7	40.3
Employed	357	97	359	389	271	475	159	560	613	325
Unemployed	12	24	25	35	6	7	6	30	14	24
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	19.8	6.5	8.3	2.2	1.5	3.6	5.1	2.2	6.9
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b>										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	96	38	166	89	25	78	32	267	154	123
Professional specialty occupations	44	33	100	54	25	39	16	127	84	80
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	209	50	149	171	143	181	53	310	258	134
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	89	24	111	108	75	103	47	163	165	79
Service occupations	92	30	75	111	98	165	43	60	130	50
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	281	231	413	584	449	343	516	1 254	473	473
Farm operators and managers	230	150	361	434	359	354	240	365	1 057	387
Farm occupations, except managerial	51	68	52	150	72	55	103	133	197	81
Related agricultural occupations	—	10	—	—	18	—	—	18	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	172	7	145	117	86	133	29	253	138	76
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	190	58	166	144	126	247	42	288	209	157
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53	9	42	54	30	37	18	65	47	20
<b>Employed females 16 years and over</b>										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	40	33	85	64	20	52	16	136	93	51
Professional specialty occupations	32	33	47	41	20	25	16	79	59	39
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	111	27	129	138	83	134	43	202	210	81
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	75	17	101	92	52	82	37	133	143	63
Service occupations	62	30	39	70	85	121	43	40	96	42
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	41	83	61	58	17	97	143	96	96
Farm operators and managers	18	—	34	48	40	47	7	27	111	72
Farm occupations, except managerial	19	7	7	35	16	11	10	70	32	24
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26	—	6	—	—	6	—	7	7	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	81	—	59	34	22	104	32	78	64	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	25	—	3	21	12	12	13	6	12	7
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b>										
Private wage and salary workers	559	220	472	491	367	602	217	893	718	393
Government workers	125	41	199	145	102	136	46	172	215	134
Self-employed workers	324	134	426	469	397	433	246	518	1 099	453
Unpaid family workers	32	19	17	111	61	42	33	111	111	33
<b>Male, employed in agriculture</b>										
Wage and salary workers	33	96	31	66	47	42	80	33	114	59
Self-employed workers	205	126	331	378	318	283	225	346	928	309
Unpaid family workers	6	12	10	57	43	31	23	40	77	9
<b>Female, employed in agriculture</b>										
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	83	—	—	—	108	156	96
Self-employed workers	18	—	34	48	34	52	7	6	17	—
Unpaid family workers	19	7	7	35	11	11	10	67	109	72
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>										
<b>Households</b>										
Less than \$5,000	103	72	27	139	75	74	97	151	265	138
\$5,000 to \$7,999	105	44	49	70	67	99	94	107	142	105
\$7,500 to \$9,999	90	30	105	54	54	115	75	76	177	104
\$10,000 to \$14,999	102	60	104	194	218	175	88	238	334	146
\$15,000 to \$19,999	192	67	134	164	107	108	57	273	233	108
\$20,000 to \$24,999	87	37	84	99	113	74	84	143	181	39
\$25,000 to \$34,999	84	41	108	115	102	99	45	157	169	104
\$35,000 to \$49,999	32	40	95	54	78	49	13	66	71	16
\$50,000 or more	7	36	32	31	21	9	56	33	63	16
Median	\$15 025	\$15 408	\$18 321	\$15 062	\$15 196	\$12 944	\$11 782	\$15 772	\$13 379	\$11 314
Mean	\$16 185	\$21 003	\$21 014	\$17 015	\$18 279	\$15 969	\$18 542	\$18 334	\$16 319	\$14 186
<b>Families</b>										
Median income	\$16 313	\$17 738	\$18 619	\$15 759	\$16 821	\$14 393	\$12 143	\$16 132	\$14 187	\$11 683
Mean income	\$17 790	\$24 243	\$21 201	\$18 119	\$19 370	\$17 031	\$18 714	\$19 047	\$17 216	\$14 562
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b>										
Median income	\$6 087	\$6 042	\$17 562	\$5 808	\$11 750	\$6 518	\$9 625	\$4 708	\$7 500	\$3 286
Mean income	\$6 357	\$7 160	\$16 482	\$9 458	\$10 946	\$5 933	\$15 090	\$6 077	\$8 877	\$7 170
<b>Per capita income</b>										
	\$4 916	\$8 005	\$6 372	\$5 831	\$6 518	\$4 935	\$6 847	\$6 037	\$5 344	\$4 554
<b>Households with farm self-employment income</b>										
Mean income	\$18 032	\$25 483	\$21 257	\$16 955	\$20 401	\$16 368	\$22 290	\$20 211	\$17 179	\$14 887
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 750	\$14 793	\$6 044	\$6 681	\$7 144	\$4 570	\$12 118	\$4 828	\$8 179	\$5 277
<b>Percent of household income from farm self-employment:</b>										
Less than 25.0 percent	181	47	203	120	229	221	39	315	217	104
25.0 to 49.9 percent	96	25	120	115	124	116	41	139	192	120
50.0 to 74.9 percent	48	70	57	115	86	68	83	92	203	78
75.0 percent or more	61	80	105	172	100	93	169	137	435	95
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>										
<b>Families</b>										
Percent below poverty level	11.5	11.8	4.3	11.4	11.2	11.7	17.3	11.5	18.5	20.8
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	6	—	—	—	14	3	—	11
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>										
Percent below poverty level	30.2	18.5	5.4	20.6	14.6	26.5	21.6	30.2	41	36
									20.6	58.1
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>										
Percent below poverty level	13.8	16.3	6.0	14.1	12.1	13.1	19.1	12.0	22.3	25.2
Related children under 18 years	154	82	72	148	92	137	115	146	473	226
65 years and over	28	31	—	21	33	8	25	46	65	42

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	Osage	Ozark	Pemiscot	Perry	Pettis	Phelps	Pike	Platte	Polk	Pulaski
<b>LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 213</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>1 094</b>	<b>2 093</b>	<b>3 037</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>2 456</b>	<b>1 522</b>	<b>2 826</b>	<b>909</b>
Labor force .....	1 355	808	518	1 337	1 877	681	1 407	870	1 739	582
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	61.2	60.0	47.3	63.9	61.8	57.0	57.3	57.2	61.5	64.0
Employed .....	1 287	786	490	1 271	1 787	663	1 365	865	1 668	538
Unemployed .....	64	22	28	66	83	17	42	5	71	37
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.7	2.7	5.4	4.9	4.4	2.5	3.0	0.6	4.1	6.4
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 039</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1 442</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>1 214</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1 324</b>	<b>454</b>
Labor force .....	462	285	150	462	614	213	420	277	604	225
Percent of female, 16 years and over .....	44.5	44.1	27.6	47.1	42.6	39.4	34.6	37.8	45.6	49.6
Employed .....	449	263	147	449	599	207	391	277	581	197
Unemployed .....	13	22	3	13	15	6	29	—	23	21
Percent of civilian labor force .....	2.8	7.7	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.8	6.9	—	3.8	9.6
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 287</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1 365</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>538</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	132	54	33	102	164	106	85	117	172	88
Professional specialty occupations .....	75	37	21	29	111	48	50	85	110	53
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	208	99	84	131	232	158	171	114	206	108
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	153	52	63	85	150	80	126	85	149	56
Service occupations .....	109	34	54	150	153	61	78	85	131	18
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	533	355	265	549	808	170	736	358	804	123
Farm operators and managers .....	449	280	219	475	653	129	613	290	602	109
Farm occupations, except managerial .....	84	69	34	69	146	41	123	68	202	14
Related agricultural occupations .....	—	6	5	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	99	84	21	144	160	67	138	83	127	65
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	206	160	33	195	270	101	157	108	228	136
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	40	42	10	36	61	29	51	22	51	72
<b>Employed females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>449</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>197</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	83	30	19	50	99	42	35	58	107	47
Professional specialty occupations .....	47	23	19	29	85	29	30	54	90	42
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	167	60	54	104	179	80	132	76	114	81
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	141	45	42	73	120	59	107	47	76	42
Service occupations .....	79	12	46	123	127	32	46	77	106	18
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	73	86	16	54	100	20	115	46	144	24
Farm operators and managers .....	56	43	16	28	62	14	68	30	41	24
Farm occupations, except managerial .....	17	43	—	26	38	6	47	16	103	—
Related agricultural occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	—	—	—	12	19	2	14	—	6	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	47	75	12	106	75	31	49	20	104	27
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	9	15	—	15	8	7	14	8	28	—
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 287</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1 365</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1 668</b>	<b>538</b>
Private wage and salary workers .....	538	309	215	658	771	315	533	431	707	274
Government workers .....	207	95	64	84	153	160	106	110	160	137
Self-employed workers .....	477	329	211	489	751	152	639	304	640	127
Unpaid family workers .....	65	53	—	40	112	36	87	20	161	—
<b>Male, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>475</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>99</b>
Wage and salary workers .....	54	21	62	50	80	12	54	54	96	14
Self-employed workers .....	379	241	181	426	568	108	538	248	527	85
Unpaid family workers .....	42	10	—	14	68	30	36	10	52	—
<b>Female, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>79</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>24</b>
Wage and salary workers .....	—	6	—	5	6	7	27	11	15	—
Self-employed workers .....	56	50	16	30	62	14	68	30	41	24
Unpaid family workers .....	23	43	—	26	44	6	37	10	96	—
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>849</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1 299</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>1 216</b>	<b>364</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	105	94	105	116	108	72	185	72	176	6
\$5,000 to \$7,499 .....	96	116	63	68	80	19	88	37	99	44
\$7,500 to \$9,999 .....	74	37	69	76	135	52	112	37	112	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	126	81	120	205	236	72	215	113	281	84
\$15,000 to \$19,999 .....	109	94	43	164	215	69	132	76	179	51
\$20,000 to \$24,999 .....	149	37	53	79	155	78	113	93	135	55
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	101	67	71	99	153	78	86	122	111	51
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	68	21	24	54	118	35	65	96	65	49
\$50,000 or more .....	21	33	19	10	99	33	61	46	58	—
Median .....	\$15 963	\$12 889	\$11 368	\$13 899	\$17 197	\$17 581	\$13 360	\$20 585	\$13 921	\$17 308
Mean .....	\$18 448	\$17 367	\$15 399	\$16 204	\$21 748	\$21 199	\$19 858	\$23 716	\$17 945	\$18 852
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>746</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>1 106</b>	<b>364</b>
Median income .....	\$17 351	\$12 944	\$12 969	\$14 478	\$17 912	\$19 355	\$14 565	\$22 536	\$14 803	\$17 308
Mean income .....	\$19 829	\$16 722	\$17 077	\$16 820	\$22 650	\$22 802	\$21 282	\$25 558	\$18 725	\$18 852
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>145</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>—</b>
Median income .....	\$4 411	\$7 864	\$8 714	\$7 542	\$11 214	\$3 762	\$7 413	\$10 714	\$4 563	—
Mean income .....	\$5 985	\$18 223	\$10 129	\$9 039	\$12 748	\$4 297	\$8 190	\$11 413	\$10 096	—
<b>Per capita income</b> .....	<b>\$5 075</b>	<b>\$5 652</b>	<b>\$6 526</b>	<b>\$5 017</b>	<b>\$7 385</b>	<b>\$7 323</b>	<b>\$6 164</b>	<b>\$8 300</b>	<b>\$5 936</b>	<b>\$5 840</b>
<b>Households with farm self-employment income</b> .....	<b>667</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>1 015</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>231</b>
Mean income .....	\$19 568	\$19 042	\$19 087	\$17 682	\$23 445	\$25 461	\$21 653	\$24 867	\$19 827	\$18 489
Mean farm self-employment income .....	\$5 549	\$6 317	\$12 302	\$5 860	\$8 837	\$3 923	\$8 231	\$8 864	\$5 250	\$2 190
<b>Percent of household income from farm self-employment:</b>										
Less than 25.0 percent .....	192	162	45	230	353	174	179	206	344	108
25.0 to 49.9 percent .....	97	78	60	137	176	61	129	110	137	37
50.0 to 74.9 percent .....	80	41	22	75	84	26	92	26	116	26
75.0 percent or more .....	133	109	139	120	257	21	292	115	115	7
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>91</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>6</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	12.2	25.0	18.3	14.0	8.3	8.4	20.8	7.9	12.0	1.6
Female householder, no husband present .....	—	—	13	—	7	—	19	6	—	—
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>55</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>—</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	37.9	24.3	24.7	18.8	15.2	45.5	16.6	19.0	18.2	—
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>470</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>27</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	15.1	28.0	23.5	14.4	9.8	8.7	25.8	7.5	12.9	2.3
Related children under 18 years .....	210	177	109	142	120	35	417	33	173	14
65 years and over .....	47	46	53	55	37	49	70	50	64	—

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	Putnam	Ralls	Randolph	Ray	Reynolds	Ripley	St. Charles	St. Clair	Ste. Genevieve	St. Francois
<b>LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 240</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>1 815</b>	<b>2 253</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>1 115</b>	<b>2 249</b>	<b>1 439</b>	<b>1 452</b>	<b>801</b>
Labor force.....	766	859	1 124	1 300	344	644	1 353	949	948	467
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	61.8	54.8	61.9	57.7	55.8	57.8	60.2	65.9	65.3	58.3
Employed.....	726	814	1 055	1 228	300	621	1 263	941	878	440
Unemployed.....	40	45	69	72	44	23	90	8	70	27
Percent of civilian labor force.....	5.2	5.2	6.1	5.5	12.8	3.6	6.7	0.8	7.4	5.8
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>604</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>1 104</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>398</b>
Labor force.....	244	230	390	440	88	256	468	323	350	147
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	40.4	30.4	44.8	39.3	27.2	45.9	42.4	45.4	50.9	36.9
Employed.....	234	225	357	393	67	249	438	320	317	133
Unemployed.....	10	5	33	47	7	7	30	3	33	14
Percent of civilian labor force.....	4.1	2.2	8.5	10.7	23.9	2.7	6.4	0.9	9.4	9.5
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>726</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>440</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	59	79	115	135	53	84	206	78	29	101
Professional specialty occupations.....	32	60	60	40	22	64	139	57	21	48
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	90	46	208	233	35	119	245	112	57	50
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	59	20	103	148	12	44	161	66	43	31
Service occupations.....	58	31	55	44	24	49	154	37	145	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	388	483	416	358	82	187	439	502	268	109
Farm operators and managers.....	344	398	332	287	61	177	398	387	198	84
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	42	76	84	71	7	10	37	115	70	25
Related agricultural occupations.....	2	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	40	6	85	163	40	71	80	100	99	91
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	91	108	176	295	66	111	139	112	280	63
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	22	22	42	49	18	8	49	48	68	7
<b>Employed females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>234</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>133</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	43	47	62	37	6	42	82	72	21	39
Professional specialty occupations.....	23	40	37	19	6	35	69	57	21	33
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	64	40	153	178	14	69	164	74	49	38
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	47	14	84	139	5	36	119	38	35	26
Service occupations.....	51	31	33	38	17	44	89	24	118	12
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	52	81	87	44	12	34	51	119	40	25
Farm operators and managers.....	34	42	45	21	5	28	51	55	12	16
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	18	32	42	23	7	6	—	64	28	9
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	6	4	4	7	5	—	10	—	2	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	18	22	18	89	13	60	42	31	87	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	4	—	—	23	6	8	20	—	6	—
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>726</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>1 055</b>	<b>1 228</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1 263</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>440</b>
Private wage and salary workers.....	229	278	474	828	157	270	743	271	568	259
Government workers.....	80	71	100	73	51	100	99	126	84	59
Self-employed workers.....	381	415	392	313	85	241	421	480	202	117
Unpaid family workers.....	36	50	89	14	7	10	—	64	24	5
<b>Male, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>334</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>94</b>
Wage and salary workers.....	20	20	26	56	5	5	72	46	55	19
Self-employed workers.....	302	358	275	252	51	149	318	332	174	75
Unpaid family workers.....	12	24	28	6	—	4	—	5	7	—
<b>Female, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>52</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>25</b>
Wage and salary workers.....	—	13	—	23	—	—	—	12	24	9
Self-employed workers.....	34	42	45	21	5	28	51	55	12	16
Unpaid family workers.....	18	26	47	8	7	6	—	59	11	—
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>572</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>1 039</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>368</b>
Less than \$5,000.....	113	75	64	66	26	123	85	111	19	23
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	56	85	92	75	25	45	28	45	11	6
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	60	38	63	91	40	39	54	107	43	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	124	96	133	165	26	128	119	181	117	36
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	81	111	158	163	108	56	121	118	81	92
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	46	108	95	172	27	47	89	35	100	48
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	51	144	78	161	22	28	206	47	73	56
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	19	42	69	87	—	13	81	36	57	81
\$50,000 or more.....	22	22	17	59	—	13	89	13	17	5
Median.....	\$11 804	\$17 861	\$15 752	\$18 053	\$15 962	\$11 234	\$21 959	\$12 804	\$19 434	\$20 682
Mean.....	\$15 117	\$19 199	\$18 161	\$20 636	\$15 320	\$12 973	\$24 812	\$14 796	\$21 616	\$23 928
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>526</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>338</b>
Median income.....	\$12 019	\$18 317	\$16 165	\$20 434	\$15 721	\$11 250	\$23 870	\$13 119	\$19 434	\$22 386
Mean income.....	\$15 514	\$19 761	\$18 870	\$22 024	\$14 982	\$13 068	\$26 668	\$15 258	\$21 841	\$25 310
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>48</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
Median income.....	\$6 833	\$6 714	\$7 750	\$10 267	\$13 132	\$4 500	\$11 875	\$10 833	\$2 833	\$4 909
Mean income.....	\$10 135	\$11 602	\$10 726	\$10 431	\$15 929	\$7 015	\$13 718	\$11 659	\$6 241	\$8 352
<b>Per capita income</b> .....	<b>\$5 184</b>	<b>\$6 790</b>	<b>\$6 082</b>	<b>\$7 505</b>	<b>\$5 388</b>	<b>\$4 285</b>	<b>\$7 533</b>	<b>\$5 388</b>	<b>\$6 024</b>	<b>\$9 051</b>
<b>Households with farm self-employment income</b> .....	<b>423</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>260</b>
Median income.....	\$15 958	\$20 866	\$19 079	\$22 480	\$17 342	\$12 988	\$27 969	\$16 754	\$21 758	\$23 470
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$7 092	\$10 610	\$4 425	\$4 912	\$2 590	\$1 972	\$8 511	\$7 247	\$4 238	\$4 199
<b>Percent of household income from farm self-employment:</b>										
Less than 25.0 percent.....	80	93	232	297	65	51	175	137	185	132
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	101	59	69	116	34	34	112	112	77	43
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	60	92	48	90	7	48	92	54	35	6
75.0 percent or more.....	104	222	106	96	6	41	66	147	19	20
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>120</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>
Percent below poverty level.....	22.8	11.2	11.8	8.6	9.8	23.2	5.1	16.6	4.8	3.6
Female householder, no husband present.....	4	—	—	6	6	5	1	—	—	—
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>—</b>
Percent below poverty level.....	20.8	33.7	9.0	12.9	—	32.0	22.4	30.3	53.3	—
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>409</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>52</b>
Percent below poverty level.....	24.3	12.7	15.2	9.1	8.7	23.1	5.9	18.5	7.7	5.3
Related children under 18 years.....	142	47	130	78	23	98	62	117	67	28
65 years and over.....	40	33	19	17	11	60	41	44	12	7

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

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

The State Counties	St. Louis	Saline	Schuyler	Scotland	Scott	Shannon	Shelby	Stoddard	Stone	Sullivan
<b>LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
<b>Persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>343</b>	<b>2 784</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>1 486</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>1 875</b>	<b>3 157</b>	<b>1 597</b>	<b>1 656</b>
Labor force.....	220	1 526	728	889	814	436	1 073	1 673	987	1 001
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	64.1	54.8	64.2	59.8	58.1	58.6	57.2	53.0	61.8	60.4
Employed.....	213	1 504	699	858	798	420	1 023	1 526	932	976
Unemployed.....	7	22	27	31	16	16	50	147	55	25
Percent of civilian labor force.....	3.2	1.4	3.7	3.5	2.0	3.7	4.7	8.8	5.6	2.5
<b>Female, 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>174</b>	<b>1 363</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>1 532</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>807</b>
Labor force.....	77	488	239	300	258	155	340	555	350	318
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	44.3	35.8	44.4	39.8	38.6	41.1	38.0	36.2	43.7	39.4
Employed.....	77	488	232	288	258	155	317	505	320	303
Unemployed.....	—	—	7	12	—	—	23	50	30	15
Percent of civilian labor force.....	—	—	2.9	4.0	—	—	6.8	9.0	8.6	4.7
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>213</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>1 526</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>976</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	43	141	64	25	54	37	108	175	87	72
Professional specialty occupations.....	12	93	43	15	28	25	68	104	55	44
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	48	196	92	118	132	26	119	229	82	140
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	33	150	58	54	116	26	63	129	54	75
Service occupations.....	7	163	64	71	55	—	91	84	44	68
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	49	764	312	490	314	212	565	665	397	499
Farm operators and managers.....	39	659	254	437	263	186	500	530	292	387
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	10	91	47	53	51	15	57	125	95	108
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	14	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	—	113	51	54	78	48	76	123	152	81
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	66	127	116	100	165	97	64	250	175	116
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	33	38	48	26	61	15	26	48	37	41
<b>Employed females 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>77</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>303</b>
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	6	86	36	—	27	—	76	109	52	47
Professional specialty occupations.....	6	60	32	—	14	25	55	67	39	36
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	41	113	67	88	85	24	86	166	68	93
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	33	103	49	54	76	24	40	118	54	66
Service occupations.....	7	138	49	71	51	—	78	53	14	52
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	10	66	43	93	22	62	62	38	57	57
Farm operators and managers.....	—	36	30	71	22	55	50	31	34	21
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	10	30	11	22	—	7	12	7	23	36
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	—	10	2	—	24	5	7	16	41	25
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	13	75	35	36	49	32	8	123	88	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	6	26	10	6	13	—	—	—	8	8
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>213</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>1 526</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>976</b>
Private wage and salary workers.....	120	554	284	299	415	104	282	751	429	376
Government workers.....	13	219	93	79	32	51	132	183	126	70
Self-employed workers.....	57	695	285	438	314	238	565	562	317	460
Unpaid family workers.....	23	36	37	42	37	27	44	30	60	70
<b>Male, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>46</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>438</b>
Wage and salary workers.....	7	90	19	25	46	—	19	183	45	49
Self-employed workers.....	39	594	217	349	228	131	449	454	253	359
Unpaid family workers.....	—	—	26	23	25	8	37	22	37	30
<b>Female, employed in agriculture</b> .....	<b>17</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>
Wage and salary workers.....	—	19	—	23	18	—	7	14	—	7
Self-employed workers.....	—	36	34	64	16	55	50	31	34	23
Unpaid family workers.....	17	30	11	12	—	7	7	—	23	32
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>										
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>152</b>	<b>1 346</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>739</b>
Less than \$5,000.....	7	157	69	98	56	48	105	252	110	94
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	—	116	48	95	39	66	98	103	54	87
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	6	129	37	85	33	36	87	185	78	70
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	30	267	120	100	86	37	141	310	130	160
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	12	158	72	88	118	83	128	157	167	112
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	14	167	53	60	64	40	84	175	33	93
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	17	237	61	80	110	15	94	91	70	47
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	35	93	25	29	49	—	51	71	40	31
\$50,000 or more.....	31	22	25	17	38	6	19	39	23	45
Median.....	\$26 458	\$15 143	\$13 920	\$11 500	\$18 293	\$11 550	\$13 794	\$12 140	\$14 238	\$13 579
Mean.....	\$33 782	\$18 245	\$17 240	\$15 595	\$21 830	\$13 099	\$16 624	\$15 813	\$16 755	\$17 298
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>130</b>	<b>1 088</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>659</b>
Median income.....	\$35 187	\$18 438	\$14 808	\$11 477	\$19 293	\$12 050	\$14 663	\$12 826	\$15 050	\$14 306
Mean income.....	\$37 443	\$20 153	\$18 094	\$16 211	\$23 093	\$13 488	\$16 980	\$16 918	\$17 455	\$18 078
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>22</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>83</b>
Median income.....	\$11 600	\$9 394	\$9 000	\$6 500	\$8 591	\$6 000	\$8 083	\$3 708	\$5 833	\$9 375
Mean income.....	\$12 149	\$10 199	\$10 479	\$8 529	\$9 954	\$7 638	\$12 952	\$5 022	\$6 228	\$10 455
<b>Per capita income</b> .....	<b>\$11 643</b>	<b>\$6 921</b>	<b>\$5 959</b>	<b>\$4 890</b>	<b>\$6 759</b>	<b>\$4 230</b>	<b>\$5 582</b>	<b>\$5 552</b>	<b>\$5 891</b>	<b>\$6 157</b>
<b>Households with farm self-employment income</b> .....	<b>73</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>567</b>
Mean income.....	\$37 992	\$20 824	\$17 581	\$16 599	\$24 059	\$13 084	\$17 962	\$17 781	\$17 906	\$19 443
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$13 067	\$11 134	\$5 425	\$8 023	\$10 434	\$3 037	\$9 326	\$9 269	\$4 755	\$7 280
<b>Percent of household income from farm self-employment:</b>										
Less than 25.0 percent.....	18	184	96	103	98	102	136	146	250	136
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	5	250	66	73	94	16	88	131	44	106
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	18	163	49	77	83	14	94	145	61	118
75.0 percent or more.....	20	292	93	183	80	41	236	252	73	122
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>—</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>
Percent below poverty level.....	—	10.9	15.1	23.3	11.8	21.0	15.0	14.9	13.8	13.5
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	6	—	16	—	—	—	—	6	2
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>
Percent below poverty level.....	31.8	21.7	14.5	27.1	19.3	—	42.0	52.5	15.9	15.7
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>304</b>
Percent below poverty level.....	1.6	11.9	17.2	28.4	12.6	21.6	18.3	19.2	13.2	14.5
Related children under 18 years.....	—	118	105	228	75	81	132	237	60	103
65 years and over.....	—	109	6	69	—	12	54	81	44	23

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	Taney	Texas	Vernon	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Webster	Worth	Wright	St. Louis city
<b>LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	957	2 731	2 571	1 483	597	656	2 540	785	2 551	--
Labor force	553	1 706	1 597	848	327	344	1 556	408	1 606	--
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.8	62.5	62.1	57.2	54.8	52.4	61.3	52.0	63.0	--
Employed	525	1 650	1 539	806	322	322	1 488	404	1 503	--
Unemployed	28	52	58	42	5	22	68	4	93	--
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	3.1	3.6	5.0	1.5	6.4	4.4	1.0	5.8	--
Female, 16 years and over	518	1 313	1 256	751	307	292	1 183	398	1 233	--
Labor force	223	657	598	279	116	92	511	131	627	--
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.1	50.0	47.6	37.2	37.8	31.5	43.2	32.9	50.9	--
Employed	203	640	574	267	111	80	497	131	594	--
Unemployed	20	17	24	12	5	12	2.7	--	28	--
Percent of civilian labor force	9.0	2.6	4.0	4.3	4.3	13.0	2.7	--	4.5	--
Employed persons 16 years and over	525	1 650	1 539	806	322	322	1 488	404	1 503	--
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	34	235	149	64	36	51	145	42	98	--
Professional specialty occupations	13	142	76	43	16	18	96	25	56	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	74	249	264	173	74	67	205	51	179	--
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	26	128	164	111	60	35	99	38	110	--
Service occupations	38	156	154	59	21	12	59	35	67	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	181	603	677	312	80	97	656	219	737	--
Farm operators and managers	131	524	557	274	80	83	538	197	598	--
Farm occupations, except managerial	31	70	120	38	--	8	118	22	134	--
Related agricultural occupations	13	2	--	2	--	6	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	83	125	114	90	37	24	133	26	105	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	115	282	181	108	74	71	290	31	317	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	66	36	9	12	6	96	8	54	--
Employed females 16 years and over	203	640	574	267	111	80	497	131	594	--
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	20	120	108	33	16	18	86	25	54	--
Professional specialty occupations	13	84	67	27	16	18	55	14	35	--
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	41	174	178	128	60	32	130	40	125	--
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	26	114	139	94	52	23	78	34	94	--
Service occupations	38	114	113	48	15	12	40	29	46	--
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	43	127	112	26	15	7	142	23	217	--
Farm operators and managers	23	104	59	--	15	7	75	11	138	--
Farm occupations, except managerial	13	21	53	26	--	--	67	12	79	--
Related agricultural occupations	7	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18	8	8	--	--	--	17	2	9	--
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	43	97	55	32	5	11	82	12	143	--
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	--	5	13	3	--	--	20	4	12	--
Employed persons 16 years and over	525	1 650	1 539	806	322	322	1 488	404	1 503	--
Private wage and salary workers	290	620	570	405	155	146	661	134	596	--
Government workers	50	304	259	88	74	56	155	53	137	--
Self-employed workers	172	666	618	272	93	112	605	202	683	--
Unpaid family workers	13	60	92	41	--	8	67	15	87	--
Male, employed in agriculture	126	476	574	292	65	84	514	196	520	--
Wage and salary workers	25	43	50	51	7	7	57	18	41	--
Self-employed workers	101	416	487	241	58	69	444	175	455	--
Unpaid family workers	--	17	37	--	--	8	13	3	24	--
Female, employed in agriculture	43	127	112	37	15	7	142	23	219	--
Wage and salary workers	7	3	12	5	--	--	13	2	18	--
Self-employed workers	23	105	56	6	15	7	75	11	138	--
Unpaid family workers	13	19	44	26	--	--	54	10	63	--
<b>INCOME IN 1979</b>										
Households	413	1 161	1 216	656	248	262	1 081	358	1 128	--
Less than \$5,000	45	180	138	93	24	37	126	61	145	--
\$5,000 to \$7,499	25	109	126	39	7	33	89	42	100	--
\$7,500 to \$9,999	38	136	115	52	14	26	96	35	108	--
\$10,000 to \$14,999	90	265	211	87	52	47	153	53	278	--
\$15,000 to \$19,999	68	171	180	129	62	30	208	89	177	--
\$20,000 to \$24,999	90	119	155	49	29	40	136	15	118	--
\$25,000 to \$34,999	50	106	168	111	34	36	116	32	97	--
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	35	90	54	13	7	98	21	58	--
\$50,000 or more	--	40	33	44	13	6	59	10	47	--
Median	\$15 494	\$12 620	\$15 455	\$16 516	\$17 411	\$12 857	\$16 692	\$12 440	\$13 543	--
Mean	\$15 899	\$16 013	\$18 069	\$21 219	\$20 751	\$15 699	\$24 531	\$15 655	\$17 342	--
Families	369	1 061	1 056	566	240	234	1 048	317	1 061	--
Median income	\$16 773	\$13 359	\$16 675	\$18 071	\$17 721	\$15 179	\$16 748	\$15 286	\$14 135	--
Mean income	\$16 501	\$16 809	\$19 133	\$23 441	\$21 139	\$16 845	\$24 994	\$16 711	\$17 980	--
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	53	137	180	102	8	36	46	47	81	--
Median income	\$10 833	\$3 781	\$6 200	\$4 750	\$9 500	\$5 200	\$6 438	\$6 500	\$4 300	--
Mean income	\$9 073	\$5 515	\$9 718	\$6 018	\$9 110	\$4 760	\$7 342	\$6 531	\$6 058	--
Per capita income	\$5 571	\$5 260	\$6 771	\$7 233	\$6 714	\$5 439	\$7 398	\$5 663	\$5 801	--
Households with farm self-employment income	239	825	889	507	169	152	763	264	889	--
Mean income	\$17 451	\$16 984	\$19 667	\$23 821	\$22 108	\$18 258	\$26 853	\$16 480	\$18 170	--
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 892	\$4 021	\$7 640	\$6 947	\$1 694	\$7 143	\$7 776	\$9 198	\$6 507	--
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	64	283	276	212	65	35	261	46	316	--
25.0 to 49.9 percent	63	131	167	84	21	25	126	44	117	--
50.0 to 74.9 percent	15	84	123	61	14	36	71	42	110	--
75.0 percent or more	22	121	190	78	7	18	200	90	201	--
<b>INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL</b>										
Families	50	149	97	44	24	36	141	59	145	--
Percent below poverty level	13.6	14.0	9.2	7.8	10.0	15.4	13.5	18.6	13.7	--
Female householder, no husband present	--	11	7	6	--	--	11	2	5	--
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	16	65	46	36	--	15	16	9	31	--
Percent below poverty level	30.2	47.4	25.6	35.3	--	41.7	34.8	19.1	38.3	--
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	146	587	347	216	88	129	565	192	536	--
Percent below poverty level	12.4	16.5	10.7	11.2	11.5	16.9	15.6	19.3	16.2	--
Related children under 18 years	35	224	91	84	24	24	274	61	191	--
65 years and over	68	83	33	24	11	43	57	21	60	--

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Urban										Rural		
	The State	Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000						
<b>Total persons (number)</b> .....	<b>4 916 686</b>	<b>3 349 469</b>	<b>2 620 143</b>	<b>1 209 889</b>	<b>1 410 254</b>	<b>314 948</b>	<b>414 378</b>	<b>1 567 217</b>	<b>205 993</b>	<b>282 074</b>	<b>3 210 467</b>	<b>1 706 219</b>	
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number) .....	4 884 154	3 324 446	2 601 599	1 196 333	1 405 266	312 830	410 017	1 559 708	204 620	281 651	3 188 424	1 695 730	
Percent of total .....	99.3	99.3	99.3	98.9	99.6	99.3	98.9	99.5	99.3	99.9	99.3	99.4	
Persons with one or more allocations (number) .....	2 112 013	1 444 741	1 124 881	565 129	559 752	139 888	179 972	667 272	90 018	125 641	1 363 694	748 319	
Percent of total .....	43.0	43.1	42.9	46.7	39.7	44.4	43.4	42.6	43.7	44.5	42.5	43.9	
<b>Total persons (number)</b> .....	<b>4 916 686</b>	<b>3 349 469</b>	<b>2 620 143</b>	<b>1 209 889</b>	<b>1 410 254</b>	<b>314 948</b>	<b>414 378</b>	<b>1 567 217</b>	<b>205 993</b>	<b>282 074</b>	<b>3 210 467</b>	<b>1 706 219</b>	
Relationship .....	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	
Sex .....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	
Age .....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	
Race .....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	
Origin .....	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.4	
Place of birth .....	4.0	4.3	4.3	5.7	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.3	4.0	2.6	4.2	3.6	
<b>Persons in rural areas (number)</b> .....	<b>1 567 217</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1 567 217</b>	<b>205 993</b>	<b>282 074</b>	<b>432 329</b>	<b>1 134 888</b>	
Farm residence .....	6.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.5	1.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	
<b>Persons in households (number)</b> .....	<b>4 789 043</b>	<b>3 239 107</b>	<b>2 559 506</b>	<b>1 167 542</b>	<b>1 391 964</b>	<b>279 540</b>	<b>400 061</b>	<b>1 549 936</b>	<b>200 912</b>	<b>282 074</b>	<b>3 144 923</b>	<b>1 644 120</b>	
Relationship .....	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	
<b>Persons in group quarters (number)</b> .....	<b>127 643</b>	<b>110 362</b>	<b>60 637</b>	<b>42 347</b>	<b>18 290</b>	<b>35 408</b>	<b>14 317</b>	<b>17 281</b>	<b>5 081</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>65 544</b>	<b>62 099</b>	
Type of group quarters .....	14.9	13.6	14.4	12.2	19.6	7.3	26.0	22.6	27.7	—	16.0	13.7	
<b>Foreign born persons (number)</b> .....	<b>85 616</b>	<b>74 740</b>	<b>65 017</b>	<b>30 501</b>	<b>34 516</b>	<b>5 893</b>	<b>3 830</b>	<b>10 876</b>	<b>1 436</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>70 153</b>	<b>15 463</b>	
Citizenship .....	4.3	4.1	4.1	5.1	3.2	4.8	3.5	5.0	5.8	6.2	4.0	5.2	
Year of immigration .....	6.8	6.5	6.2	7.7	4.9	9.1	8.3	8.9	9.2	10.1	6.2	9.8	
<b>Persons 5 years and over (number)</b> .....	<b>4 563 086</b>	<b>3 112 650</b>	<b>2 436 175</b>	<b>1 125 805</b>	<b>1 310 370</b>	<b>292 924</b>	<b>383 551</b>	<b>1 450 436</b>	<b>191 362</b>	<b>265 603</b>	<b>2 979 417</b>	<b>1 583 669</b>	
Language spoken at home .....	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.8	7.8	8.8	9.2	7.9	7.5	7.5	8.3	8.2	
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number) .....	139 841	112 711	95 175	48 884	46 291	9 861	7 675	27 130	3 121	7 242	105 151	34 690	
Language .....	25.3	23.1	21.9	21.6	22.3	25.4	35.0	34.5	35.8	24.9	23.3	31.4	
Ability to speak English .....	12.4	11.3	10.9	11.0	10.7	11.7	16.1	16.9	17.5	14.4	11.6	15.0	
Residence in 1975 .....	7.2	7.4	7.4	9.0	6.1	7.6	7.1	6.7	6.9	4.3	7.3	6.9	
<b>Persons 21 years and over (number)</b> .....	<b>3 269 768</b>	<b>2 244 271</b>	<b>1 761 260</b>	<b>821 031</b>	<b>940 229</b>	<b>203 061</b>	<b>279 950</b>	<b>1 025 497</b>	<b>142 140</b>	<b>190 541</b>	<b>2 136 030</b>	<b>1 133 738</b>	
Armed Forces status in 1975 .....	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.6	3.7	4.3	5.0	3.8	4.6	2.9	4.5	4.2	
College attendance in 1975 .....	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.5	4.6	4.9	5.7	4.7	5.3	3.8	5.4	4.9	
Work status in 1975 .....	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.6	3.5	4.5	4.9	3.8	4.6	3.0	4.3	4.2	
<b>Women 15 years and over (number)</b> .....	<b>2 018 870</b>	<b>1 411 536</b>	<b>1 104 312</b>	<b>527 286</b>	<b>577 026</b>	<b>128 758</b>	<b>178 466</b>	<b>607 334</b>	<b>89 425</b>	<b>107 739</b>	<b>1 329 262</b>	<b>689 608</b>	
Children ever born .....	4.9	5.0	5.0	6.4	3.7	4.8	5.3	4.5	5.8	3.5	4.9	4.9	
<b>Women 15 to 44 years (number)</b> .....	<b>1 113 402</b>	<b>785 834</b>	<b>625 675</b>	<b>284 373</b>	<b>341 302</b>	<b>73 821</b>	<b>86 338</b>	<b>327 568</b>	<b>40 103</b>	<b>52 004</b>	<b>763 034</b>	<b>350 368</b>	
Children ever born .....	4.6	4.7	4.9	6.3	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.4	
<b>Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)</b> .....	<b>1 849 065</b>	<b>1 236 174</b>	<b>974 715</b>	<b>400 426</b>	<b>574 289</b>	<b>112 845</b>	<b>148 614</b>	<b>612 891</b>	<b>72 433</b>	<b>104 419</b>	<b>1 225 930</b>	<b>623 135</b>	
Times married .....	4.1	4.3	4.6	6.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.7	4.3	3.6	
Date of first marriage .....	8.0	8.4	8.7	11.3	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.3	5.7	8.4	7.3	
<b>Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)</b> .....	<b>498 166</b>	<b>355 184</b>	<b>284 021</b>	<b>137 978</b>	<b>146 043</b>	<b>31 080</b>	<b>40 083</b>	<b>142 982</b>	<b>19 733</b>	<b>15 620</b>	<b>347 084</b>	<b>151 082</b>	
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage .....	6.2	6.1	6.2	7.3	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.4	
<b>Persons 3 years old and over (number)</b> .....	<b>4 698 631</b>	<b>3 202 909</b>	<b>2 506 256</b>	<b>1 157 638</b>	<b>1 348 618</b>	<b>301 350</b>	<b>395 303</b>	<b>1 495 722</b>	<b>196 959</b>	<b>272 211</b>	<b>3 067 760</b>	<b>1 630 871</b>	
School enrollment .....	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.9	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.8	3.4	
<b>Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)</b> .....	<b>1 287 858</b>	<b>903 081</b>	<b>716 058</b>	<b>327 574</b>	<b>388 484</b>	<b>90 894</b>	<b>96 129</b>	<b>384 777</b>	<b>44 360</b>	<b>67 844</b>	<b>875 250</b>	<b>412 608</b>	
Year of school .....	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.3	4.9	3.9	
<b>Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)</b> .....	<b>2 534 024</b>	<b>1 757 635</b>	<b>1 381 117</b>	<b>634 183</b>	<b>746 934</b>	<b>177 687</b>	<b>198 831</b>	<b>776 389</b>	<b>93 386</b>	<b>122 132</b>	<b>1 698 952</b>	<b>835 072</b>	
School enrollment .....	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.5	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.5	2.9	4.4	3.5	
<b>Persons 25 years old and over (number)</b> .....	<b>2 918 656</b>	<b>1 981 905</b>	<b>1 556 028</b>	<b>715 522</b>	<b>840 506</b>	<b>172 759</b>	<b>253 118</b>	<b>936 751</b>	<b>129 931</b>	<b>178 805</b>	<b>1 894 734</b>	<b>1 023 922</b>	
Highest year of school attended .....	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.8	1.9	2.7	0.9	2.1	2.1	
Finished highest year .....	7.9	8.4	8.4	9.8	7.3	7.7	8.7	7.0	8.9	5.5	8.2	7.6	
<b>Persons 15 years and over (number)</b> .....	<b>3 825 545</b>	<b>2 630 337</b>	<b>2 055 587</b>	<b>961 481</b>	<b>1 094 106</b>	<b>250 859</b>	<b>323 891</b>	<b>1 195 208</b>	<b>162 569</b>	<b>222 950</b>	<b>2 495 155</b>	<b>1 330 390</b>	
Marital status .....	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	
Income in 1979 .....	9.7	9.7	9.7	11.6	8.1	9.5	9.9	9.7	10.0	11.1	9.6	9.9	
<b>Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)</b> .....	<b>368 363</b>	<b>254 528</b>	<b>198 966</b>	<b>111 011</b>	<b>87 955</b>	<b>23 651</b>	<b>31 911</b>	<b>113 835</b>	<b>16 104</b>	<b>23 785</b>	<b>239 098</b>	<b>129 265</b>	
<b>Percent of income allocated:</b>													
None .....	19.4	18.7	17.9	17.9	17.8	21.2	22.5	20.9	19.1	22.7	18.6	20.9	
0.1 to 9.9 percent .....	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.6	
10.0 to 24.9 percent .....	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.1	
25.0 to 49.9 percent .....	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.4	
50.0 to 99.9 percent .....	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.3	7.1	6.9	7.7	7.3	7.5	9.9	6.7	7.5	
100 percent .....	66.1	67.1	68.4	69.5	66.9	64.0	61.2	64.1	65.5	58.4	67.6	63.5	
<b>Persons 16 years and over (number)</b> .....	<b>3 736 573</b>	<b>2 572 471</b>	<b>2 009 747</b>	<b>941 940</b>	<b>1 067 807</b>	<b>246 030</b>	<b>316 694</b>	<b>1 164 102</b>	<b>159 077</b>	<b>216 924</b>	<b>2 437 189</b>	<b>1 299 384</b>	
Labor force status .....	2.9	3.0	3.1	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.6	
Work status in 1979 .....	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.9	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.3	
Unemployment in 1979 .....	14.4	14.2	14.0	16.3	12.1	14.3	15.0	14.9	15.4	16.9	13.9	15.3	
Veteran status .....	3.7	3.9	3.9	5.1	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.3	4.1	2.4	3.7	3.7	
Male .....	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.9	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.0	3.4	3.2	
Female .....	4.0	4.2	4.1	5.2	3.1	3.8	4.7	3.7	4.6	2.8	4.0	4.0	
<b>Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)</b> .....	<b>2 056 815</b>	<b>1 459 108</b>	<b>1 175 365</b>	<b>506 649</b>	<b>668 716</b>	<b>123 857</b>	<b>159 886</b>	<b>597 707</b>	<b>75 715</b>	<b>122 044</b>	<b>1 421 076</b>	<b>635 739</b>	
Hours worked .....	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.0	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.4	6.9	5.5	5.8	
<b>Workers 16 years and over (number)</b> .....	<b>2 078 854</b>	<b>1 478 793</b>	<b>1 178 481</b>	<b>507 672</b>	<b>670 809</b>	<b>138 303</b>	<b>162 009</b>	<b>600 061</b>	<b>76 585</b>	<b>122 109</b>	<b>1 424 470</b>	<b>654 384</b>	
Means of transportation to work .....	4.0	3.9	3.9	5.2	3.0	4.6	3.3	4.2	3.7	5.8	3.9	4.3	
Carpooling arrangements .....	4.0	3.8	3.9	5.0	3.1	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.9	7.1	3.9	4.3	
Private vehicle occupancy .....	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.0	4.5	5.8	4.3	5.1	5.4	7.8	5.3	5.3	
Travel time to work .....	8.8	8.3	8.2	9.4	7.3	10.1	7.2	10.3	7.7	18.2	8.2	10.4	

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 form	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					
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over (number)...</b>	<b>2 103 907</b>	<b>1 493 064</b>	<b>1 203 163</b>	<b>520 631</b>	<b>682 532</b>	<b>126 466</b>	<b>163 435</b>	<b>610 843</b>	<b>77 458</b>	<b>123 802</b>	<b>1 454 633</b>	<b>649 274</b>
Industry.....	4.9	5.0	5.2	6.8	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6
Occupation.....	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.7	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.7
Class of worker.....	5.0	5.1	5.3	6.9	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.1	4.7
<b>Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)...</b>	<b>3 069 087</b>	<b>2 126 323</b>	<b>1 688 199</b>	<b>761 022</b>	<b>927 177</b>	<b>200 104</b>	<b>238 020</b>	<b>942 764</b>	<b>114 789</b>	<b>177 967</b>	<b>2 055 599</b>	<b>1 013 488</b>
Work disability status.....	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.9	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	3.6	3.1
Work prevention.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6
Public transportation disability status.....	8.5	8.4	8.4	9.7	7.3	7.8	8.8	8.7	9.4	8.3	8.4	8.7
<b>Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number).....</b>	<b>612 449</b>	<b>404 930</b>	<b>297 126</b>	<b>166 821</b>	<b>130 305</b>	<b>38 102</b>	<b>69 702</b>	<b>207 519</b>	<b>40 174</b>	<b>38 957</b>	<b>353 422</b>	<b>259 027</b>
Public transportation disability status.....	17.8	17.3	16.7	16.4	17.1	18.1	19.7	18.8	19.5	17.2	17.1	18.8
<b>Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number).....</b>	<b>2 492 441</b>	<b>1 760 816</b>	<b>1 394 680</b>	<b>619 167</b>	<b>775 513</b>	<b>170 430</b>	<b>195 706</b>	<b>731 625</b>	<b>93 178</b>	<b>144 449</b>	<b>1 688 581</b>	<b>803 860</b>
Weeks worked.....	8.4	8.2	8.3	10.0	6.9	7.8	7.8	9.1	8.1	12.9	8.1	9.1
Usual hours worked per week.....	8.5	8.1	8.2	9.9	6.8	8.0	7.9	9.5	8.5	13.8	8.1	9.5
<b>Households (number).....</b>	<b>1 794 872</b>	<b>1 242 879</b>	<b>972 543</b>	<b>471 442</b>	<b>501 101</b>	<b>110 752</b>	<b>159 584</b>	<b>551 993</b>	<b>81 756</b>	<b>96 258</b>	<b>1 173 233</b>	<b>621 639</b>
<b>Income in 1979.....</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>
Wage or salary income.....	9.5	9.4	9.8	11.2	8.4	8.2	7.9	9.8	7.9	14.4	9.7	9.2
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	7.3	7.2	7.4	8.5	6.4	6.6	6.4	7.4	6.5	9.2	7.4	7.1
Farm self-employment income.....	10.0	9.9	10.2	11.6	8.9	8.7	8.6	10.2	8.7	13.4	10.1	9.7
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	9.2	9.2	9.5	10.7	8.3	8.5	8.2	9.3	8.2	10.8	9.4	8.8
Social Security income.....	9.6	9.6	9.9	11.2	8.6	8.8	8.6	9.6	8.6	10.9	9.8	9.2
Public assistance income.....	10.2	10.2	10.4	11.8	9.1	9.5	9.5	10.2	9.4	11.6	10.4	9.9
All other income.....	10.0	10.0	10.2	11.6	8.9	9.3	9.2	10.0	9.2	11.3	10.1	9.7
<b>Households with income in 1979 allocated (number).....</b>	<b>252 023</b>	<b>171 506</b>	<b>136 805</b>	<b>74 381</b>	<b>62 424</b>	<b>14 033</b>	<b>20 648</b>	<b>80 517</b>	<b>10 687</b>	<b>17 930</b>	<b>164 745</b>	<b>87 278</b>
<b>Percent of income allocated:</b>												
None.....	14.9	14.1	13.7	12.2	15.5	15.8	15.2	16.7	15.6	18.1	14.5	15.7
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	10.2	10.1	10.2	8.0	12.8	10.5	9.6	10.5	8.6	13.0	10.3	10.1
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.4	9.9	10.0	9.5	11.5	9.5	9.9
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	11.9	11.9	11.8	12.3	11.2	12.7	12.5	11.8	12.4	12.5	11.6	12.5
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	17.5	17.7	17.5	18.5	16.2	18.1	18.8	17.2	16.6	19.9	17.4	17.8
100 percent.....	35.8	36.7	37.4	39.7	34.7	33.6	34.1	33.9	37.2	24.9	36.8	34.0
<b>Families (number).....</b>	<b>1 316 955</b>	<b>873 279</b>	<b>682 924</b>	<b>297 316</b>	<b>385 608</b>	<b>77 073</b>	<b>113 282</b>	<b>443 676</b>	<b>57 066</b>	<b>85 323</b>	<b>847 364</b>	<b>469 591</b>
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	14.8	14.4	14.7	17.2	12.7	12.9	13.7	15.6	13.8	20.6	14.6	15.1
<b>Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number).....</b>	<b>638 519</b>	<b>513 387</b>	<b>389 482</b>	<b>241 405</b>	<b>148 077</b>	<b>67 802</b>	<b>56 103</b>	<b>125 132</b>	<b>27 895</b>	<b>12 098</b>	<b>432 722</b>	<b>205 797</b>
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	11.7	11.5	11.6	12.3	10.5	11.4	11.0	12.3	12.1	14.4	11.7	11.5

**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
<b>The State</b>					<b>The State</b>				
<b>SEX</b>					<b>NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH</b>				
Total persons	4 916 686	4 888 155	100.0	100.0	Total persons	4 916 686	4 722 012	100.0	100.0
Male	2 365 562	2 353 348	48.1	48.1	Native	4 831 070	4 643 670	98.3	98.3
Female	2 551 124	2 534 807	51.9	51.9	Born in State of residence	3 448 663	3 314 574	70.1	70.2
<b>RACE</b>					Born in different State				
Total persons	4 916 686	4 849 913	100.0	100.0	Northeast	1 365 836	1 313 895	27.8	27.8
White	4 348 412	4 290 103	88.4	88.5	North Central	95 845	92 636	1.9	2.0
Black	513 385	505 741	10.4	10.4	South	630 099	608 519	12.8	12.9
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	14 971	14 718	0.3	0.3	West	493 560	471 329	10.0	10.0
Asian and Pacific Islander	24 962	24 561	0.5	0.5	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	146 332	141 411	3.0	3.0
Race, n.e.c.	14 956	14 790	0.3	0.3	Foreign born	16 571	15 201	0.3	0.3
<b>ORIGIN</b>					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	4 916 686	4 802 170	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	4 564 359	4 236 634	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	51 853	51 061	1.1	1.1	Same house	2 465 821	2 367 842	54.0	55.9
Mexican	31 803	31 326	0.6	0.7	Different house in United States	2 065 386	1 838 143	45.3	43.4
Puerto Rican	2 723	2 689	0.1	0.1	Same county	1 099 467	978 251	24.1	23.1
Cuban	1 382	1 371	—	—	Different county	965 919	859 892	21.2	20.3
Other Spanish	15 945	15 675	0.3	0.3	Same State	536 918	479 050	11.8	11.3
Not of Spanish origin	4 864 833	4 751 109	98.9	98.9	Different State	429 001	380 842	9.4	9.0
<b>AGE</b>					Northeast				
Total persons	4 916 686	4 852 450	100.0	100.0	North Central	33 977	29 066	0.7	0.7
Under 5 years	353 600	349 951	7.2	7.2	South	193 894	174 119	4.2	4.1
5 to 9 years	354 963	350 140	7.2	7.2	West	120 208	106 458	2.6	2.5
10 to 14 years	382 578	378 106	7.8	7.8	Abroad	80 922	71 199	1.8	1.7
15 to 19 years	462 085	457 519	9.4	9.4	33 152	30 649	0.7	0.7	
20 to 24 years	444 804	439 002	9.0	9.0	<b>ACTIVITY IN 1975</b>				
25 to 29 years	398 233	393 032	8.1	8.1	Persons 21 years and over	3 269 768	3 127 314	100.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	355 816	351 944	7.2	7.3	In Armed Forces in 1975	31 441	29 837	1.0	1.0
35 to 39 years	291 653	288 410	5.9	5.9	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	3 238 327	3 097 477	99.0	99.0
40 to 44 years	248 157	245 226	5.0	5.0	Persons 21 years and over	3 269 768	3 099 299	100.0	100.0
45 to 49 years	240 680	237 780	4.9	4.9	Attending college in 1975	199 813	190 700	6.1	6.2
50 to 54 years	253 660	250 518	5.2	5.2	Not attending college in 1975	3 069 955	2 908 599	93.9	93.8
55 to 59 years	256 496	252 928	5.2	5.2	<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK</b>				
60 to 64 years	226 163	222 990	4.6	4.6	Workers 16 years and over	2 078 854	1 995 246	100.0	100.0
65 to 69 years	208 317	205 006	4.2	4.2	Private vehicle	1 811 069	1 741 044	87.1	87.3
70 to 74 years	174 088	170 829	3.5	3.5	Drive alone	1 357 280	1 306 183	65.3	65.5
75 to 79 years	127 319	124 710	2.6	2.6	Carpool	453 789	434 861	21.8	21.8
80 to 84 years	77 851	76 052	1.6	1.6	Public transportation	78 891	74 305	3.8	3.7
85 years and over	60 223	58 307	1.2	1.2	Bus or streetcar	75 528	71 181	3.6	3.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>					Subway or elevated train				
Total persons	4 916 686	4 864 690	100.0	100.0	Railroad	84	84	—	—
In households	4 789 043	4 739 437	97.4	97.4	Taxicab	3 179	2 961	0.2	0.1
Family householder	1 316 955	1 315 310	26.8	27.0	Bicycle	3 596	3 448	0.2	0.2
Nonfamily householder	477 917	477 063	9.7	9.8	Motorcycle	4 348	4 207	0.2	0.2
Spouse	1 115 060	1 101 625	22.7	22.6	Walked only	95 093	90 077	4.6	4.5
Child	1 607 981	1 587 852	32.7	32.6	Other means	13 839	13 153	0.7	0.7
Other relatives	168 663	158 547	3.4	3.3	Worked at home	72 018	69 012	3.5	3.5
Nonrelatives	102 467	99 040	2.1	2.0	<b>TRAVEL TIME TO WORK</b>				
In group quarters	127 643	125 253	2.6	2.6	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	2 006 112	1 828 948	100.0	100.0
<b>FARM RESIDENCE</b>					Less than 10 minutes				
Persons in rural areas	1 567 217	1 465 641	100.0	100.0	382 973	344 130	19.1	18.8	
Farm	282 074	263 097	18.0	18.0	10 to 19 minutes	648 592	592 418	32.3	32.4
Nonfarm	1 285 143	1 202 544	82.0	82.0	20 to 29 minutes	411 595	377 597	20.5	20.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>					30 to 44 minutes				
Women 15 to 44 years	1 113 402	1 062 191	100.0	100.0	368 245	337 685	18.4	18.5	
No children ever born	481 773	448 552	43.3	42.2	194 707	177 118	9.7	9.7	
1 child	183 238	176 920	16.5	16.7	<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>				
2 children	225 066	219 867	20.2	20.7	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 287 858	1 228 768	100.0	100.0
3 children	124 728	121 659	11.2	11.5	Nursery school	55 002	43 489	4.3	3.5
4 children	55 668	54 191	5.0	5.1	Kindergarten	67 135	63 254	5.2	5.1
5 children	23 512	22 614	2.1	2.1	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	606 151	580 684	47.1	47.3
6 children	9 862	9 421	0.9	0.9	High school (1 to 4 years)	324 950	313 085	25.2	25.5
7 or more children	9 555	8 967	0.9	0.8	College	234 620	228 256	18.2	18.6
<b>NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP</b>					<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>				
Total persons	4 916 686	4 719 764	100.0	100.0	Persons 25 years old and over	2 918 656	2 677 760	100.0	100.0
Native	4 831 070	4 643 137	98.3	98.4	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	71 854	64 119	2.5	2.4
Foreign born	85 616	76 627	1.7	1.6	5 to 7 years	174 887	153 980	6.0	5.8
Naturalized citizen	54 507	47 437	1.1	1.0	8 years	387 470	350 769	13.3	13.1
Not a citizen	31 109	29 190	0.6	0.6	High school: 1 to 3 years	430 386	386 135	14.7	14.4
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>					4 years				
Persons 5 years and over	4 563 086	4 186 821	100.0	100.0	1 059 240	993 450	36.3	37.1	
Speak only English at home	4 423 245	4 052 642	96.9	96.8	College: 1 to 3 years	389 304	352 271	13.3	13.2
Speak a language other than English at home	139 841	134 179	3.1	3.2	4 years	221 410	208 835	7.6	7.8
Speak English very well	93 599	63 681	2.1	1.5	5 or more years	184 105	168 201	6.3	6.3
Speak English well	32 895	25 233	0.7	0.6	<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>				
Speak English not well or not at all	13 347	11 466	0.3	0.3	Persons 16 years and over	3 736 573	3 629 272	100.0	100.0
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>					Labor force				
Persons 16 years and over	3 736 573	3 629 272	100.0	100.0	2 282 059	2 226 064	61.1	61.3	
Labor force	2 282 059	2 226 064	61.1	61.3	Armed Forces	22 295	21 675	0.6	0.6
Armed Forces	22 295	21 675	0.6	0.6	Civilian labor force	2 259 764	2 204 389	60.5	60.7
Civilian labor force	2 259 764	2 204 389	60.5	60.7	Employed	2 103 907	2 054 122	56.3	56.6
Employed	2 103 907	2 054 122	56.3	56.6	Unemployed	155 857	150 267	4.2	4.1
Unemployed	155 857	150 267	4.2	4.1	Not in labor force	1 454 514	1 403 208	38.9	38.7
Not in labor force	1 454 514	1 403 208	38.9	38.7					



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

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

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

Total persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		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	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
<b>The State</b>													
99.3	43.0	1.3	4.0	8.2	7.2	3.7	2.1	2.9	14.4	4.8	8.4	9.7	14.2
<b>URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE</b>													
<b>Urban</b>													
99.3	43.1	1.3	4.3	8.4	7.4	3.9	2.3	3.0	14.2	4.9	8.2	9.7	13.9
99.3	42.9	1.3	4.3	8.3	7.4	4.0	2.2	3.1	14.0	5.1	8.3	9.7	14.1
98.9	46.7	1.6	5.7	8.8	9.0	4.9	2.8	4.3	16.3	6.7	10.0	11.6	15.8
99.6	39.7	1.1	3.2	7.8	6.1	3.2	1.7	2.1	12.1	3.8	6.9	8.1	12.5
<b>Outside urbanized areas</b>													
99.1	43.9	1.3	4.0	9.0	7.3	3.7	2.4	2.5	14.7	4.3	7.8	9.7	13.0
99.3	44.4	1.4	3.9	8.8	7.6	3.5	1.9	2.6	14.3	4.2	7.8	9.5	12.8
98.9	43.4	1.3	4.0	9.2	7.1	3.8	2.8	2.5	15.0	4.3	7.8	9.9	13.1
99.5	42.6	1.3	3.3	7.9	6.7	3.2	1.9	2.6	14.9	4.6	9.1	9.7	15.0
99.3	43.7	1.5	4.0	7.5	6.9	3.6	2.7	2.7	15.4	4.2	8.1	10.0	13.2
99.5	42.4	1.3	3.2	7.9	6.7	3.2	1.7	2.6	14.8	4.6	9.3	9.7	15.3
<b>Rural</b>													
99.9	44.5	1.1	2.6	7.5	4.3	2.6	0.9	2.3	16.9	4.7	12.9	11.1	20.0
<b>INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S</b>													
<b>Inside SMSA's</b>													
99.3	42.5	1.3	4.2	8.3	7.3	3.8	2.1	3.0	13.9	4.9	8.1	9.6	14.1
99.3	42.8	1.3	4.3	8.3	7.4	4.0	2.2	3.1	14.0	5.0	8.2	9.7	14.1
98.9	46.7	1.6	5.7	8.8	9.0	4.9	2.8	4.3	16.3	6.7	10.0	11.6	15.8
99.6	39.7	1.1	3.2	7.9	6.2	3.2	1.8	2.2	12.2	3.8	6.9	8.2	12.6
99.5	40.6	1.1	3.3	8.2	6.7	3.1	1.7	2.4	13.5	4.1	7.8	9.3	14.6
99.4	43.9	1.4	3.6	8.2	6.9	3.4	2.1	2.6	15.3	4.7	9.1	9.9	14.4
99.1	44.9	1.4	4.0	9.0	7.4	3.7	2.5	2.6	15.1	4.5	8.1	9.9	12.9
99.5	43.3	1.4	3.3	7.8	6.7	3.3	1.9	2.6	15.4	4.8	9.7	9.9	15.2
<b>Outside SMSA's</b>													
99.1	44.9	1.4	4.0	9.0	7.4	3.7	2.5	2.6	15.1	4.5	8.1	9.9	12.9
99.5	43.3	1.4	3.3	7.8	6.7	3.3	1.9	2.6	15.4	4.8	9.7	9.9	15.2
<b>SMSA'S</b>													
<b>Columbia, Mo.</b>													
99.0	40.5	1.4	3.9	7.7	7.6	3.5	2.2	3.2	11.7	4.9	7.7	8.3	12.4
98.7	41.4	1.6	4.5	7.8	8.0	3.7	3.0	3.7	12.2	5.3	8.0	8.6	12.6
99.6	38.5	1.0	2.7	7.4	6.7	3.1	0.7	2.1	10.5	3.8	6.9	7.8	11.8
99.4	43.7	0.9	3.1	9.0	6.7	3.3	2.0	2.7	15.0	4.3	8.0	9.8	14.1
99.3	43.1	1.0	3.2	8.5	6.9	3.5	2.3	2.6	14.8	4.1	7.7	9.5	12.9
99.6	44.8	0.8	3.1	9.8	6.5	2.9	1.6	2.9	15.2	4.6	8.5	10.1	16.4
<b>Kansas City, Mo.—Kans.</b>													
99.4	43.5	1.5	4.5	8.5	7.6	3.6	2.2	3.4	14.5	5.6	8.8	11.0	15.7
99.4	43.6	1.5	4.5	8.6	7.6	3.7	2.2	3.4	14.4	5.6	8.8	10.9	15.5
99.6	42.0	1.2	4.0	8.2	7.7	2.8	1.8	3.0	15.5	5.0	9.3	12.0	18.0
99.5	43.2	1.8	4.2	8.9	7.7	3.4	2.2	3.1	13.7	5.9	8.4	10.5	15.3
99.5	43.4	1.8	4.3	8.9	7.7	3.5	2.2	3.2	13.8	6.1	8.5	10.5	15.2
99.8	40.2	1.4	3.6	9.1	7.4	2.8	1.3	2.0	12.4	3.7	7.1	10.1	16.2
99.3	43.6	1.3	4.6	8.3	7.5	3.7	2.2	3.4	14.9	5.4	9.1	11.2	15.9
99.3	43.7	1.4	4.6	8.4	7.5	3.8	2.2	3.5	14.8	5.3	9.0	11.0	15.6
99.5	42.5	1.2	4.1	8.0	7.8	2.9	1.9	3.3	16.4	5.4	9.9	12.5	18.4
<b>St. Joseph, Mo.</b>													
99.7	45.4	1.1	3.9	7.8	7.4	3.4	2.0	2.7	14.6	4.7	8.6	10.5	15.6
99.7	45.4	1.0	4.1	8.1	7.2	3.4	2.1	2.8	14.2	4.6	8.0	10.5	15.5
99.6	45.2	1.5	3.2	6.5	7.9	3.1	1.7	2.4	16.3	4.9	11.3	10.6	16.0
99.4	41.9	1.3	4.1	7.7	7.2	4.0	2.1	2.8	13.4	4.7	7.8	8.9	13.2
99.4	42.3	1.3	4.2	7.8	7.4	4.1	2.2	2.9	13.6	4.9	7.9	9.0	13.3
<b>Illinois (pt.)</b>													
99.4	38.7	1.2	3.1	7.1	6.4	3.3	1.6	2.1	12.2	3.8	7.2	7.8	12.8
99.4	41.7	1.5	3.8	6.3	7.2	3.7	2.1	2.4	13.5	4.4	8.3	8.8	12.9
99.4	42.2	1.5	4.0	6.4	7.4	3.8	2.3	2.5	13.6	4.5	8.2	8.9	12.7
99.6	39.7	1.2	3.2	5.6	6.4	3.2	1.3	2.0	13.0	4.1	8.6	8.2	13.7
99.3	41.9	1.3	4.1	8.2	7.3	4.1	2.1	2.9	13.4	4.8	7.7	8.9	13.3
99.3	42.4	1.3	4.2	8.2	7.3	4.1	2.1	3.0	13.6	4.9	7.9	9.0	13.4
99.3	38.1	1.2	3.1	8.0	6.5	3.4	1.8	2.1	11.7	3.6	6.3	7.6	12.3
<b>Missouri (pt.)</b>													
98.9	41.2	0.9	3.7	8.8	7.2	3.2	2.6	2.1	14.1	3.7	7.6	9.7	13.3
98.7	41.0	0.9	3.8	8.9	7.6	3.5	3.0	2.2	14.3	3.8	7.5	10.0	13.0
99.5	41.8	0.9	3.2	8.4	5.9	2.5	1.6	1.9	13.4	3.4	7.7	9.0	14.3
<b>URBANIZED AREAS</b>													
<b>Columbia, Mo.</b>													
98.6	41.6	1.7	4.6	8.0	8.0	3.8	3.2	3.8	12.2	5.5	8.1	8.5	12.5
99.5	43.4	1.1	3.1	8.2	6.3	3.2	1.9	2.7	15.0	4.1	8.2	9.4	13.1
<b>Kansas City, Mo.—Kans.</b>													
99.4	44.0	1.5	4.5	8.6	7.6	3.7	2.2	3.4	14.6	5.7	8.9	10.9	15.6
99.5	44.0	1.8	4.3	9.1	7.8	3.5	2.2	3.4	14.0	6.2	8.7	10.7	15.5
<b>Missouri (pt.)</b>													
99.3	44.0	1.4	4.6	8.3	7.5	3.8	2.3	3.5	14.8	5.5	9.1	11.0	15.6
99.6	45.8	1.1	4.1	8.2	7.4	3.4	2.2	2.9	14.3	4.8	8.1	10.7	15.7
99.0	50.1	7.1	5.9	17.4	8.8	4.9	6.8	3.3	14.1	8.3	10.9	12.1	18.3
99.7	45.7	1.0	4.1	8.0	7.4	3.4	2.1	2.8	14.3	4.7	8.1	10.7	15.7
<b>St. Louis, Mo.—Ill.</b>													
99.4	42.6	1.4	4.3	7.8	7.5	4.1	2.1	3.0	13.6	5.0	8.0	9.1	13.5
99.4	43.2	1.7	4.2	5.9	8.3	4.0	2.1	2.7	13.5	4.8	8.3	9.0	13.3
99.3	42.5	1.3	4.3	8.2	7.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	13.7	5.0	7.9	9.1	13.5
98.6	41.3	0.9	3.9	8.9	7.8	3.6	3.1	2.2	14.4	4.0	7.6	10.1	13.0
<b>PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE</b>													
<b>Affton (CDP)</b>													
99.8	39.5	0.9	1.9	7.4	3.9	3.0	2.0	1.5	11.0	2.6	6.1	6.4	10.6
99.8	38.0	0.5	1.6	9.6	4.8	2.4	0.9	1.7	10.7	4.2	5.2	5.3	9.5
100.0	46.0	1.2	5.2	11.3	8.9	4.5	4.2	3.0	18.1	4.2	7.6	9.2	11.4
<b>Ava city</b>													
100.0	49.5	1.0	4.3	7.3	10.1	3.1	1.3	3.5	14.9	1.3	8.1	12.9	15.3
99.7	37.2	0.7	1.9	10.7	6.8	2.6	0.8	1.2	8.2	3.2	5.3	5.3	9.2
99.9	39.7	0.8	3.2	8.5	4.1	1.8	0.8	1.2	11.5	2.7	4.0	4.6	8.5
96.4	49.2	1.4	8.4	13.0	3.8	8.9	7.5	4.6	13.4	10.7	10.3	9.2	12.8
99.6	41.4	1.1	4.6	6.7	7.2	3.0	1.8	1.6	14.3	4.4	8.5	11.8	17.6
99.5	39.3	1.8	2.6	6.7	6.7	4.5	1.7	2.5	11.3	5.8	7.3	8.3	13.5
99.8	44.6	0.9	1.0	5.1	3.2	2.5	0.8	3.1	16.6	5.8	8.6	11.9	18.5
99.7	36.3	0.8	2.6	6.3	4.7	2.9	1.4	2.5	11.3	5.5	6.0	7.1	12.8
99.2	36.6	1.2	5.3	9.1	7.5	2.8	1.2	2.9	11.2	4.1	6.8	8.9	13.5
98.3	42.8	1.2	3.4	11.5	7.6	2.2	3.8	2.0	13.5	3.9	6.9	8.0	10.5
100.0	41.2	0.5	3.8	7.0	4.8	3.0	0.7	1.2	13.2	1.7	8.4	8.4	14.1

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

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 16 years and over				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	Em- ployed— Occupation	Worked in 1979— Weeks worked	Income in 1979	House- holds— Income in 1979
<b>PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.</b>														
Boonville city	99.9	42.3	1.4	2.0	6.7	8.0	4.2	0.3	1.0	12.7	2.1	6.2	6.9	6.1
Bowling Green city	100.0	41.0	1.4	1.7	7.9	5.1	2.4	1.2	2.0	18.8	2.2	8.4	7.0	7.7
Branson city	99.1	56.0	1.1	4.6	14.1	10.2	5.7	2.8	6.2	22.3	10.1	10.5	15.4	22.5
Breckenridge Hills village	99.6	46.5	1.2	2.8	8.6	4.4	3.0	2.6	0.9	12.1	3.0	9.0	7.8	13.9
Brentwood city	99.8	37.5	1.5	2.1	4.6	4.3	3.0	2.0	1.2	12.4	2.5	6.4	5.9	9.7
Bridgeton city	99.9	37.3	0.9	2.3	6.4	5.4	3.4	2.3	1.3	10.2	2.4	4.8	8.1	11.0
Brookfield city	100.0	53.3	0.8	4.9	11.9	7.0	3.5	1.6	4.9	18.5	5.2	9.8	13.6	18.7
Buckner city	99.9	40.3	0.8	2.2	5.7	7.0	3.0	1.5	2.6	13.1	4.3	8.1	10.1	14.8
Butler city	97.3	40.0	0.7	4.8	9.7	8.7	3.9	4.1	1.9	13.6	5.1	6.4	12.7	13.3
California city	99.8	55.0	2.8	7.0	7.3	4.7	2.3	3.3	3.6	21.7	4.4	10.9	13.5	15.9
Cameron city	99.7	38.3	1.2	2.8	6.4	6.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	12.8	1.7	8.4	7.8	10.4
Cape Girardeau city	99.5	41.2	1.6	3.3	7.0	6.4	2.9	2.2	1.6	11.9	4.0	6.6	9.3	14.9
Carl Junction city	99.9	35.3	1.2	3.1	3.5	3.9	2.8	0.5	3.3	15.0	3.6	6.3	10.2	15.9
Carrollton city	99.8	45.6	2.4	4.2	5.7	8.0	2.3	1.5	3.6	16.3	3.0	9.9	13.2	19.4
Carthage city	98.6	40.9	0.6	2.4	9.5	7.0	4.1	4.6	1.3	12.5	3.3	4.6	9.3	10.8
Caruthersville city	99.5	49.0	0.8	4.1	12.8	9.0	3.0	1.3	2.0	15.3	6.0	7.8	10.8	17.1
Cantralia city	100.0	37.9	-	2.5	4.4	7.5	2.6	0.3	1.7	12.4	2.5	6.0	9.0	13.6
Chaffee city	99.4	57.2	7.3	3.5	7.7	8.8	7.4	2.4	5.2	24.0	7.3	7.6	11.7	17.1
Charleston city	99.2	55.5	2.0	3.7	17.1	12.7	5.8	4.7	4.4	19.4	13.6	13.9	13.5	15.2
Chillicothe city	98.7	44.8	0.6	3.3	8.9	4.6	3.8	2.3	1.9	14.9	2.9	7.2	12.8	15.4
Clayton city	99.5	39.0	0.8	3.2	7.1	4.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	11.7	5.8	7.3	8.5	13.0
Clinton city	96.4	46.6	1.1	7.4	11.8	9.0	4.3	5.9	3.9	20.8	6.4	9.3	15.2	16.5
Columbia city	98.5	41.8	1.7	4.8	8.2	8.1	3.9	3.4	3.9	12.5	5.7	8.2	8.7	12.8
Concord (CDP)	99.6	33.4	0.7	2.3	5.1	3.5	2.8	1.9	1.7	8.4	2.5	4.5	5.3	9.5
Crestwood city	99.7	37.1	0.7	2.4	7.1	3.4	3.2	0.8	1.7	10.0	2.9	5.1	5.3	9.6
Creve Coeur city	99.9	40.3	0.9	2.4	7.5	6.6	2.9	1.3	1.7	11.9	4.1	7.4	9.1	15.1
Crystal City city	100.0	36.5	1.1	1.7	2.6	6.8	1.7	0.9	2.8	11.5	2.2	3.9	8.1	11.9
Dellwood city	98.0	40.7	0.5	4.7	9.6	2.4	4.9	2.8	2.6	10.8	3.5	7.4	6.1	10.6
Desloge city	99.8	47.5	0.7	4.2	10.3	3.7	2.1	1.1	3.6	15.9	3.8	6.2	7.7	11.6
De Soto city	99.8	43.1	1.3	2.8	9.1	8.9	3.7	0.5	2.3	15.9	4.4	8.8	7.7	13.8
Des Peres city	99.7	33.6	0.5	2.3	5.1	6.2	3.0	1.4	1.9	12.5	4.0	7.0	6.3	12.6
Dexter city	99.8	43.4	1.0	2.3	11.0	7.3	1.4	0.8	2.2	12.7	7.2	7.3	5.9	9.0
East Prairie city	99.6	43.4	0.5	3.1	4.9	6.4	2.9	1.2	1.3	17.2	4.3	13.4	6.3	12.3
Eldon city	100.0	43.6	2.1	0.9	10.3	3.6	2.1	1.0	1.0	12.6	1.8	5.6	7.9	11.9
El Dorado Springs city	97.2	39.9	1.4	6.3	9.2	7.4	2.7	5.3	1.5	14.8	2.9	5.5	8.2	8.3
Ellisville city	99.9	36.0	0.9	2.3	5.9	6.4	3.0	2.1	1.5	12.9	4.0	7.2	6.8	8.8
Eureka city	100.0	37.5	1.1	1.3	9.5	4.0	2.0	-	1.6	9.5	3.7	3.6	5.8	10.2
Excelsior Springs city	98.8	40.1	1.7	6.3	9.2	9.6	5.1	2.6	3.7	14.5	2.8	7.9	11.5	12.8
Farlington city	93.3	43.3	0.5	8.1	15.7	8.3	9.9	10.3	4.2	17.6	6.7	11.4	15.0	13.2
Fayette city	100.0	42.1	0.2	2.9	6.8	3.5	3.1	1.4	1.4	16.0	2.6	5.6	7.8	11.6
Ferguson city	99.8	45.0	1.6	3.4	7.8	8.2	2.7	2.0	1.8	13.3	4.2	8.9	8.5	12.9
Fastus city	98.6	43.1	1.2	3.9	11.1	3.9	5.1	2.1	2.4	17.0	4.1	9.2	10.4	15.7
Flat River city	99.6	41.6	1.2	2.6	9.3	7.1	2.3	0.4	2.9	14.1	2.3	6.0	8.4	12.9
Florissant city	99.6	37.1	1.1	2.8	7.4	4.3	3.1	1.9	1.5	10.6	3.5	5.6	7.0	11.2
Fort Leonard Wood (CDP)	99.7	69.4	1.2	3.8	7.4	10.6	6.1	1.5	3.1	18.6	17.1	9.9	11.0	5.3
Fredericktown city	99.4	43.2	2.0	2.4	6.5	4.6	3.1	3.0	3.0	18.4	11.6	10.5	8.4	12.6
Frontenac city	99.7	36.8	0.7	2.8	6.1	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.1	14.9	2.8	10.1	10.6	15.9
Fulton city	99.7	49.5	1.2	2.1	13.9	8.3	2.6	0.8	2.6	19.1	3.8	7.6	8.2	10.6
Gladstone city	99.8	37.2	1.8	3.0	6.2	7.4	2.9	2.5	3.3	10.8	4.0	7.6	9.1	13.1
Glendale city	99.9	38.2	0.4	4.9	8.8	6.6	2.3	0.9	1.0	13.4	2.9	6.5	7.0	13.3
Grandview city	99.7	42.2	2.1	6.3	5.0	10.8	3.9	3.4	3.9	16.4	5.9	11.4	13.1	18.5
Hannibal city	99.8	39.6	1.1	3.3	6.2	5.0	2.1	0.8	3.7	12.7	3.7	6.4	7.0	10.6
Harrisonville city	99.1	50.8	2.3	4.9	11.4	8.4	5.8	5.2	4.6	19.5	5.5	10.9	14.6	19.4
Hayti city	100.0	46.7	2.8	3.3	6.2	8.1	3.3	1.6	2.9	14.6	5.8	9.1	9.2	13.2
Hazelwood city	99.5	38.6	1.4	2.8	8.7	3.6	3.2	1.6	2.0	11.4	3.1	5.9	7.3	12.5
Hermann city	100.0	41.3	0.6	1.6	6.3	2.9	3.2	0.3	1.9	11.1	2.6	7.0	9.8	8.1
Higginsville city	94.0	44.7	7.4	7.9	12.3	12.7	8.5	2.1	1.0	13.7	4.0	7.0	11.5	11.8
Holt Summit city	99.7	39.6	0.8	2.2	6.1	3.9	2.8	0.6	2.0	13.2	4.2	9.2	6.2	10.7
Independence city	99.9	41.8	1.0	3.2	8.3	6.6	2.7	1.3	3.2	13.6	4.7	7.8	9.8	14.8
Urban	99.9	41.7	1.0	3.2	8.2	6.5	2.8	1.3	3.1	13.6	4.6	7.7	9.7	14.6
Jackson city	99.5	38.1	0.5	2.6	6.4	3.8	2.8	0.7	0.2	7.8	3.3	3.6	4.4	6.7
Jefferson City city	97.7	46.6	1.8	5.9	12.4	9.0	5.4	2.6	4.9	18.0	4.6	10.1	12.1	11.2
Jennings city	99.4	43.5	1.6	4.5	9.5	7.9	5.6	3.8	2.8	12.1	5.7	6.8	8.0	11.7
Joplin city	99.3	43.2	1.2	3.0	8.5	6.4	3.0	2.0	2.7	14.5	4.2	7.9	8.6	11.4
Kansas City city	99.1	45.4	1.5	5.1	8.5	7.6	4.4	2.4	3.7	15.3	6.0	9.5	11.5	16.0
Urban	99.1	45.4	1.5	5.1	8.5	7.6	4.4	2.4	3.7	15.3	6.0	9.5	11.5	16.0
Kennett city	99.9	46.0	1.5	2.8	7.0	9.4	3.7	1.0	1.2	13.7	5.1	7.0	8.5	13.6
Kinloch city	99.4	58.9	1.5	11.6	12.1	13.6	6.0	2.6	9.4	22.3	17.2	19.8	21.9	26.8
Kirksville city	99.7	40.3	1.4	3.1	7.8	7.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	12.7	3.1	7.5	6.9	11.1
Kirkwood city	99.8	39.8	1.2	2.5	8.8	5.2	3.2	1.4	1.4	11.2	3.5	6.3	7.5	11.1
Ladue city	99.8	35.2	0.6	2.2	5.0	4.2	2.5	0.3	1.6	13.0	3.7	9.2	8.0	14.8
Lake St. Louis city	100.0	34.8	-	2.0	7.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.9	9.8	3.2	3.8	4.6	8.0
Lamar city	97.2	42.5	1.4	4.9	8.5	7.8	4.3	6.0	1.7	14.3	2.5	6.9	10.4	8.7
Lebanon city	99.6	45.5	1.4	3.8	10.2	9.9	4.0	2.4	4.7	17.5	6.0	10.1	11.0	15.9
Lee's Summit city	99.5	42.7	1.3	4.9	9.9	11.1	3.3	3.5	4.4	17.7	5.2	9.4	13.1	17.1
Urban	99.5	43.8	1.4	5.0	10.2	11.4	3.4	3.8	4.5	18.2	5.5	9.8	13.4	17.4
Lemay (CDP)	99.8	41.1	0.4	2.2	10.7	4.5	3.6	1.2	1.6	11.9	3.1	5.9	6.4	10.5
Lexington city	99.9	41.6	1.8	3.8	5.3	6.0	2.0	1.3	1.1	11.9	2.7	7.7	11.3	10.8
Liberty city	98.9	39.6	1.2	4.9	7.4	8.4	3.4	3.6	2.7	14.9	5.1	9.3	12.0	16.7
Urban	98.8	39.6	1.2	5.0	7.6	8.4	3.4	3.7	2.4	14.7	5.0	9.1	11.9	16.5
Louisiana city	99.8	41.												

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 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	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979	
Manchester city	99.5	32.1	0.5	3.1	6.5	2.9	2.2	1.0	2.3	7.6	2.3	4.3	5.4	8.7
Maplewood city	99.9	44.3	0.7	3.4	8.9	6.7	4.0	1.8	1.6	11.5	3.2	6.5	7.1	10.1
Marceline city	99.5	53.4	2.3	5.3	10.7	8.8	2.5	1.9	3.8	18.1	8.9	10.0	15.7	16.9
Marshall city	99.7	46.6	1.4	3.6	12.9	7.0	2.1	1.0	2.3	13.9	4.1	7.9	8.6	10.7
Marshfield city	98.8	44.1	0.9	3.2	10.4	16.6	4.0	2.6	2.3	17.0	2.5	4.3	9.5	11.2
Maryland Heights (CDP)	99.9	36.4	0.7	2.5	9.7	3.8	2.3	3.7	0.3	9.5	2.9	4.7	7.9	6.4
Maryville city	99.7	44.2	1.0	4.1	10.2	8.4	1.9	1.5	2.2	11.5	4.4	7.7	8.7	14.5
Mexico city	99.7	43.2	1.5	4.0	7.6	6.2	3.2	1.2	1.6	12.3	2.8	7.4	8.9	12.7
Moberly city	99.8	41.7	1.3	2.1	6.4	5.4	3.8	1.2	1.1	11.9	3.7	6.0	8.6	13.8
Moline Acres city	99.6	40.6	2.7	3.6	3.4	9.3	3.8	2.0	1.9	11.5	3.7	8.9	7.4	14.2
Monett city	100.0	43.0	0.8	6.0	13.8	7.8	2.7	3.5	2.2	15.7	5.0	7.4	9.8	12.5
Monroe city	100.0	41.7	0.7	4.3	9.9	6.0	3.0	5.3	1.3	12.6	3.4	5.5	8.3	10.8
Mountain Grove city	99.7	43.2	1.2	3.0	8.0	4.9	3.2	0.9	2.5	15.2	5.2	7.1	6.8	10.3
Mount Vernon city	99.5	53.9	0.1	9.9	15.5	12.5	6.8	10.6	4.3	20.3	8.9	11.2	21.8	20.0
Murphy (CDP)	99.6	41.4	0.6	4.7	10.9	8.5	3.7	1.2	2.5	14.4	3.6	7.2	8.1	13.5
Neosho city	99.0	43.9	1.1	4.4	9.3	10.1	4.0	2.3	3.2	16.2	4.9	7.9	10.7	13.6
Nevada city	92.1	43.3	0.7	10.1	13.7	13.5	10.6	12.8	1.7	21.4	2.5	10.6	19.1	14.8
New Madrid city	98.3	52.7	1.1	7.7	15.7	14.0	5.0	3.2	9.0	25.0	11.7	16.1	17.1	18.8
Nixa city	99.8	31.1	0.5	2.1	8.6	4.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	10.3	3.7	7.3	7.0	11.2
Normandy city	99.5	42.1	2.1	2.4	7.1	3.5	4.3	1.4	1.9	11.7	1.9	6.2	8.9	10.1
North Kansas City city	99.5	47.9	0.6	3.8	12.4	6.3	2.7	1.9	3.2	16.3	3.9	8.3	8.2	11.0
Northwoods city	99.5	48.9	1.1	4.1	9.0	8.1	4.0	1.4	4.8	19.8	7.0	10.7	13.1	14.9
Oak Grove city	99.9	37.3	0.5	2.6	8.1	5.2	1.4	1.8	2.2	12.0	4.5	7.4	9.1	13.3
Odessa city	99.7	37.9	1.2	1.4	8.2	4.1	3.4	0.9	0.7	12.2	2.7	7.4	4.8	7.8
O'Fallon city	97.2	40.7	1.9	5.0	8.8	5.6	6.2	4.0	3.7	10.2	4.7	6.4	8.1	14.0
Olivette city	99.9	39.0	0.6	2.6	6.1	6.0	1.7	1.5	2.3	13.7	3.5	6.3	8.9	14.2
Overland city	99.6	42.6	1.6	2.3	7.7	5.3	3.0	1.3	1.3	12.3	2.8	6.8	7.6	11.6
Ozark city	98.7	35.0	—	3.1	10.0	3.8	2.1	2.2	0.9	11.9	0.7	6.7	10.9	12.0
Pacific city	100.0	44.9	0.5	2.6	11.0	8.2	3.3	2.1	2.3	11.8	2.0	6.4	7.1	12.0
Pagedale city	99.5	52.0	3.9	3.1	6.7	10.7	6.1	1.2	3.8	14.4	6.6	9.6	10.6	19.5
Palmyra city	99.6	38.8	0.4	5.4	7.9	5.1	3.0	3.8	1.6	12.7	2.0	4.2	6.4	8.5
Perryville city	98.7	40.3	1.4	3.8	4.5	4.9	4.3	3.4	2.7	14.8	5.6	7.1	12.2	14.7
Pevely city	99.8	34.0	0.5	3.6	4.9	4.0	4.0	0.6	2.1	10.8	4.9	6.1	6.8	11.7
Pine Lawn city	98.2	51.5	1.9	8.3	8.4	13.3	8.0	3.6	8.2	23.4	12.8	13.3	18.2	29.2
Pleasant Hill city	99.8	47.3	0.6	3.8	5.7	11.3	2.9	1.0	2.8	16.6	2.7	6.3	13.8	20.3
Poplar Bluff city	99.2	48.1	1.5	4.7	7.4	8.3	4.0	3.2	3.8	18.6	4.9	9.3	11.8	16.1
Portageville city	99.9	37.9	2.5	3.5	2.0	3.8	2.8	1.7	1.3	8.5	4.6	9.4	6.4	10.8
Potosi city	99.6	41.7	2.5	2.5	3.5	7.3	3.7	1.7	1.9	14.8	1.6	3.9	4.6	8.1
Raymore city	100.0	39.8	0.6	4.0	8.8	5.9	2.4	1.9	0.9	11.9	2.9	6.8	8.4	14.1
Raytown city	99.8	44.4	1.0	3.4	9.6	5.5	2.3	1.1	2.7	14.2	4.4	8.5	10.0	14.9
Republic city	100.0	40.5	1.4	2.9	9.3	5.4	2.8	1.4	2.4	14.3	1.9	6.0	7.4	12.2
Richmond city	99.6	48.4	1.2	3.7	10.9	5.9	2.1	1.7	3.3	16.9	4.8	9.7	14.1	20.5
Richmond Heights city	99.7	46.2	0.7	3.4	7.8	5.9	3.4	0.9	1.3	12.3	3.0	7.1	7.6	12.3
Riverside city	99.1	40.7	0.4	5.1	5.0	4.6	3.2	2.5	3.4	20.2	2.1	9.5	9.4	8.7
Riverview village	99.6	39.1	1.8	2.1	6.2	15.2	2.3	1.8	1.4	11.4	3.9	9.2	5.4	9.6
Rock Hill city	99.7	40.9	0.7	3.1	5.9	4.3	3.2	1.8	2.5	15.5	3.8	6.4	7.8	14.1
Rolla city	99.7	42.5	1.9	4.2	6.1	9.4	3.2	2.7	3.4	13.9	6.5	8.6	8.4	12.1
St. Ann city	99.9	40.4	1.1	1.4	7.2	4.3	3.5	0.9	1.4	9.2	3.5	5.5	5.9	9.3
St. Charles city	98.2	40.8	1.4	4.9	8.8	7.7	4.8	3.6	2.5	15.3	4.7	8.6	9.9	12.6
St. Clair city	99.4	40.5	1.1	2.5	8.7	7.0	4.0	1.7	1.5	12.4	4.4	4.0	5.4	8.3
Sts. Genevieve city	99.6	44.4	2.8	2.7	3.8	6.7	3.7	1.4	2.1	12.1	3.5	6.9	6.5	11.7
St. James city	100.0	48.3	0.2	6.5	10.5	9.1	1.7	—	3.5	18.2	4.0	9.5	11.5	17.4
St. John city	99.4	41.2	0.6	2.6	10.8	2.6	3.9	1.3	1.7	11.8	4.9	4.6	6.7	11.3
St. Joseph city	99.7	45.7	1.1	4.1	7.8	7.4	3.4	2.2	2.8	14.3	4.8	8.1	10.6	15.6
St. Louis city	98.7	50.6	1.9	7.4	9.4	11.3	6.3	3.1	5.8	18.8	9.3	12.2	13.0	17.3
St. Peters city	99.4	34.9	1.1	2.3	10.9	7.2	3.3	1.1	2.0	7.5	3.4	5.0	5.5	8.7
Salem city	99.6	54.2	1.3	5.2	10.1	6.2	6.6	0.5	2.7	15.2	5.8	13.1	7.6	11.1
Sappington (CDP)	99.8	37.0	0.7	2.5	5.9	5.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	11.1	2.7	8.5	6.7	12.9
Savannah city	99.8	39.7	—	4.2	9.3	5.2	3.9	0.9	1.0	12.0	2.2	7.0	7.6	11.6
Scott City city	99.8	37.5	2.0	3.6	11.5	3.1	2.2	0.3	1.9	10.1	2.5	5.3	5.2	10.0
Sedalia city	99.7	44.2	1.7	3.0	8.6	7.7	4.0	1.7	2.0	14.2	3.0	7.4	9.5	13.3
Shrewsbury city	99.7	39.4	0.3	1.4	8.0	4.4	4.0	1.3	1.6	12.3	2.2	6.2	6.0	9.3
Sikeston city	99.5	44.1	1.5	4.4	10.9	8.4	3.2	2.0	2.6	14.2	5.3	9.0	10.6	14.3
Spanish Lake (CDP)	99.8	39.4	1.1	3.4	7.0	5.4	2.4	0.8	1.3	10.8	3.5	5.9	7.5	11.9
Springfield city	98.6	41.7	1.0	4.0	8.8	7.9	3.7	3.2	2.3	14.6	4.0	7.7	10.2	13.1
Sugar Creek city	99.7	41.1	1.0	2.3	7.7	6.0	2.5	1.7	2.6	11.8	5.1	5.9	7.9	11.2
Sullivan city	99.9	37.6	0.3	2.8	5.7	7.9	2.6	1.6	2.7	10.2	3.4	5.2	6.0	9.4
Sunset Hills city	99.9	43.9	0.6	1.7	11.1	4.1	1.6	2.7	1.2	13.5	1.9	8.0	8.8	14.4
Town and Country city	99.0	44.7	0.9	5.3	8.3	8.4	4.3	1.4	2.8	16.2	3.6	9.0	9.5	20.7
Trenton city	99.8	45.7	1.6	1.9	9.2	6.2	3.3	1.3	1.7	13.3	3.9	8.2	10.9	13.4
Troy city	98.9	36.7	1.1	2.7	7.5	4.3	3.0	2.6	2.4	11.9	3.4	7.0	6.4	8.7
Union city	99.4	35.2	1.8	3.6	8.0	6.5	1.7	2.3	2.6	11.6	4.4	6.6	7.0	12.7
University City city	99.7	44.2	1.5	3.7	6.4	7.3	4.0	1.4	2.8	13.1	4.1	8.6	8.9	13.7
Valley Park city	99.8	51.8	0.3	2.8	14.8	4.7	2.4	5.5	4.1	15.7	7.7	9.9	8.9	16.7
Vandalia city	99.7	49.0	0.5	3.9	11.2	6.6	4.1	1.3	2.3	16.1	2.8	8.0	11.2	18.1
Warrensburg city	99.6	35.7	1.2	3.0	8.4	4.2	1.6	2.2	3.0	12.3	4.7	6.3	8.2	17.3
Warrenton city	97.0	35.0	4.4	5.2	8.7	4.9	6.0	5.5	1.6	11.9	2.2	6.6	9.3	9.7
Washington city	98.1	38.5	1.4	4.0	9.8	5.8	5.1	3.4	1.8	12.7	2.7	4.0	6.8	9.4
Waynesville city	99.1	44.2	1.4	4.5	4.6	7.4	5.4	2.7	3.7	14.9	9.8	9.3	7.8	13.8
Webb City city	99.3	48.7	0.5	3.5	10.1	7.4	5.3	2.8	3.1	17.6	3.9	9.6	12.9	17.8
Webster Groves city	99.9	38.3	0.7	1.9	7.2	4.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	12.0	2.3	6.1	7.2	11.4
Wellston city	97.3	50.5	3.7	10.5	12.8	14.5	6.7	3.1	11.1	26.9	14.1	20.9	18.7	30.1
Wentzville city	96.3	39.8	1.0	4.7	9.7	10.4	6.2	7.0	0.8	17.2	5.4	7.9	11.1	10.9
West Plains city	98.1	42.3	2.8	5.3	7.9	5.4	3.0	4.7	4.2	18.8	5.8	10.6	13.0	13.7

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

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

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

**PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.**

Whiteman AFB (CDP) -----  
Windsor city -----  
Woodson Terrace city -----

**COUNTIES**

Adair -----  
Andrew -----  
Atchison -----  
Audrain -----  
Barry -----  
Barton -----  
Bates -----  
Benton -----  
Bollinger -----  
Boone -----

Buchanan -----  
Butler -----  
Caldwell -----  
Callaway -----  
Camden -----  
Cape Girardeau -----  
Carroll -----  
Carter -----  
Cass -----  
Cedar -----

Charlton -----  
Christian -----  
Clark -----  
Clay -----  
Clinton -----  
Cole -----  
Cooper -----  
Crawford -----  
Dade -----  
Dallas -----

Davies -----  
De Kalb -----  
Dent -----  
Douglas -----  
Dunklin -----  
Franklin -----  
Gasconade -----  
Gentry -----  
Greene -----  
Grundy -----

Harrison -----  
Henry -----  
Hickory -----  
Holt -----  
Howard -----  
Howell -----  
Iron -----  
Jackson -----  
Jasper -----  
Jefferson -----

Johnson -----  
Knox -----  
Laclede -----  
Lafayette -----  
Lawrence -----  
Lewis -----  
Lincoln -----  
Linn -----  
Livingston -----  
McDonald -----

Macon -----  
Madison -----  
Marion -----  
Marion -----  
Mercer -----  
Miller -----  
Mississippi -----  
Moniteau -----  
Monroe -----  
Montgomery -----

Morgan -----  
New Madrid -----  
Newton -----  
Nodaway -----  
Oregon -----  
Osage -----  
Ozark -----  
Pemiscot -----

	Total persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979	
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home			Residence in 1975	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation			Worked in 1979—Weeks worked
Whiteman AFB (CDP)	100.0	44.0	0.7	1.4	7.3	6.9	3.3	1.2	0.6	14.5	5.9	9.9	5.5	10.5
Windsor city	98.3	43.2	0.5	3.4	11.1	4.1	3.4	3.4	2.3	16.8	3.9	9.8	10.5	13.5
Woodson Terrace city	100.0	43.0	0.6	1.4	12.9	1.9	1.9	0.5	0.3	10.1	1.9	4.1	5.6	12.3
<b>COUNTIES</b>														
Adair	99.6	40.1	1.4	2.9	7.8	6.7	2.2	1.6	1.7	13.0	3.4	7.9	7.2	11.9
Andrew	99.9	43.0	1.0	2.9	6.7	6.2	3.7	1.1	1.5	14.6	3.5	10.2	9.1	14.1
Atchison	99.3	45.6	3.4	6.4	7.4	12.3	4.4	5.5	5.5	19.7	5.9	13.8	13.9	19.2
Audrain	99.7	42.9	1.3	3.4	7.8	6.0	3.2	1.2	2.3	14.3	3.3	8.5	9.1	14.4
Barry	99.8	45.2	1.1	3.6	9.2	7.6	3.1	2.1	2.3	15.7	4.7	9.6	9.0	13.4
Barton	98.8	41.0	1.2	3.4	7.0	5.1	3.5	2.7	1.8	13.8	3.4	8.6	9.1	11.6
Bates	98.9	43.1	0.9	3.9	8.4	7.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	16.2	4.8	9.9	12.5	16.6
Benton	99.3	47.7	1.2	3.9	10.0	8.7	4.4	2.7	2.8	18.2	4.4	10.3	12.8	19.4
Bollinger	100.0	40.5	1.7	2.9	4.4	6.5	2.8	0.9	1.6	12.7	3.5	8.6	8.2	13.2
Boone	99.0	40.5	1.4	3.9	7.7	7.6	3.5	2.2	3.2	11.7	4.9	7.7	8.3	12.4
Buchanan	99.6	45.8	1.1	4.1	7.9	7.6	3.3	2.1	2.9	14.6	4.8	8.4	10.7	15.8
Butler	99.3	44.1	1.7	3.6	6.8	7.3	3.6	2.5	3.3	16.4	5.5	9.0	9.6	14.1
Caldwell	99.8	40.4	1.2	3.1	6.9	5.7	2.7	0.9	1.8	14.0	3.7	9.0	8.7	12.6
Callaway	99.7	43.4	1.4	2.5	9.9	7.1	2.8	0.7	2.4	15.0	4.0	8.3	8.4	12.9
Camden	99.7	45.9	1.1	2.9	7.5	6.9	2.6	1.6	2.3	16.1	4.2	9.1	11.2	16.9
Cape Girardeau	99.6	40.3	1.2	2.9	6.6	6.3	2.7	1.7	1.5	11.3	4.1	6.6	8.0	13.0
Carroll	99.9	44.8	1.3	3.1	7.2	5.6	2.3	1.0	2.5	16.1	3.3	10.8	10.7	17.8
Carter	100.0	44.1	0.9	3.0	6.6	8.9	3.5	0.3	2.9	16.2	6.6	11.2	9.0	14.2
Cass	99.7	44.3	1.4	4.1	7.3	7.5	3.3	2.2	3.4	17.0	5.5	9.9	13.2	19.8
Cedar	98.0	45.5	1.1	4.6	9.6	8.1	3.2	3.7	2.3	15.4	4.4	9.3	12.3	15.8
Charlton	99.8	45.0	2.0	4.6	8.2	6.6	3.2	2.3	2.9	18.7	4.9	13.1	13.3	19.3
Christian	99.6	38.8	0.5	2.6	6.7	4.3	2.6	1.0	1.3	12.8	2.9	7.8	7.7	12.4
Clark	99.8	41.9	1.9	4.0	9.1	5.7	2.7	1.4	3.3	16.8	5.5	10.4	10.2	15.6
Clay	99.6	39.8	1.2	3.6	8.0	7.2	2.9	1.9	2.5	12.7	3.7	7.6	9.8	14.1
Clinton	99.8	41.0	1.0	3.5	6.6	6.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	15.8	3.7	10.2	10.6	15.7
Cole	98.6	43.3	1.5	4.4	10.1	8.1	4.7	2.2	3.5	15.5	4.0	8.2	10.5	11.5
Cooper	99.8	42.1	1.3	2.1	7.7	6.9	3.6	0.3	1.6	13.5	3.1	7.5	6.9	9.3
Crawford	99.7	39.8	1.2	2.5	4.8	5.9	3.2	1.7	3.2	13.1	5.6	7.7	9.7	14.5
Dade	98.5	54.5	1.4	6.6	12.9	8.4	3.0	3.5	5.2	26.1	8.1	14.2	17.4	22.6
Dallas	99.4	44.4	2.2	5.5	6.6	6.0	4.2	4.1	3.1	18.2	6.3	11.3	12.1	17.6
Davies	99.8	47.3	1.7	4.8	8.5	8.0	3.5	1.8	2.3	18.0	4.1	11.5	11.9	16.2
De Kalb	99.8	44.0	1.9	3.4	7.1	6.0	1.9	1.3	1.9	14.9	4.7	10.0	12.2	17.9
Dent	99.6	48.6	1.2	4.0	8.9	6.2	4.1	1.0	2.3	14.9	6.4	10.9	9.0	13.9
Douglas	99.5	51.2	1.7	4.3	8.8	9.2	4.0	2.1	3.9	19.0	6.4	11.2	11.3	17.9
Dunklin	99.8	44.6	1.5	2.8	6.7	7.2	3.9	2.5	1.8	13.9	5.7	8.7	7.4	12.5
Franklin	99.5	37.5	1.2	2.7	7.5	5.8	3.0	1.6	1.8	11.2	3.2	5.6	6.6	11.2
Gasconade	99.0	40.4	1.1	3.2	5.7	3.7	3.4	2.2	2.0	13.2	3.5	6.8	10.7	13.2
Gentry	99.9	48.1	1.4	3.0	10.9	5.1	2.8	2.1	2.6	17.7	3.7	11.2	10.7	15.7
Greene	98.8	41.5	1.0	3.8	9.0	7.5	3.3	2.8	2.2	14.2	3.8	7.5	9.9	13.4
Grundy	99.8	46.1	1.4	2.2	9.6	6.6	2.8	1.6	1.9	14.7	3.9	10.0	10.7	14.8
Harrison	99.8	47.0	1.1	3.6	7.6	5.4	2.6	0.8	4.6	19.4	5.7	11.7	12.3	18.9
Henry	98.1	46.1	1.4	5.1	10.4	6.9	3.4	3.7	3.8	18.8	5.3	10.0	12.8	17.2
Hickory	100.0	47.8	1.8	2.6	5.0	9.5	1.8	1.7	3.0	19.4	6.6	14.6	9.6	15.6
Holt	99.9	48.8	2.1	4.3	7.8	6.7	3.1	1.7	1.8	20.4	5.0	15.1	16.7	23.5
Howard	99.9	44.3	1.5	2.2	9.7	8.2	3.3	1.1	1.3	15.2	3.7	6.6	9.3	15.3
Howell	98.9	42.7	2.1	3.8	7.1	6.5	3.3	3.8	4.2	16.3	6.2	10.1	12.8	16.8
Iron	99.9	39.8	1.2	2.2	7.4	3.9	1.9	0.5	1.7	11.4	4.8	7.7	6.4	10.2
Jackson	99.2	44.7	1.4	4.9	8.5	7.8	4.0	2.3	3.7	15.2	5.8	9.3	11.4	16.1
Jasper	99.4	44.1	1.0	3.1	8.3	6.7	3.3	2.2	2.6	14.8	4.2	8.0	10.1	14.3
Jefferson	99.2	38.3	1.0	3.3	8.9	7.0	3.7	2.0	2.2	12.0	3.6	6.0	7.3	11.2
Johnson	99.7	41.0	1.2	3.5	8.3	5.9	3.0	2.0	2.5	14.8	5.1	8.9	9.6	17.0
Knox	99.6	44.7	1.1	2.1	8.5	4.8	3.5	1.3	1.8	17.7	4.7	15.3	8.3	10.2
Laclede	99.6	44.1	1.6	2.9	9.7	9.7	3.9	2.4	4.7	18.4	6.8	11.1	12.6	18.5
Lafayette	98.9	42.3	2.5	3.4	7.6	5.6	3.7	2.1	1.4	12.7	3.3	7.6	10.6	13.5
Lawrence	98.9	44.9	1.0	4.6	10.3	8.7	4.0	3.8	3.7	18.1	5.0	9.3	12.8	16.7
Lewis	99.9	37.2	0.8	2.0	5.8	4.9	2.3	0.3	1.3	12.8	3.4	8.4	7.5	10.8
Lincoln	99.1	38.7	1.3	3.9	7.4	7.4	4.0	3.1	2.8	13.8	4.3	8.4	7.8	10.8
Linn	99.9	50.4	1.0	3.7	10.7	5.6	2.9	1.2	3.4	18.0	5.0	10.7	12.4	17.6
Livingston	99.2	43.3	0.7	2.9	7.7	5.2	2.9	1.8	1.5	13.8	2.8	8.2	10.2	14.0
McDonald	99.1	49.3	1.3	3.9	9.6	8.2	4.2	2.8	4.0	18.0	6.8	10.1	11.3	17.4
Macon	99.5	41.9	0.9	3.2	6.6	5.7	3.5	1.6	2.5	15.4	4.2	11.1	8.9	14.6
Madison	99.8	38.5	1.2	3.2	6.6	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.6	14.9	8.2	8.6	7.3	11.1
Marion	99.6	46.1	2.5	3.4	8.8	6.8	4.2	1.5	2.6	16.5	3.9	10.5	8.9	13.1
Marion	99.8	40.1	1.0	3.4	7.1	5.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	12.9	3.4	6.9	7.2	10.7
Mercer	99.9	45.4	1.2	3.1	6.2	3.9	3.5	2.1	1.9	17.1	3.5	11.1	11.1	17.1
Miller	99.8	44.4	1.8	3.4	10.4	5.3	2.4	1.9	1.8	14.0	4.3	7.1	9.3	15.0
Mississippi	99.4	49.5	1.8	3.9	11.9	9.6	4.4	2.6	3.1	18.0	8.0	11.7	11.1	16.0
Moniteau	99.8	43.8	1.2	3.5	7.4	3.8	2.5	1.5	2.2	15.8	3.5	9.6	9.6	14.5
Monroe	99.4	45.0	0.9	3.9	11.3	5.7	3.1	1.8	3.5	15.7	6.0	10.8	11.8	17.0
Montgomery	99.5	43.1	1.0	2.8	8.4	4.0	3.6	2.3	1.2	13.3	2.6	9.4	8.1	12.1
Morgan	99.9	45.0	0.7	1.9	7.7	5.9	3.7	1.9	2.3	13.4	3.3	7.4	7.3	12.0
New Madrid	98.7	46.5	2.2	5.0	8.9	8.5	5.4	2.8	3.9	16.7	7.0	11.2	10.7	14.8
Newton	99.4	43.0	0.8	3.2	10.5	6.7	3.2	1.8	2.9	15.2	4.5	7.9	9.2	13.7
Nodaway	99.8	42.4	1.2	3.7	8.2	6.7	2.2	1.1	2.1	14.3	4.0	10.0	9.5	15.8
Oregon	99.3	51.8	1.9	4.1	7.8	7.6	3.8	1.4	4.1	21.8	10.5	13.4	12.1	16.8
Osage	99.8	40.7	1.6	3.8	5.4	8.4	3.1	1.3	2.5	13.2	4.2	7.4	9.3	15.3
Ozark	99.4	46.1	0.8	2.5	9.4	4.4	2.6	1.1	3.8	16.3	6.6	9.2	11.3	17.6
Pemiscot	99.6	48.0	2.1	4.0	8.8	7.5	4.3	1.6	2.5	16.6	6.2	9.8	9.6	15.3

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**

**COUNTIES—Con.**

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
Perry	99.4	40.1	1.1	2.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.0	1.8	14.3	4.5	8.3	9.3	13.7
Pettis	99.8	42.7	1.6	2.7	8.2	6.4	3.5	2.3	1.8	14.4	3.0	8.0	10.4	15.0
Phelps	99.8	43.4	1.7	4.8	7.2	8.8	3.2	1.9	2.9	15.1	5.4	8.4	8.4	12.5
Pike	99.6	40.7	1.7	3.0	8.6	7.0	3.5	3.0	2.4	15.0	4.0	9.6	9.6	13.3
Platte	99.7	39.0	1.0	3.5	8.0	5.8	2.7	1.3	2.6	13.8	4.6	8.5	8.7	12.5
Polk	98.7	44.0	0.9	3.5	10.4	7.4	2.9	2.8	3.4	17.1	5.0	10.2	10.2	15.6
Pulaski	99.4	57.6	1.3	3.6	7.6	9.6	5.4	2.2	3.1	16.4	6.8	9.5	9.8	11.2
Putnam	99.1	44.9	0.9	4.9	6.5	9.3	2.7	2.3	3.3	17.7	4.4	9.7	12.0	16.2
Ralls	99.7	40.5	1.3	2.7	7.9	5.4	2.5	1.1	1.6	12.0	3.0	8.7	9.4	15.2
Randolph	99.8	42.6	1.2	3.0	6.6	7.1	3.4	1.5	1.6	13.6	4.5	7.7	8.0	13.4
Ray	99.4	43.4	1.0	3.8	7.6	6.0	2.7	2.1	3.1	18.3	4.4	10.2	13.8	19.0
Reynolds	99.7	42.9	1.4	3.3	4.9	9.5	3.0	1.3	2.5	13.3	10.8	10.3	9.7	16.6
Ripley	99.9	43.4	2.0	2.7	5.8	6.4	2.7	1.6	1.9	13.0	4.9	8.6	8.6	13.8
St. Charles	99.1	37.6	1.0	3.3	8.6	6.9	3.8	2.1	2.3	12.1	4.1	7.1	8.2	12.4
St. Clair	98.5	47.0	1.2	3.6	9.7	7.1	3.4	2.7	2.0	17.1	2.7	9.7	11.6	16.4
St. Genevieve	99.7	38.0	1.2	2.5	5.7	5.3	3.2	2.8	2.4	10.6	3.4	6.6	6.6	12.2
St. Francois	96.8	43.2	1.0	5.4	11.2	7.6	5.9	5.4	2.9	16.4	4.2	8.5	10.8	12.5
St. Louis	99.7	39.4	1.1	2.9	7.5	5.6	3.2	1.7	1.8	11.5	3.5	6.4	7.5	11.9
Saltine	99.7	45.9	1.2	3.3	11.6	6.4	2.8	1.4	2.6	14.9	4.2	8.8	9.6	13.7
Schuyler	99.9	44.5	1.1	2.6	6.9	7.5	2.9	1.7	2.7	16.1	4.2	10.2	11.5	17.9
Scotland	98.0	47.3	3.1	4.9	11.2	7.8	6.3	3.9	6.2	21.7	8.8	11.9	14.7	21.5
Scott	99.7	41.4	2.0	3.6	7.8	6.3	3.3	1.5	2.4	13.9	4.6	7.3	8.7	13.3
Shannon	99.8	39.9	1.3	4.4	6.5	7.5	3.3	1.7	1.8	14.4	4.3	8.0	7.6	12.3
Shelby	100.0	41.0	0.9	2.2	7.6	5.0	3.3	0.7	2.4	15.1	3.8	9.5	10.6	14.4
Stoddard	99.8	43.3	1.1	3.1	8.3	7.4	2.2	1.4	2.9	14.4	6.6	9.4	7.8	12.0
Stone	99.7	47.8	1.4	3.3	7.8	8.0	2.6	2.2	4.0	16.0	4.5	9.5	10.3	15.3
Sullivan	99.8	50.0	1.4	5.6	8.5	8.3	2.7	1.2	3.9	19.8	5.9	12.6	13.7	20.6
Taney	99.6	48.6	0.9	4.0	9.5	8.8	3.6	1.7	4.2	17.1	6.8	9.8	11.9	17.3
Texas	99.8	41.2	1.8	2.7	6.4	5.7	3.0	2.0	2.3	13.4	4.0	9.1	7.8	12.3
Vernon	96.3	43.7	0.8	6.1	10.3	9.0	6.2	6.7	1.7	18.1	3.4	10.5	14.3	15.8
Warren	99.3	37.8	1.0	3.6	9.1	6.7	3.2	2.2	1.9	11.6	3.2	6.7	7.0	10.4
Washington	99.5	41.9	1.6	3.8	9.4	6.1	3.8	2.0	2.2	14.4	5.4	9.2	7.5	12.8
Wayne	99.8	47.6	2.0	2.9	7.8	5.9	2.7	0.7	2.1	17.3	5.1	9.7	9.8	16.1
Webster	98.9	39.7	1.2	3.6	7.8	8.4	3.8	1.9	2.5	14.4	2.9	8.6	9.1	11.9
Worth	99.7	48.3	2.8	5.0	6.2	9.4	3.3	0.8	2.2	17.0	4.0	12.4	10.4	17.1
Wright	99.8	39.9	0.7	2.6	7.9	4.6	2.6	0.7	2.2	14.1	4.0	9.2	7.8	12.5
St. Louis city	98.7	50.6	1.9	7.4	9.4	11.3	6.3	3.1	5.8	18.8	9.3	12.2	13.0	17.3

## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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### STATES

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

### COUNTIES

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

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

### COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

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

### PLACES

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

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

#### Incorporated Places

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

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

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

#### Census Designated Places

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

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

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

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

### URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

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

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

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

### Rural Farm

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

### Extended Cities

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

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

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In the tables of this report, data for the urban part are shown separately following the data for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city. In tables 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, data for central cities of SMSA'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:<sup>1</sup>

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

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

<sup>1</sup>All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

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

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

- a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
  - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.<sup>4</sup>
  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-

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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AGE . . . . .	B-4	The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems on unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.	
MARITAL STATUS . . . . .	B-4	Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.	
SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN . . . . .	B-4		
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT . . . . .	B-5		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED . . . . .	B-6		
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH . . . . .	B-7		
CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION . . . . .	B-7		
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH . . . . .	B-7		
ANCESTRY . . . . .	B-8		
RESIDENCE IN 1975 . . . . .	B-8		
ACTIVITY IN 1975 . . . . .	B-9		
VETERAN STATUS . . . . .	B-9		
WORK DISABILITY . . . . .	B-9		
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY . . . . .	B-9		
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PLACE OF WORK . . . . .	B-10		
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK . . . . .	B-11		
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OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER . . . . .	B-14		
Occupation Classification System . . . . .	B-14		
Industry Classification System . . . . .	B-16		
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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

can" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

### NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

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

### LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

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

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

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

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

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

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

For most of the census years, 1910 through 1940 and in 1960 and 1970, a question on "mother tongue" was asked, that is, persons were asked to report the language spoken in childhood or the language spoken before a foreign-born person immigrated to the United States. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign stock (i.e., foreign born and

native of foreign or mixed parentage) White population; in 1930, for the foreign-born White population; in 1940, for native White of native parentage and the White foreign stock; in 1960 for all foreign-born persons; and in 1970, for all persons. Ability to speak English, a simple "Yes" or "No" question, was asked in the censuses of 1890 through 1930.

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

### ANCESTRY

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

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses

were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

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

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

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

### RESIDENCE IN 1975

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

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

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

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also

somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

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

### ACTIVITY IN 1975

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

### VETERAN STATUS

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

**Period of Service**—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they were veterans were asked to indicate the period or periods in which they served (question 18b). Persons serving in more than one period were classified in the most recent wartime period of service. For example, in Table 70 persons who served both

during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 were classified in the "Korean conflict" category. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The data were edited to eliminate reported period(s) of service which were inconsistent with the age of the person.

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

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

### WORK DISABILITY

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

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

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

### PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

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

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

## FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

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

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

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

## MARITAL HISTORY

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

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

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

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

## PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP

code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

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

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

the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

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

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

### MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day

were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "Private vehicle" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated train, railroad, or taxicab.

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

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

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

number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

**Travel Time to Work**—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to question 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

### REFERENCE WEEK

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

### LABOR FORCE STATUS

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

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

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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, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

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

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

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

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious

organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

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

## LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

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

**Worked in 1979 (Work Status in 1979)**—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks 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

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

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

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

## OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the

Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

## Occupation Classification System

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

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

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

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

*Officials and administrators, public administration* (11)—Includes legislators, chief executives, general ad-

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

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

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

## Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

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

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

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

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

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

*Teachers, librarians, and counselors* (22-25)

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Sales Occupations (40-44)

*Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations* (40)

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

*Other sales occupations*(43, 44)—Includes retail sales workers; sales counter clerks; cashiers; street and door-to-door sales workers; news vendors;

demonstrators, promoters, and models; auctioneers; and sales support occupations.

### *Cashiers*(4364)

### Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

*Computer equipment operators*(461)

*Secretaries, stenographers, and typists* (462)

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

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

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

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

### Protective Service Occupations(51)

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

*\*Other protective service occupations* (511, 5122, 5133, 5134, 514)—Includes protective service supervisors, fire inspection and prevention occu-

pations, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, correctional institution officers, and guards.

### Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

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

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

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

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

*Farm operators and managers* (55)

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

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

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

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

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Construction laborers**(871)

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

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

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

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 – 34)

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

Service occupations (50 – 52)

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

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

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 – 87)

### **Industry Classification System**

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

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

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

*Agriculture*(01, 02, 07)

*Forestry and fisheries*(08, 09)

### **Mining(10-14)**

### **Construction(15-17)**

### **Manufacturing(20-39)**

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

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

*Printing, publishing, and allied industries*(27)

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

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

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

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

*Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance*(34)

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

*Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies*(36)

*Transportation equipment*(37)

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

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

*Railroads*(40)

*Trucking service and warehousing*(42)

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

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

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

### **Wholesale Trade**(50, 51)

#### **Retail Trade**(52-59)

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

*Food, bakery, and dairy stores*(54)

*Automotive dealers and gasoline stations*(55)

*Eating and drinking places*(58)

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

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

*Banking and credit agencies*(60, 61)

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

### **Business and Repair Services**(73, 75, 76)

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

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

### **Personal Services**(70, 72, 88)

*Private households*(88)

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

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

### **Professional and Related Services** (80-87, 89)

*Hospitals*(806)

*Health services, except hospitals*(80, except 806)

*Elementary and secondary schools and colleges*(821, 822)

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

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

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

### **Public Administration**(91-97)

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

The industry category "Public administration" is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

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

#### **Class of Worker**

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

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

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

- tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Private employers include churches and other non-profit organizations.
2. **Government workers**—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).
  3. **Self-employed workers**—
    - a. **Own business not incorporated**—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent 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

place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

### INCOME IN 1979

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

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of

money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

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

### Type of Income

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

**Wage or Salary Income**—Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

**Nonfarm Self-Employment Income**—Net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

**Farm Self-Employment Income**—Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

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

**Social Security Income**—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Per Capita Income**—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every

man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

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

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

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result

that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for households, families, and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1979 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

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

### Comparability

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

in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500, and losses of \$9,990 or more were treated as \$9,995 in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1970 and 1980 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

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

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

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

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

**Income Tax Data**—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of

net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

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

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

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.

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

### Calculation of Standard Errors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Creve Coeur 5,778 persons out of all 9,208 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Creve Coeur

with a percent-in-sample of 16.6 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 16.6 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 5,778 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se, is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5 (5,778) \left(1 - \frac{5,778}{11,757}\right)} =$$

121 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Creve Coeur city is 11,757.

The standard error of the estimated 5,778 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 121 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 121 for the total persons 16 years and over in Creve Coeur 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 62.7. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 1.1. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 62.7 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $1.1 \times 1.0 = 1.1$ .

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

In the previous example, the standard error of the 5,778 persons 16 years and over in Creve Coeur city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 121. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[5,778 - 2(121)] \text{ to } [5,778 + 2(121)]$$

or

$$5,536 \text{ to } 6,020.$$

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 Bellefontaine Neighbors city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 5,672, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 10,246. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 55.4 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 1.1 percent. Table D lists Bellefontaine Neighbors city with a percent-in-sample of 16.2 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 16.2 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.4 percent) is  $1.1 \times 1.0 = 1.1$ .

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Creve Coeur city and Bellefontaine Neighbors 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:

$$62.7 - 55.4 = 7.3 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} Se (7.3) &= \sqrt{(Se(62.7))^2 + (Se(55.4))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(1.1)^2 + (1.1)^2} \\ &= 1.6 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} &[7.3 - 2(1.6)] \text{ to } [7.3 + 2(1.6)] \\ &\text{or} \\ &4.1 \text{ to } 10.5. \end{aligned}$$

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

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

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

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

### PERSONS

#### Stage I—Type of Household

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
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#### Persons in All Other Housing Units

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

#### 17 Persons in group quarters.

#### Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

##### Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

#### Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

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

##### Female

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

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

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

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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**Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data**

*Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*

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

*Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS**

**Stage I—Type of Household**

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

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

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

Group	Owner
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>
	<i>Value of House</i>
1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	<i>Black Race</i>
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Renter</i>
	<i>White Race</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Rent Categories</i>
81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

## Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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

### VACANT HOUSING UNITS

#### Group

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

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

### CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

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

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

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precensus 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 <sup>1/</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2/</sup>													
	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

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

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

N = Size of area

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

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

<sup>1/</sup> 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	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.2	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.1	1.9	1.1
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.5	3.4	2.2
Place of work.....	2.0	1.8	1.2
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.6	0.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	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	1.0	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.9	1.6	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

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

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

Persons	
100-percent count	Percent in sample

**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

**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

**The State** ..... 4 916 686 19.3

**URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE**

**Urban** ..... 3 349 588 16.5

  Inside urbanized areas ..... 2 620 119 16.4

    Central cities ..... 1 209 970 15.3

    Urban fringe ..... 1 410 149 17.4

  Outside urbanized areas ..... 729 469 16.7

    Places of 10,000 or more ..... 314 948 15.8

    Places of 2,500 to 10,000 ..... 414 521 17.5

**Rural** ..... 1 567 098 25.4

  Places of 1,000 to 2,500 ..... 206 067 45.7

  Other rural ..... 1 361 031 22.3

    Farm ..... - - - - -

**INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S**

**Inside SMSA's** ..... 3 210 467 17.0

  Urban ..... 2 778 059 16.5

    Central cities ..... 1 209 970 15.3

    Not in central cities ..... 1 568 089 17.4

  Rural ..... 492 408 23.7

**Outside SMSA's** ..... 1 706 219 27.3

  Urban ..... 571 529 16.3

  Rural ..... 1 134 690 27.3

**SMSA'S**

Columbia, Mo. .... 100 376 15.8

  Urban ..... 68 917 14.6

  Rural ..... 31 459 18.3

Joplin, Mo. .... 127 513 22.2

  Urban ..... 78 255 21.5

  Rural ..... 49 258 23.4

Kansas City, Mo.-Kans. .... 1 327 106 17.5

  Urban ..... 1 206 273 16.2

  Rural ..... 120 833 29.9

Kansas (pt.) ..... 442 604 18.1

  Urban ..... 415 664 16.2

  Rural ..... 26 940 46.9

Missouri (pt.) ..... 884 502 17.2

  Urban ..... 790 609 16.2

  Rural ..... 93 893 25.1

St. Joseph, Mo. .... 101 868 17.2

  Urban ..... 82 841 16.4

  Rural ..... 19 027 20.7

St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. .... 2 356 460 17.2

  Urban ..... 2 066 033 16.6

  Rural ..... 290 427 21.0

Illinois (pt.) ..... 567 956 19.3

  Urban ..... 457 753 17.2

  Rural ..... 110 203 27.8

Missouri (pt.) ..... 1 788 504 16.5

  Urban ..... 1 608 280 16.5

  Rural ..... 180 224 16.9

Springfield, Mo. .... 207 704 17.7

  Urban ..... 149 157 16.4

  Rural ..... 58 547 21.1

**URBANIZED AREAS**

Columbia, Mo. .... 65 380 14.6

Joplin, Mo. .... 57 658 23.4

Kansas City, Mo.-Kans. .... 1 097 793 16.0

  Missouri (pt.) ..... 368 776 16.0

  Kansas (pt.) ..... 729 017 16.0

St. Joseph, Mo.-Kans. .... 79 936 16.8

  Missouri (pt.) ..... 1 279 42.6

  Kansas (pt.) ..... 78 657 16.4

St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. .... 1 848 590 16.5

  Illinois (pt.) ..... 298 213 16.7

  Missouri (pt.) ..... 1 550 377 16.4

Springfield, Mo. .... 139 030 15.8

**PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE**

Affton (CDP) ..... 23 181 16.5

Arnold city ..... 19 141 15.1

Aurora city ..... 4 437 15.3

Ava city ..... 2 741 15.9

Bainwin city ..... 12 656 16.2

Bellefontaine Neighbors city ..... 12 082 16.2

Bel-Ridge village ..... 3 682 16.3

Belton city ..... 12 708 16.4

Berkeley city ..... 16 146 15.3

Bethany city ..... 3 095 15.0

Black Jack city ..... 5 283 16.1

Blue Springs city ..... 25 927 16.2

Bolivar city ..... 5 919 15.6

Bonne Terre city ..... 3 797 15.4

**PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.**

Boonville city ..... 6 959 16.1

Bowling Green city ..... 3 022 16.0

Branson city ..... 2 550 14.8

Breckenridge Hills village ..... 5 666 15.8

Brentwood city ..... 8 209 15.9

Bridgeton city ..... 18 445 16.5

Brookfield city ..... 5 555 14.9

Buckner city ..... 2 848 49.3

Butler city ..... 4 107 16.2

California city ..... 3 381 15.9

Cameron city ..... 4 519 20.5

Cape Girardeau city ..... 34 361 15.5

Carl Junction city ..... 3 937 48.8

Carrollton city ..... 4 700 20.3

Carthage city ..... 11 104 16.4

Caruthersville city ..... 7 958 16.1

Centralia city ..... 3 537 15.6

Chaffee city ..... 3 241 16.6

Charleston city ..... 5 230 15.1

Chillicothe city ..... 9 089 16.1

Clayton city ..... 14 219 16.0

Clinton city ..... 8 366 18.6

Columbia city ..... 62 061 14.6

Concord (CDP) ..... 20 896 16.8

Crestwood city ..... 12 815 16.5

Creve Coeur city ..... 11 757 16.6

Crystal City city ..... 3 618 15.7

Dellwood city ..... 6 200 16.4

Desloge city ..... 3 481 17.6

De Soto city ..... 5 993 15.3

Des Peres city ..... 8 254 15.6

Dexter city ..... 7 043 15.6

East Prairie city ..... 3 713 16.3

Eldon city ..... 4 342 15.9

El Dorado Springs city ..... 3 866 14.8

Ellisville city ..... 6 233 16.4

Eureka city ..... 3 862 15.9

Excelsior Springs city ..... 10 424 15.7

Farmington city ..... 8 270 14.0

Fayette city ..... 2 983 15.9

Ferguson city ..... 24 740 16.5

Festus city ..... 7 574 16.3

Flet River city ..... 4 443 16.5

Florissant city ..... 55 372 16.3

Fort Leonard Wood (CDP) ..... 21 262 16.1

Fredericktown city ..... 4 036 16.4

Frontenac city ..... 3 654 16.2

Fulton city ..... 11 046 16.3

Gladstone city ..... 24 990 16.1

Glendale city ..... 6 035 16.9

Grandview city ..... 24 502 16.7

Hannibal city ..... 18 811 16.2

Harrisonville city ..... 6 372 15.7

Hayti city ..... 3 964 14.7

Hazelwood city ..... 12 935 15.8

Hermann city ..... 2 695 15.0

Higginsville city ..... 4 595 16.6

Holts Summit city ..... 2 540 13.5

Independence city ..... 111 806 15.5

  Urban ..... 109 995 15.5

Jackson city ..... 7 827 16.2

Jefferson City city ..... 33 619 15.2

Jennings city ..... 17 026 16.1

Joplin city ..... 38 893 18.0

Kansas City city ..... 448 159 15.3

  Urban ..... 446 124 15.2

Kennett city ..... 10 145 15.7

Kinloch city ..... 4 455 13.6

Kirksville city ..... 17 167 15.8

Kirkwood city ..... 27 987 16.4

Ladue city ..... 9 376 16.6

Lake St. Louis city ..... 3 843 15.7

Lamar city ..... 4 053 13.7

Lebanon city ..... 9 507 15.7

Lee's Summit city ..... 28 741 15.9

  Urban ..... 26 317 15.9

Lemay (CDP) ..... 35 424 16.4

Lexington city ..... 5 063 17.6

Liberty city ..... 16 251 15.7

  Urban ..... 15 771 15.7

Louisiana city ..... 4 261 15.7

Macon city ..... 5 680 16.2

Malden city ..... 6 096 15.4

**PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.**

Manchester city ..... 6 191 16.5

Maplewood city ..... 10 960 16.1

Marceline city ..... 2 938 17.1

Marshall city ..... 12 781 13.3

Marshfield city ..... 3 871 16.2

Maryland Heights (CDP) ..... 5 676 16.5

Maryville city ..... 9 558 16.9

Mexico city ..... 12 276 15.7

Moberly city ..... 13 418 16.4

Moline Acres city ..... 2 774 15.0

Monett city ..... 6 148 26.1

Monroe City city ..... 2 557 45.4

Mountain Grove city ..... 3 974 16.4

Mount Vernon city ..... 3 341 17.1

Murphy (CDP) ..... 8 121 15.8

Neosho city ..... 9 493 16.3

Nevada city ..... 9 044 16.7

New Madrid city ..... 3 204 14.5

Nixa city ..... 2 662 49.8

Normandy city ..... 5 174 16.4

North Kansas City city ..... 4 507 15.3

Northwoods city ..... 5 831 15.9

Oak Grove city ..... 4 067 14.7

Odessa city ..... 3 088 16.6

O'Fallon city ..... 8 677 15.5

Olivette city ..... 8 039 16.6

Overland city ..... 19 620 16.4

Ozark city ..... 2 980 15.2

Pacific city ..... 4 410 15.2

Pagedale city ..... 4 542 15.4

Palmyra city ..... 3 469 14.9

Perryville city ..... 7 343 16.3

Pevely city ..... 2 732 48.7

Pine Lawn city ..... 6 662 14.8

Pleasant Hill city ..... 3 301 15.3

Poplar Bluff city ..... 17 139 16.0

Portageville city ..... 3 470 17.4

Potosi city ..... 2 528 15.3

Raymore city ..... 3 154 48.5

Raytown city ..... 31 759 16.1

Republic city ..... 4 485 16.5

Richmond city ..... 5 499 16.4

Richmond Heights city ..... 11 516 16.7

Riverside city ..... 3 206 13.9

Riverview village ..... 3 367 16.3

Rock Hill city ..... 5 702 16.2

Rolla city ..... 13 303 15.8

St. Ann city ..... 15 523 15.9

St. Charles city ..... 37 379 16.3

St. Clair city ..... 3 485 15.8

St. Genevieve city ..... 4 481 17.2

St. James city ..... 3 328 15.2

St. John city ..... 7 854 15.7

St. Joseph city ..... 76 691 15.9

St. Louis city ..... 453 085 14.9

St. Peters city ..... 15 700 16.1

Salem city ..... 4 454 15.9

Sappington (CDP) ..... 11 388 16.6

Savannah city ..... 4 184 15.8

Scott City city ..... 3 262 14.3

Sedalia city ..... 20 927 15.7

Shrewsbury city ..... 5 077 16.5

Sikeston city ..... 17 431 16.9

Spanish Lake (CDP) ..... 20 632 15.8

Springfield city ..... 133 116 15.7

Sugar Creek city ..... 4 305 15.6

Sullivan city ..... 5 461 21.2

Sunset Hills city ..... 4 363 16.6

Town and Country city ..... 3 187 15.2

Trenton city ..... 6 811 16.0

Troy city ..... 2 624 41.7

Union city ..... 5 506 15.1

University City city ..... 42 738 16.0

Valley Park city ..... 3 232 16.1

Vandalia city ..... 3 170 15.8

Warrensburg city ..... 13 807 16.1

Warrenton city ..... 3 219 15.5

Washington city ..... 9 251 16.3

Waynesville city ..... 2 879 15.7

Webb City city ..... 7 309 17.1

Webster Groves city ..... 23 097 16.4

Wellston city ..... 4 495 15.8

Wentzville city ..... 3 193 15.7

West Plains city ..... 7 741 16.1

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

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		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
<b>PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.</b>			<b>COUNTIES—Con.</b>		
Whiteman AFB (CDP) .....	4 305	15.6	Pettis .....	36 378	18.0
Windsor city .....	3 058	17.3	Phelps .....	33 633	17.0
Woodson Terrace city .....	4 564	16.5	Pike .....	17 568	19.8
<b>COUNTIES</b>			Platte .....	46 341	22.1
Adair .....	24 870	17.5	Polk .....	18 822	19.7
Andrew .....	13 980	22.3	Pulaski .....	42 011	19.2
Atchison .....	8 605	26.2	Putnam .....	6 092	46.8
Audrain .....	26 458	18.0	Rolls .....	8 911	26.5
Barry .....	24 408	22.6	Randolph .....	25 460	20.6
Barton .....	11 292	33.3	Ray .....	21 378	24.3
Bates .....	15 873	37.0	Reynolds .....	7 230	23.9
Benton .....	12 183	23.8	Ripley .....	12 458	20.7
Bollinger .....	10 301	21.0	St. Charles .....	144 107	16.3
Boone .....	100 376	15.8	St. Clair .....	8 622	27.2
Buchanan .....	87 888	16.4	St. Genevieve .....	15 180	18.2
Butler .....	37 693	16.8	St. Francois .....	42 600	20.0
Caldwell .....	8 660	47.9	St. Louis .....	973 896	17.3
Callaway .....	32 252	18.0	Saline .....	24 919	20.4
Camden .....	20 017	24.2	Schuyler .....	4 979	46.9
Cape Girardeau .....	58 837	16.3	Scotland .....	5 415	28.7
Carroll .....	12 131	35.3	Scott .....	39 647	21.1
Carter .....	5 428	22.7	Shannon .....	7 885	24.8
Cass .....	51 029	22.2	Shelby .....	7 826	34.8
Cedar .....	11 894	19.2	Stoddard .....	29 009	23.9
Chariton .....	10 489	47.6	Stone .....	15 587	21.0
Christian .....	22 402	23.0	Sullivan .....	7 434	47.2
Clark .....	8 493	30.9	Taney .....	20 467	19.2
Clay .....	136 488	18.5	Texas .....	21 070	38.5
Clinton .....	15 916	27.5	Vernon .....	19 806	29.3
Cole .....	56 663	17.5	Warren .....	14 900	19.6
Cooper .....	14 643	20.5	Washington .....	17 983	16.3
Crawford .....	18 300	25.4	Wayne .....	11 277	25.2
Dade .....	7 383	45.0	Webster .....	20 414	21.1
Dallas .....	12 096	23.3	Worth .....	3 008	49.8
Daviess .....	8 905	47.5	Wright .....	16 188	38.1
De Kalb .....	8 222	48.3	St. Louis city .....	453 085	14.9
Dent .....	14 517	16.2			
Douglas .....	11 594	15.3			
Dunklin .....	36 324	24.2			
Franklin .....	71 233	17.1			
Gasconade .....	13 181	23.8			
Gentry .....	7 887	47.9			
Greene .....	185 302	17.1			
Grundy .....	11 959	27.4			
Harrison .....	9 890	35.7			
Henry .....	19 672	29.9			
Hickory .....	6 367	24.4			
Holt .....	6 882	31.6			
Howard .....	10 008	25.2			
Howell .....	28 807	20.1			
Iron .....	11 084	27.9			
Jackson .....	629 266	15.9			
Jasper .....	86 958	21.3			
Jefferson .....	146 183	16.2			
Johnson .....	39 059	20.8			
Knox .....	5 508	27.8			
Laclede .....	24 323	16.7			
Lafayette .....	29 925	23.0			
Lawrence .....	28 973	23.6			
Lewis .....	10 901	33.8			
Lincoln .....	22 193	22.9			
Linn .....	15 495	27.5			
Livingston .....	15 739	26.1			
McDonald .....	14 917	26.0			
Macon .....	16 313	23.0			
Madison .....	10 725	18.0			
Maries .....	7 551	23.3			
Marion .....	28 638	16.5			
Mercer .....	4 685	46.8			
Miller .....	18 532	19.8			
Mississippi .....	15 726	19.2			
Monteau .....	12 068	24.0			
Monroe .....	9 716	30.5			
Montgomery .....	11 537	33.1			
Morgan .....	13 807	25.3			
New Madrid .....	22 945	27.7			
Newton .....	40 555	24.3			
Nodaway .....	21 996	31.3			
Oregon .....	10 238	24.9			
Osage .....	12 014	25.1			
Ozark .....	7 961	21.8			
Pemiscot .....	24 987	22.6			
Perry .....	16 784	17.9			

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

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

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

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

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13.** Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

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

*For persons born outside the United States:*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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

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### 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	Middle initial	Last 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.		<p><i>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</i></p>		<p>If relative of person in column 1:</p> <p><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</p> <p>If not related to person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative  <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate  <input type="radio"/> Paid employee</p>	
3. Sex Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input 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 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 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.		<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>2 ○ 2 ○</p> <p>3 ○ 3 ○</p> <p>4 ○ 4 ○</p> <p>5 ○ 5 ○</p> <p>6 ○ 6 ○</p> <p>7 ○ 7 ○</p> <p>8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 9 ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.  <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June  <input type="radio"/> July—Sept.  <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>		<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>2 ○ 2 ○</p> <p>3 ○ 3 ○</p> <p>4 ○ 4 ○</p> <p>5 ○ 5 ○</p> <p>6 ○ 6 ○</p> <p>7 ○ 7 ○</p> <p>8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 9 ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.  <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June  <input type="radio"/> July—Sept.  <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>	
6. Marital status  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?  Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?  Fill one circle.  If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school      <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p>College (academic year)      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>		<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school      <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p>College (academic year)      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>	
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.    ○    I    ○    N    ○    ○		CENSUS USE ONLY    A.    ○    I    ○    N    ○    ○	

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

**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

Jan.—Mar.  Apr.—June

July—Sept.  Oct.—Dec.

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

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

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

Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.

No

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

Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.

No

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

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

No

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

One

2 apartments or living quarters

3 apartments or living quarters

4 apartments or living quarters

5 apartments or living quarters

6 apartments or living quarters

7 apartments or living quarters

8 apartments or living quarters

9 apartments or living quarters

10 or more apartments or living quarters

This is a mobile home or trailer

**H5. Do you enter your living quarters —**

Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?

Through someone else's living quarters?

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

Yes, for this household only

Yes, but also used by another household

No, have some but not all plumbing facilities

No plumbing facilities in living quarters

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

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

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

**H8. Are your living quarters —**

Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?

Rented for cash rent?

Occupied without payment of cash rent?

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

No

Yes, a condominium

**H10. If this is a one-family house —**

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

Yes  No

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

Yes  No

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

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

Do not answer this question if this is —

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

Less than \$10,000  \$10,000 to \$14,999  \$15,000 to \$17,499  \$17,500 to \$19,999  \$20,000 to \$22,499  \$22,500 to \$24,999  \$25,000 to \$27,499  \$27,500 to \$29,999  \$30,000 to \$34,999  \$35,000 to \$39,999  \$40,000 to \$44,999  \$45,000 to \$49,999

\$50,000 to \$54,999  \$55,000 to \$59,999  \$60,000 to \$64,999  \$65,000 to \$69,999  \$70,000 to \$74,999  \$75,000 to \$79,999  \$80,000 to \$89,999  \$90,000 to \$99,999  \$100,000 to \$124,999  \$125,000 to \$149,999  \$150,000 to \$199,999  \$200,000 or more

**H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —**

What is the monthly rent?

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

Less than \$50  \$50 to \$59  \$60 to \$69  \$70 to \$79  \$80 to \$89  \$90 to \$99  \$100 to \$109  \$110 to \$119  \$120 to \$129  \$130 to \$139  \$140 to \$149  \$150 to \$159

\$160 to \$169  \$170 to \$179  \$180 to \$189  \$190 to \$199  \$200 to \$224  \$225 to \$249  \$250 to \$274  \$275 to \$299  \$300 to \$349  \$350 to \$399  \$400 to \$499  \$500 or more

**FOR CENSUS USE ONLY**

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

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<p><b>H13. Which best describes this building?</b> <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>H21.a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<p><b>CENSUS USE</b></p> <p><b>H22a.</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	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
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<p><b>H14.a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?</b> <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"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 to 6</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 to 12</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22b.</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	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
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<p><b>H15.a. Is this building —</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</b></p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost</p> <p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p><b>H22c.</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	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
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<p><b>H16. Do you get water from —</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</li> </ul>	<p><b>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22d.</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	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
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<p><b>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</li> </ul>	<p><b>H24. How many bedrooms do you have?</b> <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22e.</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	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
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<p><b>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</li> </ul>	<p><b>H25. How many bathrooms do you have?</b> <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"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22f.</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	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
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<p><b>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Always lived here</li> </ul>	<p><b>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22g.</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	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
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<p><b>H20. How are your living quarters heated?</b> <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</li> </ul>	<p><b>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22h.</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	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
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	<p><b>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 automobile</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22i.</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	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
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	<p><b>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22j.</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	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
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FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR  None

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

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ .00 OR  None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes  No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.		
	S.S.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	S.S.		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Yes		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.		
	S.S.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	S.S.		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	S.S.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
	Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Yes		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.				
	S.S.	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>								
	Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>								



<p><b>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</b></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><b>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2      <input type="radio"/> 4      <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3      <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5      <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p><b>CENSUS USE</b></p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I ○ ○</p> <p>I I I</p> <p>○ 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>○ 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>○ 6 6</p> <p>IV 7 7</p> <p>○ 8 8</p> <p>○ 9 9</p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>      <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</b></p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <p>Hours</p> <p>-----</p>	<p><b>CENSUS USE ONLY</b></p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○</p> <p>I I I    I I I    I I I</p> <p>2 2 2    2 2 2    2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3    3 3 3    3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4    4 4 4    4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5    5 5 5    5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6    6 6 6    6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7    7 7 7    7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8    8 8 8    8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9    9 9 9    9 9 9</p>
<p><b>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</b></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>22b.</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>I I I</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p><b>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</b></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○ ○</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 ○ ○    A ○ ○</p>
<p><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p>	<p><b>32. Income in 1979 —</b></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><b>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</b></p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○ ○</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 ○ ○    A ○ ○</p>
<p><b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b></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>○ ○ ○</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p>	<p><b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . .</b> <i>Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○ ○</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 ○ ○    A ○ ○</p>
<p><b>28—30. Current or most recent job activity</b></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>○ ○ ○</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p>	<p><b>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . .</b> <i>Report net income after business expenses.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○ ○</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 ○ ○    A ○ ○</p>
<p><b>28. Industry</b></p> <p><b>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</b></p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p>	<p><b>c. Own farm . . .</b> <i>Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○ ○</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 ○ ○    A ○ ○</p>
<p><b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b></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>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p>	<p><b>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . .</b> <i>Report even small amounts credited to an account.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○ ○</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 ○ ○    A ○ ○</p>
<p><b>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Manufacturing      <input 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>○ ○ ○</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p>	<p><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○ ○</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 ○ ○    A ○ ○</p>
<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p><b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b></p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p>	<p><b>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○ ○</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 ○ ○    A ○ ○</p>
<p><b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b></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>○ ○ ○</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p>	<p><b>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</b></p> <p><i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○ ○</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 ○ ○    A ○ ○</p>
<p><b>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</b></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>○ ○ ○</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>○ ○ ○</p>	<p><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</b></p> <p><i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i></p> <p>\$ .00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i>      OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○    ○ ○ ○ ○</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 ○ ○    A ○ ○</p>

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

## Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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

## Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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

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

### Other Computer Tape Files

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

### Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### MAPS

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

### MICROFICHE

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

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

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

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