

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	Beaverhead	Big Horn	Blaine	Broadwater	Carbon	Carter	Cascade	Chouteau	Custer
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	42 761	589	896	977	450	863	627	1 767	1 634	687
Labor force	26 093	404	573	606	279	555	459	1 091	990	355
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.0	68.6	64.0	62.0	62.0	64.3	73.2	61.7	60.6	51.7
Employed	25 461	404	565	594	276	537	456	1 055	961	348
Unemployed	615	—	8	12	3	18	3	36	15	7
Percent of civilian labor force	2.4	—	1.4	2.0	1.1	3.2	0.7	3.3	1.5	2.0
Female, 16 years and over	19 688	253	436	440	222	369	272	826	702	334
Labor force	6 900	112	176	146	94	133	126	303	155	86
Percent of female, 16 years and over	35.0	44.3	40.4	33.2	42.3	36.0	46.3	36.7	22.1	25.7
Employed	6 689	112	176	141	94	125	126	296	140	86
Unemployed	204	—	—	5	—	8	—	7	8	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	—	—	3.4	—	6.0	—	2.3	5.4	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	25 461	404	565	594	276	537	456	1 055	961	348
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	2 054	31	98	16	24	89	15	74	31	37
Professional specialty occupations	1 297	25	78	13	13	43	7	42	15	23
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2 528	35	70	64	41	6	23	127	53	32
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 580	28	44	37	29	6	19	69	39	9
Service occupations	1 314	8	38	22	17	15	13	78	37	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16 959	264	308	447	176	356	389	620	784	239
Farm operators and managers	12 378	139	268	333	124	296	259	415	485	145
Farm occupations, except managerial	4 471	125	40	114	52	60	130	205	299	94
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 054	26	18	13	9	49	12	91	19	15
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 552	40	33	32	9	22	4	65	37	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	592	14	9	19	—	8	—	40	8	10
Employed females 16 years and over	6 689	112	176	141	94	125	126	296	140	86
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 208	14	70	8	11	36	9	36	9	28
Professional specialty occupations	930	8	50	5	8	19	5	30	9	23
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 834	35	56	53	34	6	21	69	39	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 343	28	30	26	27	6	17	46	32	9
Service occupations	1 034	8	38	14	17	15	11	59	28	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 303	41	—	58	32	60	85	114	56	24
Farm operators and managers	1 225	—	—	32	16	54	44	76	31	10
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 072	41	—	26	16	6	41	38	25	14
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	270	14	12	8	—	8	—	11	8	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	145	14	9	8	—	8	—	11	—	10
Employed persons 16 years and over	25 461	404	565	594	276	537	456	1 055	961	348
Private wage and salary workers	10 835	264	167	222	94	178	209	484	496	157
Government workers	2 606	43	132	75	27	66	15	77	51	60
Self-employed workers	11 139	97	257	266	141	287	224	392	395	131
Unpaid family workers	881	—	9	31	14	6	8	102	19	—
Male, employed in agriculture	14 851	231	330	389	149	310	304	517	750	224
Wage and salary workers	5 271	150	79	140	41	97	126	196	398	114
Self-employed workers	9 144	81	242	234	102	213	172	291	338	110
Unpaid family workers	436	—	9	15	6	436	6	30	14	—
Female, employed in agriculture	2 610	41	11	58	41	60	89	162	69	24
Wage and salary workers	1 067	41	11	10	12	—	53	18	23	3
Self-employed workers	1 140	—	—	32	21	54	34	72	41	21
Unpaid family workers	403	—	—	16	8	6	2	72	5	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	19 019	239	391	429	194	460	243	774	774	323
Less than \$5,000	2 705	14	36	33	27	45	65	119	69	101
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 762	22	21	77	14	62	18	27	55	24
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 588	26	25	41	23	15	70	44	38	38
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 464	61	61	68	40	132	34	120	141	58
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 650	26	79	81	30	49	34	127	65	54
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2 036	13	41	27	23	61	23	110	173	9
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2 279	41	29	68	16	31	18	101	85	6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 413	22	—	12	10	38	18	43	92	25
\$50,000 or more	1 122	14	39	22	11	27	15	57	50	8
Median	\$14 984	\$14 757	\$13 958	\$14 679	\$12 426	\$12 477	\$12 135	\$16 401	\$20 271	\$9 901
Mean	\$19 071	\$23 730	\$18 433	\$17 568	\$16 471	\$18 164	\$16 047	\$19 989	\$21 705	\$12 147
Families	16 592	218	349	390	171	369	216	705	651	274
Median income	\$15 786	\$14 583	\$14 931	\$15 170	\$12 460	\$15 917	\$11 875	\$17 188	\$20 458	\$10 897
Mean income	\$19 976	\$23 039	\$19 684	\$18 067	\$16 601	\$20 848	\$16 076	\$20 923	\$22 350	\$13 052
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	3 173	46	42	60	23	95	32	92	205	56
Median income	\$7 010	\$3 875	\$6 300	\$4 800	\$14 396	\$5 688	\$11 714	\$6 444	\$7 241	\$4 571
Mean income	\$9 829	\$14 331	\$8 040	\$8 182	\$15 508	\$6 835	\$13 030	\$7 618	\$11 412	\$6 056
Per capita income	\$6 176	\$6 728	\$5 753	\$5 337	\$5 282	\$7 002	\$4 688	\$6 561	\$7 550	\$4 145
Households with farm self-employment income	12 254	126	279	282	130	287	194	462	383	194
Mean income	\$20 577	\$32 195	\$16 963	\$20 931	\$17 489	\$22 350	\$15 771	\$19 634	\$24 566	\$12 206
Mean farm self-employment income	\$9 465	\$20 749	\$10 697	\$13 401	\$9 082	\$15 121	\$9 065	\$7 621	\$15 164	\$3 191
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	2 392	44	45	51	24	20	25	93	52	39
25.0 to 49.9 percent	2 011	15	35	47	21	78	16	80	41	36
50.0 to 74.9 percent	1 860	6	75	48	8	64	40	60	95	32
75.0 percent or more	4 237	55	114	122	54	117	70	130	182	32
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	2 768	15	49	37	37	23	64	119	57	81
Percent below poverty level	16.7	6.9	14.0	9.5	21.6	6.2	29.6	16.9	8.8	29.6
Female householder, no husband present	126	—	10	—	—	—	3	23	—	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	811	24	11	17	3	8	21	45	16	16
Percent below poverty level	25.6	52.2	26.2	28.3	13.0	23.2	25.0	22.8	22.0	28.6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	11 753	102	181	155	159	119	280	475	264	339
Percent below poverty level	20.2	12.0	14.3	11.0	26.3	10.4	33.4	20.3	12.0	35.9
Related children under 18 years	4 761	59	66	55	77	51	119	176	109	153
65 years and over	616	—	11	8	10	13	—	48	—	25

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	Daniels	Dawson	Deer Lodge	Fallon	Fergus	Flathead	Gallatin	Garfield	Glacier	Golden Valley
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	667	942	—	304	1 721	993	1 430	632	551	253
Labor force	365	628	—	169	1 096	544	891	409	390	149
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.7	66.7	—	55.6	63.7	54.8	62.3	64.7	70.8	58.9
Employed	363	600	—	169	1 086	519	885	403	390	149
Unemployed	2	28	—	—	10	25	6	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	0.5	4.5	—	—	0.9	4.6	0.7	1.5	—	—
Female, 16 years and over	320	417	—	131	792	487	664	298	253	115
Labor force	66	140	—	27	339	150	257	98	145	46
Percent of female, 16 years and over	20.6	33.6	—	20.6	42.8	30.8	38.7	32.9	57.3	40.0
Employed	64	140	—	27	329	139	257	94	145	46
Unemployed	2	—	—	—	10	11	—	4	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	—	—	—	2.9	7.3	—	4.1	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	363	600	—	169	1 086	519	885	403	390	149
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	7	23	—	7	96	64	111	33	33	11
Professional specialty occupations	7	19	—	7	62	39	74	27	15	11
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	30	67	—	11	56	82	118	8	49	3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	21	35	—	6	56	48	58	8	41	2
Service occupations	16	40	—	—	59	30	30	10	17	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	292	417	—	140	797	265	567	327	220	126
Farm operators and managers	245	318	—	76	651	208	432	222	79	106
Farm occupations, except managerial	47	99	—	64	146	50	135	105	141	20
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1	25	—	11	20	44	39	13	35	4
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17	28	—	—	58	34	20	12	36	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	6	—	—	7	26	12	7	4	—
Employed females 16 years and over	64	140	—	27	329	139	257	94	145	46
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	7	23	—	7	69	5	67	27	20	9
Professional specialty occupations	7	19	—	7	45	5	61	27	15	9
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	21	47	—	6	56	55	80	8	49	3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16	35	—	6	56	48	58	8	41	2
Service occupations	16	30	—	—	49	13	18	6	7	5
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	27	—	14	148	60	84	50	65	29
Farm operators and managers	5	16	—	6	114	35	42	28	—	19
Farm occupations, except managerial	12	11	—	8	34	25	42	22	65	10
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3	6	—	—	7	6	8	3	4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	363	600	—	169	1 086	519	885	403	390	149
Private wage and salary workers	115	280	—	94	357	285	339	202	199	29
Government workers	25	37	—	7	107	43	91	42	46	18
Self-employed workers	208	273	—	60	580	191	412	148	66	92
Unpaid family workers	15	10	—	8	42	—	43	11	79	10
Male, employed in agriculture	276	394	—	126	666	205	489	277	170	97
Wage and salary workers	69	139	—	76	165	69	148	150	89	22
Self-employed workers	202	255	—	42	474	136	327	125	48	71
Unpaid family workers	5	—	—	8	27	—	14	2	33	4
Female, employed in agriculture	17	34	—	20	179	60	100	50	76	29
Wage and salary workers	4	24	—	8	61	25	29	23	30	4
Self-employed workers	3	5	—	12	103	35	42	18	—	19
Unpaid family workers	10	5	—	—	15	—	29	9	46	6
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	288	403	—	134	799	477	628	288	214	105
Less than \$5,000	53	101	—	15	181	51	58	60	23	29
\$5,000 to \$7,999	21	20	—	12	146	49	27	19	30	7
\$7,500 to \$9,999	30	36	—	42	79	26	34	39	39	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	66	—	28	96	83	114	55	6	24
\$15,000 to \$19,999	44	84	—	—	72	79	86	25	4	20
\$20,000 to \$24,999	42	13	—	8	54	65	136	21	31	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	31	37	—	—	113	73	80	30	61	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	24	—	6	50	44	58	32	8	3
\$50,000 or more	7	22	—	23	8	7	35	7	12	7
Median	\$14 904	\$13 586	—	\$9 881	\$9 794	\$17 620	\$19 734	\$11 912	\$20 500	\$11 118
Mean	\$16 853	\$16 196	—	\$19 995	\$13 702	\$18 591	\$21 943	\$16 356	\$19 894	\$13 447
Families	255	338	—	134	669	409	588	242	181	91
Median income	\$15 812	\$13 482	—	\$9 861	\$10 288	\$17 861	\$19 894	\$12 097	\$20 550	\$11 513
Mean income	\$17 629	\$16 653	—	\$19 793	\$14 217	\$19 315	\$22 516	\$16 822	\$20 494	\$14 919
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	38	77	—	6	147	94	40	51	59	21
Median income	\$5 600	\$5 188	—	\$4 500	\$6 192	\$5 875	\$15 169	\$7 833	\$8 833	\$2 625
Mean income	\$9 553	\$10 745	—	\$4 510	\$9 788	\$9 639	\$13 522	\$12 560	\$8 591	\$2 585
Per capita income	\$5 230	\$5 478	—	\$5 767	\$4 770	\$5 911	\$6 888	\$5 478	\$4 905	\$4 542
Households with farm self-employment income	204	276	—	78	559	300	381	151	85	70
Mean income	\$19 473	\$14 861	—	\$25 538	\$14 639	\$19 700	\$23 192	\$19 561	\$22 615	\$14 797
Mean farm self-employment income	\$11 433	\$6 893	—	\$10 986	\$8 053	\$7 152	\$12 043	\$11 333	\$10 611	\$5 469
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	17	29	—	15	76	106	84	8	27	17
25.0 to 49.9 percent	31	61	—	24	57	36	76	33	7	8
50.0 to 74.9 percent	42	39	—	9	79	51	18	23	7	14
75.0 percent or more	90	96	—	25	250	69	164	71	34	31
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	46	86	—	33	197	45	48	55	53	26
Percent below poverty level	18.0	25.4	—	24.6	29.4	11.0	8.2	22.7	29.3	28.6
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10	16	—	39	18	17	13	22	15	15
Percent below poverty level	26.3	20.8	—	26.5	19.1	42.5	25.5	37.3	71.4	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	208	325	—	115	737	199	224	243	337	119
Percent below poverty level	21.9	26.4	—	25.6	32.4	13.4	11.3	27.7	39.9	38.4
Related children under 18 years	100	99	—	52	296	99	100	115	151	43
65 years and over	5	29	—	—	67	22	—	3	—	4

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

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The State Counties	Granite	Hill	Jefferson	Judith Basin	Lake	Lewis and Clark	Liberty	Lincoln	McCone	Madison
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	357	1 176	374	782	1 874	587	386	305	881	942
Labor force	212	650	232	495	1 109	375	188	166	562	603
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.4	55.3	62.0	63.3	59.2	63.9	48.7	54.4	63.8	64.0
Employed	208	635	226	477	1 084	367	184	118	553	598
Unemployed	4	15	6	18	25	8	4	48	6	5
Percent of civilian labor force	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	28.9	1.1	0.8
Female, 16 years and over	160	526	177	371	911	230	174	127	382	453
Labor force	65	116	72	132	390	102	36	45	132	179
Percent of female, 16 years and over	40.6	22.1	40.7	35.6	42.8	44.3	20.7	35.4	34.6	39.5
Employed	61	116	72	114	381	102	36	45	132	174
Unemployed	4	—	—	18	9	—	—	—	—	5
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	—	—	13.6	2.3	—	—	—	—	2.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	208	635	226	477	1 084	367	184	118	553	598
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	25	13	30	20	118	62	6	16	27	86
Professional specialty occupations	22	7	23	17	87	42	3	16	15	46
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	8	78	32	23	148	30	19	13	56	45
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8	39	12	20	85	23	10	13	28	17
Service occupations	9	25	23	26	85	36	9	14	32	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	140	435	121	399	603	177	127	43	406	431
Farm operators and managers	87	362	72	278	426	96	81	23	307	306
Farm occupations, except managerial	50	73	44	119	160	81	46	10	97	125
Related agricultural occupations	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8	38	6	—	7	27	11	16	18	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	18	46	14	9	123	35	12	16	14	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3	40	7	3	46	16	3	—	3	—
Employed females 16 years and over	61	116	72	114	381	102	36	45	132	174
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	20	13	15	17	71	42	3	9	19	65
Professional specialty occupations	20	7	15	17	65	32	3	9	15	39
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	8	49	20	20	110	23	8	13	41	22
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	32	12	20	61	23	5	13	25	17
Service occupations	23	15	16	23	79	—	9	14	25	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	21	21	50	91	28	13	9	38	56
Farm operators and managers	16	11	9	34	47	20	9	9	23	16
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3	18	—	4	30	9	3	—	9	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3	18	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	208	635	226	477	1 084	367	184	118	553	598
Private wage and salary workers	107	257	88	189	392	216	93	53	260	276
Government workers	38	21	53	27	212	55	10	24	55	53
Self-employed workers	60	330	85	252	459	96	75	32	226	269
Unpaid family workers	3	27	—	9	21	—	6	9	12	—
Male, employed in agriculture	118	440	95	347	515	159	119	24	366	375
Wage and salary workers	67	109	50	118	148	99	55	10	155	142
Self-employed workers	48	310	45	227	360	60	61	14	205	233
Unpaid family workers	3	21	—	2	7	—	3	—	6	—
Female, employed in agriculture	26	21	21	63	91	28	22	9	43	56
Wage and salary workers	21	15	9	38	38	28	20	—	31	40
Self-employed workers	5	6	12	18	44	—	2	9	9	16
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	3	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	165	516	172	359	811	264	178	122	386	416
Less than \$5,000	7	54	7	65	120	10	12	12	94	106
\$5,000 to \$7,499	16	54	16	20	44	33	5	8	47	51
\$7,500 to \$9,999	22	13	32	34	65	—	—	—	42	54
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11	112	18	76	140	60	44	7	66	63
\$15,000 to \$19,999	24	57	32	47	142	69	31	22	65	19
\$20,000 to \$24,999	24	48	23	23	131	11	13	15	19	18
\$25,000 to \$34,999	36	77	16	40	96	45	26	37	24	49
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14	52	20	31	49	19	16	21	23	41
\$50,000 or more	11	49	8	23	24	17	22	6	6	15
Median	\$20 260	\$16 359	\$16 204	\$13 664	\$16 267	\$18 361	\$16 900	\$23 929	\$10 694	\$9 861
Mean	\$22 634	\$23 230	\$20 043	\$18 181	\$17 457	\$20 923	\$25 704	\$22 827	\$12 929	\$13 677
Families	129	434	137	316	706	201	147	98	340	357
Median income	\$20 662	\$16 951	\$16 620	\$14 891	\$16 531	\$18 668	\$17 102	\$25 978	\$11 154	\$10 536
Mean income	\$25 064	\$23 979	\$21 175	\$19 142	\$18 178	\$21 103	\$26 045	\$26 149	\$13 155	\$14 482
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	51	88	43	61	154	111	48	34	52	105
Median income	\$6 912	\$12 217	\$9 900	\$8 625	\$7 000	\$6 500	\$8 600	\$4 500	\$9 167	\$6 042
Mean income	\$9 291	\$17 886	\$12 709	\$7 919	\$8 493	\$11 271	\$15 343	\$6 645	\$9 964	\$5 368
Per capita income	\$7 563	\$6 914	\$6 509	\$6 072	\$5 677	\$7 005	\$8 277	\$6 773	\$3 999	\$4 877
Households with farm self-employment income	83	375	98	250	519	118	125	67	249	314
Mean income	\$20 880	\$24 586	\$24 010	\$20 564	\$18 501	\$27 564	\$25 322	\$18 711	\$14 791	\$12 658
Mean farm self-employment income	\$10 773	\$16 228	\$10 382	\$11 359	\$8 413	\$10 517	\$17 755	-\$178	\$8 025	\$2 916
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	30	37	20	34	103	13	9	45	25	86
25.0 to 49.9 percent	5	55	36	41	82	53	27	8	18	20
50.0 to 74.9 percent	19	71	18	38	78	19	18	—	47	46
75.0 percent or more	26	184	17	94	168	15	71	—	107	69
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	2	71	—	68	112	16	9	5	104	94
Percent below poverty level	1.6	16.4	—	21.5	15.9	8.0	6.1	5.1	30.6	26.3
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	6	12	—	20	51	33	12	10	15	37
Percent below poverty level	11.8	13.6	—	32.8	33.1	29.7	25.0	29.4	28.8	35.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	12	393	—	300	528	90	45	33	407	368
Percent below poverty level	2.5	22.9	—	28.1	21.2	11.4	8.3	8.2	32.8	30.6
Related children under 18 years	2	205	—	136	216	24	15	12	167	132
65 years and over	—	5	—	16	19	—	—	—	18	56

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

	Meagher	Mineral	Missoula	Musselshell	Park	Petroleum	Phillips	Pondera	Powder River	Powell
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	280	91	599	468	707	201	609	840	576	404
Employed	182	68	370	271	443	133	362	553	384	260
Unemployed	98	23	229	197	264	68	247	287	192	144
Percent of civilian labor force	65.0	74.7	61.8	57.9	62.7	66.2	59.4	65.8	66.7	64.4
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	128	42	309	211	349	88	253	358	274	207
Employed	59	23	136	59	138	28	29	135	96	89
Unemployed	69	19	173	152	211	60	124	223	178	118
Percent of civilian labor force	46.1	54.8	44.0	28.0	39.5	31.8	11.5	37.7	35.0	43.0
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	172	60	370	266	443	130	345	546	384	240
Professional specialty occupations	8	3	50	7	19	2	5	38	9	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	16	4	53	14	73	5	17	42	15	28
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11	4	34	8	39	5	17	48	11	22
Service occupations	14	4	14	17	15	9	12	23	14	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	130	26	79	203	295	107	304	347	322	184
Farm operators and managers	90	11	57	126	230	75	229	258	226	146
Farm occupations, except managerial	40	13	11	75	65	32	75	89	88	38
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	2	24	13	13	—	7	38	9	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4	14	49	9	28	4	—	24	13	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	—	16	—	6	4	—	15	2	—
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	49	21	136	59	138	28	22	128	96	89
Professional specialty occupations	8	3	59	10	8	5	5	26	15	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	8	3	24	7	8	2	5	26	9	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16	2	43	8	50	5	17	51	15	28
Service occupations	11	2	34	8	29	5	17	39	11	22
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	4	10	12	15	6	—	16	14	6
Farm operators and managers	16	2	24	29	59	8	—	35	47	55
Farm occupations, except managerial	7	2	24	4	59	—	—	—	14	48
Related agricultural occupations	9	—	—	23	—	8	—	35	33	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	3	—	—	6	4	—	—	5	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	6	4	—	—	2	—
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	172	60	370	266	443	130	345	546	384	240
Government workers	73	28	242	129	187	50	113	288	175	32
Self-employed workers	16	21	58	10	24	3	27	54	31	33
Unpaid family workers	79	9	70	101	228	72	195	204	159	166
Unpaid family workers	4	2	—	26	4	5	10	—	19	9
Male, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	114	22	44	174	236	99	304	325	270	122
Self-employed workers	47	13	23	65	80	33	99	127	119	20
Unpaid family workers	67	7	21	95	152	66	195	198	149	93
Unpaid family workers	—	2	—	14	4	—	10	—	2	9
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	25	2	24	36	59	10	—	51	51	53
Self-employed workers	12	—	24	20	8	5	—	51	26	5
Unpaid family workers	9	—	—	4	51	—	—	—	8	—
Unpaid family workers	4	—	—	12	—	5	—	—	17	48
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	118	34	257	208	330	87	284	369	273	208
\$5,000 to \$7,499	14	2	—	57	27	18	101	20	16	32
\$7,500 to \$9,999	14	—	21	34	29	10	33	17	21	41
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	—	26	18	42	7	7	40	41	16
\$15,000 to \$19,999	27	5	22	39	84	26	42	77	47	21
\$20,000 to \$24,999	5	4	54	19	13	5	30	45	35	44
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14	8	34	18	53	6	42	27	42	13
\$35,000 to \$49,999	19	5	32	11	38	5	17	77	19	16
\$50,000 or more	9	8	4	2	24	2	12	41	36	9
Median	\$14 167	\$21 250	\$22 543	\$9 306	\$14 133	\$12 125	\$10 125	\$18 705	\$16 797	\$13 500
Mean	\$19 743	\$22 571	\$40 492	\$12 639	\$19 234	\$18 492	\$11 809	\$23 130	\$20 204	\$16 983
Families										
Median income	99	31	231	185	291	79	253	308	239	174
Mean income	\$14 479	\$21 719	\$23 664	\$10 057	\$15 781	\$12 125	\$11 705	\$20 714	\$17 697	\$15 500
Mean income	\$18 828	\$23 348	\$43 839	\$12 578	\$20 873	\$19 002	\$12 110	\$24 443	\$20 886	\$18 977
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	43	3	31	26	39	20	70	61	44	34
Mean income	\$5 125	\$12 272	\$7 650	\$5 500	\$9 438	\$4 167	\$4 063	\$13 576	\$8 000	\$7 100
Mean income	\$10 831	\$14 535	\$9 103	\$11 620	\$7 005	\$5 779	\$4 513	\$16 498	\$11 568	\$6 783
Per capita income										
Mean income	\$6 899	\$6 399	\$13 288	\$3 998	\$6 277	\$6 006	\$3 473	\$7 399	\$7 137	\$6 993
Households with farm self-employment income										
Mean income	55	24	132	127	210	75	168	264	188	127
Mean income	\$24 333	\$22 492	\$55 988	\$13 218	\$17 928	\$19 500	\$12 093	\$26 737	\$23 737	\$21 872
Mean farm self-employment income	\$16 340	-\$1 399	\$5 492	\$4 393	\$10 366	\$14 388	\$9 496	\$14 701	\$11 372	\$9 590
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	3	5	85	11	25	4	—	68	48	33
25.0 to 49.9 percent	5	2	23	19	50	16	9	26	23	17
50.0 to 74.9 percent	19	—	11	14	41	4	18	45	41	8
75.0 percent or more	21	—	6	52	86	39	101	111	65	54
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	9	2	12	58	19	21	99	26	26	16
Female householder, no husband present	9.1	6.5	5.2	31.4	6.5	26.6	39.1	8.4	10.9	9.2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	7	—	5	6	9	9	29	—	6	16
Percent below poverty level	16.3	—	16.1	23.1	23.1	45.0	41.4	—	13.6	47.1
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	37	9	81	205	57	95	394	110	93	80
Percent below poverty level	10.8	7.8	10.1	30.5	5.8	35.6	40.3	9.6	12.0	15.8
Related children under 18 years	12	5	40	7	8	42	169	46	30	39
65 years and over	2	—	10	9	14	—	4	10	—	11

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	Prairie	Ravalli	Richland	Roosevelt	Rosebud	Sanders	Sheridan	Silver Bow	Stillwater
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	433	1 555	1 321	1 247	733	476	1 092	—	866
Labor force	280	1 013	757	858	421	255	590	—	400
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.7	65.1	57.3	68.8	57.4	53.6	54.0	—	46.2
Employed	280	939	726	833	421	249	584	—	388
Unemployed	—	74	31	25	—	6	6	—	12
Percent of civilian labor force	—	7.3	4.1	2.9	—	2.4	1.0	—	3.0
Female, 16 years and over	198	747	595	566	320	239	492	—	410
Labor force	75	349	156	262	106	59	95	—	79
Percent of female, 16 years and over	37.9	46.7	26.2	46.3	33.1	24.7	19.3	—	19.3
Employed	75	330	125	262	106	59	95	—	79
Unemployed	—	19	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	5.4	19.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	280	939	726	833	421	249	584	—	388
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	7	151	5	52	64	10	38	—	23
Professional specialty occupations	—	65	—	45	38	5	22	—	8
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	15	138	96	141	29	23	48	—	30
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13	76	35	98	13	23	41	—	24
Service occupations	15	39	24	35	22	21	35	—	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	239	458	480	508	232	109	417	—	297
Farm operators and managers	150	365	380	409	127	93	365	—	198
Farm occupations, except managerial	83	78	100	99	105	16	52	—	99
Related agricultural occupations	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	52	56	24	23	21	29	—	13
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4	101	65	73	51	65	17	—	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	50	45	31	24	9	6	—	6
Employed females 16 years and over	75	330	125	262	106	59	95	—	79
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	7	73	5	45	45	—	16	—	—
Professional specialty occupations	—	40	—	45	30	—	14	—	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	13	75	74	112	18	23	30	—	25
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11	69	35	77	13	23	26	—	19
Service occupations	13	31	19	35	22	21	30	—	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	42	139	21	63	15	3	10	—	34
Farm operators and managers	9	109	21	39	—	—	4	—	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	33	30	—	24	15	3	6	—	28
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	12	6	7	6	12	4	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	7	—	—	6	—	4	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	280	939	726	833	421	249	584	—	388
Private wage and salary workers	124	361	245	361	221	105	194	—	195
Government workers	14	126	46	131	63	50	50	—	17
Self-employed workers	104	433	403	327	92	94	325	—	176
Unpaid family workers	38	19	32	14	45	—	15	—	—
Male, employed in agriculture	197	311	465	451	217	106	409	—	263
Wage and salary workers	90	49	133	156	90	18	102	—	113
Self-employed workers	94	243	309	284	82	88	298	—	150
Unpaid family workers	13	19	23	11	45	—	9	—	—
Female, employed in agriculture	46	139	21	68	33	3	15	—	41
Wage and salary workers	15	30	6	26	33	3	8	—	35
Self-employed workers	6	109	15	39	—	—	3	—	6
Unpaid family workers	25	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	191	647	538	552	291	223	483	—	359
Less than \$5,000	67	80	92	38	49	26	47	—	69
\$5,000 to \$7,499	38	37	29	54	18	13	35	—	30
\$7,500 to \$9,999	13	49	10	37	28	23	37	—	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22	144	97	111	66	87	91	—	60
\$15,000 to \$19,999	23	91	78	110	22	9	88	—	66
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2	69	34	13	24	28	53	—	46
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13	90	87	47	63	24	62	—	39
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6	57	74	78	—	6	34	—	11
\$50,000 or more	7	30	37	64	21	7	36	—	6
Median	\$6 875	\$15 703	\$18 186	\$16 957	\$13 826	\$12 380	\$16 676	—	\$13 693
Mean	\$11 026	\$21 066	\$21 410	\$23 596	\$20 310	\$15 747	\$20 601	—	\$15 271
Families	164	583	494	496	201	201	434	—	293
Median income	\$6 667	\$16 276	\$18 430	\$18 203	\$14 735	\$12 292	\$16 786	—	\$15 208
Mean income	\$10 886	\$21 936	\$21 243	\$25 429	\$21 629	\$15 738	\$21 107	—	\$15 981
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	45	73	64	56	24	29	55	—	101
Median income	\$3 938	\$12 465	\$10 889	\$6 600	\$7 200	\$12 170	\$14 316	—	\$6 125
Mean income	\$7 373	\$11 727	\$16 242	\$7 358	\$5 644	\$12 350	\$14 360	—	\$7 876
Per capita income	\$3 585	\$6 723	\$6 480	\$7 014	\$6 367	\$5 364	\$7 252	—	\$4 951
Households with farm self-employment income	140	482	382	368	183	132	360	—	205
Mean income	\$10 354	\$21 810	\$21 118	\$28 049	\$22 050	\$17 482	\$22 709	—	\$17 509
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 830	\$2 363	\$8 805	\$11 615	\$3 074	\$10 251	\$10 521	—	\$6 946
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	35	230	100	73	44	23	61	—	13
25.0 to 49.9 percent	7	47	103	59	30	28	101	—	74
50.0 to 74.9 percent	8	40	49	65	25	15	78	—	47
75.0 percent or more	40	36	116	110	25	48	97	—	29
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	75	79	98	39	51	26	63	—	67
Percent below poverty level	45.7	13.6	19.8	7.9	19.1	12.9	14.5	—	22.9
Female householder, no husband present	5	—	—	8	—	—	3	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	21	15	8	9	9	—	8	—	33
Percent below poverty level	46.7	20.5	12.5	—	37.5	—	14.5	—	32.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	275	266	439	161	250	77	220	—	264
Percent below poverty level	47.0	13.4	24.4	9.2	27.3	11.8	16.1	—	23.8
Related children under 18 years	97	43	193	92	96	19	77	—	65
65 years and over	8	33	—	—	7	15	11	—	—

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	Sweet Grass	Teton	Toole	Treasure	Valley	Wheatland	Wibaux	Yellowstone	Yellowstone National Park
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	569	1 371	713	287	993	329	244	2 110	—
Labor force	400	799	334	131	586	272	145	1 281	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.3	58.3	46.8	45.6	59.0	82.7	59.4	60.7	—
Employed	398	788	325	131	567	265	145	1 256	—
Unemployed	2	11	9	—	19	7	—	25	—
Percent of civilian labor force	0.5	1.4	2.7	—	3.2	2.6	—	2.0	—
Female, 16 years and over	269	604	348	136	431	159	112	1 001	—
Labor force	134	159	62	21	180	111	23	369	—
Percent of female, 16 years and over	49.8	26.3	17.8	15.4	41.8	69.8	20.5	36.9	—
Employed	132	159	53	21	161	104	23	369	—
Unemployed	2	—	9	—	19	7	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	1.5	—	14.5	—	10.6	6.3	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	398	788	325	131	567	265	145	1 256	—
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	17	20	19	10	31	17	—	95	—
Professional specialty occupations	14	20	19	4	25	17	—	76	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	22	50	29	8	69	9	9	198	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	15	19	29	6	24	9	7	139	—
Service occupations	22	43	20	13	5	19	7	113	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	310	597	257	93	426	195	112	616	—
Farm operators and managers	227	402	214	67	368	155	105	466	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	83	195	43	26	58	40	7	130	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8	27	—	4	17	15	11	67	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	19	51	—	3	19	10	6	167	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	5	—	3	7	6	—	52	—
Employed females 16 years and over	132	159	53	21	161	104	23	369	—
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	15	12	10	—	25	17	—	65	—
Professional specialty occupations	12	12	10	—	25	17	—	59	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	21	23	20	6	61	9	9	119	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	15	11	20	6	24	9	7	93	—
Service occupations	22	33	8	11	5	16	7	88	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	71	80	15	4	70	59	5	83	—
Farm operators and managers	45	14	15	4	38	39	5	52	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	26	66	—	—	32	20	—	27	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	7	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	398	788	325	131	567	265	145	1 256	—
Private wage and salary workers	144	323	123	77	158	103	34	648	—
Government workers	31	45	—	11	34	17	8	176	—
Self-employed workers	197	366	191	43	356	138	103	404	—
Unpaid family workers	26	54	11	—	19	7	—	28	—
Male, employed in agriculture	241	533	254	91	372	139	107	523	—
Wage and salary workers	72	174	67	50	60	49	11	190	—
Self-employed workers	159	328	176	41	312	90	96	325	—
Unpaid family workers	10	31	11	—	—	—	—	8	—
Female, employed in agriculture	74	98	15	4	70	69	5	98	—
Wage and salary workers	25	43	—	2	13	23	—	35	—
Self-employed workers	33	32	15	2	38	39	5	43	—
Unpaid family workers	16	23	—	—	19	7	—	20	—
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	254	606	329	133	505	151	108	929	—
Less than \$5,000	34	54	20	30	93	22	23	107	—
\$5,000 to \$7,499	51	38	32	16	72	8	8	58	—
\$7,500 to \$9,999	25	41	18	18	56	3	15	72	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	30	114	83	29	89	14	30	182	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999	36	120	65	6	42	31	13	129	—
\$20,000 to \$24,999	24	72	45	13	68	23	5	65	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	26	63	43	14	52	17	2	130	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	67	4	4	33	11	2	72	—
\$50,000 or more	13	37	23	3	—	22	9	54	—
Median	\$12 969	\$17 121	\$15 821	\$10 313	\$11 607	\$19 107	\$10 909	\$16 865	—
Mean	\$17 607	\$20 903	\$18 614	\$13 489	\$13 921	\$23 576	\$13 797	\$23 579	—
Families	225	534	288	118	414	142	95	839	—
Median income	\$14 732	\$17 609	\$16 714	\$10 625	\$12 687	\$19 286	\$10 687	\$18 474	—
Mean income	\$18 530	\$21 681	\$19 926	\$14 111	\$14 958	\$23 638	\$14 311	\$25 427	—
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	42	113	41	19	91	15	13	90	—
Median income	\$6 125	\$9 950	\$10 810	\$5 750	\$7 536	\$15 220	\$12 159	\$6 333	—
Mean income	\$7 282	\$9 615	\$9 393	\$6 792	\$9 202	\$13 555	\$10 042	\$6 344	—
Per capita income	\$5 885	\$6 528	\$6 062	\$4 473	\$4 808	\$7 624	\$4 175	\$7 804	—
Households with farm self-employment income	168	382	222	70	338	104	95	614	—
Mean income	\$17 962	\$24 895	\$17 337	\$14 853	\$13 998	\$25 818	\$12 896	\$25 341	—
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 126	\$9 630	\$13 820	\$5 133	\$8 975	\$16 246	\$8 087	\$6 281	—
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									—
Less than 25.0 percent	23	81	26	6	43	15	2	161	—
25.0 to 49.9 percent	42	97	23	8	44	6	7	98	—
50.0 to 74.9 percent	38	62	24	13	45	11	16	59	—
75.0 percent or more	53	93	149	24	174	68	51	132	—
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	43	68	40	34	103	22	26	94	—
Percent below poverty level	19.1	12.7	13.9	28.8	24.9	15.5	27.4	11.2	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	12	33	12	6	21	—	2	31	—
Percent below poverty level	28.6	29.2	29.3	31.6	23.1	—	15.4	34.4	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	189	304	236	126	427	78	107	416	—
Percent below poverty level	24.6	16.2	23.6	31.3	29.0	16.7	30.1	15.0	—
Related children under 18 years	86	93	122	55	193	40	51	169	—
65 years and over	6	24	—	12	40	6	6	29	—

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

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

Reservations	American Indian													
	Total persons	Number	Percent of total persons	Age				Persons 5 years and over— Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Civilian persons 16 to 19 years old— Percent not enrolled in school, not high school graduates	Persons 25 years old and over		Families— Percent with own children under 6 years	Persons under 18— Percent living with two parents	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years
				Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median			Percent high school graduates	Percent completed 4 or more years of college			
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.	6 664	5 084	76.3	693	2 885	377	21.1	13.6	26.9	57.2	5.3	33.2	63.5	4 280
Glacier County (pt.)	6 004	4 535	75.5	618	2 602	328	21.4	11.8	29.6	61.0	5.4	33.4	61.0	4 030
Pondera County (pt.)	660	549	83.2	75	283	49	18.5	28.7	8.6	21.0	4.3	30.5	81.6	5 556
Crow Reservation, Mont.	5 920	4 083	69.0	586	2 251	194	20.1	77.0	17.5	53.2	7.0	33.1	63.3	4 229
Big Horn County (pt.)	5 631	3 982	70.7	580	2 203	194	20.2	77.9	18.3	52.4	6.5	34.0	62.5	4 159
Yellowstone County (pt.)	289	101	34.9	6	48	—	17.5	43.2	—	89.5	26.3	—	92.5	5 000
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	19 551	3 504	17.9	381	2 002	184	20.6	17.8	12.1	58.1	1.3	30.7	51.9	4 306
Flathead County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake County (pt.)	17 075	3 143	18.4	343	1 805	169	20.6	18.4	12.7	58.8	1.4	32.2	50.4	4 376
Missoula County (pt.)	642	314	48.9	25	163	13	20.2	14.9	—	56.3	—	8.5	60.9	3 909
Sanders County (pt.)	1 834	47	2.6	13	34	2	23.5	—	—	7.7	—	47.8	100.0	—
Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.	1 945	1 711	88.0	206	949	87	20.0	4.8	37.7	53.2	6.3	30.3	59.3	5 429
Blaine County (pt.)	1 825	1 641	89.9	206	904	87	19.8	4.4	37.7	54.6	6.8	32.5	59.0	5 820
Phillips County (pt.)	120	70	58.3	—	45	—	36.1	12.9	—	33.3	—	—	68.0	—
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	9 839	4 422	44.9	618	2 422	226	19.9	17.8	49.8	56.6	3.2	36.3	53.6	4 860
Daniels County (pt.)	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roosevelt County (pt.)	8 208	3 827	46.6	536	2 111	189	20.2	17.6	55.5	55.9	3.0	36.8	52.8	4 566
Sheridan County (pt.)	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley County (pt.)	1 339	595	44.4	82	311	37	19.2	19.7	14.0	62.2	4.5	32.0	58.5	6 469
Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.	3 612	3 010	83.3	444	1 492	85	17.8	44.3	20.0	54.6	2.7	43.1	53.4	4 500
Big Horn County (pt.)	900	730	81.1	102	366	7	18.2	36.5	12.1	74.1	2.1	40.9	78.6	3 267
Rosebud County (pt.)	2 712	2 280	84.1	342	1 126	78	17.7	46.9	22.2	47.7	3.0	43.9	45.5	5 039
Rocky Boy's Reservation, Mont.	1 486	1 445	97.2	196	690	41	17.4	53.4	26.1	33.3	3.3	44.1	74.3	5 452
Chouteau County (pt.)	136	136	100.0	10	73	—	19.6	—	34.8	66.7	—	30.8	88.9	3 545
Hill County (pt.)	1 350	1 309	97.0	186	617	41	17.3	59.4	24.8	29.0	3.8	45.7	73.0	5 790
Other reservation lands in Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Horn County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

Reservations	Percent in labor force			Civilian labor force—Non-workers per 100 workers	Percent unemployed	Families		Median income in 1979 (dollars)			Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Income in 1979 below poverty level			
	Male, 16 years and over	Female, 16 years and over				Total	Percent with no workers in 1979	Households	Families			Persons for whom poverty status is determined		Families	
		Total	With own children under 6 years						Total	Female householder, no husband present					
Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.	71.1	53.4	53.3	160	14.7	1 079	9.1	10 471	11 543	10 360	3 293	1 838	36.7	315	88
Glacier County (pt.)	72.9	53.5	51.7	155	14.3	984	9.0	10 385	11 439	10 508	3 369	1 559	34.9	275	81
Pondera County (pt.)	57.5	52.7	71.4	207	18.4	95	9.5	15 000	17 716	3 750	2 666	279	50.8	40	7
Crow Reservation, Mont.	64.3	45.8	46.1	198	35.2	719	3.2	13 992	15 160	9 773	3 011	1 348	33.1	213	72
Big Horn County (pt.)	64.2	45.9	46.7	198	35.3	701	3.3	13 992	15 160	10 156	3 006	1 288	32.4	204	68
Yellowstone County (pt.)	70.0	41.4	—	206	30.3	18	—	17 500	17 500	3 750	3 215	60	59.4	9	4
Flathead Reservation, Mont.	63.0	44.8	58.1	188	20.2	688	17.0	10 439	10 826	4 247	3 129	1 401	40.5	237	149
Flathead County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake County (pt.)	62.4	46.2	59.4	183	20.1	606	17.2	10 313	10 650	4 190	3 179	1 320	42.6	211	142
Missoula County (pt.)	62.7	36.2	100.0	269	27.1	59	18.6	11 319	12 014	4 821	2 326	47	15.0	15	7
Sanders County (pt.)	91.3	—	—	124	—	23	8.7	5 625	5 625	—	5 179	34	73.9	11	—
Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.	46.4	47.7	33.3	245	8.9	353	20.4	6 486	8 011	5 156	2 455	802	47.0	149	67
Blaine County (pt.)	47.3	48.2	33.3	241	9.1	329	19.5	6 297	7 557	5 234	2 416	786	48.1	141	59
Phillips County (pt.)	—	41.7	—	367	—	24	33.3	15 625	11 429	4 844	3 376	16	22.9	8	8
Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.	65.6	48.9	54.0	197	25.2	954	7.7	11 516	11 500	7 500	3 268	1 478	33.7	256	126
Daniels County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roosevelt County (pt.)	67.3	48.5	57.4	191	26.6	851	7.8	11 458	11 286	7 531	3 378	1 295	34.2	228	116
Sheridan County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Valley County (pt.)	53.8	51.7	20.0	242	14.9	103	6.8	12 344	13 750	2500—	2 558	183	30.8	28	10
Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.	53.8	56.1	65.1	233	15.7	612	17.5	8 304	9 336	5 375	2 512	1 238	41.8	255	116
Big Horn County (pt.)	49.1	70.8	72.0	191	13.9	154	24.0	11 111	11 852	5 694	2 944	191	26.6	49	14
Rosebud County (pt.)	55.1	50.5	62.2	250	16.4	458	15.3	7 521	8 458	5 238	2 373	1 047	46.7	206	102
Rocky Boy's Reservation, Mont.	54.1	37.5	47.2	289	11.3	256	4.7	15 032	15 156	7 292	2 902	515	35.6	78	39
Chouteau County (pt.)	76.6	26.8	—	189	—	26	—	8 750	9 643	6 250	2 459	37	27.2	7	7
Hill County (pt.)	51.2	38.7	50.4	304	13.0	230	5.2	15 645	15 729	8 125	2 948	478	36.5	71	32
Other reservation lands in Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Big Horn County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

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

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

	The State	Urban						Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500			
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Total persons (number)	786 690	416 259	208 895	156 910	51 985	116 847	90 517	370 431	56 640	58 396	188 731	597 959
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	773 956	412 384	207 606	155 894	51 712	115 229	89 549	361 572	56 292	57 848	187 916	586 040
Percent of total	98.4	99.1	99.4	99.4	99.5	98.6	98.9	97.6	99.4	99.1	99.6	98.0
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	346 433	181 170	92 800	69 439	23 361	47 834	40 536	165 263	22 234	27 757	81 889	264 544
Percent of total	44.0	43.5	44.4	44.3	44.9	40.9	44.8	44.6	39.3	47.5	43.4	44.2
Total persons (number)	786 690	416 259	208 895	156 910	51 985	116 847	90 517	370 431	56 640	58 396	188 731	597 959
Relationship	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7
Sex	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Age	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
Origin	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.9
Place of birth	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.5
Place of birth	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.4	5.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.9
Persons in rural areas (number)	370 431	—	—	—	—	—	—	370 431	56 640	58 396	32 586	337 845
Form residence	6.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	0.9	7.4	4.5	6.6
Persons in households (number)	766 562	400 468	202 182	151 733	50 449	109 885	88 401	366 094	55 300	58 396	184 542	582 020
Relationship	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
Persons in group quarters (number)	20 128	15 791	6 713	5 177	1 536	6 962	2 116	4 337	1 340	—	4 189	15 939
Type of group quarters	10.6	10.8	11.5	14.6	0.8	4.0	31.4	9.8	13.7	—	16.5	9.1
Foreign born persons (number)	18 319	11 196	5 822	4 401	1 421	3 182	2 192	7 123	1 461	1 096	4 743	13 576
Citizenship	9.1	7.7	5.0	4.9	5.5	9.7	11.8	11.3	7.9	11.9	4.9	10.5
Year of immigration	12.2	10.6	6.7	6.4	7.6	13.2	17.1	14.8	14.9	14.0	5.9	14.4
Persons 5 years and over (number)	722 313	385 134	192 825	145 839	46 986	108 974	83 335	337 179	51 710	53 685	173 234	549 079
Language spoken at home	10.3	9.5	8.8	8.2	10.4	9.1	11.7	11.3	7.3	9.2	7.9	11.1
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	37 392	18 244	9 611	7 282	2 329	4 998	3 635	19 148	2 107	2 627	9 023	28 369
Language	17.3	20.3	20.8	20.4	22.3	16.2	24.6	14.4	14.3	11.9	20.7	16.2
Ability to speak English	15.1	15.1	12.8	11.9	15.5	16.5	19.4	15.1	15.9	11.5	10.5	16.6
Residence in 1975	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.7	6.6	7.7	5.4	5.5	6.4	7.5
Persons 21 years and over (number)	509 935	275 993	138 256	106 134	32 122	77 128	60 609	233 942	37 359	37 667	122 572	387 363
Armed Forces status in 1975	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	5.1	3.3	3.1	4.6	4.4
College attendance in 1975	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.5	5.4	3.3	3.6	5.4	4.8
Work status in 1975	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.2	4.2	3.7	5.3	3.4	3.3	5.1	4.7
Women 15 years and over (number)	302 800	168 741	83 959	65 109	18 850	47 904	36 878	134 059	22 157	20 256	73 698	229 102
Children ever born	6.7	5.6	5.0	5.2	4.6	6.6	5.7	8.1	7.2	6.2	4.7	7.4
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	182 017	100 252	52 936	39 245	13 691	27 817	19 499	81 765	12 017	11 219	45 581	136 436
Children ever born	7.6	6.1	4.8	5.0	4.5	8.2	6.4	9.4	9.0	8.0	4.1	8.7
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	306 008	157 690	83 266	59 320	23 946	41 060	33 364	148 318	20 879	22 385	76 829	229 179
Times married	6.0	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	6.5	5.0	6.9	4.2	5.8	4.1	6.6
Date of first marriage	9.6	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.9	8.6	10.8	8.6	8.8	8.3	10.0
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	81 293	44 602	24 992	18 423	6 569	10 926	8 684	36 691	5 313	3 604	21 750	59 543
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	10.9	9.2	8.3	7.5	10.5	10.4	10.0	13.1	9.9	11.7	6.8	12.4
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	746 883	397 105	199 075	150 222	48 853	111 793	86 237	349 778	53 450	55 517	179 119	567 764
School enrollment	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.7	5.3	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.0	3.9	3.3	5.5
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	206 704	113 886	57 940	43 383	14 557	35 257	20 689	92 818	12 493	14 330	49 656	157 048
Year of school	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.8	6.1	6.3	6.7	7.8	6.0	5.3	4.1	7.5
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	428 905	229 496	118 946	87 062	31 884	64 701	45 849	199 409	28 950	28 681	104 448	324 457
School enrollment	5.8	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.6	5.4	5.1	6.7	4.7	5.0	3.8	6.5
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	450 862	239 050	118 265	90 999	27 266	66 366	54 419	211 812	33 649	34 765	107 170	343 692
Highest year of school attended	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.6	3.4	4.3	2.6	2.8	1.9	4.1
Finished highest year	7.4	7.4	8.1	8.1	8.3	6.9	6.4	7.5	5.4	5.9	7.8	7.3
Persons 15 years and over (number)	599 536	326 223	163 198	124 792	38 406	92 959	70 066	273 313	42 861	44 042	144 027	455 509
Marital status	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
Income in 1979	11.9	10.2	10.2	10.6	9.1	9.8	10.7	13.9	11.1	15.8	11.1	12.1
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	70 629	33 126	16 574	13 095	3 479	9 115	7 437	37 503	4 745	6 615	15 899	54 730
Percent of income allocated:												
None	17.6	17.6	18.9	18.3	21.3	15.0	17.8	17.6	18.6	16.4	17.9	17.5
0.1 to 9.9 percent	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.7	1.4
10.0 to 24.9 percent	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.0
25.0 to 49.9 percent	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	3.9	2.8	1.8
50.0 to 99.9 percent	4.8	5.2	5.9	6.3	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.5	3.4	7.3	6.3	4.4
100 percent	72.6	71.6	68.1	67.8	69.4	75.9	73.8	73.6	74.2	68.7	68.6	73.8
Persons 16 years and over (number)	585 375	319 447	159 827	122 293	37 534	91 079	68 541	265 928	41 959	42 761	140 697	444 678
Labor force status	4.0	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.4	3.6	3.5	4.8	2.4	3.4	3.2	4.3
Work status in 1979	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.0	3.8	4.2	5.4	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.7
Unemployment in 1979	13.2	12.8	13.8	14.4	11.7	11.1	12.6	13.7	10.9	14.2	15.5	12.4
Veteran status	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.9	4.0	5.2	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.7
Male	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.3	4.1	4.0	5.1	2.7	3.1	3.3	4.7
Female	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.3	3.8	4.0	5.2	3.5	3.3	4.2	4.7
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	320 347	176 977	90 517	69 972	20 545	48 478	37 982	143 370	21 747	25 141	80 360	239 987
Hours worked	7.3	6.4	5.9	6.0	5.5	6.7	7.2	8.5	6.7	7.2	6.2	7.7
Workers 16 years and over (number)	325 079	181 490	94 865	71 380	23 485	48 603	38 022	143 589	21 802	25 158	84 792	240 287
Means of transportation to work	6.2	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	5.6	5.6	7.8	4.5	9.8	4.4	6.8
Carpooling arrangements	6.2	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.3	5.3	5.9	7.8	4.2	13.2	4.5	6.8
Private vehicle occupancy	8.0	7.4	7.0	7.5	5.5	8.3	7.3	8.7	4.7	17.2	6.1	8.7
Travel time to work	11.2	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.2	9.1	8.7	14.6	8.4	32.2	9.5	11.9

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

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

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

	The State	Urban						Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500			
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number)...	328 316	181 548	92 572	71 496	21 076	50 109	38 867	146 768	22 326	25 461	82 126	246 190
Industry.....	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.0	6.8	3.7	4.9	5.3	6.0
Occupation.....	5.9	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.4	5.5	5.4	6.8	3.8	5.0	5.3	6.1
Class of worker.....	6.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.4	7.1	4.3	5.3	5.4	6.4
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)...	497 946	269 659	139 145	104 356	34 789	75 741	54 773	228 287	33 101	37 305	122 532	375 414
Work disability status.....	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.9	2.4	2.9	3.6	4.3
Work prevention.....	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5
Public transportation disability status.....	6.0	6.1	7.2	7.6	6.1	5.0	4.8	5.9	3.4	3.9	8.2	5.3
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number).....	79 222	44 465	18 793	16 276	2 517	13 572	12 100	34 757	7 711	5 456	16 705	62 517
Public transportation disability status.....	8.8	10.6	16.1	17.1	9.7	6.8	6.2	6.5	3.0	6.1	19.7	5.8
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number).....	413 979	229 777	117 815	88 972	28 843	64 656	47 306	184 202	27 759	30 391	102 374	311 605
Weeks worked.....	8.4	7.5	7.4	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.9	9.5	6.3	10.7	8.5	8.3
Usual hours worked per week.....	9.2	8.2	7.8	7.9	7.5	8.0	9.4	10.5	7.2	12.1	8.8	9.3
Households (number).....	285 034	158 456	78 986	61 813	17 173	44 214	35 256	126 578	21 071	19 019	69 274	215 760
Income in 1979.....	16.7	14.3	14.9	15.1	14.1	13.9	13.7	19.7	14.0	26.5	16.7	16.7
Wage or salary income.....	12.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	9.4	9.6	10.2	14.7	10.0	21.0	11.7	12.2
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	9.5	8.1	8.2	8.5	7.2	7.4	8.6	11.3	8.1	12.2	9.3	9.5
Farm self-employment income.....	12.7	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.2	10.2	10.7	15.3	10.7	20.5	12.3	12.8
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	11.3	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.6	9.2	9.8	13.1	9.3	14.5	11.4	11.3
Social Security income.....	11.7	10.4	10.7	10.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	13.5	9.8	14.4	11.8	11.7
Public assistance income.....	12.1	10.7	11.1	11.4	10.1	10.3	10.5	13.8	10.1	14.8	12.3	12.0
All other income.....	11.9	10.5	10.9	11.1	10.1	10.1	10.3	13.6	10.0	14.6	12.0	11.9
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number).....	46 921	22 612	11 652	9 239	2 413	6 154	4 806	24 309	2 901	4 666	11 444	35 477
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	13.4	14.6	16.2	15.6	18.4	13.9	11.7	12.3	11.8	13.7	15.0	12.9
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	9.7	10.1	11.9	11.4	13.8	8.1	8.4	9.3	7.0	12.0	11.5	9.1
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	8.5	8.5	8.3	7.7	10.7	8.4	9.1	8.4	8.4	9.3	8.3	8.5
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	10.1	10.3	10.8	11.4	8.8	9.0	10.8	9.9	10.8	13.0	11.6	9.6
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	15.1	15.7	14.5	14.5	14.3	16.9	17.3	14.5	17.6	18.2	14.6	15.3
100 percent.....	43.2	40.7	38.4	39.5	34.0	43.8	42.6	45.6	44.5	33.8	39.0	44.6
Families (number).....	207 525	106 914	54 071	40 153	13 918	28 826	24 017	100 611	15 156	16 592	50 202	157 323
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	18.4	15.8	16.0	16.4	14.9	15.5	15.7	21.2	15.4	27.7	17.4	18.8
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number).....	108 917	75 455	37 275	31 218	6 057	24 720	13 460	33 462	7 068	3 173	26 154	82 763
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	10.7	9.6	10.3	10.7	8.3	8.6	9.6	13.2	10.0	17.1	12.6	10.1

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]

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
SEX					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	786 690	782 140	100.0	100.0	Total persons	786 690	750 709	100.0	100.0
Male	392 586	390 619	49.9	49.9	Native	768 371	733 581	97.7	97.7
Female	394 104	391 521	50.1	50.1	Born in State of residence	448 342	426 589	57.0	56.8
RACE					Born in different State	315 900	303 209	40.2	40.4
Total persons	786 690	772 089	100.0	100.0	Northeast	21 259	20 289	2.7	2.7
White	740 901	726 749	94.2	94.1	North Central	155 856	149 546	19.8	19.9
Black	1 738	1 729	0.2	0.2	South	31 647	30 486	4.0	4.1
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	37 700	37 302	4.8	4.8	West	107 138	102 888	13.6	13.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	3 097	3 080	0.4	0.4	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	4 129	3 783	0.5	0.5
Race, n.e.c.	3 254	3 229	0.4	0.4	Foreign born	18 319	17 128	2.3	2.3
ORIGIN					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	786 690	774 242	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	722 221	670 092	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	10 103	9 972	1.3	1.3	Same house	341 687	326 544	47.3	48.7
Mexican	6 334	6 241	0.8	0.8	Different house in United States	373 885	337 400	51.8	50.4
Puerto Rican	283	276	—	—	Same county	176 978	161 464	24.5	24.1
Cuban	91	91	—	—	Different county	196 907	175 936	27.3	26.3
Other Spanish	3 395	3 364	0.4	0.4	Same State	88 593	79 692	12.3	11.9
Not of Spanish origin	776 587	764 270	98.7	98.7	Different State	108 314	96 244	15.0	14.4
					Northeast	7 040	5 575	1.0	0.8
					North Central	29 733	26 469	4.1	4.0
					South	12 321	10 932	1.7	1.6
					West	59 220	53 268	8.2	7.9
					Abroad	6 649	6 148	0.9	0.9
AGE					ACTIVITY IN 1975				
Total persons	786 690	778 928	100.0	100.0	Persons 21 years and over	509 935	487 138	100.0	100.0
Under 5 years	64 377	63 955	8.2	8.2	In Armed Forces in 1975	7 193	7 023	1.4	1.4
5 to 9 years	60 967	60 316	7.7	7.7	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	502 742	480 115	98.6	98.6
10 to 14 years	61 810	61 254	7.9	7.9	Persons 21 years and over	509 935	484 669	100.0	100.0
15 to 19 years	74 805	74 200	9.5	9.5	Attending college in 1975	32 384	31 559	6.4	6.5
20 to 24 years	73 869	73 051	9.4	9.4	Not attending college in 1975	477 551	453 110	93.6	93.5
25 to 29 years	71 599	70 917	9.1	9.1	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
30 to 34 years	61 285	60 720	7.8	7.8	Workers 16 years and over	325 079	305 079	100.0	100.0
35 to 39 years	48 766	48 387	6.2	6.2	Private vehicle	249 993	234 727	76.9	76.9
40 to 44 years	39 677	39 364	5.0	5.1	Drive alone	193 894	181 953	59.6	59.6
45 to 49 years	35 769	35 332	4.5	4.5	Carpool	56 099	52 774	17.3	17.3
50 to 54 years	37 348	37 007	4.7	4.7	Public transportation	3 529	3 335	1.1	1.1
55 to 59 years	36 735	36 381	4.7	4.7	Bus or streetcar	3 256	3 074	1.0	1.0
60 to 64 years	35 127	34 680	4.5	4.5	Subway or elevated train	14	14	—	—
65 to 69 years	29 466	29 094	3.7	3.7	Railroad	—	—	—	—
70 to 74 years	21 971	21 721	2.8	2.8	Taxicab	259	247	0.1	0.1
75 to 79 years	15 228	15 064	1.9	1.9	Bicycle	4 330	4 134	1.3	1.4
80 to 84 years	9 211	9 042	1.2	1.2	Motorcycle	2 269	2 147	0.7	0.7
85 years and over	8 680	8 443	1.1	1.1	Walked only	42 102	39 694	13.0	13.0
					Other means	4 215	3 897	1.3	1.3
					Worked at home	18 641	17 145	5.7	5.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Total persons	786 690	780 134	100.0	100.0	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	307 171	272 650	100.0	100.0
In households	766 562	760 459	97.4	97.5	Less than 10 minutes	108 578	95 324	35.3	35.0
Family householder	207 525	207 358	26.4	26.6	10 to 19 minutes	125 059	112 005	40.7	41.1
Nonfamily householder	77 509	77 412	9.9	9.9	20 to 29 minutes	37 093	33 355	12.1	12.2
Spouse	180 038	177 722	22.9	22.8	30 to 44 minutes	21 382	18 871	7.0	6.9
Child	260 451	258 242	33.1	33.1	45 or more minutes	15 059	13 095	4.9	4.8
Other relatives	19 777	18 948	2.5	2.4	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Nonrelatives	21 262	20 777	2.7	2.7	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	206 704	192 928	100.0	100.0
In group quarters	20 128	19 675	2.6	2.5	Nursery school	6 327	4 837	3.1	2.5
FARM RESIDENCE					Kindergarten	10 874	9 785	5.3	5.1
Persons in rural areas	370 431	346 544	100.0	100.0	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	99 532	93 100	48.2	48.3
Farm	58 396	54 094	15.8	15.6	High school (1 to 4 years)	54 096	50 658	26.2	26.3
Nonfarm	312 035	292 450	84.2	84.4	College	35 875	34 548	17.4	17.9
FERTILITY					YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Women 15 to 44 years	182 017	168 234	100.0	100.0	Persons 25 years old and over	450 862	415 911	100.0	100.0
No children ever born	77 054	67 452	42.3	40.1	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	6 043	5 609	1.3	1.3
1 child	26 771	25 565	14.7	15.2	5 to 7 years	14 974	13 715	3.3	3.3
2 children	37 538	36 280	20.6	21.6	8 years	43 316	40 252	9.6	9.7
3 children	22 415	21 679	12.3	12.9	High school: 1 to 3 years	51 001	46 554	11.3	11.2
4 children	10 654	10 222	5.9	6.1	4 years	171 109	159 163	38.0	38.3
5 children	3 989	3 792	2.2	2.3	College: 1 to 3 years	85 672	78 301	19.0	18.8
6 children	2 039	1 894	1.1	1.1	4 years	45 997	42 801	10.2	10.3
7 or more children	1 557	1 350	0.9	0.8	5 or more years	32 750	29 516	7.3	7.1
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Total persons	786 690	749 347	100.0	100.0	Persons 16 years and over	585 375	561 971	100.0	100.0
Native	768 371	733 252	97.7	97.9	Labor force	362 656	349 348	62.0	62.2
Foreign born	18 319	16 095	2.3	2.1	Armed Forces	4 810	4 718	0.8	0.8
Naturalized citizen	13 621	11 840	1.7	1.6	Civilian labor force	357 846	344 630	61.1	61.3
Not a citizen	4 698	4 255	0.6	0.6	Employed	328 316	316 463	56.1	56.3
					Unemployed	29 530	28 167	5.0	5.0
					Not in labor force	222 719	212 623	38.0	37.8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Persons 5 years and over	722 313	647 693	100.0	100.0					
Speak only English at home	684 921	613 040	94.8	94.6					
Speak a language other than English at home	37 392	34 653	5.2	5.4					
Speak English very well	25 509	18 743	3.5	2.9					
Speak English well	9 310	7 549	1.3	1.2					
Speak English not well or not at all	2 573	2 214	0.4	0.3					

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

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

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
CLASS OF WORKER					INCOME IN 1979				
Employed persons 16 years and over	328 316	307 991	100.0	100.0	Households	285 034	237 399	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	214 018	200 000	65.2	64.9	Less than \$5,000	39 323	33 165	13.8	14.0
Government workers	71 667	67 527	21.8	21.9	\$5,000 to \$7,999	25 866	22 073	9.1	9.3
Self-employed workers	39 816	37 894	12.1	12.3	\$7,500 to \$9,999	25 301	21 227	8.9	8.9
Unpaid family workers	2 815	2 570	0.9	0.8	\$10,000 to \$14,999	48 169	40 470	16.9	17.0
					\$15,000 to \$19,999	43 335	36 807	15.2	15.5
					\$20,000 to \$24,999	36 579	30 497	12.8	12.8
					\$25,000 to \$34,999	40 098	32 811	14.1	13.8
					\$35,000 to \$49,999	17 867	14 058	6.3	5.9
					\$50,000 or more	8 496	6 291	3.0	2.6
					Median	\$15 420	\$15 225	...	...
					Mean	\$17 994	\$17 641	...	...
OCCUPATION					Families	207 525	169 289	...	...
Employed persons 16 years and over	328 316	308 970	100.0	100.0	Median income	\$18 413	\$18 394	...	...
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	74 170	70 851	22.6	22.9	Mean income	\$20 659	\$20 481	...	...
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	33 789	32 290	10.3	10.5	Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	108 917	97 245	...	...
Professional specialty occupations	40 381	38 561	12.3	12.5	Median income	\$5 939	\$5 941	...	...
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	90 280	85 164	27.5	27.6	Mean income	\$8 095	\$8 016	...	...
Technicians and related support occupations	7 990	7 572	2.4	2.5	Persons 15 years and over	599 536	528 263	100.0	100.0
Sales occupations	33 677	31 640	10.3	10.2	Without income	87 231	76 721	14.5	14.5
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	48 613	45 952	14.8	14.9	With income	512 305	451 542	85.5	85.5
Service occupations	49 497	46 073	15.1	14.9	\$1 to \$1,999 or less	85 351	73 454	14.2	13.9
Private household occupations	1 302	1 186	0.4	0.4	\$2,000 to \$2,999	39 559	34 543	6.6	6.5
Protective service occupations	3 931	3 702	1.2	1.2	\$3,000 to \$4,999	68 543	60 312	11.4	11.4
Service occupations, except protective and household	44 264	41 185	13.5	13.3	\$5,000 to \$7,999	78 696	69 119	13.1	13.1
					\$8,000 to \$9,999	42 137	37 300	7.0	7.1
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	30 468	28 564	9.3	9.2	\$10,000 to \$11,999	34 751	30 872	5.8	5.8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	40 168	37 681	12.2	12.2	\$12,000 to \$14,999	41 871	37 996	7.0	7.2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	43 733	40 637	13.3	13.2	\$15,000 to \$24,999	85 597	76 522	14.3	14.5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11 214	10 385	3.4	3.4	\$25,000 to \$49,999	30 307	26 789	5.1	5.1
Transportation and material moving occupations	17 503	16 387	5.3	5.3	\$50,000 or more	5 493	4 635	0.9	0.9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15 016	13 865	4.6	4.5	Median	\$7 333	\$7 447	...	...
					Mean	\$10 118	\$10 147	...	...
INDUSTRY					Male, 15 years and over	296 736	260 095	100.0	100.0
Employed persons 16 years and over	328 316	309 249	100.0	100.0	Without income	16 550	13 551	5.6	5.2
Agriculture	30 546	28 694	9.3	9.3	With income	280 186	246 544	94.4	94.8
Forestry and fisheries	3 767	3 516	1.1	1.1	Median income	\$11 563	\$11 778	...	...
Mining	9 047	8 536	2.8	2.8	Female, 15 years and over	302 800	268 168	100.0	100.0
Construction	23 035	21 750	7.0	7.0	Without income	70 681	63 170	23.3	23.6
Manufacturing	24 286	22 741	7.4	7.4	With income	232 119	204 998	76.7	76.4
Nondurable goods	8 872	8 289	2.7	2.7	Median income	\$4 417	\$4 466	...	...
Durable goods	15 414	14 452	4.7	4.7	Income type in 1979				
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	29 417	27 844	9.0	9.0	Households	285 034	248 489	100.0	100.0
Wholesale trade	13 208	12 489	4.0	4.0	Without earnings	46 114	44 080	16.2	17.7
Retail trade	60 654	57 049	18.5	18.4	With earnings	238 920	204 409	83.8	82.3
					Mean earnings	\$17 759	\$17 619	...	...
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16 162	15 378	4.9	5.0	Without wage or salary income	63 718	58 835	22.4	23.7
Services	96 218	90 732	29.3	29.3	With wage or salary income	221 316	191 808	77.6	77.2
Business services	4 654	4 455	1.4	1.4	Mean wage or salary income	\$16 394	\$16 424	...	...
Repair services	5 366	5 030	1.6	1.6	Without nonfarm self-employment income	248 751	228 160	87.3	91.8
Personal services	12 212	11 374	3.7	3.7	With nonfarm self-employment income	36 283	29 841	12.7	12.0
Entertainment and recreation services	2 929	2 725	0.9	0.9	Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$11 719	\$11 285	...	...
Professional and related services	71 057	67 148	21.6	21.7	Without farm self-employment income	261 513	230 283	91.7	92.7
Public administration	21 976	20 520	6.7	6.6	With farm self-employment income	23 521	18 622	8.3	7.5
					Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 060	\$7 754	...	...
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979					Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	171 264	155 474	60.1	62.6
Persons 16 years and over	585 375	558 773	100.0	100.0	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	113 770	97 299	39.9	39.2
Worked in 1979	413 979	395 865	70.7	70.8	Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 822	\$2 885	...	...
50 to 52 weeks	222 791	205 762	38.1	36.8	Without Social Security income	213 901	189 626	75.0	76.3
27 to 49 weeks	95 726	88 346	16.4	15.8	With Social Security income	71 133	61 920	25.0	24.9
1 to 26 weeks	95 462	85 233	16.3	15.3	Mean Social Security income	\$4 013	\$4 055	...	...
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	322 044	293 904	55.0	52.6	Without public assistance income	270 778	238 867	95.0	96.1
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week	91 935	82 005	15.7	14.7	With public assistance income	14 256	11 728	5.0	4.7
Did not work in 1979	171 396	162 908	29.3	29.2	Mean public assistance income	\$2 120	\$2 124	...	...
					Without all other income	216 426	192 083	75.9	77.3
Persons 16 years and over	585 375	508 251	100.0	100.0	With all other income	68 608	59 030	24.1	23.8
With unemployment in 1979	78 483	68 596	13.4	13.5	Mean all other income	\$3 633	\$3 588	...	...
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	23 144	20 321	4.0	4.0	Income in 1979 below poverty level				
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	26 962	23 657	4.6	4.7	Families	19 019	14 556	100.0	100.0
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	28 377	24 618	4.8	4.8	With Social Security income	3 264	2 504	17.2	17.2
No unemployment in 1979	506 892	439 655	86.6	86.5	With public assistance income	3 729	3 099	19.6	21.3
					Householder worked in 1979	12 899	9 655	67.8	66.3
Persons 16 to 64 years	497 946	477 395	100.0	100.0	With related children under 18 years	13 854	10 697	72.8	73.5
With a work disability	40 515	39 329	8.1	8.2	Female householder, no husband present	6 072	5 096	31.9	35.0
Prevented from working	16 115	15 613	3.2	3.3	Householder 65 years and over	2 165	1 672	11.4	11.5
No work disability	457 431	438 066	91.9	91.8	Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26 945	23 653	100.0	100.0
With a public transportation disability	5 080	4 773	1.0	1.0	With Social Security income	8 710	7 639	32.3	32.3
No public transportation disability	492 866	463 277	99.0	97.0	With public assistance income	2 642	2 336	9.8	9.9
Persons 65 years and over	79 222	72 274	100.0	100.0	Worked in 1979	14 384	12 683	53.4	53.6
With a public transportation disability	7 414	6 821	9.4	9.4	65 years and over	7 831	6 887	29.1	29.1
No public transportation disability	71 808	65 453	90.6	90.6	Persons for whom poverty status is determined	94 280	83 328	100.0	100.0
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS					Related children under 18 years	31 503	23 763	33.4	28.5
Male, 16 years and over	284 802	272 399	100.0	100.0	65 years and over	11 414	10 665	12.1	12.8
Veteran	104 524	100 269	36.7	36.8					
Nonveteran	180 278	172 130	63.3	63.2					
Female, 16 years and over	295 763	282 251	100.0	100.0					
Veteran	4 066	3 898	1.4	1.4					
Nonveteran	291 697	278 353	98.6	98.6					

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

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

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

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
The State	98.4	44.0	1.0	4.6	10.3	7.2	4.9	3.5	4.0	13.2	5.9	8.4	11.9	16.7
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	99.1	43.5	1.0	3.8	9.5	6.8	4.2	2.9	3.3	12.8	5.2	7.5	10.2	14.3
Inside urbanized areas	99.4	44.4	1.0	3.5	8.8	6.9	4.1	2.3	3.1	13.8	4.9	7.4	10.2	14.9
Central cities	99.4	44.3	1.1	3.6	8.2	6.8	3.7	2.1	3.3	14.4	5.0	7.6	10.6	15.1
Urban fringe	99.5	44.9	0.9	3.1	10.4	7.2	5.3	2.8	2.4	11.7	4.4	6.9	9.1	14.1
Outside urbanized areas	98.8	42.6	1.0	4.1	10.2	6.7	4.4	3.5	3.6	11.8	5.4	7.5	10.2	13.8
Places of 10,000 or more	98.6	40.9	0.9	3.8	9.1	6.7	4.4	3.6	3.6	11.1	5.5	7.3	9.8	13.9
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	98.9	44.8	1.1	4.4	11.7	6.6	4.4	3.4	3.5	12.6	5.4	7.9	10.7	13.7
Rural	97.6	44.6	0.9	5.5	11.3	7.7	5.7	4.3	4.8	13.7	6.8	9.5	13.9	19.7
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	99.4	39.3	0.7	3.4	7.3	5.4	4.0	2.6	2.4	10.9	3.8	6.3	11.1	14.0
Other rural	97.3	45.6	1.0	5.9	12.0	8.1	6.1	4.6	5.2	14.2	7.3	10.0	14.4	20.8
Rural farm	99.1	47.5	1.0	3.6	9.2	5.5	3.9	2.8	3.4	14.2	5.0	10.7	15.8	26.5
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S														
Inside SMSA's	99.6	43.4	1.1	3.5	7.9	6.4	3.3	1.9	3.2	15.5	5.3	8.5	11.1	16.7
Urban	99.5	43.9	1.2	3.6	8.1	6.6	3.4	2.0	3.3	15.7	5.4	8.5	11.3	16.5
Central cities	99.5	44.6	1.1	3.7	8.6	6.8	3.5	2.0	3.4	16.0	5.4	8.4	11.4	16.5
Not in central cities	99.7	41.5	1.2	3.2	6.1	5.9	3.0	2.0	3.0	14.5	5.5	9.0	10.6	16.1
Rural	99.7	40.8	1.0	3.1	6.9	5.5	3.1	1.4	2.5	14.7	4.7	8.3	10.5	17.8
Outside SMSA's	98.0	44.2	0.9	4.9	11.1	7.5	5.5	4.1	4.3	12.4	6.1	8.3	12.1	16.7
Urban	98.8	43.3	1.0	3.9	10.4	6.9	4.8	3.5	3.3	11.1	5.0	6.9	9.6	13.1
Rural	97.4	45.0	0.9	5.7	11.7	7.9	6.0	4.5	5.0	13.6	7.0	9.6	14.2	19.9
SMSA's														
Billings, Mont.	99.7	42.9	1.2	3.4	7.4	5.8	3.2	1.7	3.0	14.9	4.8	7.9	11.1	16.8
Urban	99.7	43.5	1.2	3.5	7.6	6.0	3.2	1.8	3.1	15.1	4.9	8.0	11.5	17.0
Rural	99.8	40.0	1.1	2.5	6.2	4.8	3.2	1.3	1.9	13.5	4.3	7.7	9.2	16.1
Great Falls, Mont.	99.4	44.1	1.1	3.6	8.5	7.2	3.5	2.1	3.5	16.5	6.1	9.3	11.2	16.5
Urban	99.4	44.6	1.1	3.6	8.7	7.4	3.6	2.3	3.6	16.5	6.2	9.3	11.0	15.8
Rural	99.7	41.8	1.0	3.9	7.7	6.2	2.9	1.5	3.2	16.2	5.4	9.1	12.0	19.9
URBANIZED AREAS														
Billings, Mont.	99.6	43.4	1.1	3.6	7.6	6.0	3.3	1.8	3.1	15.2	4.8	7.9	11.5	17.0
Great Falls, Mont.	99.4	44.6	1.1	3.6	8.7	7.4	3.6	2.3	3.6	16.5	6.2	9.3	11.0	15.8
Missoula, Mont.	99.0	45.8	0.9	3.1	10.5	7.6	5.8	3.2	2.5	8.8	3.7	4.8	7.6	10.7
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE														
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County	98.2	39.0	0.9	4.3	5.6	6.2	5.0	4.1	4.8	11.9	7.2	9.4	12.7	19.0
Billings city	99.7	44.0	1.1	3.7	8.0	6.2	3.2	1.8	3.2	15.1	4.9	7.7	11.4	16.8
Billings Heights (CDP)	99.8	41.3	0.8	3.6	5.9	4.3	3.5	0.9	2.4	14.2	4.8	6.5	11.2	18.6
Bozeman city	98.8	33.7	1.0	2.9	4.2	7.2	4.4	3.1	2.8	6.2	5.0	4.7	6.2	11.9
Butte-Silver Bow	98.6	45.6	0.9	3.6	11.3	6.7	4.9	3.5	4.2	12.6	6.2	8.2	11.0	15.4
Columbia Falls city	99.4	50.0	0.9	2.0	28.1	5.3	3.6	2.1	0.9	6.6	1.3	3.1	7.0	11.7
Conrad city	99.5	28.4	0.6	2.8	1.7	3.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	9.4	3.8	5.8	8.1	11.5
Cut Bank city	99.6	55.7	4.5	6.7	12.5	5.1	7.9	9.4	4.8	15.6	9.4	12.1	15.2	21.2
Deer Lodge city	98.6	48.8	0.3	2.4	12.8	3.0	3.7	2.7	3.7	18.5	4.9	10.6	13.5	16.5
Dillon city	99.4	29.5	0.5	2.8	3.3	5.9	1.2	0.7	2.1	8.0	6.5	6.9	9.6	12.3
Evergreen (CDP)	99.4	31.3	0.2	2.2	4.6	6.7	2.5	1.0	1.9	6.4	3.4	4.8	7.6	11.5
Forsyth city	99.0	50.2	0.4	6.9	12.1	8.7	5.9	4.5	5.7	21.9	8.6	10.2	18.1	21.9
Glasgow city	98.8	59.3	0.9	4.1	21.6	11.2	5.5	3.8	3.9	10.9	3.8	6.6	11.1	13.9
Glendive city	99.4	43.1	0.9	2.3	11.3	8.3	3.0	4.1	2.8	9.1	6.2	6.4	8.3	11.7
Great Falls city	99.3	45.2	1.2	3.7	9.2	7.5	3.7	2.2	3.7	17.1	6.0	9.3	11.5	16.2
Hamilton city	99.5	38.2	1.1	3.8	2.9	4.0	3.6	2.3	8.8	22.1	6.8	8.7	8.4	8.4
Hardin city	98.6	50.1	0.2	5.6	13.6	8.0	3.6	3.2	3.3	13.0	4.2	9.4	17.1	20.5
Havre city	98.7	43.9	0.9	3.9	12.8	7.1	4.5	4.1	3.8	14.8	5.4	9.5	7.8	10.2
Helena city	98.8	37.8	0.9	3.8	8.5	6.0	3.1	2.8	2.4	11.4	3.7	7.0	11.1	13.3
Kallispell city	98.1	45.6	1.1	5.3	13.3	7.9	4.4	5.1	4.7	12.2	7.4	7.8	9.8	12.5
Laurel city	99.9	44.4	2.9	2.9	7.1	5.7	2.2	1.8	3.6	14.0	6.4	9.4	10.9	15.7
Lewistown city	99.8	45.5	0.4	2.0	15.3	4.5	3.9	1.2	2.4	10.5	3.0	7.2	10.7	16.2
Libby city	100.0	32.7	0.2	1.4	4.8	6.5	3.0	3.2	0.3	3.6	1.4	2.6	4.5	8.2
Livingston city	97.6	42.5	2.9	4.8	4.3	11.6	5.2	4.3	3.5	14.6	6.7	5.4	9.7	10.7
Malmstrom AFB (CDP)	99.7	37.7	0.3	3.0	5.9	7.2	3.2	2.0	0.8	10.6	7.3	7.3	5.1	8.3
Miles City city	99.4	40.3	0.8	2.8	9.0	5.9	4.8	2.4	2.8	9.8	3.7	7.1	7.8	11.7
Missoula city	98.8	43.1	0.9	3.3	7.1	6.9	4.6	2.8	2.9	8.9	3.6	4.9	7.5	9.8
Missoula South (CDP)	99.6	41.4	0.4	2.5	14.6	6.0	2.9	3.4	1.3	7.7	0.9	2.5	8.8	16.9
Orchard Homes (CDP)	99.7	54.4	1.2	2.4	21.2	7.7	10.2	4.3	1.9	9.7	3.9	5.4	6.9	10.1
Polson city	92.1	57.4	-	27.8	22.6	9.7	13.7	10.2	15.7	30.0	15.4	23.6	25.3	22.7
Rattlesnake (CDP)	97.2	47.7	0.5	6.8	12.6	13.0	6.6	4.1	3.8	9.3	6.6	6.4	13.6	19.9
Shelby city	99.5	32.0	0.4	4.7	3.6	7.1	2.5	2.3	3.2	11.0	3.9	8.2	8.9	11.6
Sidney city	99.8	58.6	1.8	2.5	29.0	5.4	5.1	2.4	2.1	8.5	6.9	7.4	10.0	11.9
Whitefish city	98.7	51.4	0.7	6.5	11.2	5.6	4.6	5.2	3.0	18.0	4.5	8.3	8.8	10.1
Wolf Point city	96.2	48.5	1.1	10.1	13.0	6.5	8.1	9.2	5.5	17.7	5.4	10.7	13.5	14.3
COUNTIES														
Beaverhead	98.9	29.4	0.7	3.5	3.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	3.2	7.7	6.4	6.3	11.2	15.2
Big Horn	96.2	51.0	1.1	9.1	12.0	8.6	8.3	5.6	7.8	19.2	10.5	15.5	15.4	21.7
Blaine	88.8	48.0	1.8	14.4	17.7	12.1	13.6	9.8	10.7	21.3	10.0	14.2	22.3	27.0
Broadwater	99.7	56.6	0.5	3.6	28.6	9.3	2.9	2.2	2.2	24.7	5.7	7.2	13.5	22.4
Carbon	96.9	56.1	0.5	7.7	17.2	10.5	8.2	5.2	6.5	14				

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		
Chouteau	99.0	50.8	0.7	3.4	5.0	5.0	3.5	3.4	2.5	19.0	7.0	10.4	16.4	23.3
Custer	98.6	42.8	0.7	3.7	10.3	5.8	5.3	3.4	3.9	12.0	5.9	9.2	9.9	14.8
Daniels	98.2	43.2	1.0	5.7	7.0	7.6	3.8	4.4	5.7	13.9	7.5	11.2	16.5	23.4
Dawson	99.7	35.8	0.9	2.0	8.3	6.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	7.9	4.3	5.6	7.3	12.1
Deer Lodge	98.2	39.0	0.9	4.3	5.6	6.2	5.0	4.1	4.8	11.9	7.2	9.4	12.7	19.0
Fallon	99.6	40.6	—	1.4	27.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	6.6	2.0	5.2	4.0	6.0
Fergus	98.8	48.0	0.7	3.2	13.5	5.9	4.6	2.7	3.4	12.2	4.0	8.4	13.0	19.4
Flathead	98.5	46.8	0.8	4.5	15.3	8.0	4.3	3.4	4.1	11.1	5.7	7.1	10.2	14.7
Gallatin	99.1	35.1	0.8	2.8	4.1	7.9	3.8	2.2	2.2	6.9	4.1	4.4	7.6	13.0
Garfield	99.8	48.2	1.4	2.2	3.3	7.7	3.1	2.9	4.5	12.7	8.4	11.5	21.2	33.7
Glacier	80.9	66.1	2.1	25.7	25.1	11.0	25.9	20.5	22.6	32.8	26.5	28.0	31.5	38.7
Golden Valley	99.7	46.3	0.8	3.1	1.9	3.3	2.9	5.1	2.7	12.0	6.3	8.5	29.0	34.9
Granite	100.0	58.9	1.4	2.1	15.4	6.2	11.8	1.6	3.9	15.0	5.0	7.2	12.3	18.7
Hill	99.1	43.1	0.8	3.8	11.0	6.2	4.5	2.9	3.7	14.2	4.5	9.2	9.0	12.7
Jefferson	99.6	45.1	0.5	3.7	20.3	6.9	1.6	1.3	2.9	9.6	5.1	8.3	14.5	16.8
Judith Basin	100.0	28.4	0.8	1.6	1.5	2.8	1.9	1.5	0.8	12.5	4.1	6.1	10.3	18.2
Lake	93.8	49.1	0.6	11.7	12.7	8.0	10.1	8.7	10.1	21.0	11.4	16.0	19.2	23.7
Lewis and Clark	98.2	39.1	1.1	4.9	8.0	7.4	4.2	3.9	4.4	11.9	6.1	8.0	13.1	15.7
Liberty	100.0	27.8	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.6	6.8	1.2	7.6	4.7	7.8
Lincoln	99.8	30.5	0.7	1.6	6.8	5.3	1.9	2.3	1.2	5.9	4.0	3.4	7.4	11.2
McCone	99.6	47.5	0.3	3.0	22.0	5.9	2.5	1.9	1.9	11.1	3.1	9.0	12.4	18.4
Madison	90.9	58.4	2.3	18.4	20.2	19.8	13.1	18.5	19.2	32.0	19.4	22.4	34.7	42.3
Meagher	99.7	29.2	0.9	2.7	3.3	3.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	4.3	1.2	3.8	10.6	14.1
Mineral	99.9	32.1	0.7	2.1	1.2	4.4	2.8	1.2	0.4	4.0	1.4	2.3	5.6	8.1
Missoula	99.0	46.3	1.1	3.3	11.2	7.6	5.9	3.2	2.8	9.5	3.8	5.3	8.4	12.0
Musselshell	99.6	40.4	0.4	2.5	7.0	4.2	2.1	2.5	3.0	13.1	5.2	8.7	13.0	18.5
Park	98.1	45.9	1.8	5.2	13.6	10.2	4.3	3.9	3.8	12.7	8.2	7.0	11.7	15.3
Petroleum	100.0	38.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	3.2	12.3	0.8	1.3	10.1	3.1	7.4	7.2	10.7
Phillips	98.2	35.5	1.1	6.1	10.4	5.9	4.3	4.7	4.7	11.0	7.3	9.2	13.6	19.6
Pondera	98.7	37.0	1.3	5.2	3.8	6.0	4.9	6.2	3.6	12.3	7.2	10.5	10.9	16.5
Powder River	99.6	45.3	1.0	2.7	5.6	6.9	2.6	1.0	4.1	11.7	7.3	8.3	11.8	19.2
Powell	95.3	54.8	0.7	8.0	23.9	14.7	7.8	6.2	6.0	28.4	8.3	15.3	21.3	20.7
Prairie	99.8	37.4	0.7	1.7	1.8	7.6	3.3	1.0	0.7	8.6	2.7	6.3	6.8	11.1
Ravalli	99.3	45.1	0.8	3.2	13.3	6.5	4.7	3.6	2.6	10.4	3.9	6.6	12.0	17.7
Richland	99.8	50.0	1.2	2.3	18.4	7.1	4.9	2.4	2.1	8.4	5.3	7.1	11.2	16.5
Rosevelt	97.4	54.7	0.9	9.5	10.2	11.2	10.0	7.2	7.7	17.2	7.3	12.0	15.6	22.3
Rosebud	98.5	53.2	1.2	5.3	11.7	8.1	8.8	4.8	5.9	20.3	8.4	12.3	16.2	21.4
Sanders	97.6	31.1	0.5	5.6	6.5	6.3	2.5	3.6	4.2	13.4	4.9	8.6	12.1	15.3
Sheridan	99.9	53.4	1.4	2.6	8.7	4.7	5.8	3.5	1.6	12.4	3.0	10.5	22.0	30.6
Silver Bow	98.7	45.5	0.9	3.6	11.2	6.7	4.9	3.4	4.2	12.5	6.1	8.2	10.8	15.1
Stillwater	98.5	38.4	0.9	3.9	5.3	5.7	4.0	3.0	2.5	12.7	7.6	6.7	8.9	11.8
Sweet Grass	99.2	38.9	0.8	3.1	3.0	5.8	2.1	2.4	1.8	7.8	3.7	6.3	16.8	19.5
Teton	98.5	42.8	0.7	3.3	7.7	4.8	3.9	3.5	2.0	14.1	2.7	8.6	14.3	21.4
Toole	99.4	32.0	0.3	3.5	3.2	5.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	11.0	2.4	7.2	7.2	11.1
Treasure	99.8	30.8	0.8	2.3	1.9	4.1	4.6	0.3	3.1	8.9	2.8	9.5	9.9	15.3
Valley	95.7	56.4	0.6	7.3	18.8	12.6	8.2	4.9	6.0	14.0	7.1	11.6	15.1	19.9
Wheatland	99.4	49.3	1.6	2.9	2.8	5.2	4.7	4.9	2.8	8.3	4.0	5.3	19.0	24.5
Wibaux	90.9	54.0	2.4	14.0	10.9	13.2	13.6	17.0	13.0	20.2	14.5	17.3	24.3	37.7
Yellowstone	99.7	42.9	1.2	3.4	7.4	5.8	3.2	1.7	3.0	14.9	4.8	7.9	11.1	16.8
Yellowstone National Park	100.0	34.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	5.3	3.4	1.8	2.3	5.0	3.7	4.5	11.3	14.6

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES	A-1
COUNTIES	A-1
COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS	A-1
PLACES	A-1
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URBANIZED AREAS	A-2
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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's	A-4
AMERICAN INDIAN RESER- VATIONS	A-4
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AREA MEASUREMENTS	A-4

STATES

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

COUNTIES

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

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

PLACES

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

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

Incorporated Places

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

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

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

Census Designated Places

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

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

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

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

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

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

Rural Farm

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

Extended Cities

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

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

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

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

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

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

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

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

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

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

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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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

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

Urbanized Area Titles

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

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

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

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

Urbanized Area Central Cities

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

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

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

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

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

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

SMSA Titles

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

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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically inter-related. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area consists of the contiguous built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of the SMSA. The SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks (in New England, cities and towns are used). SMSA's are generally larger than their core urbanized area because they include discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up territory. SMSA's may also include rural territory, while urbanized areas do not.

The new SMSA standards provide that each SMSA must include an urbanized area. SMSA's with separate large urban concentrations may include two or more urbanized areas. Occasionally, a portion of an urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. Such portions are usually quite small in area and population. While each SMSA must include an urbanized area, urbanized areas may be defined outside the boundaries of any SMSA.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In this report, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off reservation) are not included as part of the reservations.

As part of 1980 census evaluations, there will be an evaluation of data for American Indian reservations. The results of the evaluation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 data because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, enumeration techniques, etc., used in the 1980 census.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the act, and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to identify specifically only those entities that were recognized legally as Alaska Native villages.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may, however, correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalents are available in table 2 of the PC80-1-A State reports and table 17 of the PC80-1-A1, United States Summary report. Area figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more, and, in 11 States, MCD's of 2,500 or more, can be found in PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL	B-1	INCOME IN 1979	B-19
HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS	B-1	Type of Income	B-19
Household	B-1	Comparability	B-21
Relationship to Householder	B-1	POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	B-22
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Group Quarters	B-2	Census Data	B-23
SEX	B-2	Limitations	B-23
RACE	B-3		
AGE	B-4	GENERAL	
MARITAL STATUS	B-4	The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems on unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.	
SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN	B-4	Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	B-5		
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NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH	B-7	Household	
CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	B-7	A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms,	
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RESIDENCE IN 1975	B-8		
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or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease

patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appro-

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

prate 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.

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

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

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

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

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

AGE

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

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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-

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

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

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

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCESTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESIDENCE IN 1975

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACTIVITY IN 1975

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

VETERAN STATUS

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

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census

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

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

WORK DISABILITY

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

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

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

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

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

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

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

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

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

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

MARITAL HISTORY

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

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

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

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

PLACE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

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the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

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

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

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE WEEK

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

LABOR FORCE STATUS

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

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

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old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding lay-off); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing

letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

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

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

ing to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1979;" all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1979." Some tables showing work status in 1979 include 15 years olds; these persons are classified as "Did not work in 1979," by definition.

Weeks Worked in 1979—The data on weeks worked in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 31a and 31b. Question 31b (Weeks worked in 1979) was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated in Question 31a that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay.

Usual Hours Worked in 1979—The data on usual hours worked per week in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person *usually* worked during the weeks worked in 1979. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1979. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1979 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1979 are classified as "Year-round full-time workers."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 according to the criteria described below are classified as "With unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (that is, trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Examples of looking for work are presented in the definition of *unemployed*. Excluded from weeks of unemployment are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not inquire whether persons who reported looking for work were available to accept a job. The number of weeks of unemployment is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire calendar year 1979, regardless of whether the periods of unemployment were continuous.

Mean Weeks of Unemployment—The mean is based on the distribution of persons with unemployment by individual weeks of unemployment from 1 to 52 weeks.

Number of Workers in Family in 1979—The term "Worker" as used for these data is defined according to the criteria described in the section on "Worked in 1979."

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable with data from the 1970 and 1960 censuses but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. On the three most recent census

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

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

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

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

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

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

Occupation Classification System

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

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

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

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

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

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

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

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

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

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

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

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

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

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

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

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

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

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

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

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

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

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

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

Protective Service Occupations(51)

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

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

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

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

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

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

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

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

Farm operators and managers(55)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Construction laborers(871)

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

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

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

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 – 34)

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

Service occupations (50 – 52)

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

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

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 – 87)

Industry Classification System

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

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

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

Agriculture (01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries (08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

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

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

Printing, publishing, and allied industries(27)

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

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

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

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

Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance(34)

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

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies(36)

Transportation equipment(37)

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

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

Railroads(40)

Trucking service and warehousing(42)

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

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

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

Wholesale Trade(50, 51)

Retail Trade(52-59)

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

Food, bakery, and dairy stores(54)

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations(55)

Eating and drinking places(58)

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

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

Banking and credit agencies(60, 61)

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

Business and Repair Services(73, 75, 76)

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

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

Personal Services(70, 72, 88)

Private households(88)

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

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

Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)

Hospitals(806)

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

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges(821, 822)

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

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

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

Public Administration(91-97)

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

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

3. *Self-employed workers*—

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

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

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

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

tions. For example, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to make sure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was allocated from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data were also blank, all of these economic items were allocated from one other person who did provide all the necessary data. This was the first census that allocated industry and occupation to detailed categories.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—

Comparability of industry and occupation data is affected by a number of factors, a major one being the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes resulted from the need to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as the desire of analysts and other users for increased detail in presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Such movements are necessitated by changes in functions and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition.

In the 1980 census, the industry classification underwent limited change to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The occupation classification however was substantially revised because of the adoption of the Standard Occupational Classification by Federal agencies (see

"Occupation Classification System"). During this entire period, from 1940 to 1980, the number of categories in the industry classification system increased from 132 to 231, and in the occupation system from 224 to 503.

Other factors that affect data comparability include the universe to which the data refer (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions are worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Company Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in residual "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported" categories. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced through which these cases were assigned to major groups. In 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 data for individual categories include some numbers of persons who would have been tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950*, Working Paper No. 5, 1958; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications-With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Comparability With Other Data—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Labor Force Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and

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

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

INCOME IN 1979

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

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

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

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

Type of Income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and non-farm 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.

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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.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

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

SAMPLE DESIGN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

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

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 120 shows that for the city of Billings 34,070 persons out of all 51,565 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Billings with a

percent-in-sample of 15.9 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.9 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 34,070 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:

$$Se = \sqrt{5 (34,070) \left(1 - \frac{34,070}{66,798} \right)} =$$

289 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Billings city is 66,798.

The standard error of the estimated 34,070 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 289 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.1. This yields the estimated standard error of 318 for the total persons 16 years and over in Billings 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 66.1. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.49. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 66.1 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.49 \times 1.1 = 0.54$.

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 34,070 persons 16 years and over in Billings city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 318. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[34,070 - 2(318)] \text{ to } [34,070 + 2(318)]$$

or

$$33,434 \text{ to } 34,706.$$

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 Great Falls city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 26,900, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 43,275. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 62.2 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.55 percent. Table D lists Great Falls city with a percent-in-sample of 15.6 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 15.6 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (62.2 percent) is $0.55 \times 1.1 = 0.6$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Billings city and Great Falls 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:

$$66.1 - 62.2 = 3.9 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se (3.9)} &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(66.1))^2 + (\text{Se}(62.2))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.54)^2 + (0.61)^2} \\ &= 0.81 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$[3.9 - 2(0.81)] \text{ to } [3.9 + 2(0.81)]$$

or

$$2.3 \text{ to } 5.5.$$

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

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

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

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

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

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

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

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

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

Persons in All Other Housing Units

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

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

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

Female

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
------	--------------------------------------

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

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

Black Race

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

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

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

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

	<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 *Vacant for Rent*
- 2 *Vacant for Sale*
- 3 *Other Vacant*

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

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

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

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

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

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

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

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

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

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

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

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

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Adjustment Factors**

[Percent of persons in sample]

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	3.7	0.8	0.4
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household and family type.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.5	1.5	0.8
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.6	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.7	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.0	2.0	1.0
Residence in 1975 and year of			
Immigration.....	3.0	2.7	2.0
Place of work.....	1.9	1.2	1.3
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.0	0.9
Means of transportation to work			
and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Veteran status and period			
of service.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
School enrollment and years of school			
completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Family income.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.0	2.0	1.0
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.2	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State -----	786 690	18.1	COUNTIES—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Chouteau-----	6 092	27.7
Urban -----	416 402	15.2	Custer-----	13 109	15.4
Inside urbanized areas-----	208 619	15.6	Daniels-----	2 835	43.6
Central cities-----	156 911	15.6	Dawson-----	11 805	16.5
Urban fringe-----	51 708	15.6	Deer Lodge-----	12 518	14.6
Outside urbanized areas-----	207 783	14.8	Fallon-----	3 763	16.0
Places of 10,000 or more-----	116 845	14.9	Fergus-----	13 076	16.1
Places of 2,500 to 10,000-----	90 938	14.7	Flathead-----	51 966	14.7
Rural -----	370 288	21.3	Gallatin-----	42 865	18.3
Places of 1,000 to 2,500-----	56 206	36.0	Garfield-----	1 656	41.8
Other rural-----	314 082	18.7	Glacier-----	10 628	12.4
Farm-----	---	---	Golden Valley-----	1 026	34.8
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's			Granite-----	2 700	43.9
Inside SMSA's -----	188 731	16.1	Hill-----	17 985	15.3
Urban-----	156 065	15.8	Jefferson-----	7 029	25.2
Central cities-----	123 523	15.7	Judith Basin-----	2 646	44.6
Not in central cities-----	32 542	15.9	Lake-----	19 056	17.1
Rural-----	32 666	17.7	Lewis and Clark-----	43 039	13.9
Outside SMSA's -----	597 959	18.7	Liberty-----	2 329	42.4
Urban-----	260 337	14.9	Lincoln-----	17 752	17.7
Rural-----	337 622	21.6	McCone-----	2 702	41.5
SMSA's			Madison-----	5 448	22.8
Billings, Mont.-----	108 035	15.9	Meagher-----	2 154	41.1
Urban-----	89 809	15.8	Mineral-----	3 675	46.1
Rural-----	18 226	16.1	Missoula-----	76 016	14.9
Great Falls, Mont.-----	80 696	16.4	Musselshell-----	4 428	40.0
Urban-----	66 256	15.7	Park-----	12 660	14.2
Rural-----	14 440	19.7	Petroleum-----	655	42.0
URBANIZED AREAS			Phillips-----	5 367	26.4
Billings, Mont.-----	84 328	15.8	Pondera-----	6 731	17.6
Great Falls, Mont.-----	66 256	15.7	Powder River-----	2 520	40.5
Missoula, Mont.-----	58 035	15.3	Powell-----	6 958	13.7
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE			Prairie-----	1 836	42.6
Anaconda-Deer Lodge County-----	12 518	14.6	Ravalli-----	22 493	17.2
Billings city-----	66 798	15.9	Richland-----	12 243	17.6
Billings Heights (CDP)-----	8 480	15.3	Roosevelt-----	10 467	14.3
Bozeman city-----	21 645	15.3	Rosebud-----	9 899	13.7
Butte-Silver Bow-----	37 205	14.9	Sanders-----	8 675	25.2
Columbia Falls city-----	3 112	15.1	Sheridan-----	5 414	43.2
Conrad city-----	3 074	15.1	Silver Bow-----	38 092	14.9
Cut Bank city-----	3 688	14.5	Stillwater-----	5 598	22.7
Deer Lodge city-----	4 023	14.1	Sweet Grass-----	3 216	45.0
Dillon city-----	3 976	14.5	Teton-----	6 491	23.6
Evergreen (CDP)-----	3 746	15.0	Toole-----	5 559	16.6
Forsyth city-----	2 553	12.3	Treasure-----	981	40.6
Glasgow city-----	4 455	14.1	Valley-----	10 250	14.6
Glendive city-----	5 978	15.5	Wheatland-----	2 359	36.2
Great Falls city-----	56 725	15.6	Wibaux-----	1 476	42.6
Hamilton city-----	2 661	14.7	Yellowstone-----	108 035	15.9
Hardin city-----	3 300	15.4	Yellowstone National Park-----	275	38.5
Havre city-----	10 891	14.8	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS		
Helena city-----	23 938	14.7	Blackfeet Reservation, Mont.-----	6 660	11.1
Kalispell city-----	10 648	15.2	Glacier County (pt.)-----	6 039	10.8
Laurel city-----	5 481	15.9	Pondera County (pt.)-----	621	13.5
Lewistown city-----	7 104	15.7	Crow Reservation, Mont.-----	5 973	14.5
Libby city-----	2 748	15.7	Big Horn County (pt.)-----	5 637	14.4
Livingston city-----	6 994	12.6	Yellowstone County (pt.)-----	336	15.2
Malmstrom AFB (CDP)-----	6 675	16.6	Flathead Reservation, Mont.-----	19 628	17.9
Miles City city-----	9 602	15.7	Flathead County (pt.)-----	30	---
Missoula city-----	33 388	15.3	Lake County (pt.)-----	17 058	17.8
Missoula South (CDP)-----	5 557	15.3	Missoula County (pt.)-----	653	13.3
Orchard Homes (CDP)-----	10 837	15.1	Sanders County (pt.)-----	1 887	20.6
Polson city-----	2 798	11.6	Fort Belknap Reservation, Mont.-----	2 060	11.6
Rattlesnake (CDP)-----	3 474	15.6	Blaine County (pt.)-----	1 854	11.8
Shelby city-----	3 142	14.0	Phillips County (pt.)-----	206	9.7
Sidney city-----	5 726	14.7	Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.-----	9 921	14.3
Whitefish city-----	3 703	15.3	Daniels County (pt.)-----	126	29.4
Wolf Point city-----	3 074	14.2	Roosevelt County (pt.)-----	8 333	13.6
COUNTIES			Sheridan County (pt.)-----	179	41.9
Beaverhead-----	8 186	15.4	Valley County (pt.)-----	1 283	13.3
Big Horn-----	11 096	14.5	Northern Cheyenne Reservation, Mont.-----	3 664	14.2
Blaine-----	6 999	25.7	Big Horn County (pt.)-----	1 013	15.4
Broadwater-----	3 267	42.3	Rosebud County (pt.)-----	2 651	13.8
Carbon-----	8 099	28.6	Rocky Boy's Reservation, Mont.-----	1 650	17.2
Carter-----	1 799	42.0	Chouteau County (pt.)-----	139	13.7
Cascade-----	80 696	16.4	Hill County (pt.)-----	1 511	17.5
			Other reservation lands in Montana-----	8	---
			Big Horn County (pt.)-----	8	---

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

Mark **Yes**, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

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

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A **condominium** is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

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

For persons born outside the United States:

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

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

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

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

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

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
 - c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.
 - (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.
14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

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

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
- 23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle:
- Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.
- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.
- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.
- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.
32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.
- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.
- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.
- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.
- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.
- Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.
33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

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

1980 Census of the United States

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

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
L					

Your answers are confidential

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

Para personas de habla hispana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

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

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

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

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

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

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

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

H8. Are your living quarters —

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

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

No
 Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?
 Yes No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?
 Yes No

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

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

Do not answer this question if this is —

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

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

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

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

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

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

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	<p>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>H22a.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost</p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p>H22b.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 		
<p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? 		
<p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 		
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H22c.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H22d.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No <p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles 	
	<p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	<p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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

<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>0 1 1</p> <p>0 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>0 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>0 6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>IV 8 8</p> <p>0 9 9</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>_____ Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>_____ Hours</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</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>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>0 0</p> <p>1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>_____ Weeks</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No _____ (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No _____ (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier } <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>	<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>_____ (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p>Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>_____ (For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No _____ (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No _____ (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No _____ (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>28-30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>_____ (For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>_____ (For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No _____ (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No _____ (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>_____ (For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>_____ (For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>

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

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

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

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—

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

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—

These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—

These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Computer Tape Files

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

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAPS

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

MICROFICHE

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

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

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

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