

Table 188. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

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

The State Counties	The State	Adams	Barnes	Benson	Billings	Bottineau	Bowman	Burke	Burleigh	Cass	Cavalier
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	334 507	3 584	6 186	7 944	1 138	6 434	4 229	3 822	9 383	16 266	7 636
White	317 558	3 577	6 164	7 944	1 130	6 394	4 201	3 787	9 334	16 159	7 610
Black	171	3	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	15	3
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	15 848	2	18	2 277	8	36	15	15	45	46	19
Asian and Pacific Islander	497	2	2	2	—	2	2	14	—	25	2
Spanish origin ¹	1 086	7	2	24	—	8	9	14	36	56	2
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	334 507	3 584	6 186	7 944	1 138	6 434	4 229	3 822	9 383	16 266	7 636
Male	171 449	1 790	3 250	4 076	596	3 274	2 122	1 925	4 767	8 327	3 922
Female	163 058	1 794	2 936	3 868	542	3 160	2 107	1 897	4 616	7 939	3 714
Total persons	334 507	3 584	6 186	7 944	1 138	6 434	4 229	3 822	9 383	16 266	7 636
Under 5 years	27 783	280	495	784	93	545	329	822	938	1 406	560
5 to 9 years	26 668	252	482	716	99	487	392	276	921	1 328	550
10 to 14 years	28 886	280	498	801	100	598	326	299	847	1 450	617
15 to 19 years	31 201	304	571	807	130	524	397	325	934	1 438	765
20 to 24 years	23 329	260	393	520	85	416	333	195	793	977	473
25 to 29 years	24 557	282	445	540	83	396	357	210	723	1 399	505
30 to 34 years	21 426	234	392	467	77	476	244	220	919	1 335	456
35 to 39 years	18 130	177	357	376	60	385	272	175	743	1 130	387
40 to 44 years	15 731	188	253	312	63	302	167	187	469	860	368
45 to 49 years	15 955	165	323	330	40	271	194	225	453	756	403
50 to 54 years	18 000	204	336	366	62	328	238	230	358	773	377
55 to 59 years	17 411	156	405	339	76	371	174	236	318	809	479
60 to 64 years	17 197	219	341	416	73	313	190	260	318	651	394
65 to 69 years	16 101	203	272	387	55	380	163	246	240	684	416
70 to 74 years	13 149	140	277	333	25	310	163	232	193	490	358
75 to 79 years	9 168	127	170	218	15	184	111	123	119	338	258
80 to 84 years	5 662	56	110	138	2	81	94	53	53	262	172
85 years and over	4 153	57	64	94	—	67	53	42	42	180	98
Median	31.1	32.9	32.7	28.2	28.7	32.6	29.1	39.0	26.8	30.5	33.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	334 507	3 584	6 186	7 944	1 138	6 434	4 229	3 822	9 383	16 266	7 636
In households	328 446	3 504	6 154	7 872	1 138	6 358	4 172	3 795	8 931	16 099	7 455
Family householder:	84 070	917	1 687	1 760	287	1 679	1 051	1 058	2 265	4 175	1 946
Male	5 806	55	86	230	11	117	65	70	111	261	98
Female	11 469	142	177	264	44	237	180	128	226	470	253
Nonfamily householder:	13 287	219	176	294	27	241	232	206	139	501	406
Male	80 748	890	1 567	1 650	268	1 624	1 022	972	2 242	4 097	1 869
Female	121 428	1 150	2 225	3 161	462	2 234	1 519	1 257	3 682	6 113	2 659
Spouse	8 156	73	200	385	20	183	55	82	158	304	166
Child	3 482	58	36	128	19	43	50	22	108	178	58
Other relatives	2.87	2.63	2.89	3.09	3.08	2.80	2.73	2.60	3.26	2.98	2.76
Nonrelatives	3.34	3.17	3.25	3.61	3.52	3.25	3.32	3.05	3.56	3.37	3.30
Persons per household	104 827	1 025	1 864	2 892	378	1 982	1 367	1 065	3 253	5 189	2 249
Percent living with two parents	90.0	91.2	94.8	77.9	94.4	91.3	91.3	91.6	93.2	94.3	92.9
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	25 471	289	427	623	94	455	357	246	880	1 097	569
Children ever born	9 579	85	133	340	24	226	151	75	243	280	177
Per 1,000 women	376	294	311	546	255	497	423	305	276	255	311
Women 25 to 34 years	21 667	254	390	491	78	418	295	200	826	1 350	457
Children ever born	43 351	438	791	1 276	132	944	542	381	1 557	2 371	882
Per 1,000 women	2 001	1 724	2 028	2 599	1 692	2 258	1 837	1 905	1 885	1 756	1 930
Women 35 to 44 years	16 559	172	287	323	58	327	219	184	548	947	376
Children ever born	54 767	542	943	1 316	204	1 062	670	828	1 479	2 828	1 315
Per 1,000 women	3 307	3 151	3 286	4 074	3 517	3 248	3 059	3 141	2 699	2 986	3 497
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	306 834	3 298	5 723	7 190	1 040	5 844	3 791	3 587	8 458	14 862	7 064
Same house	194 046	1 903	3 927	4 867	633	3 587	2 018	2 779	3 916	8 751	4 738
Different house in United States	111 544	1 387	1 785	2 307	407	2 237	1 770	798	4 509	6 077	2 310
Same county	62 983	799	1 041	1 379	171	1 274	985	412	2 443	4 071	1 491
Different county	48 561	588	744	928	236	963	785	386	2 066	2 006	819
Same State	27 374	203	530	604	127	570	494	226	1 194	926	587
Different State	21 187	385	214	324	109	393	291	160	872	1 080	232
Abroad	1 244	8	11	16	—	20	3	10	33	34	16
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	196 640	2 208	3 747	4 316	631	3 864	2 407	2 480	4 948	9 667	4 671
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	16 377	140	207	333	31	270	95	161	286	437	391
8 years	42 973	358	779	946	147	714	465	582	802	1 470	955
High school: 1 to 3 years	19 649	211	397	655	66	481	235	247	392	908	436
4 years	61 762	805	1 372	1 318	209	1 288	815	809	1 462	3 330	1 477
College: 1 to 3 years	36 237	460	659	678	112	745	527	454	1 197	2 134	898
4 or more years	19 642	234	333	386	66	366	270	227	809	1 368	514
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	127 891	1 621	2 211	2 547	512	2 156	1 944	1 314	3 958	6 521	2 575
Agriculture	38 682	448	967	846	256	699	554	396	693	1 381	723
Forestry and fisheries	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mining	3 875	103	3	7	75	141	208	134	37	13	—
Construction	8 932	81	145	97	30	94	95	52	540	473	132
Manufacturing	6 032	56	60	169	9	61	37	12	96	480	40
Transportation	5 318	82	122	115	13	101	56	79	158	345	156
Communications and other public utilities	3 193	19	28	28	8	30	29	33	150	211	69
Wholesale trade	5 580	66	131	73	6	94	90	45	228	515	137
Retail trade	18 107	257	273	297	34	287	354	212	599	996	395
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 926	55	55	78	6	53	70	34	216	352	86
Business and repair services	2 513	24	29	62	5	41	19	29	83	239	45
Personal services	3 133	58	50	48	11	62	53	12	76	168	58
Entertainment and recreation services	504	2	3	3	2	7	11	2	24	20	12
Professional and related services	22 834	320	293	461	20	387	311	192	800	1 189	567
Health services	8 449	199	111	85	2	157	116	28	245	429	177
Educational services	11 113	99	128	244	9	193	154	127	407	579	282
Public administration	5 175	50	52	263	37	88	57	82	258	137	155

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 188. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

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

The State Counties	Dickey	Divide	Dunn	Eddy	Emmons	Foster	Golden Valley	Grand Forks	Grant	Griggs	Hettinger
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	7 207	3 494	4 627	3 554	5 877	1 997	2 391	12 945	4 274	3 714	4 275
White	7 167	3 490	4 140	3 522	5 867	1 993	2 377	12 738	4 237	3 700	4 271
Black	1	—	—	4	2	—	2	54	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	5	4	451	28	8	4	10	61	26	8	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	31	—	1	—	—	—	2	40	—	2	4
Spanish origin ¹	16	3	54	3	6	6	2	72	8	4	6
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	7 207	3 494	4 627	3 554	5 877	1 997	2 391	12 945	4 274	3 714	4 275
Male	3 613	1 797	2 433	1 802	2 978	1 037	1 210	6 695	2 233	1 928	2 153
Female	3 594	1 697	2 194	1 752	2 899	960	1 181	6 250	2 041	1 786	2 122
Total persons	7 207	3 494	4 627	3 554	5 877	1 997	2 391	12 945	4 274	3 714	4 275
Under 5 years	580	243	393	280	387	121	188	1 206	326	260	291
5 to 9 years	541	206	360	210	483	194	173	1 130	348	239	290
10 to 14 years	568	251	435	275	589	180	215	1 092	400	278	415
15 to 19 years	621	289	478	298	655	210	241	1 112	369	264	404
20 to 24 years	596	186	364	230	301	153	150	951	252	222	258
25 to 29 years	491	216	375	252	308	112	154	1 103	294	276	330
30 to 34 years	468	196	270	181	280	110	151	1 047	259	229	208
35 to 39 years	378	134	293	134	303	80	116	781	230	170	191
40 to 44 years	312	182	186	168	272	107	123	615	173	140	194
45 to 49 years	279	171	217	155	296	142	98	631	223	180	263
50 to 54 years	372	203	224	222	446	127	132	581	234	214	227
55 to 59 years	358	222	221	205	352	115	129	532	288	282	252
60 to 64 years	409	290	292	215	293	114	135	595	215	215	274
65 to 69 years	379	267	179	240	269	88	133	450	265	248	258
70 to 74 years	315	170	142	183	251	49	75	377	206	158	207
75 to 79 years	224	105	112	152	224	60	86	337	128	153	124
80 to 84 years	147	74	71	90	90	17	56	220	38	108	48
85 years and over	169	89	15	64	78	18	36	185	26	78	41
Median	32.2	40.7	28.8	36.9	33.8	31.3	32.5	29.4	32.9	37.6	33.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	7 207	3 494	4 627	3 554	5 877	1 997	2 391	12 945	4 274	3 714	4 275
In households	6 688	3 383	4 627	3 491	5 798	1 997	2 316	12 713	4 243	3 665	4 158
Family householder:											
Male	1 781	924	1 164	937	1 426	528	589	3 227	1 081	995	1 104
Female	122	58	98	54	87	23	42	223	63	65	49
Nonfamily householder:											
Male	217	168	175	146	180	62	89	492	143	150	134
Female	343	170	139	229	219	51	130	454	203	177	210
Spouse	1 712	900	1 115	873	1 418	511	586	3 130	1 052	952	1 043
Child	2 326	1 060	1 670	1 143	2 355	778	830	4 807	1 576	1 164	1 545
Other relatives	126	74	198	88	96	39	34	244	103	134	54
Nonrelatives	61	29	68	21	17	5	16	136	22	28	19
Persons per household	2.72	2.56	2.94	2.56	3.03	3.01	2.72	2.89	2.85	2.64	2.78
Persons per family	3.19	3.07	3.36	3.12	3.56	3.41	3.30	3.37	3.39	3.12	3.29
Persons under 18 years	2 107	904	1 514	975	1 946	630	760	4 154	962	1 270	1 270
Percent living with two parents	88.8	88.7	85.1	93.9	93.1	96.5	91.3	91.5	91.9	90.9	94.4
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	600	213	367	231	458	174	181	948	276	213	319
Children ever born	177	80	129	90	144	44	57	315	66	93	105
Per 1,000 women	295	376	351	390	317	253	315	332	239	437	329
Women 25 to 34 years	442	200	293	206	277	100	143	1 037	266	217	240
Children ever born	814	368	622	345	608	227	292	1 965	527	422	440
Per 1,000 women	1 842	1 840	2 123	1 675	2 195	2 270	2 042	1 895	1 961	1 945	1 833
Women 35 to 44 years	356	153	224	131	296	94	110	672	199	153	190
Children ever born	1 168	455	883	553	1 070	330	396	2 008	717	395	702
Per 1,000 women	3 281	2 974	3 942	3 662	3 615	3 438	3 600	2 988	3 603	2 582	3 695
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	6 646	3 258	4 213	3 275	5 453	1 878	2 231	11 776	3 968	3 467	4 003
Same house	3 820	2 359	2 213	2 204	3 995	1 351	1 512	6 880	2 908	2 417	2 827
Different house in United States	2 806	889	1 983	1 067	1 458	527	712	4 739	1 054	1 023	1 176
Same county	1 270	479	909	569	893	249	427	2 785	584	575	692
Different county	1 536	410	1 074	498	565	278	285	1 954	470	448	484
Same State	655	212	645	419	335	215	123	621	227	263	301
Different State	881	198	429	79	230	63	162	1 333	243	185	183
Abroad	20	10	17	4	—	—	7	157	6	27	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	4 301	2 319	2 597	2 261	3 462	1 139	1 424	7 454	2 579	2 451	2 617
Elementary:											
0 to 7 years	359	178	250	193	577	53	72	403	416	131	366
8 years	996	556	564	528	1 094	245	209	1 339	676	615	624
High school:											
1 to 3 years	338	232	273	275	272	152	172	685	236	219	212
4 years	1 226	722	807	611	879	363	421	2 607	625	785	731
College:											
1 to 3 years	910	417	514	420	342	224	333	1 516	429	484	428
4 or more years	472	214	189	234	298	102	217	904	197	217	256
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 052	1 357	1 949	1 302	2 062	824	885	4 803	1 868	1 534	1 886
Agriculture	908	572	887	416	837	421	232	1 053	1 053	579	798
Forestry and fisheries	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	3	63	126	3	5	—	43	13	16	2	14
Construction	166	83	155	79	99	44	58	322	57	95	130
Manufacturing	145	19	22	76	60	27	13	254	21	102	39
Transportation	50	32	52	43	78	31	59	221	42	49	44
Communications and other public utilities	76	17	35	15	33	5	7	175	23	22	43
Wholesale trade	178	31	33	53	95	31	39	221	48	64	65
Retail trade	485	171	173	211	261	85	152	798	143	209	272
Finance, insurance, and real estate	86	30	51	48	60	28	35	178	56	57	63
Business and repair services	51	19	43	19	25	8	14	144	20	17	39
Personal services	96	34	44	45	54	17	21	133	28	40	54
Entertainment and recreation services	19	8	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	5	7
Professional and related services	731	229	235	249	388	110	180	1 019	310	253	281
Health services	289	100	40	85	109	29	56	460	115	110	89
Educational services	373	85	159	132	242	65	82	420	143	122	157
Public administration	56	49	93	32	53	12	26	255	51	40	37

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 188. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

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The State Counties	Kidder	La Moure	Logan	McHenry	McIntosh	McKenzie	McLean	Mercer	Morton	Mountrail	Nelson
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	3 833	6 473	3 493	7 858	4 800	7 132	12 383	6 493	9 528	7 679	5 233
White	3 827	6 431	3 490	7 811	4 789	6 164	11 766	6 361	9 466	6 744	5 226
Black	—	6	—	9	—	—	4	8	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	4	26	—	17	7	911	593	66	41	917	4
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	9	—	21	4	17	7	58	5	13	3
Spanish origin ¹	7	3	5	2	11	81	44	15	54	24	2
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	3 833	6 473	3 493	7 858	4 800	7 132	12 383	6 493	9 528	7 679	5 233
Male	1 959	3 263	1 791	4 079	2 353	3 733	6 391	3 365	4 877	3 868	2 672
Female	1 874	3 210	1 702	3 779	2 447	3 399	5 992	3 128	4 651	3 811	2 561
Total persons	3 833	6 473	3 493	7 858	4 800	7 132	12 383	6 493	9 528	7 679	5 233
Under 5 years	320	495	223	575	244	667	1 113	647	785	660	310
5 to 9 years	284	505	260	612	272	685	1 050	547	784	642	327
10 to 14 years	350	516	275	637	334	620	964	557	916	628	380
15 to 19 years	341	555	368	698	416	661	1 018	544	974	682	428
20 to 24 years	241	413	203	474	247	637	894	565	639	492	247
25 to 29 years	267	428	176	526	257	597	961	577	673	552	282
30 to 34 years	199	320	157	421	190	505	879	556	574	464	295
35 to 39 years	195	298	175	385	223	414	694	390	547	428	256
40 to 44 years	192	317	163	383	231	322	522	293	410	344	250
45 to 49 years	207	322	180	383	289	294	525	214	392	352	287
50 to 54 years	213	396	246	460	359	334	638	308	542	365	322
55 to 59 years	251	392	252	401	350	299	690	364	505	412	335
60 to 64 years	221	346	230	455	291	353	652	319	466	484	310
65 to 69 years	201	423	200	524	324	296	606	235	436	387	328
70 to 74 years	151	328	202	421	295	180	497	174	339	315	286
75 to 79 years	100	188	125	247	253	108	323	101	293	224	239
80 to 84 years	60	140	32	167	127	60	184	67	152	131	201
85 years and over	40	91	26	89	98	100	173	35	121	117	148
Median	32.9	35.1	37.4	34.8	44.7	27.5	31.1	28.3	30.1	32.0	41.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	3 833	6 473	3 493	7 858	4 800	7 132	12 383	6 493	9 528	7 679	5 233
In households	3 792	6 226	3 452	7 840	4 692	7 052	12 064	6 464	9 389	7 496	5 049
Family householder:	1 011	1 669	957	2 043	1 397	1 704	3 166	1 740	2 356	1 816	1 362
Male	38	80	38	119	43	122	170	71	169	205	99
Female	110	190	73	296	141	314	493	244	254	320	235
Nonfamily householder:	196	324	142	384	279	250	469	215	377	324	317
Male	953	1 636	914	1 981	1 345	1 631	3 063	1 652	2 224	1 754	1 262
Female	1 367	2 166	1 252	2 760	1 397	2 674	4 291	3 668	2 757	1 590	1 590
Spouse	102	112	60	195	67	200	270	70	259	252	142
Child	15	49	16	62	23	157	142	99	85	68	42
Other relatives	2.80	2.75	2.85	2.76	2.52	2.95	2.81	2.85	2.98	2.81	2.51
Nonrelatives	3.31	3.24	3.24	3.28	2.95	3.29	3.29	3.26	3.44	3.36	3.05
Persons per household	1 194	1 914	1 052	2 309	1 138	2 377	3 850	2 122	3 134	2 402	1 326
Percent living with two parents	93.5	91.6	94.2	92.6	97.3	84.9	90.9	92.7	92.0	84.7	90.1
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	259	451	252	516	318	583	892	517	736	584	297
Children ever born	119	180	73	206	76	223	397	301	278	259	76
Per 1,000 women	459	399	290	399	239	383	445	582	378	443	256
Women 25 to 34 years	222	324	166	428	207	501	874	542	578	500	266
Children ever born	418	711	377	883	372	1 101	1 744	1 012	1 116	1 071	497
Per 1,000 women	1 883	2 194	2 271	2 063	1 797	2 198	1 995	1 867	1 931	2 142	1 868
Women 35 to 44 years	190	315	176	405	244	352	570	310	496	375	244
Children ever born	663	1 081	575	1 341	668	1 150	1 701	977	1 679	1 264	790
Per 1,000 women	3 489	3 432	3 267	3 311	2 738	3 267	2 984	3 152	3 385	3 371	3 238
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	3 481	5 977	3 249	7 318	4 540	6 445	11 308	5 849	8 809	7 027	4 919
Same house	2 392	4 138	2 566	5 171	3 293	5 546	6 362	2 625	5 666	4 334	3 336
Different house in United States	1 081	1 822	683	2 132	1 247	2 872	4 924	3 138	3 058	2 664	1 588
Same county	465	827	382	1 152	617	1 175	2 033	1 276	1 849	1 565	893
Different county	616	791	301	980	630	1 697	2 891	1 862	1 209	1 099	675
Same State	496	501	198	602	410	719	1 651	1 124	836	650	474
Different State	120	290	103	378	220	978	1 240	738	373	449	201
Abroad	8	17	—	15	—	27	22	86	85	29	15
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	2 297	3 989	2 164	4 862	3 287	3 862	7 344	3 633	5 450	4 575	3 541
Elementary:	299	311	395	431	764	747	608	429	702	293	235
8 years	591	1 070	822	1 293	1 137	1 640	1 640	853	1 506	905	820
High school:	240	332	97	496	179	488	292	489	552	310	310
4 years	636	1 176	464	1 431	564	1 252	2 300	1 000	1 547	1 508	1 207
College:	321	700	279	819	433	784	1 329	701	774	871	654
4 or more years	210	400	107	392	210	382	825	358	432	446	315
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 484	2 389	1 339	2 684	2 047	2 964	4 422	2 750	3 639	2 992	1 809
Agriculture	719	945	644	984	774	692	921	627	1 184	772	564
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	6	—	4	8	6	—	3	4
Mining	—	7	7	37	24	481	273	202	54	230	—
Construction	75	111	82	199	58	234	499	551	349	172	115
Manufacturing	32	77	21	77	98	59	137	75	198	106	89
Transportation	59	101	37	120	45	176	105	31	160	106	63
Communications and other public utilities	38	25	13	124	16	47	393	295	116	65	24
Wholesale trade	49	152	65	75	83	74	136	44	122	61	86
Retail trade	127	336	162	365	302	415	577	316	525	517	265
Finance, insurance, and real estate	27	88	42	64	68	52	133	41	111	65	67
Business and repair services	31	49	21	59	58	50	93	39	59	61	27
Personal services	44	44	37	61	46	114	101	78	93	66	64
Entertainment and recreation services	13	10	5	1	2	15	10	—	21	18	4
Professional and related services	202	379	165	403	430	387	831	353	509	562	369
Health services	30	119	62	102	212	136	336	109	170	212	183
Educational services	132	194	71	247	170	190	389	171	259	254	154
Public administration	68	65	38	109	43	164	205	92	138	188	68

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 188. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

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

The State Counties	Oliver	Pembina	Pierce	Ramsay	Ransom	Renville	Richland	Rolette	Sargent	Sheridan	Sioux
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	2 495	10 399	2 862	5 606	6 698	3 608	10 143	12 177	5 512	2 819	3 620
White	2 427	10 280	2 849	5 555	6 674	3 601	10 105	5 172	5 504	2 816	3 620
Black	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	62	17	13	41	5	5	17	7 020	8	—	2 341
Asian and Pacific Islander	2	42	—	10	13	2	11	3	—	—	12
Spanish origin ¹	4	115	4	10	22	8	17	32	5	3	24
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	2 495	10 399	2 862	5 606	6 698	3 608	10 143	12 177	5 512	2 819	3 620
Male	1 322	5 219	1 549	2 938	3 409	1 856	5 184	6 052	2 882	1 454	1 850
Female	1 173	5 180	1 313	2 668	3 289	1 752	4 959	6 125	2 630	1 365	1 770
Total persons	2 495	10 399	2 862	5 606	6 698	3 608	10 143	12 177	5 512	2 819	3 620
Under 5 years	247	847	232	415	507	250	756	443	190	259	454
5 to 9 years	214	754	214	417	492	278	730	1 254	460	199	380
10 to 14 years	223	832	345	484	511	337	748	1 292	454	230	464
15 to 19 years	240	856	344	615	569	322	895	1 459	480	238	433
20 to 24 years	194	694	177	351	394	208	695	963	391	162	297
25 to 29 years	225	793	196	356	455	249	768	908	423	147	283
30 to 34 years	188	697	120	399	446	242	525	717	366	166	229
35 to 39 years	176	503	172	325	332	172	488	586	282	154	188
40 to 44 years	91	485	138	293	275	186	468	532	286	140	161
45 to 49 years	140	496	169	337	312	169	496	537	204	194	147
50 to 54 years	132	595	184	294	384	181	600	510	329	209	127
55 to 59 years	112	591	112	328	373	177	580	446	292	193	134
60 to 64 years	104	536	126	248	370	209	567	466	286	140	135
65 to 69 years	77	510	144	290	373	201	555	398	273	154	69
70 to 74 years	65	416	133	207	324	200	479	390	202	111	59
75 to 79 years	45	350	36	142	247	105	372	206	164	94	22
80 to 84 years	11	255	12	75	178	56	266	71	96	53	34
85 years and over	11	189	8	30	156	66	155	79	81	45	4
Median	27.9	33.0	28.0	32.1	34.7	33.3	34.6	23.8	31.4	37.5	21.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	2 495	10 399	2 862	5 606	6 698	3 608	10 143	12 177	5 512	2 819	3 620
In households	2 495	10 177	2 862	5 558	6 435	3 551	9 997	11 791	5 449	2 787	3 506
Family householder:	676	2 631	687	1 471	1 658	939	2 647	2 204	1 391	805	559
Male	18	235	14	74	133	61	147	521	95	37	187
Female	52	377	71	177	257	142	357	338	232	80	90
Nonfamily householder:	68	541	37	136	337	159	445	393	243	97	81
Male	633	2 525	717	1 418	1 671	898	2 542	2 045	1 303	771	519
Female	968	3 568	1 258	2 114	2 176	1 266	3 495	5 447	1 997	937	1 673
Other relatives	48	207	73	127	143	52	283	546	136	52	281
Nonrelatives	32	93	5	41	60	34	81	297	52	8	116
Persons per household	3.07	2.69	3.54	2.99	2.70	2.73	2.78	3.41	2.78	2.74	3.82
Persons per family	3.38	3.20	3.92	3.37	3.23	3.22	3.26	3.95	3.31	3.09	4.32
Persons under 18 years	851	3 053	1 056	1 765	1 888	1 096	2 810	4 910	1 696	774	1 628
Percent living with two parents	95.7	89.6	97.8	93.3	91.9	92.2	94.9	69.6	88.6	90.4	67.3
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	203	735	227	445	464	242	707	1 235	381	191	363
Children ever born	105	303	56	139	173	77	225	832	225	62	221
Per 1,000 women	517	412	247	312	373	318	318	674	302	325	609
Women 25 to 34 years	192	681	148	360	427	231	582	837	353	149	241
Children ever born	380	1 387	368	667	883	433	1 160	2 032	712	307	582
Per 1,000 women	1 979	2 037	2 486	1 853	2 068	1 874	1 993	2 428	2 017	2 060	2 415
Women 35 to 44 years	133	498	158	315	289	167	474	549	271	147	187
Children ever born	402	1 569	640	1 026	924	657	1 473	2 125	918	474	860
Per 1,000 women	3 023	3 151	4 051	3 257	3 197	3 934	3 108	3 871	3 387	3 224	4 599
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	2 187	9 576	2 627	5 230	6 199	3 342	9 384	10 771	5 069	2 662	3 113
Same house	1 274	6 263	2 140	3 355	3 791	2 083	6 592	6 048	3 411	2 086	1 901
Different house in United States	913	3 240	484	1 867	2 398	1 200	2 767	4 670	1 656	576	1 195
Same county	416	1 899	286	1 069	1 340	475	1 542	3 510	1 010	322	717
Different county	497	1 341	198	798	1 058	725	1 225	1 160	646	254	478
Same State	422	657	133	501	630	553	537	520	338	157	233
Different State	75	684	65	297	428	172	688	640	308	97	245
Abroad	—	73	3	8	10	59	25	53	2	—	17
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	1 377	6 416	1 550	3 324	4 225	2 213	6 319	5 846	3 284	1 800	1 592
Elementary:	99	629	134	149	310	122	528	1 084	200	254	148
0 to 7 years	371	1 220	423	615	851	390	1 621	957	667	588	289
8 years	158	671	183	263	429	244	514	954	347	156	289
High school:	431	1 963	474	1 119	1 441	732	1 960	1 397	1 210	440	528
1 to 3 years	234	1 185	278	773	748	499	1 208	892	608	237	196
4 years	84	748	58	405	446	226	488	562	252	125	142
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 004	4 083	1 065	2 187	2 556	1 245	3 651	3 630	2 230	1 142	1 153
Agriculture	358	1 022	593	612	629	402	1 302	411	662	709	245
Forestry and fisheries	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—
Mining	117	7	3	4	5	93	4	22	—	4	12
Construction	117	207	22	128	102	62	247	256	92	37	41
Manufacturing	10	394	17	61	299	12	343	243	606	21	45
Transportation	28	171	51	103	154	52	155	88	76	40	32
Communications and other public utilities	111	68	6	56	42	10	43	30	22	8	6
Wholesale trade	11	197	53	130	105	46	211	80	100	18	25
Retail trade	77	730	144	349	451	152	418	525	207	111	66
Finance, insurance, and real estate	9	134	21	65	79	37	101	129	53	29	12
Business and repair services	5	66	7	45	43	30	61	54	35	9	26
Personal services	25	93	10	47	42	28	111	89	43	9	18
Entertainment and recreation services	2	6	—	23	22	6	15	14	7	8	7
Professional and related services	98	796	121	441	492	243	590	1 285	287	101	319
Health services	15	355	71	129	203	70	206	523	75	10	65
Educational services	70	332	43	240	184	43	275	669	165	74	194
Public administration	36	190	17	123	87	72	50	404	35	38	299

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 188. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

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

The State Counties	Slope	Stark	Steele	Stutsman	Towner	Trails	Walsh	Ward	Wells	Williams
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	1 157	7 773	3 106	7 874	4 052	9 624	10 078	15 669	4 452	8 901
White	1 157	7 739	3 106	7 861	4 002	9 529	10 013	15 470	4 440	8 449
Black	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	20	—	7
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	28	—	5	46	17	18	134	2	397
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	6	—	—	4	10	29	35	—	46
Spanish origin ¹	—	18	—	4	1	98	52	43	17	23
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	1 157	7 773	3 106	7 874	4 052	9 624	10 078	15 669	4 452	8 901
Male	612	4 021	1 591	4 164	2 026	4 711	5 151	8 150	2 332	4 697
Female	545	3 752	1 515	3 710	2 026	4 913	4 927	7 519	2 120	4 204
Total persons	1 157	7 773	3 106	7 874	4 052	9 624	10 078	15 669	4 452	8 901
Under 5 years	95	720	245	659	285	709	770	1 388	297	873
5 to 9 years	87	679	218	637	260	646	768	1 395	341	620
10 to 14 years	106	842	269	669	329	652	817	1 475	373	775
15 to 19 years	131	870	275	735	350	948	882	1 517	397	824
20 to 24 years	73	670	183	545	278	888	631	1 294	243	838
25 to 29 years	82	657	216	597	231	644	778	1 319	240	843
30 to 34 years	74	512	176	551	256	514	568	1 065	247	589
35 to 39 years	46	429	149	440	169	477	489	1 005	226	445
40 to 44 years	53	347	171	405	177	403	473	878	225	476
45 to 49 years	65	368	166	413	192	383	517	722	219	449
50 to 54 years	82	477	181	516	221	465	516	812	290	458
55 to 59 years	67	301	186	403	276	483	511	656	260	360
60 to 64 years	65	254	198	363	226	567	659	603	295	431
65 to 69 years	42	260	172	359	244	522	488	569	257	362
70 to 74 years	46	194	136	251	241	458	466	464	208	255
75 to 79 years	20	99	103	150	157	349	357	240	185	156
80 to 84 years	15	60	46	146	94	289	240	146	90	100
85 years and over	8	34	48	35	66	227	148	121	59	47
Median	30.3	25.8	35.1	30.9	36.1	33.2	33.5	27.9	36.9	28.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	1 157	7 773	3 106	7 874	4 052	9 624	10 078	15 669	4 452	8 901
In households	1 157	7 731	3 106	7 874	3 972	9 052	10 003	15 539	4 452	8 879
Family householder:	294	1 849	837	2 091	1 025	2 374	2 603	4 005	1 200	2 322
Male	11	72	46	102	68	188	187	227	85	159
Female	41	254	130	260	179	356	328	497	146	358
Nonfamily householder:	43	211	138	217	227	524	459	436	177	275
Male	270	1 809	810	1 997	996	2 262	2 484	3 824	1 164	2 184
Female	467	3 279	1 054	2 921	1 345	3 029	3 637	6 027	1 561	3 198
Child	14	129	70	199	106	209	238	354	101	249
Other relatives	17	128	21	87	26	110	67	169	18	140
Nonrelatives	2.97	3.24	2.70	2.95	2.65	2.63	2.80	3.01	2.77	2.85
Persons per household	3.46	3.72	3.19	3.33	3.24	3.15	3.28	3.41	3.20	3.27
Persons per family	2.85	3.01	2.77	2.85	2.65	2.63	2.80	3.01	2.77	2.85
Persons under 18 years	38.2	2 845	901	2 500	1 115	2 526	2 991	5 286	1 312	2 785
Percent living with two parents	88.2	95.6	93.6	92.2	93.4	91.0	93.4	90.2	91.8	88.8
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	84	691	208	576	278	922	698	1 335	281	783
Children ever born	23	201	70	190	92	236	212	548	113	364
Per 1,000 women	274	291	337	330	331	256	304	410	402	465
Women 25 to 34 years	71	545	180	538	223	541	617	1 117	227	619
Children ever born	125	1 163	355	1 005	431	1 077	1 237	2 065	477	1 259
Per 1,000 women	1 761	2 134	1 972	1 868	1 931	1 991	2 005	1 849	2 101	2 034
Women 35 to 44 years	49	373	161	426	165	428	476	901	225	449
Children ever born	181	1 435	522	1 379	588	1 295	1 576	2 974	745	1 481
Per 1,000 women	3 694	3 847	3 242	3 237	3 564	3 026	3 353	3 301	3 311	3 298
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	1 062	7 146	2 849	7 217	3 762	8 925	9 303	14 269	4 132	8 062
Same house	748	4 273	1 855	4 574	2 592	5 488	6 809	8 642	3 072	4 015
Different house in United States	314	2 860	991	2 611	1 156	3 404	2 470	5 539	1 058	3 965
Same county	128	1 650	463	1 793	686	1 582	1 593	3 691	567	2 308
Different county	186	1 210	528	818	470	1 822	877	1 848	491	1 657
Same State	118	659	322	473	364	1 136	496	896	293	798
Different State	68	551	206	345	106	686	381	952	198	859
Abroad	—	13	3	32	14	33	24	88	2	82
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	665	3 992	1 948	4 629	2 550	5 781	6 210	8 600	2 801	4 971
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	38	264	91	405	193	320	571	376	225	212
8 years	139	905	415	962	500	1 265	1 520	1 544	736	937
High school: 1 to 3 years	65	449	171	466	256	458	642	890	261	572
4 years	185	1 362	626	1 676	834	1 658	1 981	3 330	929	1 739
College: 1 to 3 years	163	696	399	688	501	1 254	1 001	1 643	428	1 050
4 or more years	75	316	246	432	266	826	495	817	222	461
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	489	3 105	1 206	3 169	1 462	3 750	3 790	6 015	1 527	4 032
Agriculture	344	864	596	1 269	435	936	1 313	978	724	733
Forestry and fisheries	—	6	—	12	—	—	—	4	—	—
Mining	7	443	5	12	—	10	—	101	—	695
Construction	7	285	49	219	92	186	214	646	86	365
Manufacturing	6	177	20	193	26	120	120	201	13	215
Transportation	16	120	37	167	72	134	197	373	64	217
Communications and other public utilities	—	47	40	27	22	57	117	173	19	77
Wholesale trade	3	102	93	97	66	251	221	343	77	161
Retail trade	31	401	97	352	239	583	549	1 236	183	635
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5	97	28	78	65	112	103	207	25	82
Business and repair services	2	43	8	47	28	66	63	218	29	106
Personal services	—	78	30	86	31	108	69	170	40	96
Entertainment and recreation services	—	12	5	4	15	17	4	52	2	10
Professional and related services	57	399	158	528	317	957	730	1 032	209	559
Health services	12	143	52	216	154	365	380	412	73	218
Educational services	43	184	89	258	136	471	284	478	109	242
Public administration	11	31	40	58	52	90	85	281	36	79

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	The State	Adams	Barnes	Benson	Billings	Bottineau	Bowman	Burke	Burlleigh	Cass	Cavalier
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	244 232	2 695	4 565	5 433	821	4 703	3 062	2 914	6 500	11 701	5 739
Labor force	135 385	1 657	2 336	2 725	522	2 312	1 983	1 366	4 180	6 896	2 709
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.4	61.5	51.2	50.2	63.6	49.2	64.8	46.9	64.3	58.9	47.2
Employed	127 891	1 621	2 211	2 547	512	2 156	1 944	1 314	3 958	6 521	2 575
Unemployed	6 704	36	123	176	10	130	39	52	218	362	126
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	2.2	5.3	6.5	1.9	5.7	2.0	3.8	5.2	5.3	4.7
Female, 16 years and over	119 220	1 366	2 148	2 638	373	2 299	1 535	1 434	3 197	5 722	2 808
Labor force	45 261	642	623	890	135	703	731	366	1 496	2 418	897
Percent of female, 16 years and over	38.0	47.0	29.0	33.7	36.2	30.6	47.6	25.5	46.8	42.3	31.9
Employed	43 120	626	572	839	131	667	720	359	1 412	2 322	873
Unemployed	2 034	16	51	51	4	34	11	7	84	96	24
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	2.5	8.2	5.7	3.0	4.9	1.5	1.9	5.6	4.0	2.7
Employed persons 16 years and over	127 891	1 621	2 211	2 547	512	2 156	1 944	1 314	3 958	6 521	2 575
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	20 004	271	303	392	47	290	301	207	784	1 214	584
Professional specialty occupations	11 194	151	130	220	18	173	180	106	435	595	348
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	22 773	326	307	425	42	303	346	225	1 017	1 579	469
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12 279	170	193	233	25	162	182	132	528	861	288
Service occupations	16 885	216	248	350	43	333	253	145	453	826	342
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	37 749	439	956	840	252	482	541	390	690	1 289	706
Farm operators and managers	30 423	379	786	677	189	614	431	344	524	1 014	587
Farm occupations, except managerial	6 917	55	170	153	61	62	106	44	150	268	105
Related agricultural occupations	6 393	5	-	10	2	3	4	2	14	7	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15 196	177	203	198	67	281	245	172	508	631	206
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15 264	192	194	342	61	267	258	175	504	782	268
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 610	44	58	78	25	77	101	64	180	215	116
Employed females 16 years and over	43 120	626	572	839	131	667	720	359	1 412	2 322	873
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	8 722	117	118	159	24	120	154	89	311	504	240
Professional specialty occupations	6 536	95	78	121	9	104	113	56	219	371	214
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	15 168	228	194	290	31	202	236	139	675	921	286
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 009	139	150	205	21	135	152	90	448	654	218
Service occupations	12 946	180	189	254	31	291	204	105	318	594	264
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 260	62	32	43	34	14	87	9	55	113	16
Farm operators and managers	1 940	51	12	28	10	9	52	5	17	79	5
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 216	9	20	15	22	5	35	4	33	32	11
Related agricultural occupations	100	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	2	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	795	11	13	19	4	8	10	5	13	55	9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 229	28	26	74	7	32	29	12	40	135	58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	796	12	11	16	3	21	11	9	11	34	37
Employed persons 16 years and over	127 891	1 621	2 211	2 547	512	2 156	1 944	1 314	3 958	6 521	2 575
Private wage and salary workers	66 314	833	956	886	211	995	1 087	583	2 615	4 068	1 254
Government workers	19 692	241	238	709	58	223	233	233	847	496	496
Self-employed workers	39 043	524	969	881	217	768	589	459	769	1 450	793
Unpaid family workers	2 842	23	48	71	26	30	45	39	48	156	32
Male, employed in agriculture	35 129	383	934	795	224	681	459	387	631	1 242	704
Wage and salary workers	5 839	42	147	129	18	79	76	27	128	244	114
Self-employed workers	28 079	333	762	643	182	598	373	343	485	923	574
Unpaid family workers	1 211	8	25	23	24	4	10	17	18	75	16
Female, employed in agriculture	3 553	65	33	51	32	18	95	62	139	139	19
Wage and salary workers	691	6	13	14	20	16	16	-	19	25	11
Self-employed workers	1 978	55	10	30	10	11	54	5	19	84	5
Unpaid family workers	884	4	10	7	2	7	25	4	24	30	3
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	114 632	1 333	2 126	2 548	369	2 274	1 528	1 462	2 741	5 407	2 703
Less than \$5,000	18 691	259	331	448	33	372	242	283	272	570	400
\$5,000 to \$7,499	11 202	110	273	304	273	174	197	216	216	318	280
\$7,500 to \$9,999	10 290	100	164	233	20	230	137	127	183	380	273
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 997	247	428	526	69	460	263	275	453	780	430
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17 126	218	325	409	25	335	205	202	397	842	457
\$20,000 to \$24,999	13 376	176	262	262	49	273	180	162	407	722	339
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13 881	142	269	241	54	250	189	159	478	998	301
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 098	48	94	98	47	79	88	45	216	510	147
\$50,000 or more	2 971	33	53	58	38	52	50	12	119	287	76
Median	\$13 951	\$13 933	\$14 206	\$12 827	\$20 257	\$13 419	\$13 807	\$12 039	\$17 999	\$18 779	\$14 570
Mean	\$16 608	\$15 612	\$16 410	\$15 336	\$25 034	\$15 497	\$17 128	\$13 952	\$20 438	\$21 799	\$16 941
Families	89 876	972	1 773	1 990	298	1 796	1 116	1 128	4 436	2 044	2 044
Median income	\$16 199	\$16 271	\$15 936	\$14 760	\$22 241	\$14 964	\$17 342	\$14 626	\$19 673	\$21 023	\$16 992
Mean income	\$18 553	\$17 767	\$17 994	\$17 073	\$27 616	\$17 157	\$19 661	\$15 887	\$21 833	\$23 923	\$19 211
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	29 813	409	419	668	90	527	461	367	838	1 167	789
Median income	\$5 953	\$6 536	\$5 773	\$5 795	\$8 667	\$6 136	\$6 764	\$5 150	\$3 091	\$7 664	\$7 482
Mean income	\$8 141	\$9 227	\$7 168	\$7 814	\$11 423	\$8 533	\$9 189	\$6 773	\$6 084	\$10 187	\$9 275
Per capita income	\$5 737	\$5 864	\$5 629	\$4 958	\$8 094	\$5 476	\$6 195	\$5 351	\$6 240	\$7 258	\$6 107
Households with farm self-employment income	38 758	406	949	945	218	964	479	594	729	1 630	1 072
Mean income	\$18 816	\$14 537	\$18 554	\$19 551	\$28 744	\$17 164	\$18 730	\$16 247	\$18 338	\$24 579	\$19 951
Mean farm self-employment income	\$10 075	\$5 892	\$10 803	\$10 962	\$9 868	\$8 532	\$9 084	\$7 674	\$7 966	\$13 101	\$11 467
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	6 894	67	115	162	48	223	100	134	174	281	128
25.0 to 49.9 percent	6 662	52	154	195	55	158	85	123	124	307	186
50.0 to 74.9 percent	7 070	75	182	184	46	156	96	124	110	297	248
75.0 percent or more	14 785	107	396	351	40	327	148	163	258	599	431
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	11 775	130	250	357	44	207	117	162	221	318	229
Percent below poverty level	13.1	13.4	14.1	17.9	14.8	11.5	10.5	14.4	9.3	7.2	11.2
Female householder, no husband present	1 461	6	-	90	2	19	17	16	18	34	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8 488	108	135	228	10	143	111	127	239	280	185
Percent below poverty level	29.3	26.4	32.2	34.1	11.1	27.6	24.1	34.6	39.8	24.0	23.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	52 847	597	1 073	1 826	216	860	557	686	1 100	1 462	1 003
Percent below poverty level	16.1	17.1	17.4	23.2	19.0	13.5	13.4	18.0	13.1	9.1	13.3
Related children under 18 years	19 735	198	403	867	114	276	206	239	402	517	310
65 years and over	8 347	88	124	207	8	154	88	135	180	245	181

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

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

The State Counties	Dickey	Divide	Dunn	Eddy	Emmons	Foster	Golden Valley	Grand Forks	Grant	Griggs	Hettinger
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	5 382	2 728	3 326	2 735	4 260	1 453	1 747	9 276	3 120	2 895	3 202
Labor force	3 161	1 391	2 007	1 441	2 137	860	899	5 543	1 901	1 560	1 922
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.7	51.0	60.3	52.7	50.2	59.2	51.5	59.8	60.9	53.9	60.0
Employed	3 052	1 357	1 949	1 302	2 062	824	885	4 803	1 868	1 534	1 886
Unemployed	109	27	58	139	75	36	12	323	33	24	29
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	2.0	2.9	9.6	3.5	4.2	1.3	6.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Female, 16 years and over	2 739	1 331	1 561	1 358	2 123	693	885	4 475	1 524	1 389	1 590
Labor force	1 248	411	540	487	752	235	308	1 950	679	493	722
Percent of female, 16 years and over	45.6	30.9	34.6	35.9	35.4	33.9	34.8	43.6	44.6	35.5	45.4
Employed	1 197	403	516	465	733	226	296	1 794	673	491	718
Unemployed	51	8	24	22	19	9	10	88	6	2	4
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	1.9	4.4	4.5	2.5	3.8	3.3	4.7	0.9	0.4	0.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 052	1 357	1 949	1 302	2 062	824	885	4 803	1 868	1 534	1 886
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	502	204	218	210	269	79	184	926	245	223	277
Professional specialty occupations	302	125	130	130	192	45	84	500	147	104	173
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	549	193	224	258	337	108	147	1 051	232	266	278
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	293	95	159	137	180	53	81	552	139	127	170
Service occupations	510	150	187	179	307	104	124	650	159	195	231
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	898	572	883	404	830	402	232	997	1 038	568	778
Farm operators and managers	696	536	655	331	709	311	180	766	877	441	640
Farm occupations, except managerial	193	34	228	71	117	89	46	210	161	123	130
Related agricultural occupations	9	2	—	2	4	—	6	21	—	4	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	257	131	252	122	148	38	105	583	95	125	171
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	336	107	185	129	171	93	93	596	99	157	151
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	125	36	54	28	75	20	35	197	27	51	47
Employed females 16 years and over	1 197	403	516	465	733	226	296	1 794	673	491	718
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	256	114	115	96	148	34	64	402	120	101	118
Professional specialty occupations	192	85	86	78	127	27	42	277	99	74	98
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	357	131	179	189	226	76	92	718	155	162	195
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	229	70	141	104	150	50	63	436	113	98	145
Service occupations	400	125	144	128	225	91	99	471	120	173	200
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	121	15	49	8	95	17	19	78	255	30	176
Farm operators and managers	70	12	30	4	64	4	12	43	231	16	140
Farm occupations, except managerial	47	3	19	4	31	13	7	22	24	14	30
Related agricultural occupations	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14	2	11	11	23	—	7	19	5	7	11
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	49	16	18	33	16	8	15	106	18	18	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	23	3	15	8	5	4	10	46	7	8	9
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 052	1 357	1 949	1 302	2 062	824	885	4 803	1 868	1 534	1 886
Private wage and salary workers	1 727	550	787	687	868	332	474	2 800	474	768	816
Government workers	334	177	336	189	269	107	147	839	298	201	180
Self-employed workers	921	618	713	412	851	360	252	1 085	998	531	828
Unpaid family workers	70	12	113	14	74	25	12	79	98	34	62
Male, employed in agriculture	785	557	838	403	740	400	213	957	792	543	621
Wage and salary workers	151	28	134	87	60	90	44	222	82	106	103
Self-employed workers	617	521	612	306	648	296	168	690	640	428	504
Unpaid family workers	17	8	92	10	32	14	1	45	70	9	14
Female, employed in agriculture	123	15	49	13	97	21	19	96	261	36	177
Wage and salary workers	16	3	8	7	9	6	3	33	14	11	10
Self-employed workers	70	12	30	4	61	4	9	49	231	11	141
Unpaid family workers	37	—	11	2	27	11	7	14	16	14	26
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	2 463	1 320	1 576	1 366	1 912	664	850	4 396	1 490	1 387	1 497
Less than \$5,000	465	214	201	244	474	91	123	460	415	225	267
\$5,000 to \$7,499	297	92	222	105	222	82	86	363	175	126	167
\$7,500 to \$9,999	267	134	166	153	177	59	86	312	204	146	186
\$10,000 to \$14,999	439	264	331	303	366	143	150	821	256	295	324
\$15,000 to \$19,999	342	205	182	202	243	135	114	769	179	194	207
\$20,000 to \$24,999	277	133	156	158	172	54	109	636	118	158	144
\$25,000 to \$34,999	205	195	185	137	139	53	110	414	76	174	108
\$35,000 to \$49,999	119	55	76	33	69	26	46	297	44	60	60
\$50,000 or more	52	28	57	31	50	21	26	124	23	21	34
Median	\$11 932	\$14 060	\$12 676	\$12 724	\$10 983	\$13 442	\$14 219	\$16 451	\$9 400	\$13 278	\$11 775
Mean	\$14 996	\$16 561	\$16 472	\$15 211	\$14 256	\$15 726	\$17 196	\$18 915	\$12 181	\$15 358	\$14 612
Families	1 903	982	1 262	991	1 513	551	631	3 450	1 144	1 060	1 153
Median income	\$14 816	\$16 458	\$14 271	\$15 630	\$12 840	\$14 564	\$17 818	\$18 819	\$10 696	\$15 850	\$13 489
Mean income	\$17 105	\$18 864	\$17 875	\$18 241	\$16 166	\$16 789	\$19 970	\$21 188	\$13 407	\$17 641	\$16 479
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	869	367	371	400	416	116	263	1 104	399	352	383
Median income	\$3 804	\$7 500	\$6 904	\$4 956	\$4 538	\$8 400	\$6 208	\$7 256	\$5 262	\$6 519	\$6 357
Mean income	\$5 626	\$9 171	\$9 129	\$6 918	\$6 730	\$10 226	\$8 081	\$9 152	\$7 335	\$7 364	\$7 736
Per capita income	\$5 243	\$6 235	\$5 650	\$5 830	\$4 692	\$5 227	\$6 239	\$6 483	\$4 262	\$5 782	\$5 104
Households with farm self-employment income	748	597	685	414	718	350	308	1 252	684	534	562
Mean income	\$17 233	\$20 394	\$18 555	\$17 657	\$18 961	\$17 006	\$21 162	\$22 186	\$12 158	\$17 249	\$15 955
Mean farm self-employment income	\$9 691	\$12 431	\$9 489	\$8 776	\$9 790	\$10 757	\$10 558	\$10 862	\$6 685	\$9 908	\$7 999
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	155	67	121	78	119	48	64	255	95	76	90
25.0 to 49.9 percent	119	86	126	82	108	52	63	258	98	90	88
50.0 to 74.9 percent	102	152	113	74	146	58	62	214	107	91	107
75.0 percent or more	302	259	279	138	294	150	98	396	299	223	217
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	263	90	203	86	322	85	70	270	313	111	197
Percent below poverty level	13.8	9.2	16.1	8.7	21.3	15.4	11.1	7.8	27.4	10.5	17.1
Female householder, no husband present	26	16	39	4	18	—	6	35	14	12	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	273	100	75	117	173	16	76	235	138	94	82
Percent below poverty level	40.7	27.2	20.2	29.3	41.6	13.8	28.9	21.3	35.1	26.7	21.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 250	361	974	459	1 429	379	337	1 202	1 381	450	874
Percent below poverty level	18.6	10.7	21.1	13.1	24.6	19.0	14.4	9.4	32.4	12.3	20.9
Related children under 18 years	443	81	440	147	541	173	124	439	569	116	370
65 years and over	192	112	83	122	261	21	48	183	193	121	67

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

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

The State Counties	Kidder	La Moure	Logan	McHenry	McIntosh	McKenzie	McLean	Mercer	Morton	Mountrail	Nelson
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	2 799	4 834	2 630	5 918	3 873	5 032	8 986	4 642	6 849	5 608	4 124
Labor force	1 546	2 507	1 388	2 947	2 100	3 119	4 726	2 891	3 893	3 169	1 884
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.2	51.9	52.8	49.8	54.2	62.0	52.6	62.3	56.8	56.5	45.7
Employed	1 484	2 389	1 339	2 684	2 047	2 964	4 422	2 750	3 639	2 992	1 809
Unemployed	62	87	49	254	51	155	304	141	254	177	67
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	3.5	3.5	8.6	2.4	5.0	6.4	4.9	6.5	5.6	3.6
Female, 16 years and over	1 372	2 389	1 286	2 891	1 975	2 371	4 384	2 209	3 383	2 795	2 019
Labor force	488	796	458	869	623	1 006	1 467	851	1 325	1 155	641
Percent of female, 16 years and over	35.6	33.3	35.6	30.1	41.7	42.4	33.5	38.5	39.2	41.3	31.7
Employed	467	767	446	805	604	940	1 393	823	1 232	1 093	637
Unemployed	21	21	12	64	19	66	74	28	93	62	4
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	2.7	2.6	7.4	2.3	6.6	5.0	3.3	7.0	5.4	0.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 484	2 389	1 339	2 684	2 047	2 964	4 422	2 750	3 639	2 992	1 809
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	202	352	145	392	337	397	707	422	473	541	326
Professional specialty occupations	141	196	73	242	160	231	425	250	257	272	163
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	183	374	198	404	310	502	737	395	627	521	306
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	117	247	88	223	130	281	413	191	280	253	170
Service occupations	162	312	145	317	292	384	662	306	458	398	301
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	707	916	644	949	770	678	917	616	1 155	767	556
Farm operators and managers	596	756	502	750	630	583	827	541	984	660	444
Farm occupations, except managerial	104	151	133	193	136	86	76	69	167	99	112
Related agricultural occupations	7	9	9	3	4	7	14	6	4	5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	105	221	107	334	136	464	858	623	432	379	168
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	125	214	100	288	202	539	541	388	494	386	152
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	33	67	39	83	73	129	159	105	198	152	41
Employed females 16 years and over	467	767	446	805	604	940	1 393	823	1 232	1 093	637
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	89	158	56	167	140	185	300	153	200	222	143
Professional specialty occupations	68	132	39	129	96	125	238	109	161	151	99
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	149	271	126	251	202	372	470	249	418	377	211
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	107	208	81	174	105	242	326	150	234	217	139
Service occupations	119	278	117	262	242	292	506	240	365	337	258
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	86	29	119	86	165	26	42	140	152	56	6
Farm operators and managers	47	18	46	41	93	19	32	115	108	42	4
Farm occupations, except managerial	39	7	73	43	72	7	4	21	44	9	2
Related agricultural occupations	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12	7	11	1	8	—	20	13	31	42	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12	24	17	28	47	53	55	28	66	59	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	6	3	7	19	19	17	12	25	19	5
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 484	2 389	1 339	2 684	2 047	2 964	4 422	2 750	3 639	2 992	1 809
Private wage and salary workers	492	1 116	517	1 240	892	1 654	2 565	1 694	1 845	1 491	945
Government workers	221	296	104	418	220	505	723	336	493	535	294
Self-employed workers	712	938	636	933	815	782	1 069	671	1 219	913	541
Unpaid family workers	59	39	82	93	120	23	65	49	82	53	29
Male, employed in agriculture	628	909	522	889	605	658	877	477	1 015	712	553
Wage and salary workers	72	161	58	155	44	90	88	45	114	65	96
Self-employed workers	538	735	454	701	536	560	762	412	866	618	432
Unpaid family workers	18	13	10	33	25	8	27	20	35	29	25
Female, employed in agriculture	91	36	122	95	169	34	44	150	169	60	11
Wage and salary workers	19	10	16	22	4	9	7	6	30	9	7
Self-employed workers	43	20	46	42	93	20	32	119	108	45	4
Unpaid family workers	29	6	60	31	72	5	5	25	31	6	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	1 355	2 263	1 210	2 842	1 860	2 390	4 298	2 270	3 153	2 665	2 013
Less than \$5,000	344	408	273	691	457	295	614	319	630	440	434
\$5,000 to \$7,999	177	236	164	293	240	226	443	184	336	313	242
\$7,500 to \$9,999	121	233	144	246	223	204	367	130	330	252	188
\$10,000 to \$14,999	285	496	232	562	324	432	699	325	562	497	362
\$15,000 to \$19,999	167	331	115	407	215	364	601	309	455	408	296
\$20,000 to \$24,999	104	200	130	285	130	300	641	348	310	298	189
\$25,000 to \$34,999	80	253	85	242	180	301	599	411	360	285	210
\$35,000 to \$49,999	42	71	55	74	69	192	239	185	134	129	59
\$50,000 or more	35	35	12	42	22	76	95	59	36	43	33
Median	\$10 455	\$12 209	\$10 423	\$11 478	\$10 132	\$15 428	\$15 178	\$17 418	\$12 205	\$12 871	\$11 755
Mean	\$12 861	\$14 698	\$13 279	\$13 579	\$13 226	\$18 225	\$17 130	\$19 076	\$14 698	\$15 571	\$14 189
Families	1 049	1 749	995	2 162	1 440	1 826	3 336	1 811	2 522	2 021	1 461
Median income	\$11 586	\$14 432	\$12 018	\$13 664	\$12 220	\$17 110	\$17 355	\$19 893	\$14 403	\$15 316	\$14 931
Mean income	\$14 431	\$16 649	\$14 861	\$15 351	\$15 089	\$19 831	\$19 141	\$20 792	\$16 497	\$17 512	\$16 474
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	321	636	228	737	464	696	1 345	546	703	710	594
Median income	\$5 161	\$5 186	\$4 531	\$4 672	\$3 911	\$8 262	\$5 167	\$8 095	\$4 926	\$6 869	\$5 479
Mean income	\$7 080	\$6 772	\$5 575	\$7 347	\$6 269	\$10 569	\$8 215	\$10 132	\$6 767	\$8 611	\$7 579
Per capita income	\$4 543	\$5 218	\$4 639	\$4 949	\$5 145	\$6 142	\$6 068	\$6 637	\$4 906	\$5 476	\$5 529
Households with farm self-employment income	585	905	568	986	675	712	1 147	574	998	865	743
Mean income	\$14 915	\$16 941	\$15 829	\$15 626	\$15 083	\$20 118	\$18 291	\$18 001	\$15 876	\$18 129	\$17 609
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 443	\$10 518	\$10 353	\$8 183	\$9 147	\$9 241	\$9 490	\$10 178	\$8 025	\$8 814	\$11 210
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	97	120	70	165	110	168	259	156	152	203	95
25.0 to 49.9 percent	95	150	67	158	113	132	177	61	203	208	92
50.0 to 74.9 percent	98	167	112	172	86	135	222	68	204	165	134
75.0 percent or more	268	405	284	381	327	210	444	274	367	237	376
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	262	227	196	371	269	214	325	192	409	267	200
Percent below poverty level	25.0	13.0	19.7	17.2	18.7	11.7	9.7	10.6	16.2	13.2	13.7
Female householder, no husband present	12	20	15	34	10	40	34	21	36	56	35
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	106	220	89	251	219	156	418	162	255	180	163
Percent below poverty level	33.0	36.1	39.0	34.1	47.2	22.4	31.1	29.7	36.3	25.4	27.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 082	1 059	785	1 439	1 144	1 028	1 601	857	1 831	1 220	791
Percent below poverty level	28.5	16.9	22.8	18.4	24.3	13.0	13.0	13.3	19.5	16.3	15.7
Related children under 18 years	408	376	302	417	350	408	484	312	682	499	223
65 years and over	115	146	134	345	274	109	386	124	250	168	184

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

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

The State Counties	Oliver	Pembina	Pierce	Ramsey	Ransom	Renville	Richland	Rolette	Sargent	Sheridan	Sioux
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	1 769	7 774	1 977	4 123	5 073	2 648	7 718	7 914	4 069	2 150	2 199
Labor force	1 054	4 346	1 120	2 277	2 677	1 327	3 832	4 147	2 311	1 179	1 386
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.6	55.9	56.7	55.2	52.8	50.1	49.7	52.4	56.8	54.8	63.0
Employed	1 004	4 083	1 065	2 187	2 556	1 245	3 651	3 630	2 230	1 142	1 153
Unemployed	50	232	55	86	121	51	181	513	81	37	231
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	5.4	4.9	3.8	4.5	3.9	4.7	12.4	3.5	3.1	16.7
Female, 16 years and over	846	3 894	924	1 955	2 494	1 312	3 754	3 977	1 938	1 048	1 094
Labor force	286	1 619	302	745	942	411	1 121	1 845	737	411	556
Percent of female, 16 years and over	33.8	41.6	32.7	38.1	37.8	31.3	29.9	46.4	38.0	39.2	50.8
Employed	271	1 524	293	723	900	394	1 070	1 746	697	398	445
Unemployed	15	95	9	22	42	16	51	99	40	13	111
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	5.9	3.0	3.0	4.5	3.9	4.5	5.4	5.4	3.2	20.0
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 004	4 083	1 065	2 187	2 556	1 245	3 651	3 630	2 230	1 142	1 153
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	124	648	82	466	439	245	446	757	268	124	257
Professional specialty occupations	62	352	34	254	273	133	256	527	139	64	187
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	88	896	138	460	472	196	569	824	386	113	193
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	53	452	59	247	232	100	337	493	230	69	140
Service occupations	101	623	106	269	392	163	480	766	231	72	231
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	355	964	584	587	599	392	1 216	411	653	703	248
Farm operators and managers	295	643	487	521	460	324	979	316	501	562	191
Farm occupations, except managerial	58	299	92	61	127	68	229	91	144	141	53
Related agricultural occupations	2	22	5	5	10	—	8	4	3	—	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	185	409	69	186	314	145	425	450	259	73	71
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	151	543	86	219	340	104	515	422	433	57	153
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	46	168	29	72	71	24	132	92	66	10	86
Employed females 16 years and over	271	1 524	293	723	900	394	1 070	1 746	697	398	445
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	70	271	50	184	192	101	170	398	117	52	130
Professional specialty occupations	42	194	23	136	151	71	128	329	76	39	106
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	43	586	82	306	290	136	393	614	255	75	145
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	48	351	46	200	179	84	281	429	170	55	122
Service occupations	77	455	89	193	325	134	359	571	190	50	175
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	41	76	63	12	8	8	30	26	18	216	23
Farm operators and managers	30	14	31	7	12	6	12	19	13	133	10
Farm occupations, except managerial	2	54	2	1	12	—	16	7	5	83	12
Related agricultural occupations	2	8	5	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	1
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3	30	—	5	14	—	2	36	29	2	8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17	106	9	23	51	13	86	161	88	3	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	31	9	8	14	—	34	12	19	1	16
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 004	4 083	1 065	2 187	2 556	1 245	3 651	3 630	2 230	1 142	1 153
Private wage and salary workers	545	2 426	393	1 142	1 529	565	1 999	1 613	1 310	299	268
Government workers	127	679	90	361	352	255	354	1 430	227	126	628
Self-employed workers	325	903	528	663	666	411	1 231	532	664	600	234
Unpaid family workers	7	75	54	21	9	14	67	55	29	117	23
Male, employed in agriculture	317	936	525	597	596	394	1 251	385	639	487	222
Wage and salary workers	47	289	44	68	168	65	231	58	141	54	42
Self-employed workers	265	613	443	515	427	322	979	290	486	411	175
Unpaid family workers	5	34	38	14	1	7	41	37	12	22	5
Female, employed in agriculture	41	86	68	15	33	8	51	26	23	222	23
Wage and salary workers	6	56	15	9	12	2	23	3	4	10	1
Self-employed workers	33	14	37	4	15	6	16	19	16	126	10
Unpaid family workers	2	16	16	2	6	—	12	4	3	86	12
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	814	3 784	809	1 858	2 385	1 301	3 596	3 456	1 961	1 019	917
Less than \$5,000	127	582	125	203	344	186	514	756	281	222	185
\$5,000 to \$7,499	29	342	98	157	273	164	337	383	170	119	123
\$7,500 to \$9,999	64	364	99	167	228	97	300	425	194	75	100
\$10,000 to \$14,999	144	755	169	344	460	263	658	559	400	246	153
\$15,000 to \$19,999	101	577	100	284	377	209	597	486	337	138	123
\$20,000 to \$24,999	126	453	93	209	296	146	424	316	221	93	90
\$25,000 to \$34,999	161	427	60	284	293	141	456	312	244	80	89
\$35,000 to \$49,999	42	184	42	134	82	81	184	154	82	27	37
\$50,000 or more	20	100	23	76	32	14	126	65	32	19	17
Median	\$16 792	\$13 985	\$12 002	\$15 744	\$13 654	\$13 497	\$14 910	\$11 188	\$14 190	\$11 590	\$11 468
Mean	\$18 563	\$16 621	\$15 001	\$19 274	\$15 550	\$15 784	\$17 640	\$14 353	\$16 144	\$13 424	\$14 475
Families	694	2 866	701	1 545	1 791	1 000	2 794	2 725	1 486	842	746
Median income	\$18 618	\$16 437	\$13 569	\$17 142	\$16 242	\$16 250	\$16 987	\$12 692	\$16 516	\$12 558	\$12 057
Mean income	\$19 756	\$18 918	\$16 358	\$21 090	\$17 689	\$17 449	\$20 022	\$15 938	\$18 463	\$14 644	\$15 114
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	147	1 018	113	353	649	335	971	1 000	525	184	372
Median income	\$7 100	\$6 642	\$5 820	\$7 220	\$6 418	\$6 776	\$5 563	\$4 700	\$6 821	\$5 696	\$4 207
Mean income	\$9 414	\$8 751	\$5 915	\$9 097	\$8 364	\$9 228	\$7 893	\$6 271	\$8 108	\$7 323	\$5 751
Per capita income	\$5 984	\$6 104	\$4 340	\$6 422	\$5 636	\$5 730	\$6 270	\$4 147	\$5 761	\$4 936	\$3 642
Households with farm self-employment income	320	964	509	715	618	513	1 304	536	645	489	212
Mean income	\$18 458	\$20 998	\$15 267	\$21 266	\$18 492	\$16 711	\$22 893	\$19 542	\$19 053	\$14 933	\$17 700
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 411	\$11 956	\$9 234	\$12 934	\$8 591	\$8 586	\$13 340	\$9 555	\$10 751	\$10 193	\$10 636
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	67	183	37	93	151	112	204	166	120	49	39
25.0 to 49.9 percent	51	136	77	124	120	69	254	122	65	21	21
50.0 to 74.9 percent	35	184	76	160	118	80	255	91	90	80	39
75.0 percent or more	122	375	245	292	181	192	502	148	256	270	100
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	91	284	129	149	174	136	270	701	129	162	206
Percent below poverty level	13.1	9.9	18.4	9.6	9.7	13.6	9.7	25.7	8.7	19.2	27.6
Female householder, no husband present	3	51	2	7	30	6	16	251	15	13	94
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	50	280	26	110	145	69	314	397	124	50	169
Percent below poverty level	34.0	27.9	23.0	31.2	22.3	20.6	32.3	39.7	23.6	27.2	45.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	372	1 234	602	690	765	593	1 223	3 554	576	644	1 167
Percent below poverty level	14.9	12.1	21.0	12.4	11.9	16.7	12.1	30.2	10.6	23.1	32.5
Related children under 18 years	130	392	274	251	273	244	343	1 808	176	237	586
65 years and over	53	289	57	85	158	61	357	227	129	69	73

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

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

The State Counties	Slope	Stark	Steele	Stutsman	Towner	Traill	Walsh	Ward	Wells	Williams
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	838	5 331	2 355	5 754	3 109	7 462	7 521	11 062	3 355	6 479
Labor force	491	3 142	1 243	3 379	1 483	3 976	4 020	6 616	1 573	4 128
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.6	58.9	52.8	58.7	47.7	53.3	53.5	59.8	46.9	63.7
Employed	489	3 105	1 206	3 169	1 462	3 750	3 790	6 015	1 527	4 032
Unemployed	2	37	29	210	19	216	225	448	46	96
Percent of civilian labor force	0.4	1.2	2.3	6.2	1.3	5.4	5.6	6.9	2.9	2.3
Female, 16 years and over	387	2 524	1 136	2 710	1 544	3 827	3 664	5 286	1 608	3 036
Labor force	144	927	355	997	488	1 321	1 321	2 239	404	1 269
Percent of female, 16 years and over	37.2	36.7	31.3	36.8	34.8	38.9	36.1	42.4	25.1	41.8
Employed	144	920	345	928	528	1 399	1 258	2 082	393	1 222
Unemployed	—	7	10	69	9	89	63	131	11	47
Percent of civilian labor force	—	0.8	2.8	6.9	1.7	6.0	4.8	5.9	2.7	3.7
Employed persons 16 years and over	489	3 105	1 206	3 169	1 462	3 750	3 790	6 015	1 527	4 032
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	62	388	166	257	137	651	509	962	165	557
Professional specialty occupations	40	179	92	230	157	353	308	487	105	266
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	33	446	125	459	306	772	695	1 366	187	810
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	226	72	269	169	423	353	658	101	426
Service occupations	20	331	120	373	215	624	481	883	197	465
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	344	867	593	1 242	398	887	1 261	959	713	731
Farm operators and managers	292	645	451	977	331	655	876	758	576	616
Farm occupations, except managerial	4	190	140	252	67	219	326	187	130	99
Related agricultural occupations	3	26	—	11	—	13	59	13	7	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15	579	104	356	143	396	405	1 029	114	727
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	15	494	98	344	133	420	439	816	151	742
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	120	27	96	47	144	128	234	53	229
Employed females 16 years and over	144	920	345	928	528	1 399	1 258	2 082	393	1 222
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	46	169	90	182	125	288	236	396	71	167
Professional specialty occupations	33	116	64	141	102	217	199	277	59	121
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	28	295	97	315	205	512	467	881	120	525
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	19	191	66	209	141	359	292	550	78	345
Service occupations	20	278	91	293	165	473	386	589	145	386
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	48	89	49	57	8	55	39	75	25	39
Farm operators and managers	36	18	15	28	4	11	10	53	14	8
Farm occupations, except managerial	12	71	34	29	4	41	6	21	11	29
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	1	—	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	31	4	39	6	14	26	40	12	34
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2	58	14	42	19	57	104	101	20	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	35	10	15	4	21	35	40	9	27
Employed persons 16 years and over	489	3 105	1 206	3 169	1 462	3 750	3 790	6 015	1 527	4 032
Private wage and salary workers	118	1 924	493	1 437	765	2 066	2 057	3 873	648	2 622
Government workers	43	249	159	517	239	681	516	899	171	434
Self-employed workers	313	789	503	1 156	448	966	1 136	1 151	675	932
Unpaid family workers	15	144	51	59	10	37	81	92	33	44
Male, employed in agriculture	296	775	547	1 204	416	877	1 255	887	695	694
Wage and salary workers	27	124	102	235	83	239	355	151	133	84
Self-employed workers	260	617	423	945	331	628	848	692	542	607
Unpaid family workers	9	34	22	24	2	10	52	44	20	3
Female, employed in agriculture	48	89	49	65	19	59	58	91	29	39
Wage and salary workers	6	—	3	20	10	39	46	27	8	8
Self-employed workers	36	18	17	28	7	11	12	56	12	8
Unpaid family workers	6	71	29	17	2	9	—	8	9	23
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	389	2 386	1 151	2 670	1 499	3 442	3 577	5 165	1 608	3 114
Less than \$5,000	81	434	166	433	259	483	747	607	312	350
\$5,000 to \$7,499	46	231	86	203	142	313	342	437	178	213
\$7,500 to \$9,999	34	192	91	252	112	268	328	355	168	202
\$10,000 to \$14,999	74	352	183	523	266	606	751	925	277	490
\$15,000 to \$19,999	65	318	218	425	244	551	549	847	228	497
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21	252	121	288	169	432	312	817	176	439
\$25,000 to \$34,999	39	390	141	300	200	465	351	676	170	519
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23	166	101	153	71	207	141	351	67	275
\$50,000 or more	6	51	44	93	36	117	56	150	32	129
Median	\$12 147	\$14 735	\$16 115	\$14 144	\$14 462	\$15 397	\$12 055	\$16 366	\$12 212	\$18 088
Mean	\$14 592	\$16 993	\$18 650	\$16 835	\$16 585	\$17 946	\$14 445	\$18 441	\$14 859	\$20 489
Families	305	1 921	883	2 193	1 093	2 562	2 790	4 232	1 285	2 481
Median income	\$13 606	\$16 775	\$18 180	\$15 969	\$16 670	\$18 235	\$14 161	\$18 066	\$14 299	\$19 925
Mean income	\$16 019	\$18 361	\$21 221	\$18 423	\$19 038	\$20 933	\$16 143	\$20 085	\$16 359	\$22 150
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	99	621	287	544	436	1 335	850	1 120	338	761
Median income	\$7 306	\$6 016	\$8 045	\$6 240	\$7 042	\$4 190	\$5 490	\$7 341	\$6 500	\$9 011
Mean income	\$7 997	\$8 637	\$9 529	\$8 459	\$9 432	\$6 584	\$7 908	\$9 264	\$8 490	\$11 623
Per capita income	\$4 936	\$5 211	\$6 919	\$5 755	\$6 212	\$6 508	\$5 150	\$6 085	\$5 384	\$7 170
Households with farm self-employment income	274	782	514	1 118	621	1 030	1 087	1 212	713	986
Mean income	\$15 865	\$15 208	\$22 544	\$19 506	\$19 341	\$23 508	\$17 289	\$20 244	\$17 973	\$22 219
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 721	\$6 502	\$14 523	\$10 477	\$10 271	\$13 813	\$9 722	\$9 926	\$10 461	\$8 315
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	36	128	80	168	89	164	201	263	94	255
25.0 to 49.9 percent	52	122	55	200	146	178	179	224	113	195
50.0 to 74.9 percent	64	112	93	208	114	241	176	222	139	186
75.0 percent or more	85	322	247	420	224	379	448	401	295	233
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	59	320	86	312	136	168	448	416	220	202
Percent below poverty level	19.3	16.7	9.7	14.2	12.4	6.6	16.1	9.8	17.1	8.1
Female householder, no husband present	4	17	14	22	14	28	38	72	15	32
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	33	199	65	132	97	275	280	249	76	184
Percent below poverty level	33.3	32.0	22.6	24.3	22.2	28.0	32.9	22.2	22.5	24.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	264	1 562	371	1 253	619	806	1 843	1 668	875	853
Percent below poverty level	22.9	20.1	12.0	16.0	15.6	8.9	18.4	10.7	19.7	9.6
Related children under 18 years	99	692	114	436	225	192	608	610	324	285
65 years and over	30	214	51	178	98	232	418	237	121	162

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

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

The State Counties	The State	Adams	Barnes	Benson	Billings	Bottineau	Bowman	Burke	Burleigh	Cass	Cavalier
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	103 881	1 077	2 970	2 328	706	2 348	986	1 220	2 021	3 922	2 323
White	102 734	1 074	2 958	2 169	704	2 348	980	1 218	2 019	3 912	2 321
Black	24	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	1 043	—	12	157	2	—	6	—	—	6	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	29	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Spanish origin ¹	108	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	103 881	1 077	2 970	2 328	706	2 348	986	1 220	2 021	3 922	2 323
Male	56 256	574	1 614	1 292	384	1 242	540	673	1 061	2 088	1 276
Female	47 625	503	1 356	1 036	322	1 106	446	547	960	1 834	1 047
Total persons	103 881	1 077	2 970	2 328	706	2 348	986	1 220	2 021	3 922	2 323
Under 5 years	7 348	72	234	138	54	132	90	77	163	259	179
5 to 9 years	8 215	71	220	152	67	158	97	99	206	224	181
10 to 14 years	10 109	100	261	246	57	225	79	106	207	372	215
15 to 19 years	11 344	104	295	235	82	250	106	113	205	431	293
20 to 24 years	6 039	78	170	133	41	98	54	49	103	211	99
25 to 29 years	6 235	65	175	124	58	123	60	45	123	231	155
30 to 34 years	5 788	72	190	143	40	125	83	90	136	223	135
35 to 39 years	5 837	62	211	136	38	151	60	56	118	228	139
40 to 44 years	5 832	68	110	108	32	124	27	78	159	272	128
45 to 49 years	6 530	72	160	119	27	143	65	64	173	237	140
50 to 54 years	7 639	92	186	142	51	155	60	113	115	286	173
55 to 59 years	7 079	49	226	189	46	200	66	81	100	281	162
60 to 64 years	5 930	73	190	157	50	136	68	89	88	197	125
65 to 69 years	4 380	56	99	127	42	146	29	67	61	178	92
70 to 74 years	2 873	29	118	104	15	114	26	53	32	149	60
75 to 79 years	1 500	13	53	40	6	45	7	17	22	61	28
80 to 84 years	752	1	51	18	—	14	4	11	5	60	8
85 years and over	451	—	21	17	—	9	5	12	5	22	11
Median	32.3	33.4	33.4	34.8	29.5	37.1	30.4	37.8	30.1	35.2	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	103 881	1 077	2 970	2 328	706	2 348	986	1 220	2 021	3 922	2 323
in households	103 881	1 077	2 970	2 328	706	2 348	986	1 220	2 021	3 922	2 323
Family householder:	27 954	310	844	624	185	669	268	352	519	1 066	618
Male	803	—	29	37	5	24	—	10	14	46	6
Female	2 394	33	62	79	18	79	31	28	37	111	63
Nonfamily householder:	981	13	31	25	4	19	14	15	15	49	20
Male	26 558	306	764	575	174	644	258	320	505	1 045	577
Female	41 718	391	1 117	852	307	822	393	459	879	1 466	972
Spouse	2 926	18	118	113	6	78	20	35	42	100	54
Child	547	6	5	23	7	13	2	1	10	39	13
Other relatives	3.23	3.03	3.07	3.04	3.33	2.97	3.15	3.01	3.45	3.08	3.29
Nonrelatives	3.48	3.31	3.29	3.33	3.56	3.23	3.50	3.25	3.68	3.35	3.57
Persons per household	33 930	317	926	717	233	699	343	370	715	1 171	793
Percent living with two parents	95.4	95.9	94.8	86.5	100.0	95.7	94.5	91.9	95.4	95.5	97.5
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	7 295	76	207	139	51	147	70	61	147	272	157
Children ever born	1 766	11	73	37	10	28	23	12	39	44	25
Per 1,000 women	242	145	353	266	196	190	329	197	265	162	159
Women 25 to 34 years	5 361	59	167	118	43	115	69	65	120	213	121
Children ever born	11 454	115	365	272	87	247	147	136	213	378	288
Per 1,000 women	2 137	1 949	2 186	2 305	2 023	2 148	2 130	2 092	1 775	1 775	2 380
Women 35 to 44 years	5 850	68	140	113	32	139	43	65	142	247	138
Children ever born	20 034	218	441	346	147	505	109	210	417	782	484
Per 1,000 women	3 425	3 206	3 150	3 062	4 594	3 633	2 535	3 231	2 937	3 166	3 507
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	96 076	1 012	2 665	2 196	648	2 207	854	1 140	1 726	3 678	2 135
Same house	78 960	738	2 091	1 704	439	1 800	614	1 043	1 305	3 011	1 788
Different house in United States	17 040	274	574	492	209	407	240	97	416	667	342
Same county	10 980	156	352	354	123	263	181	59	285	483	280
Different county	6 060	118	222	138	86	144	59	38	131	184	62
Same State	3 938	25	158	97	62	75	47	23	64	51	32
Different State	2 122	93	64	41	24	69	12	15	67	133	30
Abroad	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	60 826	652	1 790	1 424	405	1 485	560	776	1 137	2 425	1 356
Elementary, 0 to 7 years	2 969	24	81	53	17	85	18	58	77	74	42
8 years	15 083	96	377	280	111	278	119	189	229	420	330
High school, 1 to 3 years	5 570	59	151	165	46	159	45	63	120	181	143
4 years	20 689	277	687	509	123	500	205	255	336	914	451
College, 1 to 3 years	11 589	144	378	279	76	314	126	144	275	531	277
4 or more years	4 926	52	116	138	32	149	47	67	100	305	113
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	40 731	513	1 064	863	322	833	465	440	817	1 463	735
Agriculture	29 061	379	770	650	220	513	390	304	532	980	481
Forestry and fisheries	31	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	483	26	3	—	39	16	11	34	—	3	—
Construction	1 201	8	26	15	20	25	11	10	58	30	22
Manufacturing	794	2	9	15	6	—	—	—	—	56	18
Transportation	744	2	16	17	4	27	7	3	20	29	46
Communications and other public utilities	279	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	6	12	10
Wholesale trade	708	10	37	5	2	11	2	7	33	44	5
Retail trade	2 076	26	48	24	8	56	12	26	49	104	33
Finance, insurance, and real estate	460	6	23	10	—	19	6	5	9	22	4
Business and repair services	349	4	4	17	—	3	—	7	11	15	15
Personal services	322	—	12	6	4	5	3	—	3	24	—
Entertainment and recreation services	58	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	7
Professional and related services	3 573	43	105	73	8	128	17	42	68	126	79
Health services	1 407	24	46	28	—	45	8	11	35	40	34
Educational services	1 834	15	45	32	8	71	9	29	27	73	42
Public administration	592	5	7	28	9	15	6	—	26	18	15

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

**The State
Counties**

RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN

	Dickey	Divide	Dunn	Eddy	Emmons	Foster	Golden Valley	Grand Forks	Grant	Griggs	Hettinger
Total persons	1 999	1 312	2 233	1 054	2 609	1 045	667	3 103	1 980	1 346	1 451
White	1 996	1 309	2 188	1 048	2 609	1 043	663	3 070	1 964	1 342	1 450
Black	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	3	45	2	—	2	2	15	13	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	15	5	—	6

SEX AND AGE

	Dickey	Divide	Dunn	Eddy	Emmons	Foster	Golden Valley	Grand Forks	Grant	Griggs	Hettinger
Total persons	1 999	1 312	2 233	1 054	2 609	1 045	667	3 103	1 980	1 346	1 451
Male	1 102	752	1 183	583	1 439	578	367	1 675	1 069	747	787
Female	897	560	1 050	471	1 170	467	300	1 428	911	599	664
Total persons	1 999	1 312	2 233	1 054	2 609	1 045	667	3 103	1 980	1 346	1 451
Under 5 years	151	68	194	83	191	56	70	196	164	95	116
5 to 9 years	183	70	182	80	268	89	54	208	179	91	131
10 to 14 years	198	104	234	151	315	95	55	234	231	105	196
15 to 19 years	205	114	220	100	323	132	58	274	215	119	178
20 to 24 years	124	70	168	50	138	66	42	191	118	79	70
25 to 29 years	86	73	176	69	129	58	40	191	164	77	95
30 to 34 years	135	63	128	57	116	59	47	170	123	99	70
35 to 39 years	129	47	149	41	168	34	39	139	116	73	82
40 to 44 years	129	90	83	75	152	50	26	129	106	59	75
45 to 49 years	111	71	106	55	174	83	35	215	124	85	129
50 to 54 years	146	104	142	75	232	80	55	250	125	107	82
55 to 59 years	120	122	119	61	137	90	37	248	131	123	80
60 to 64 years	114	134	201	59	91	59	45	208	75	63	66
65 to 69 years	78	98	72	54	73	35	44	161	64	77	37
70 to 74 years	46	47	39	17	61	23	14	97	32	43	21
75 to 79 years	27	22	13	18	31	17	2	101	9	23	14
80 to 84 years	11	13	4	9	7	10	2	48	2	17	2
85 years and over	6	2	—	—	3	—	2	43	2	11	7
Median	31.9	42.6	28.4	29.6	27.7	32.2	31.5	38.1	27.5	35.5	26.8

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	Dickey	Divide	Dunn	Eddy	Emmons	Foster	Golden Valley	Grand Forks	Grant	Griggs	Hettinger
Total persons	1 999	1 312	2 233	1 054	2 609	1 045	667	3 103	1 980	1 346	1 451
In households	1 999	1 312	2 233	1 054	2 609	1 045	667	3 103	1 980	1 346	1 451
Family householder:	555	389	610	285	624	286	173	851	496	381	365
Male	12	13	12	8	15	5	5	36	15	18	2
Female	35	64	36	19	48	20	28	110	35	40	22
Nonfamily householder:	13	16	13	5	—	7	7	72	7	9	9
Spouse	517	370	610	260	636	276	182	806	477	355	335
Child	804	408	891	457	1 247	420	256	1 105	879	467	694
Other relatives	52	44	43	17	39	27	14	110	62	65	20
Nonrelatives	11	8	18	3	—	4	2	13	9	11	4
Persons per household	3.25	2.72	3.33	3.32	3.80	3.29	3.13	2.90	3.58	3.00	3.65
Persons per family	3.42	3.04	3.48	3.51	4.01	3.48	3.54	3.28	3.77	3.22	3.86
Persons under 18 years	683	316	769	391	1 029	330	229	833	748	392	552
Percent living with two parents	96.0	91.1	95.3	97.2	97.3	97.3	95.2	94.4	96.3	95.9	97.1

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	141	68	171	58	186	76	39	203	156	82	112
Children ever born	40	30	62	10	48	11	12	36	35	30	33
Per 1,000 women	284	441	363	172	258	145	308	177	224	366	295
Women 25 to 34 years	95	57	126	61	121	53	38	158	126	64	71
Children ever born	184	104	273	122	296	114	71	302	253	148	164
Per 1,000 women	1 937	1 825	2 167	2 000	2 446	2 151	1 868	1 911	2 008	2 313	2 310
Women 35 to 44 years	127	63	122	61	158	41	30	136	109	65	75
Children ever born	477	186	492	269	642	137	110	384	405	158	296
Per 1,000 women	3 756	2 952	4 033	4 410	4 063	3 341	3 667	2 824	3 716	2 431	3 947

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	1 848	1 254	2 049	971	2 328	976	586	3 028	1 666	1 279	1 389
Same house	1 483	1 078	1 320	793	2 182	805	494	2 458	1 445	1 068	1 176
Different house in United States	363	176	729	174	146	171	92	570	221	211	213
Same county	187	86	451	115	82	112	55	369	123	109	165
Different county	176	90	278	59	64	59	37	201	98	102	48
Same State	80	32	257	50	52	59	16	91	55	71	28
Different State	96	58	21	9	12	—	21	110	43	31	20
Abroad	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 138	886	1 235	590	1 374	607	388	2 000	1 073	857	760
Elementary:	50	20	57	30	125	22	14	90	88	31	61
0 to 7 years	308	240	298	146	511	137	64	456	299	199	219
8 years	87	71	148	57	89	69	32	187	99	76	60
High school:	350	335	434	190	405	184	115	690	309	293	252
1 to 3 years	259	146	210	114	146	136	109	385	200	170	123
4 or more years	84	74	88	53	98	59	54	192	78	88	45

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	903	542	967	367	945	433	200	1 175	983	550	705
Agriculture	700	440	785	276	706	320	133	686	851	414	602
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	18	25	1	—	—	5	—	10	—	2
Construction	16	17	9	—	14	13	11	27	9	19	4
Manufacturing	10	5	—	12	7	7	—	31	4	8	9
Transportation	6	6	6	2	29	7	11	23	1	13	4
Communications and other public utilities	9	2	9	—	11	—	—	9	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	21	1	12	6	23	11	4	39	9	9	8
Retail trade	23	20	31	16	30	21	11	95	7	26	22
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	—	8	5	5	2	3	24	8	5	2
Business and repair services	—	6	10	6	14	—	—	16	5	3	2
Personal services	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	12	—	2	9
Entertainment and recreation services	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Professional and related services	92	22	61	39	96	40	22	171	71	45	37
Health services	34	7	25	5	20	18	3	83	27	14	20
Educational services	52	11	25	26	65	18	15	74	42	27	14
Public administration	11	3	11	4	9	4	—	39	8	6	4

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Kidder	La Moure	Logan	McHenry	McIntosh	McKenzie	McLean	Mercer	Morton	Mountrail	Neilon
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	1 660	2 458	1 651	2 880	1 554	2 175	3 190	1 525	3 231	2 213	1 698
White	1 660	2 446	1 648	2 874	1 554	2 126	3 076	1 525	3 227	2 140	1 698
Black	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	12	—	2	—	48	114	—	—	70	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	2	5	2	—	3	—	—	4	3	—
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	1 660	2 458	1 651	2 880	1 554	2 175	3 190	1 525	3 231	2 213	1 698
Male	876	1 304	866	1 612	835	1 172	1 740	828	1 763	1 208	932
Female	784	1 154	785	1 268	719	1 003	1 450	697	1 468	1 005	766
Total persons	1 660	2 458	1 651	2 880	1 554	2 175	3 190	1 525	3 231	2 213	1 698
Under 5 years	141	194	125	182	104	130	259	89	229	161	121
5 to 9 years	110	237	144	230	138	180	261	106	310	195	133
10 to 14 years	159	263	187	292	153	175	253	155	434	215	138
15 to 19 years	186	272	207	311	188	217	305	176	424	211	160
20 to 24 years	113	129	106	156	87	160	156	65	198	108	75
25 to 29 years	118	151	83	166	113	159	183	96	159	100	91
30 to 34 years	68	125	86	152	53	123	232	88	133	150	104
35 to 39 years	87	127	90	137	72	146	186	116	214	128	79
40 to 44 years	101	165	112	171	110	136	152	73	132	123	113
45 to 49 years	118	148	117	168	119	104	180	64	181	116	125
50 to 54 years	141	181	146	196	157	133	212	124	270	138	134
55 to 59 years	104	167	93	163	143	107	286	180	226	151	111
60 to 64 years	83	125	64	146	62	146	204	94	142	183	69
65 to 69 years	65	93	46	192	36	121	153	59	65	136	93
70 to 74 years	20	58	24	99	7	73	112	27	28	46	71
75 to 79 years	28	19	17	41	4	29	37	5	51	31	37
80 to 84 years	6	4	2	16	4	17	10	8	11	20	25
85 years and over	2	—	—	6	4	19	9	—	17	1	19
Median	30.2	29.4	28.4	33.4	29.7	32.7	33.8	34.3	25.4	33.9	36.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	1 660	2 458	1 651	2 880	1 554	2 175	3 190	1 525	3 231	2 213	1 698
In households	1 660	2 458	1 651	2 880	1 554	2 175	3 190	1 525	3 231	2 213	1 698
Family householder:	439	646	434	754	438	613	894	466	773	583	466
Male	13	9	5	24	2	12	21	2	43	23	21
Female	41	42	12	73	12	64	92	14	45	59	51
Nonfamily householder:	27	11	6	23	8	34	33	9	6	25	18
Male	415	637	408	717	416	588	852	418	732	546	425
Female	674	1 055	742	1 178	632	782	1 209	586	1 548	897	624
Spouse	44	51	34	87	36	50	84	18	84	63	87
Child	7	7	10	24	10	32	9	12	—	17	6
Other relatives	3.19	3.47	3.61	3.30	3.38	3.01	3.08	3.11	3.73	3.21	3.05
Nonrelatives	3.51	3.66	3.70	3.55	3.46	3.27	3.35	3.18	3.90	3.49	3.33
Persons per household	539	883	623	920	514	635	1 015	483	1 275	726	501
Percent living with two parents	96.5	97.2	96.8	95.1	99.6	92.0	96.7	93.8	98.2	94.6	92.0
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	134	188	144	172	119	177	179	95	229	130	105
Children ever born	41	54	29	41	31	47	52	18	57	37	24
Per 1,000 women	306	287	201	238	261	266	291	189	249	285	229
Women 25 to 34 years	82	129	84	136	73	109	190	88	139	117	80
Children ever born	170	318	216	291	173	244	376	163	321	296	165
Per 1,000 women	2 073	2 465	2 571	2 140	2 370	2 239	1 979	1 852	2 309	2 530	2 063
Women 35 to 44 years	85	142	107	153	99	149	167	95	202	114	97
Children ever born	325	530	328	529	316	459	556	283	745	426	342
Per 1,000 women	3 824	3 732	3 065	3 458	3 192	3 081	3 329	2 979	3 688	3 737	3 526
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	1 469	2 259	1 475	2 664	1 440	2 126	2 914	1 193	3 201	2 010	1 606
Same house	1 195	1 889	1 277	2 345	1 389	1 572	2 562	881	2 626	1 650	1 322
Different house in United States	274	370	198	319	51	550	352	312	575	356	284
Same county	142	244	118	198	26	331	233	247	291	216	175
Different county	132	126	80	121	25	219	119	65	284	140	109
Some State	99	116	64	84	22	64	101	23	284	94	98
Different State	33	10	16	37	3	155	18	42	—	46	11
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	951	1 363	882	1 709	884	1 313	1 956	934	1 629	1 323	1 071
Elementary:	111	28	57	86	82	40	98	100	107	38	23
0 to 7 years	253	352	390	493	389	317	478	343	523	350	226
8 years	94	90	40	171	60	150	187	51	186	130	79
High school:	284	493	251	525	195	429	616	229	501	491	432
1 to 3 years	162	273	111	329	121	273	371	148	194	206	219
4 years	47	127	33	105	37	104	206	63	118	108	92
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	732	901	662	1 077	699	911	1 128	736	1 269	887	537
Agriculture	596	679	542	810	636	527	732	489	976	599	383
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	6	—	3	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	15	25	11	38	—	56	43	87	44	21	6
Manufacturing	9	16	7	16	2	7	35	14	14	8	7
Transportation	6	17	2	9	4	25	25	—	22	6	6
Communications and other public utilities	6	2	—	23	—	3	48	5	7	9	—
Wholesale trade	9	10	13	13	—	14	23	14	7	6	13
Retail trade	22	46	35	49	6	84	34	43	62	73	36
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	8	4	6	10	14	19	6	8	7	10
Business and repair services	6	8	5	10	2	18	3	8	5	2	3
Personal services	7	10	2	6	—	7	15	—	14	—	10
Entertainment and recreation services	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	40	70	32	73	32	64	103	50	74	92	57
Health services	14	20	15	22	23	31	45	6	35	31	33
Educational services	23	32	17	45	7	31	48	34	32	50	19
Public administration	9	12	7	22	2	12	34	7	25	19	6

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Oliver	Pembina	Pierce	Ramsay	Ransom	Renville	Richland	Rolette	Sargent	Sheridan	Sioux
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
Total persons	991	1 752	1 794	1 936	1 671	1 306	4 083	1 693	1 772	1 441	791
White	985	1 741	1 793	1 936	1 668	1 306	4 074	1 350	1 772	1 438	656
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6	—	1	—	3	—	6	343	—	—	135
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	32	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	991	1 752	1 794	1 936	1 671	1 306	4 083	1 693	1 772	1 441	791
Male	533	932	960	1 016	901	704	2 210	935	1 010	771	451
Female	458	820	834	920	770	602	1 873	758	762	670	340
Total persons	991	1 752	1 794	1 936	1 671	1 306	4 083	1 693	1 772	1 441	791
Under 5 years	64	135	125	99	84	75	289	110	117	96	51
5 to 9 years	72	81	152	124	133	107	282	166	153	110	73
10 to 14 years	90	139	235	170	149	137	327	165	196	145	111
15 to 19 years	119	154	226	212	188	150	473	192	202	139	126
20 to 24 years	75	107	111	117	81	53	294	107	97	83	50
25 to 29 years	60	130	96	92	115	59	253	98	85	64	66
30 to 34 years	60	98	80	104	100	82	174	100	142	92	31
35 to 39 years	72	78	115	118	99	72	179	72	101	103	36
40 to 44 years	53	74	98	86	97	94	252	63	123	93	51
45 to 49 years	80	139	116	140	121	80	267	116	84	131	40
50 to 54 years	72	152	127	141	128	74	322	114	156	137	44
55 to 59 years	64	147	62	172	102	72	293	143	124	106	45
60 to 64 years	46	112	68	172	69	105	224	101	79	66	42
65 to 69 years	27	88	83	107	95	47	152	51	57	45	9
70 to 74 years	24	49	74	69	43	62	122	54	27	13	11
75 to 79 years	4	32	15	38	49	12	89	25	24	6	5
80 to 84 years	5	16	6	18	11	13	64	4	2	10	—
85 years and over	2	21	6	7	7	12	27	12	3	2	—
Median	31.3	37.1	27.5	37.1	34.3	34.4	33.5	30.4	31.3	34.5	23.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
Total persons	991	1 752	1 794	1 936	1 671	1 306	4 083	1 693	1 772	1 441	791
In households	991	1 752	1 794	1 936	1 671	1 306	4 083	1 693	1 772	1 441	791
Family householders:	277	512	409	525	453	365	1 089	423	466	418	179
Male	7	30	2	22	18	12	43	10	16	9	4
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householders:	11	32	42	44	56	37	106	40	38	15	8
Male	7	22	20	30	10	9	45	10	7	—	2
Female	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spouse	250	478	426	500	452	351	1 017	397	419	394	163
Child	412	619	842	733	640	499	1 571	761	775	568	381
Other relatives	27	53	53	73	35	22	193	47	49	34	34
Nonrelatives	—	6	—	7	7	11	19	5	2	3	20
Persons per household	3.28	2.94	3.79	3.12	3.11	3.09	3.18	3.51	3.36	3.26	4.10
Persons per family	3.43	3.12	4.21	3.39	3.39	3.31	3.46	3.78	3.58	3.33	4.16
Persons under 18 years	312	473	690	533	493	429	1 213	594	614	444	329
Percent living with two parents	97.4	96.8	99.0	93.2	95.9	97.0	94.8	88.9	89.9	94.4	92.7
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 24 years	76	126	147	146	108	86	315	111	101	102	76
Children ever born	10	41	22	39	16	29	84	27	13	7	12
Per 1,000 women	132	325	150	267	148	337	267	243	129	69	158
Women 25 to 34 years	55	85	83	92	99	61	181	87	100	76	42
Children ever born	132	170	232	153	231	116	376	200	249	159	78
Per 1,000 women	2 400	2 000	2 795	1 663	2 333	1 902	2 077	2 299	2 496	2 092	1 857
Women 35 to 44 years	63	87	110	96	94	80	223	69	106	97	48
Children ever born	194	299	446	323	317	320	725	189	364	330	219
Per 1,000 women	3 079	3 437	4 055	3 365	3 372	4 000	3 251	2 739	3 434	3 402	4 563
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	837	1 612	1 626	1 875	1 601	1 262	3 794	1 574	1 655	1 343	674
Same house	624	1 308	1 454	1 636	1 308	1 050	3 189	1 207	1 379	1 160	524
Different house in United States	213	300	171	239	293	203	599	347	276	183	150
Same county	96	212	135	156	150	92	422	262	207	97	61
Different county	117	88	36	83	143	111	177	85	69	86	89
Same State	110	56	16	34	59	111	84	72	45	64	33
Different State	7	32	20	49	84	—	93	13	24	22	56
Abroad	—	4	1	—	—	9	6	20	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	571	1 136	945	1 214	1 036	784	2 418	953	1 007	868	380
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	28	59	64	43	48	42	120	90	35	59	17
8 years	220	297	297	224	217	130	666	283	171	314	103
High school: 1 to 3 years	67	113	114	130	102	74	151	87	84	93	40
4 years	158	396	275	434	427	276	852	279	455	231	159
College: 1 to 3 years	77	234	163	267	182	183	505	159	199	135	43
4 or more years	21	114	32	96	60	79	124	55	63	36	18
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	429	719	655	717	680	458	1 502	623	760	722	311
Agriculture	279	449	479	461	431	329	1 068	312	510	655	216
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Mining	22	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	—	1
Construction	28	10	6	18	20	5	45	35	16	7	8
Manufacturing	5	37	14	15	42	6	57	16	66	5	2
Transportation	7	28	16	21	23	5	21	18	21	5	7
Communications and other public utilities	17	6	—	6	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	6	26	22	15	16	3	34	6	11	4	3
Retail trade	19	37	51	56	39	36	85	59	33	17	17
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	7	5	18	6	8	23	8	12	5	—
Business and repair services	—	8	5	3	5	7	12	14	8	—	5
Personal services	8	15	—	10	1	2	15	20	8	2	2
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	25	85	54	83	84	41	106	128	65	13	31
Health services	7	51	27	25	43	9	50	70	23	3	4
Educational services	16	28	25	51	29	24	49	51	34	7	26
Public administration	11	11	3	7	6	7	30	2	2	9	19

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	Slope	Stark	Steele	Stutsman	Towner	Trall	Walsh	Ward	Wells	Williams
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	750	2 653	1 443	3 498	1 602	1 860	2 652	3 172	2 073	2 013
White	750	2 653	1 443	3 498	1 587	1 858	2 642	3 164	2 065	1 998
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	2	15	—	6	—	—	8
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	2	2
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2	2
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	750	2 653	1 443	3 498	1 602	1 860	2 652	3 172	2 073	2 013
Male	402	1 419	772	1 935	855	972	1 414	1 686	1 129	1 087
Female	348	1 234	671	1 563	747	888	1 238	1 486	944	926
Total persons	750	2 653	1 443	3 498	1 602	1 860	2 652	3 172	2 073	2 013
Under 5 years	57	181	108	254	130	158	194	179	157	168
5 to 9 years	52	284	93	265	111	158	198	260	175	105
10 to 14 years	80	304	103	311	145	180	227	298	196	191
15 to 19 years	100	379	172	380	174	197	324	329	230	169
20 to 24 years	52	145	75	255	114	118	147	195	125	133
25 to 29 years	45	213	106	230	88	104	191	150	103	151
30 to 34 years	57	131	61	191	98	111	92	143	107	116
35 to 39 years	28	166	64	219	59	118	142	200	122	76
40 to 44 years	43	122	88	202	79	118	178	202	125	123
45 to 49 years	48	161	101	224	128	112	190	166	139	119
50 to 54 years	49	228	117	278	84	119	200	230	130	134
55 to 59 years	44	138	93	198	112	123	160	214	142	126
60 to 64 years	39	68	89	199	86	90	152	230	110	159
65 to 69 years	14	50	78	123	91	72	74	168	88	112
70 to 74 years	23	52	45	85	58	33	75	97	66	86
75 to 79 years	8	18	29	47	35	14	59	64	33	26
80 to 84 years	8	6	12	33	3	28	36	26	17	15
85 years and over	3	7	9	4	7	7	13	21	8	4
Median	28.8	25.8	35.3	31.4	32.0	30.7	32.4	35.8	32.4	33.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	750	2 653	1 443	3 498	1 602	1 860	2 652	3 172	2 073	2 013
In households	750	2 653	1 443	3 498	1 602	1 860	2 652	3 172	2 073	2 013
Family householder:	188	645	402	931	422	509	721	899	578	567
Male	4	5	13	2	2	14	20	9	18	29
Female	19	35	35	80	58	24	53	73	32	53
Nonfamily householder:	22	23	27	27	23	7	30	50	11	37
Male	168	637	386	890	422	485	669	843	535	530
Female	332	1 249	530	1 371	653	766	1 075	1 179	836	733
Spouse	11	48	46	126	42	47	77	88	59	46
Child	6	11	5	40	—	7	7	31	4	18
Other relatives	3.22	3.75	3.03	3.27	3.17	3.36	3.22	3.08	3.24	2.93
Nonrelatives	3.66	3.98	3.32	3.48	3.59	3.48	3.46	3.32	3.40	3.20
Persons per household	266	1 042	431	1 116	502	636	867	981	709	586
Percent living with two parents	90.2	100.0	95.4	93.9	94.4	97.3	97.8	94.2	96.3	94.2
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	63	223	102	249	108	142	222	234	140	127
Children ever born	14	8	24	65	43	39	56	66	40	31
Per 1,000 women	222	36	235	261	398	275	252	282	286	244
Women 25 to 34 years	42	159	73	187	76	109	115	132	101	119
Children ever born	73	337	137	383	175	259	238	264	228	252
Per 1,000 women	1 738	2 119	1 877	2 048	2 303	2 376	2 070	2 000	2 257	2 118
Women 35 to 44 years	34	138	86	209	71	110	167	202	131	105
Children ever born	129	583	280	653	280	333	566	701	421	308
Per 1,000 women	3 794	4 225	3 256	3 124	3 944	3 027	3 389	3 470	3 214	2 933
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	708	2 650	1 335	3 229	1 470	1 702	2 470	3 037	1 891	1 739
Same house	565	2 166	1 073	2 578	1 196	1 401	2 145	2 600	1 614	1 240
Different house in United States	143	484	262	647	274	300	325	432	275	499
Same county	58	351	127	463	159	212	234	311	174	390
Different county	85	133	135	184	115	88	91	121	101	109
Same State	78	91	97	135	93	30	55	74	80	47
Different State	7	42	38	49	22	58	36	47	21	62
Abroad	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	2	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	409	1 360	892	2 033	928	1 049	1 562	1 911	1 190	1 247
Elementary:	15	67	30	121	52	14	56	59	39	24
0 to 7 years	64	349	169	475	169	161	414	444	285	288
8 years	41	158	68	212	83	78	142	160	114	114
High school:	134	476	330	722	322	393	533	741	454	382
1 to 3 years	100	207	199	335	207	239	293	362	225	306
4 years	55	103	96	168	95	164	124	145	73	133
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	329	1 016	592	1 433	471	678	1 018	1 189	743	862
Agriculture	260	656	488	1 036	305	504	705	735	567	515
Forestry and fisheries	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	3	29	2	5	—	—	—	13	—	57
Construction	2	36	6	36	7	19	27	72	33	55
Manufacturing	3	50	9	39	16	12	25	10	3	22
Transportation	1	15	3	35	9	12	22	33	16	25
Communications and other public utilities	—	14	4	4	—	2	11	14	3	4
Wholesale trade	1	10	4	24	17	10	36	16	17	6
Retail trade	6	70	10	54	19	17	55	110	46	62
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	10	2	16	17	5	12	23	2	10
Business and repair services	2	5	—	9	17	1	8	30	2	—
Personal services	—	19	—	17	—	—	7	15	8	6
Entertainment and recreation services	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—
Professional and related services	42	83	55	142	50	91	88	109	42	84
Health services	8	34	22	48	32	41	47	28	15	27
Educational services	34	49	31	79	18	37	35	78	25	50
Public administration	7	6	9	13	14	3	22	5	4	16

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	The State	Adams	Barnes	Benson	Billings	Bottineau	Bowman	Burke	Burleigh	Cass	Cavalier
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	75 682	814	2 180	1 726	510	1 779	705	919	1 400	2 950	1 672
Labor force	41 833	523	1 096	885	325	866	476	458	833	1 536	758
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.3	64.3	50.3	51.3	63.7	48.7	67.5	49.8	59.5	52.1	45.3
Employed	40 731	513	1 064	863	322	833	465	440	817	1 463	735
Unemployed	1 067	10	32	22	3	28	11	18	16	67	23
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	1.9	2.9	2.5	0.9	3.3	2.3	3.9	1.9	4.4	3.0
Female, 16 years and over	34 072	373	974	746	218	818	318	406	653	1 372	722
Labor force	9 707	146	211	182	64	208	131	71	197	404	147
Percent of female, 16 years and over	28.5	39.1	21.7	24.4	29.4	25.4	41.2	17.5	30.2	29.4	20.4
Employed	9 354	140	198	168	64	197	125	68	195	390	143
Unemployed	353	6	13	14	—	11	6	3	2	14	4
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	4.1	6.2	7.7	—	5.3	4.6	4.2	1.0	3.5	2.7
Employed persons 16 years and over	40 731	513	1 064	863	322	833	465	440	817	1 463	735
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	2 497	30	61	42	10	64	18	31	84	117	75
Professional specialty occupations	1 773	26	46	26	8	53	17	26	43	68	49
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	3 199	39	91	53	16	63	25	29	91	145	59
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 895	26	65	36	11	50	16	9	52	76	39
Service occupations	2 167	21	75	51	19	92	8	20	21	96	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28 640	373	765	645	216	502	385	298	529	932	476
Farm operators and managers	24 576	386	662	554	167	470	313	263	437	789	422
Farm occupations, except managerial	3 982	36	103	91	47	32	70	35	88	139	51
Related agricultural occupations	63	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	4	3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 965	23	39	22	41	41	12	25	46	81	36
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 263	27	33	50	20	71	17	37	46	92	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	595	4	12	7	7	14	4	6	11	24	14
Employed females 16 years and over	9 354	140	198	168	64	197	125	68	195	390	143
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 785	22	43	29	6	41	18	16	55	74	56
Professional specialty occupations	1 487	20	40	23	6	39	17	16	39	59	48
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	2 492	35	67	49	13	49	25	24	74	113	25
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 631	25	57	36	11	41	16	6	48	64	21
Service occupations	1 904	19	59	40	16	81	8	18	16	75	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 676	57	26	37	24	12	69	7	39	104	10
Farm operators and managers	1 681	48	11	24	8	7	42	3	12	76	5
Farm occupations, except managerial	964	9	15	13	14	5	27	4	27	26	5
Related agricultural occupations	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	138	—	3	2	4	3	—	—	3	5	2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	359	7	—	11	1	11	5	3	8	19	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	123	2	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	7	6
Employed persons 16 years and over	40 731	513	1 064	863	322	833	465	440	817	1 463	735
Private wage and salary workers	10 700	126	282	185	98	218	96	118	261	451	205
Government workers	2 681	27	62	81	19	99	20	19	74	105	72
Self-employed workers	25 471	350	686	567	182	496	319	274	448	819	447
Unpaid family workers	1 879	10	34	30	23	20	32	29	34	88	11
Male, employed in agriculture	26 246	320	746	608	198	499	316	297	486	855	471
Wage and salary workers	2 533	18	79	66	15	34	39	18	57	98	50
Self-employed workers	22 714	296	646	525	162	461	267	262	417	700	413
Unpaid family workers	999	6	21	17	21	4	10	17	12	57	8
Female, employed in agriculture	2 815	59	24	42	22	14	74	7	46	125	10
Wage and salary workers	310	3	5	9	12	—	8	—	10	19	2
Self-employed workers	1 711	52	9	26	8	7	44	3	14	80	5
Unpaid family workers	794	4	10	7	2	7	22	4	22	26	3
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	32 132	356	966	765	212	791	313	405	585	1 272	707
Less than \$5,000	4 915	104	158	96	22	123	66	56	76	174	80
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3 027	30	84	57	14	62	36	58	75	76	63
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2 894	24	75	65	11	104	36	42	44	75	69
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 801	63	196	125	31	155	70	83	127	200	122
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4 498	48	126	132	13	113	38	58	80	162	115
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3 579	42	112	108	20	96	18	37	72	162	92
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3 976	34	118	108	38	84	28	47	54	154	80
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 114	4	59	44	31	31	12	16	30	54	54
\$50,000 or more	1 328	7	38	30	32	23	9	26	26	135	32
Median	\$14 417	\$11 429	\$14 051	\$16 519	\$22 344	\$13 539	\$11 051	\$12 719	\$13 608	\$18 063	\$15 920
Mean	\$17 600	\$12 536	\$17 011	\$18 252	\$28 043	\$15 743	\$13 753	\$14 972	\$17 359	\$23 250	\$18 735
Families	28 757	310	873	661	190	693	268	362	533	1 112	624
Median income	\$15 194	\$12 000	\$14 982	\$17 750	\$23 750	\$14 081	\$11 786	\$13 919	\$13 892	\$19 110	\$17 050
Mean income	\$18 226	\$13 150	\$17 791	\$19 193	\$28 910	\$16 328	\$13 962	\$15 969	\$17 875	\$24 236	\$19 766
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	3 842	52	98	124	29	111	47	44	62	191	92
Median income	\$8 110	\$6 000	\$8 500	\$8 222	\$8 417	\$7 300	\$7 643	\$6 750	\$7 750	\$9 375	\$8 167
Mean income	\$10 750	\$7 297	\$9 258	\$10 358	\$15 881	\$10 169	\$12 143	\$6 435	\$9 858	\$13 777	\$9 912
Per capita income	\$5 458	\$4 189	\$5 512	\$6 052	\$8 489	\$5 228	\$4 420	\$4 987	\$5 117	\$7 553	\$5 690
Households with farm self-employment income	26 178	308	758	630	180	618	274	335	492	981	560
Mean income	\$18 219	\$12 649	\$18 542	\$19 120	\$28 812	\$16 373	\$13 855	\$16 044	\$16 079	\$24 915	\$19 239
Mean farm self-employment income	\$10 984	\$5 363	\$11 641	\$12 481	\$10 406	\$8 695	\$7 156	\$8 665	\$9 056	\$15 040	\$12 578
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	3 080	33	71	59	38	111	32	46	69	103	52
25.0 to 49.9 percent	4 093	37	116	106	45	103	45	62	74	176	74
50.0 to 74.9 percent	4 885	50	148	147	39	104	55	82	81	175	123
75.0 percent or more	11 809	91	346	282	34	226	102	112	223	436	271
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	5 567	97	182	76	31	95	70	62	104	160	89
Percent below poverty level	19.4	31.3	20.8	11.5	16.3	13.7	26.1	17.1	19.5	14.4	14.3
Female householder, no husband present	99	—	—	2	—	5	—	4	—	4	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	880	21	13	31	6	35	7	14	14	41	21
Percent below poverty level	22.9	40.4	13.3	25.0	20.7	31.5	14.9	31.8	22.6	21.5	22.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	23 423	410	710	297	176	390	283	272	479	641	383
Percent below poverty level	22.6	38.1	23.9	12.8	24.9	16.6	28.7	22.3	23.7	16.4	16.5
Related children under 18 years	10 141	160	315	113	98	143	117	127	247	250	150
65 years and over	989	16	32	22	3	11	11	16	14	35	17

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

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

The State Counties	Dickey	Divide	Dunn	Eddy	Emmons	Foster	Golden Valley	Grand Forks	Grant	Griggs	Hettinger
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	1 420	1 048	1 557	709	1 757	774	464	2 394	1 357	1 028	976
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.3	52.9	62.4	55.0	54.3	58.0	43.5	52.2	73.0	54.1	72.4
Employed	903	542	967	367	945	433	200	1 175	983	550	705
Unemployed	24	12	5	23	9	16	2	62	7	6	2
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	2.2	0.5	5.9	0.9	3.6	1.0	5.0	0.7	1.1	0.3
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	639	452	718	319	804	348	209	1 090	611	449	436
Percent of female, 16 years and over	41.2	15.9	23.7	21.6	31.5	25.3	23.9	31.1	52.5	22.9	50.9
Employed	250	68	170	66	244	86	48	322	319	103	220
Unemployed	13	4	—	3	9	2	2	17	2	—	2
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	5.6	—	4.3	3.6	2.3	4.0	5.0	0.6	—	0.9
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	63	27	43	22	66	19	28	131	52	26	26
Professional specialty occupations	41	16	39	17	58	16	14	87	40	22	24
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	46	11	57	30	65	30	8	146	38	42	28
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	29	8	37	21	47	19	4	72	23	29	23
Service occupations	50	19	29	12	52	38	8	83	18	21	33
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	699	440	785	272	702	301	131	661	844	412	591
Farm operators and managers	593	418	621	251	596	263	107	550	729	353	505
Farm occupations, except managerial	104	22	164	21	106	38	23	111	115	57	86
Related agricultural occupations	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	19	30	31	13	19	11	13	76	9	28	12
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	26	15	22	18	41	34	12	78	22	21	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	3	3	3	26	3	4	25	6	6	4
Employed females 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	47	24	43	14	63	14	14	93	38	19	21
Professional specialty occupations	36	16	39	12	58	13	14	66	33	17	21
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	44	11	51	26	57	21	6	102	34	33	23
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	29	8	37	19	39	19	2	57	23	25	20
Service occupations	43	19	29	10	26	35	6	65	17	21	31
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	108	12	47	6	93	14	15	42	228	28	145
Farm operators and managers	69	12	30	4	64	4	10	27	210	14	117
Farm occupations, except managerial	39	—	17	2	29	10	5	15	18	14	28
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2	—	—	2	5	—	5	2	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6	2	—	—	—	2	2	18	2	2	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Private wage and salary workers	186	94	215	68	203	105	63	448	133	137	125
Government workers	69	18	49	30	69	34	24	101	41	31	18
Self-employed workers	602	422	608	262	613	275	107	577	733	359	522
Unpaid family workers	46	8	95	7	60	19	6	49	76	23	40
Male, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	592	428	738	270	613	302	118	636	621	384	452
Self-employed workers	60	17	76	18	43	32	21	91	46	37	48
Unpaid family workers	519	403	578	247	538	259	96	511	513	341	390
Female, employed in agriculture	108	12	47	6	93	18	15	50	230	30	150
Wage and salary workers	6	—	6	—	7	6	3	11	6	7	6
Self-employed workers	69	12	30	4	61	4	7	29	210	9	118
Unpaid family workers	33	—	11	2	25	8	5	10	14	14	26
INCOME IN 1979											
Households											
Less than \$5,000	105	58	44	40	124	57	25	115	165	61	86
\$5,000 to \$7,499	69	31	91	9	76	44	28	80	70	34	24
\$7,500 to \$9,999	84	36	88	35	52	24	8	55	78	50	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95	99	170	93	133	55	38	188	86	99	75
\$15,000 to \$19,999	73	74	57	38	73	50	35	162	63	68	62
\$20,000 to \$24,999	77	45	56	40	77	23	26	134	46	53	37
\$25,000 to \$34,999	54	94	96	29	70	35	26	165	19	55	30
\$35,000 to \$49,999	33	27	32	18	36	14	19	106	21	19	21
\$50,000 or more	25	18	37	15	46	16	8	64	5	9	8
Median	\$12 134	\$15 759	\$12 946	\$13 783	\$13 147	\$12 297	\$16 875	\$17 726	\$8 830	\$14 107	\$11 848
Mean	\$15 987	\$18 875	\$18 393	\$17 094	\$18 506	\$16 511	\$19 298	\$21 524	\$10 789	\$16 232	\$14 738
Families											
Median income	\$12 893	\$16 741	\$13 636	\$14 536	\$13 285	\$12 305	\$18 200	\$19 937	\$8 996	\$15 083	\$11 821
Mean income	\$16 338	\$20 108	\$19 034	\$17 869	\$18 904	\$16 418	\$20 910	\$23 251	\$10 983	\$17 072	\$14 860
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over											
Median income	\$6 214	\$8 611	\$8 600	\$7 833	\$12 150	\$12 651	\$7 500	\$10 250	\$5 786	\$7 200	\$8 500
Mean income	\$9 644	\$11 934	\$8 167	\$6 942	\$13 195	\$16 303	\$10 500	\$12 428	\$6 910	\$7 707	\$11 599
Per capita income											
Households with farm self-employment income	\$4 836	\$6 817	\$5 521	\$5 018	\$4 907	\$5 034	\$6 283	\$7 463	\$3 062	\$5 440	\$3 915
Mean income	\$16 237	\$20 264	\$18 800	\$16 944	\$20 388	\$16 910	\$21 287	\$23 331	\$10 858	\$16 385	\$15 001
Mean farm self-employment income	\$10 115	\$13 524	\$10 693	\$8 887	\$10 557	\$12 303	\$10 935	\$13 151	\$6 639	\$10 237	\$8 288
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	79	29	82	41	81	20	23	112	53	38	33
25.0 to 49.9 percent	72	43	109	47	77	39	25	154	62	53	37
50.0 to 74.9 percent	72	99	102	58	111	37	28	157	58	67	79
75.0 percent or more	246	205	276	113	232	131	64	292	261	171	155
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families											
Percent below poverty level	136	38	77	47	151	71	30	94	213	52	108
Female householder, no husband present	24.0	9.5	12.4	16.0	23.6	24.4	16.9	10.6	41.7	13.0	29.4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	5	2	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	2	—
Percent below poverty level	22	16	15	8	14	4	8	17	15	7	7
Percent below poverty level	37.3	18.8	25.0	29.6	29.2	13.8	21.6	8.9	29.4	28.3	20.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	583	137	446	205	698	302	138	372	900	193	485
Related children under 18 years	269	37	244	86	337	139	71	163	413	60	227
65 years and over	21	14	—	13	20	5	5	42	43	23	8

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

	Kidder	La Moure	Logan	McHenry	McIntosh	McKenzie	McLean	Mercer	Morton	Mountrail	Nelson
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	1 207	1 702	1 136	2 119	1 127	1 646	2 307	1 189	2 182	1 609	1 270
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.7	53.5	58.7	53.6	62.7	56.4	50.4	65.3	59.6	56.5	42.6
Employed	732	901	662	1 077	699	911	1 128	736	1 269	887	537
Unemployed	13	10	5	56	6	18	35	21	32	22	4
Percent of civilian labor force	1.7	1.1	0.7	4.9	0.9	1.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	0.7
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	548	781	526	920	513	746	1 040	508	967	719	557
Percent of female, 16 years and over	33.2	21.3	32.5	24.8	39.2	29.9	23.8	36.4	31.6	29.5	21.0
Employed	176	156	171	218	200	214	240	185	286	202	117
Unemployed	6	10	—	10	1	8	8	—	20	10	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.3	6.0	—	4.4	0.5	4.0	3.2	—	6.5	4.7	—
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	24	46	22	44	20	59	76	236	1 269	887	537
Professional specialty occupations	23	31	16	36	17	38	58	26	44	48	25
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	34	64	32	66	22	99	99	32	68	47	51
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	24	53	16	42	11	51	56	8	27	19	24
Service occupations	38	58	21	46	12	62	96	35	40	67	49
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	594	673	539	803	634	517	725	481	976	599	381
Farm operators and managers	511	596	435	671	525	470	676	419	864	527	335
Farm occupations, except managerial	83	77	102	128	109	47	49	58	112	67	46
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	30	36	33	63	2	83	67	80	76	47	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12	24	15	55	9	95	85	82	48	62	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	8	7	11	4	23	12	6	14	18	2
Employed females 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	21	33	13	36	17	42	52	8	286	202	117
Professional specialty occupations	20	29	11	34	14	30	47	8	44	31	28
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	32	55	30	45	20	74	65	26	59	34	23
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	22	46	16	32	11	44	44	2	27	18	23
Service occupations	29	55	19	46	12	55	78	35	40	62	44
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	82	11	103	83	151	21	32	108	128	47	6
Farm operators and managers	43	6	41	39	85	16	25	83	92	36	4
Farm occupations, except managerial	39	5	62	42	66	5	7	21	36	6	2
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12	—	1	4	—	4	5	8	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	2	5	4	—	18	8	—	10	19	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	1	—	—	7	3	—	—	3	—
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Private wage and salary workers	137	215	128	272	61	314	323	241	254	233	147
Government workers	32	58	13	67	15	63	92	38	63	68	25
Self-employed workers	517	613	457	681	534	520	677	416	900	551	345
Unpaid family workers	46	15	64	57	89	14	36	41	52	35	20
Male, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	514	668	436	726	483	501	700	373	848	552	375
Self-employed workers	42	69	29	79	18	49	53	35	53	36	26
Unpaid family workers	458	590	397	620	442	446	622	322	772	489	331
Female, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	82	11	106	84	153	26	32	116	128	47	8
Self-employed workers	14	3	11	7	2	2	2	4	7	2	4
Unpaid family workers	29	8	54	28	85	19	25	87	92	39	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households											
Less than \$5,000	520	708	457	874	460	723	1 036	491	867	690	556
\$5,000 to \$7,999	143	125	75	195	113	64	125	66	193	99	94
\$7,500 to \$9,999	70	69	71	46	60	78	138	56	113	79	50
\$10,000 to \$14,999	36	51	52	91	40	67	117	45	127	64	30
\$15,000 to \$19,999	93	135	87	195	86	137	150	71	102	128	89
\$20,000 to \$24,999	60	104	40	115	49	69	111	58	83	100	91
\$25,000 to \$34,999	40	66	49	92	38	64	121	79	94	82	69
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	98	35	65	39	99	150	69	99	69	79
\$50,000 or more	26	42	23	32	23	68	59	47	40	52	21
Median	17	18	5	23	12	33	31	13	16	17	13
Mean	\$10 387	\$13 984	\$11 338	\$12 225	\$10 733	\$15 482	\$14 388	\$15 457	\$10 027	\$13 641	\$14 740
	\$13 438	\$16 088	\$14 411	\$14 759	\$14 107	\$19 166	\$17 207	\$18 248	\$14 581	\$16 755	\$16 174
Families											
Median income	452	655	439	778	440	625	911	468	816	606	487
Mean income	\$11 082	\$14 496	\$11 533	\$12 382	\$10 848	\$16 004	\$15 548	\$15 671	\$10 256	\$13 974	\$15 705
	\$14 326	\$16 667	\$14 586	\$15 018	\$14 339	\$19 567	\$17 800	\$18 648	\$14 956	\$17 235	\$16 696
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over											
Median income	75	60	25	115	30	120	134	27	51	101	75
Mean income	\$3 679	\$5 000	\$6 375	\$8 591	\$3 900	\$10 133	\$7 090	\$6 750	\$9 611	\$10 063	\$8 773
	\$6 806	\$7 817	\$6 905	\$10 691	\$6 319	\$13 227	\$11 917	\$8 594	\$8 584	\$11 051	\$11 471
Per capita income											
	\$4 183	\$4 678	\$4 024	\$4 514	\$4 202	\$6 433	\$5 614	\$5 901	\$3 930	\$5 292	\$5 407
Households with farm self-employment income											
Mean income	437	634	428	725	428	517	797	398	751	566	454
Mean farm self-employment income	\$14 633	\$16 913	\$14 808	\$15 265	\$14 415	\$20 265	\$17 244	\$18 416	\$14 710	\$17 569	\$17 176
	\$9 345	\$11 908	\$10 851	\$9 083	\$10 476	\$10 771	\$10 344	\$11 492	\$8 344	\$9 420	\$12 212
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	41	51	31	63	35	81	118	97	77	88	36
25.0 to 49.9 percent	61	87	44	109	44	105	129	39	137	137	47
50.0 to 74.9 percent	84	112	82	123	45	106	161	43	162	114	69
75.0 percent or more	231	341	246	341	278	178	371	213	323	190	273
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families											
Percent below poverty level	153	133	112	190	151	90	159	90	269	101	100
Female householder, no husband present	33.8	20.3	25.5	24.4	34.3	14.4	17.5	19.2	33.0	16.7	20.5
	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	13	—	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	40	27	7	28	16	15	28	12	20	27	11
	53.3	45.0	28.0	24.3	53.3	12.5	20.9	44.4	39.2	26.7	14.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	638	587	469	733	589	324	720	381	1 133	447	357
Related children under 18 years	38.4	23.9	28.5	25.5	37.9	15.0	22.6	25.1	35.1	20.2	21.0
65 years and over	248	271	221	289	246	122	318	184	516	205	136
	20	15	4	45	8	28	37	2	8	18	30

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

	Divver	Pembina	Pierce	Ramsey	Ransom	Renville	Richland	Rolette	Sargent	Sheridan	Sioux
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	743	1 366	1 221	1 495	1 260	946	3 079	1 222	1 275	1 058	517
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.4	53.9	55.7	49.6	55.7	49.9	50.5	54.1	60.5	69.9	63.2
Employed	429	719	655	717	680	458	1 502	623	760	722	311
Unemployed	12	17	25	25	22	14	53	38	11	18	14
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	2.3	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.4	5.7	1.4	2.4	4.3
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	329	641	571	686	566	437	1 363	547	533	486	223
Percent of female, 16 years and over	26.7	29.3	26.6	25.4	30.7	20.8	22.2	45.5	28.9	52.3	35.0
Employed	85	184	150	163	164	87	283	246	149	245	72
Unemployed	3	4	2	11	10	4	19	3	5	9	6
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	2.1	1.3	6.3	5.7	4.4	6.3	1.2	3.2	3.5	7.7
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	31	41	20	65	52	40	59	63	44	17	27
Professional specialty occupations	13	23	12	47	40	22	40	58	25	4	25
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	13	65	54	89	62	42	155	101	75	20	43
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	40	27	56	33	17	106	61	47	15	25
Service occupations	27	81	29	43	41	17	79	76	46	11	4
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	276	444	479	449	414	326	1 025	312	510	649	216
Farm operators and managers	242	388	410	425	349	290	859	254	433	527	178
Farm occupations, except managerial	34	54	64	24	64	36	164	56	73	122	38
Related agricultural occupations	-	2	5	-	1	-	2	2	1	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	39	41	38	34	54	19	69	45	22	7	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	43	47	35	37	57	14	115	26	63	18	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	19	8	16	4	18	-	47	3	14	6	5
Employed females 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	85	184	150	163	164	87	283	246	149	245	72
Professional specialty occupations	28	36	19	46	42	26	34	58	29	9	19
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	13	21	12	40	36	17	28	53	23	4	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9	43	39	68	51	33	123	79	56	16	27
Service occupations	5	31	21	44	28	15	97	56	33	11	25
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	19	70	29	43	38	17	61	74	40	11	4
Farm operators and managers	26	21	54	4	15	8	28	24	15	206	22
Farm occupations, except managerial	19	7	24	2	7	6	10	17	10	131	10
Related agricultural occupations	7	12	25	-	2	2	16	7	5	75	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	-	2	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3	7	9	2	10	3	26	5	7	7	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	1	9	-	7	-	15	-	2	1	-
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Private wage and salary workers	429	719	655	717	680	458	1 502	623	760	722	311
Government workers	147	206	165	211	264	102	456	168	228	99	68
Self-employed workers	25	72	27	43	54	29	88	105	45	14	41
Unpaid family workers	250	410	423	450	357	320	913	309	467	509	185
Male, employed in agriculture	7	31	40	13	5	7	45	41	20	100	17
Wage and salary workers	253	428	425	457	411	321	1 027	288	495	443	194
Self-employed workers	25	31	10	21	86	27	130	21	61	38	22
Unpaid family workers	223	380	384	425	324	287	864	230	424	383	167
Female, employed in agriculture	5	17	31	11	1	7	33	37	10	22	5
Wage and salary workers	26	21	54	4	20	8	41	24	15	212	22
Self-employed workers	2	4	15	-	6	2	15	3	2	10	-
Unpaid family workers	22	7	30	2	10	6	14	17	10	124	10
Income in 1979	2	10	9	2	4	-	12	4	3	78	12
HOUSEHOLDS											
Households	302	596	473	621	537	423	1 283	483	527	442	193
Less than \$5,000	62	85	79	67	66	75	129	68	58	93	31
\$5,000 to \$7,499	6	55	53	53	55	55	89	38	36	35	25
\$7,500 to \$9,999	24	37	67	53	48	25	82	66	41	30	26
\$10,000 to \$14,999	70	122	96	115	88	77	216	85	96	111	27
\$15,000 to \$19,999	47	95	51	87	106	66	198	59	91	54	27
\$20,000 to \$24,999	36	53	51	62	75	39	157	22	69	42	20
\$25,000 to \$34,999	36	91	44	87	74	59	202	85	90	46	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8	32	19	56	13	21	117	40	31	19	7
\$50,000 or more	13	26	13	41	12	6	93	20	15	12	9
Median	\$13 900	\$14 958	\$11 379	\$15 840	\$15 532	\$13 347	\$17 395	\$14 158	\$16 451	\$12 386	\$11 812
Mean	\$17 339	\$17 260	\$14 581	\$21 149	\$16 172	\$15 250	\$22 002	\$17 797	\$18 492	\$14 563	\$16 376
FAMILIES											
Families	284	542	411	547	471	377	1 132	433	482	427	183
Median income	\$14 600	\$15 373	\$12 398	\$16 185	\$15 984	\$13 958	\$18 455	\$15 529	\$17 098	\$12 481	\$11 687
Mean income	\$17 968	\$17 582	\$15 843	\$21 803	\$16 744	\$15 376	\$23 016	\$19 180	\$19 214	\$14 761	\$16 402
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS 15 YEARS AND OVER											
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	18	59	62	82	73	57	170	50	47	18	28
Median income	\$9 250	\$7 700	\$6 143	\$12 631	\$9 500	\$6 583	\$8 556	\$3 625	\$8 750	\$6 500	\$2 500
Mean income	\$7 419	\$12 342	\$6 215	\$14 741	\$10 987	\$11 474	\$12 755	\$5 822	\$10 304	\$7 423	\$5 265
PER CAPITA INCOME											
Per capita income	\$5 269	\$5 815	\$3 931	\$6 762	\$5 229	\$4 986	\$6 902	\$5 106	\$5 522	\$4 568	\$3 968
HOUSEHOLDS WITH FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME											
Households with farm self-employment income	236	447	408	493	401	358	1 036	339	460	400	169
Mean income	\$18 308	\$18 874	\$15 188	\$21 134	\$17 565	\$15 441	\$23 428	\$18 546	\$18 718	\$14 745	\$16 987
Mean farm self-employment income	\$9 410	\$12 572	\$9 772	\$13 763	\$9 546	\$9 449	\$14 469	\$11 303	\$11 662	\$11 053	\$12 091
PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT											
Percent of household income from farm self-employment	45	52	32	45	82	42	119	64	59	22	8
Less than 25.0 percent	33	69	57	75	72	43	197	77	50	50	19
25.0 to 49.9 percent	31	69	58	108	86	59	209	80	64	51	35
50.0 to 74.9 percent	99	221	210	238	130	166	436	117	220	259	96
75.0 percent or more											
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	60	81	102	84	74	101	146	71	69	111	44
Percent below poverty level	21.1	14.9	24.8	15.4	15.7	26.8	12.9	16.4	14.3	26.0	24.0
Female householder, no husband present	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	1	3	4	-
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED											
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	5	13	13	13	11	15	25	31	8	2	19
Percent below poverty level	27.8	22.0	21.0	15.9	15.1	26.3	14.7	62.0	17.0	11.1	67.9
PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED											
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	230	308	504	347	306	408	584	322	284	445	224
Percent below poverty level	23.2	17.6	28.1	17.9	18.3	31.2	14.3	19.1	16.0	30.9	28.4
Related children under 18 years	90	113	244	136	139	186	232	123	109	181	102
65 years and over	11	17	31	23	19	9	43	25	9	-	9

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

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

The State Counties	Slope	Stark	Steele	Stutsman	Towner	Trails	Walsh	Ward	Wells	Williams
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	536	1 810	1 114	2 592	1 186	1 320	1 961	2 373	1 485	1 520
Labor force.....	329	1 024	603	1 491	483	696	1 051	1 235	751	872
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	61.4	56.6	54.1	57.5	40.7	52.7	53.6	52.0	50.6	57.4
Employed.....	329	1 016	592	1 433	471	678	1 018	1 189	743	862
Unemployed.....	—	8	11	58	10	18	31	44	8	10
Percent of civilian labor force.....	—	0.8	1.8	3.9	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.6	1.1	1.1
Female, 16 years and over	243	824	507	1 149	530	618	888	1 070	666	695
Labor force.....	94	242	128	304	116	142	201	312	122	192
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	38.7	29.4	25.2	26.5	21.9	23.0	22.6	29.2	18.3	27.6
Employed.....	94	242	122	293	111	134	193	285	120	183
Unemployed.....	—	—	6	3.6	5	8	8	27	2	9
Percent of civilian labor force.....	—	—	4.7	3.6	4.3	5.6	4.0	8.7	1.6	4.7
Employed persons 16 years and over	329	1 016	592	1 433	471	678	1 018	1 189	743	862
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	41	45	35	105	31	46	57	80	26	64
Professional specialty occupations.....	33	33	30	70	25	31	42	38	20	44
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	13	38	29	121	49	61	130	140	30	97
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	7	45	19	76	34	39	78	75	15	50
Service occupations.....	3	47	18	70	32	35	29	68	54	33
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	260	662	485	1 017	288	475	689	718	554	511
Farm operators and managers.....	232	510	369	869	265	430	603	602	464	449
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	28	146	114	142	23	41	79	115	88	60
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	4	—	4	7	—	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	8	61	9	55	27	37	49	91	31	65
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	4	113	16	65	44	24	64	92	48	92
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	27	5	17	16	6	29	15	15	23
Employed females 16 years and over	94	242	122	293	111	134	193	285	120	183
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	36	27	30	73	27	34	46	32	16	34
Professional specialty occupations.....	28	22	25	60	23	27	38	25	16	34
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	13	78	29	89	40	48	100	104	17	69
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	7	45	19	63	31	32	64	66	9	41
Service occupations.....	3	47	15	64	29	35	24	61	47	30
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	40	77	47	50	4	11	12	60	23	34
Farm operators and managers.....	28	18	15	27	2	7	5	49	12	8
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	12	59	32	23	2	4	2	10	11	26
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	—	—	—	9	4	—	2	3	—	2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	2	13	1	8	7	6	9	25	12	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	6	1	2	2	2	5	7	5	7
Employed persons 16 years and over	329	1 016	592	1 433	471	678	1 018	1 189	743	862
Private wage and salary workers.....	62	362	136	365	153	168	307	394	211	288
Government workers.....	25	51	35	125	31	45	63	69	29	69
Self-employed workers.....	230	520	372	907	283	454	610	669	477	477
Unpaid family workers.....	12	83	49	36	4	11	38	57	26	28
Male, employed in agriculture	220	579	441	978	295	490	690	664	540	481
Wage and salary workers.....	16	75	70	115	26	49	69	65	86	38
Self-employed workers.....	198	480	349	844	267	435	583	555	437	442
Unpaid family workers.....	6	24	22	19	2	6	38	44	17	1
Female, employed in agriculture	40	77	47	58	10	14	15	71	27	34
Wage and salary workers.....	6	—	3	14	3	10	11	6	3	3
Self-employed workers.....	28	18	17	27	5	7	5	52	12	8
Unpaid family workers.....	6	59	27	17	2	5	—	8	9	23
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	233	708	476	1 071	505	554	824	1 031	639	686
Less than \$5,000.....	34	150	53	170	78	24	145	145	115	61
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	27	107	21	80	45	22	71	93	66	54
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	19	102	31	88	38	24	57	79	55	50
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	47	90	58	172	75	96	192	176	100	116
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	49	99	85	156	81	92	112	167	80	96
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	15	45	50	107	73	81	87	127	83	104
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	22	75	86	144	68	103	85	96	76	125
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	17	13	63	93	34	74	51	108	38	18
\$50,000 or more.....	3	27	29	61	13	38	24	40	26	18
Median.....	\$13 807	\$9 877	\$19 490	\$15 701	\$15 809	\$20 819	\$12 962	\$15 557	\$14 103	\$17 976
Mean.....	\$15 740	\$13 827	\$22 554	\$18 806	\$17 587	\$23 999	\$16 268	\$18 302	\$16 679	\$19 751
Families	192	650	415	964	424	523	741	908	596	596
Median income.....	\$15 114	\$11 080	\$20 990	\$16 209	\$16 141	\$21 086	\$13 865	\$16 526	\$14 709	\$18 988
Mean income.....	\$16 687	\$14 454	\$23 627	\$19 109	\$18 290	\$24 594	\$16 884	\$19 251	\$17 029	\$20 433
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	47	69	66	138	81	38	90	152	46	105
Median income.....	\$8 313	\$7 362	\$12 000	\$7 125	\$12 649	\$8 500	\$7 333	\$6 950	\$7 800	\$12 262
Mean income.....	\$10 115	\$5 952	\$13 927	\$12 490	\$13 907	\$11 255	\$10 000	\$9 066	\$10 783	\$13 096
Per capita income	\$4 939	\$3 696	\$7 438	\$5 823	\$5 584	\$7 103	\$5 033	\$5 925	\$5 142	\$6 744
Households with farm self-employment income	203	556	371	929	421	484	638	766	497	543
Mean income.....	\$15 547	\$13 633	\$23 458	\$18 941	\$17 793	\$24 564	\$17 182	\$19 636	\$17 880	\$20 308
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$9 016	\$6 530	\$16 273	\$10 943	\$11 023	\$17 348	\$10 678	\$11 069	\$11 481	\$9 989
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent.....	28	63	43	100	34	26	78	104	44	67
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	27	80	41	165	78	57	90	131	68	117
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	55	81	67	171	81	107	116	154	101	129
75.0 percent or more.....	69	248	197	393	186	263	295	310	233	169
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	35	194	53	193	82	32	155	145	133	71
Percent below poverty level.....	18.2	29.8	12.8	20.0	19.3	6.1	20.9	16.0	22.3	11.9
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	—	5	8	—	—	4	2	2	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	7	—	2	24	8	—	31	36	4	12
Percent below poverty level.....	14.9	24.6	3.0	17.4	8.6	21.1	34.4	23.7	8.7	11.4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	156	975	192	767	360	152	645	549	533	254
Percent below poverty level.....	20.8	36.8	13.3	22.0	22.5	8.2	17.3	17.3	25.7	12.6
Related children under 18 years.....	60	540	70	295	156	65	256	193	232	97
65 years and over.....	2	40	2	40	10	1	47	38	16	11

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

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			
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. -----	5 608	2 651	47.3	312	1 405	95	18.8	17.5	24.5	58.9	8.0	30.9	56.3	4 958
Dunn County (pt.) -----	468	428	91.5	37	216	6	18.2	13.3	18.0	64.9	5.2	9.7	45.8	6 750
McKenzie County (pt.) -----	896	840	93.8	97	443	24	18.6	20.5	33.3	53.0	7.7	34.5	54.7	4 024
McLean County (pt.) -----	827	447	54.1	56	238	21	18.6	9.7	20.3	54.0	9.2	23.1	63.2	5 176
Mercer County (pt.) -----	49	28	57.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mountrail County (pt.) -----	3 301	908	27.5	119	492	43	19.8	21.0	22.3	62.0	9.4	44.3	59.6	5 016
Ward County (pt.) -----	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Totten Reservation, N. Dak. -----	3 267	2 258	69.1	379	1 040	101	16.7	19.9	21.1	36.2	1.8	50.7	63.2	5 875
Benson County (pt.) -----	3 081	2 256	73.2	379	1 038	101	16.7	19.9	21.1	36.2	1.8	50.7	63.2	5 875
Eddy County (pt.) -----	186	2	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelson County (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ramsey County (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sisseton Reservation, N. Dak.-S. Dak. -----	13 550	2 723	20.1	370	1 378	154	18.2	25.5	38.8	45.4	1.7	42.7	34.4	3 739
North Dakota (pt.) -----	1 951	49	2.5	-	49	-	18.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richland County (pt.) -----	1 788	49	2.7	-	49	-	18.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sargent County (pt.) -----	163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota (pt.) -----	11 599	2 674	23.1	370	1 329	154	17.9	26.1	44.0	45.4	1.7	42.7	34.4	3 739
Codington County (pt.) -----	226	2	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Day County (pt.) -----	738	306	41.5	50	163	17	20.1	33.2	65.2	33.9	1.7	28.9	52.4	3 286
Grant County (pt.) -----	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall County (pt.) -----	1 276	256	20.1	30	121	9	16.0	12.8	-	54.6	2.1	36.4	37.8	3 733
Roberts County (pt.) -----	9 050	2 110	23.3	290	1 043	128	17.8	26.8	43.8	46.0	1.7	44.9	31.6	3 811
Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.-S. Dak. -----	8 816	4 800	54.4	716	2 442	210	18.4	34.4	41.9	46.0	4.0	40.9	53.3	5 205
North Dakota (pt.) -----	3 620	2 341	64.7	351	1 147	85	17.7	32.0	25.1	51.4	5.1	43.2	57.7	5 076
Sioux County (pt.) -----	3 620	2 341	64.7	351	1 147	85	17.7	32.0	25.1	51.4	5.1	43.2	57.7	5 076
South Dakota (pt.) -----	5 196	2 459	47.3	365	1 295	125	19.0	36.7	53.7	41.0	3.1	38.7	48.7	5 356
Corson County -----	5 196	2 459	47.3	365	1 295	125	19.0	36.7	53.7	41.0	3.1	38.7	48.7	5 356
Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak. -----	4 234	3 955	93.4	513	2 122	229	19.5	17.1	25.2	41.8	3.0	36.2	57.0	5 130
Rolette County (pt.) -----	4 234	3 955	93.4	513	2 122	229	19.5	17.1	25.2	41.8	3.0	36.2	57.0	5 130

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 appendices A and B]

Reservations

Reservations	Percent in labor force			Civilian labor force— Percent unem- ployed	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	House-holds	Families			Total	Persons for whom poverty status is determined		Families	
		Total	With own children under 6 years					Non-workers per 100 workers	Total			Female house-holder, no husband present	Total	Percent	Total	Female house-holder, no husband present
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak. -----	68.7	50.8	53.9	188	24.5	492	10.2	10 817	11 045	7 415	2 730	978	37.5	190	83
Dunn County (pt.) -----	89.0	58.3	40.0	138	16.1	93	6.5	8 047	8 047	6 200	2 467	249	58.2	60	32
McKenzie County (pt.) -----	62.4	60.2	64.6	182	27.9	148	8.1	12 188	12 500	10 089	2 709	273	33.7	44	25
McLean County (pt.) -----	48.7	19.9	17.1	420	34.9	78	5.1	14 833	14 643	11 833	2 768	113	25.3	12	—
Mercer County (pt.) -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mountain County (pt.) -----	72.6	55.8	69.1	164	23.5	167	16.8	9 141	9 766	6 731	2 903	324	36.2	69	26
Ward County (pt.) -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Totten Reservation, N. Dak. -----	54.3	37.9	33.7	315	10.5	404	7.2	10 245	10 491	6 875	2 369	1 118	50.7	191	75
Benson County (pt.) -----	54.3	38.1	34.0	315	10.5	404	7.2	10 245	10 491	6 875	2 369	1 118	50.7	191	75
Eddy County (pt.) -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelson County (pt.) -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramsey County (pt.) -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sisseton Reservation, N. Dak.-S. Dak. -----	61.3	47.2	52.9	229	20.8	501	14.0	7 373	7 698	5 810	2 208	1 398	54.9	238	145
North Dakota (pt.) -----	34.7	—	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	—	—	—
Richland County (pt.) -----	34.7	—	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	—	—	—	—
Sargent County (pt.) -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Dakota (pt.) -----	63.1	47.2	52.9	230	21.2	501	14.0	7 373	7 698	5 810	2 247	1 398	54.9	238	145
Codington County (pt.) -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Day County (pt.) -----	44.2	16.5	11.1	477	20.8	45	24.4	5 208	6 528	3 958	1 649	203	66.3	26	14
Grant County (pt.) -----	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall County (pt.) -----	73.7	62.0	57.1	198	18.6	44	—	8 625	8 462	8 750	2 047	148	59.0	23	11
Roberts County (pt.) -----	64.9	50.1	56.5	215	21.7	412	14.3	7 360	7 705	5 750	2 350	1 047	52.6	189	120
Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.-S. Dak. -----	58.2	42.5	39.2	249	21.5	868	18.5	8 669	8 800	4 857	2 602	2 182	47.1	384	228
North Dakota (pt.) -----	73.8	56.3	51.7	182	25.0	421	13.5	10 975	10 972	6 767	2 885	899	38.9	158	92
Sioux County (pt.) -----	73.8	56.3	51.7	182	25.0	421	13.5	10 975	10 972	6 767	2 885	899	38.9	158	92
South Dakota (pt.) -----	45.3	29.2	26.3	351	16.1	447	23.3	7 022	7 354	4 145	2 333	1 283	55.4	226	136
Corson County -----	45.3	29.2	26.3	351	16.1	447	23.3	7 022	7 354	4 145	2 333	1 283	55.4	226	136
Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak. -----	56.1	47.1	52.7	225	22.3	847	23.6	9 643	10 934	5 703	3 339	1 601	40.8	319	135
Rolette County (pt.) -----	56.1	47.1	52.7	225	22.3	847	23.6	9 643	10 934	5 703	3 339	1 601	40.8	319	135

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
	The State	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)	652 717	318 210	176 823	165 146	11 677	78 383	63 004	334 507	70 470	103 881	234 335	418 382
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	650 676	317 357	176 546	164 883	11 663	78 102	62 709	333 319	70 186	103 624	233 964	416 712
Percent of total	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.8
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	251 852	116 340	63 398	59 070	4 328	29 436	23 506	135 512	28 537	43 252	86 966	164 886
Percent of total	38.6	36.6	35.9	35.8	37.1	37.6	37.3	40.5	40.5	41.6	37.1	39.4
Total persons (number)	652 717	318 210	176 823	165 146	11 677	78 383	63 004	334 507	70 470	103 881	234 335	418 382
Relationship	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Sex	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Age	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Race	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.9
Origin	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3
Place of birth	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6
Persons in rural areas (number)	334 507	—	—	—	—	—	—	334 507	70 470	103 881	48 122	286 385
Farm residence	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.4	0.5	5.8	5.1	4.3
Persons in households (number)	625 599	297 153	167 244	155 850	11 394	74 686	55 223	328 446	67 206	103 881	222 015	403 584
Relationship	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7
Persons in group quarters (number)	27 118	21 057	9 579	9 296	283	3 697	7 781	6 061	3 264	—	12 320	14 798
Type of group quarters	6.9	5.8	7.3	7.6	—	7.8	3.0	10.7	11.8	—	7.2	6.7
Foreign born persons (number)	14 818	8 291	4 112	3 940	172	2 311	1 868	6 527	2 044	1 107	5 300	9 518
Citizenship	7.9	6.3	6.4	6.5	4.1	5.5	7.2	10.0	10.5	9.1	6.5	8.8
Year of immigration	11.8	9.3	8.7	9.0	2.9	8.0	12.0	15.0	16.9	16.0	8.9	13.4
Persons 5 years and over (number)	598 049	291 325	162 649	152 277	10 372	71 884	56 792	306 724	65 083	96 533	214 338	383 711
Language spoken at home	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.6	5.2	7.3	4.9	5.3	4.3	4.9	6.7	5.3
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	67 586	26 855	13 393	12 564	829	7 277	6 185	40 731	9 283	12 944	17 502	50 084
Language	8.7	11.0	13.4	13.5	11.9	9.8	7.2	7.3	6.6	7.4	13.1	7.2
Ability to speak English	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.6	4.8	14.7	9.1	11.7	10.4	12.0	12.7	11.8
Residence in 1975	5.3	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.7	7.6	4.9	5.1	3.5	5.4	5.3
Persons 21 years and over (number)	418 917	203 240	114 316	107 293	7 023	50 758	38 166	215 677	48 183	65 700	149 333	269 584
Armed Forces status in 1975	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.4	4.0	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.6
College attendance in 1975	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	4.5	2.2	4.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.5
Work status in 1975	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.7	7.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	3.3	2.8
Women 15 years and over (number)	249 042	126 411	71 449	67 456	3 993	31 744	23 218	122 631	29 073	35 265	91 057	157 985
Children ever born	5.8	4.5	3.7	3.7	2.9	5.7	5.4	7.0	6.4	7.0	3.8	6.9
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	145 358	81 661	47 862	44 732	3 130	19 162	14 637	63 697	13 261	18 506	60 325	85 033
Children ever born	7.2	5.2	3.9	4.0	3.1	7.4	6.3	9.7	8.5	10.9	4.1	9.3
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	236 445	119 397	67 085	61 868	5 217	29 635	22 677	117 048	22 660	37 101	89 824	146 621
Times married	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.4	2.5	3.7
Date of first marriage	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	6.1	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.5	5.0	5.3
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	35 863	21 905	12 832	11 688	1 144	5 714	3 359	13 958	3 307	2 532	15 635	20 228
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	8.8	6.5	5.4	5.4	5.1	7.8	8.2	12.6	12.9	12.9	5.6	11.3
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	618 512	301 114	167 904	157 041	10 863	74 308	58 902	317 398	67 139	99 479	221 811	396 701
School enrollment	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.4	2.7	3.8
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	171 900	90 402	53 222	49 958	3 264	19 970	17 210	81 498	15 267	27 633	68 426	103 474
Year of school	5.6	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.9	7.0	4.3	7.0	8.0	6.2	3.5	7.0
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	358 178	191 437	108 455	100 637	7 818	44 538	38 444	166 741	32 736	50 676	141 786	216 393
School enrollment	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.6	4.8	4.0	5.3	5.7	5.2	3.0	5.3
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	364 601	167 961	93 527	87 663	5 864	43 129	31 305	196 640	43 804	60 826	124 225	240 376
Highest year of school attended	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.2
Finished highest year	5.2	5.6	6.7	6.7	5.9	4.2	4.3	5.0	5.5	3.8	6.5	4.6
Persons 15 years and over (number)	497 937	246 767	138 275	130 050	8 225	60 682	47 810	251 170	55 015	78 209	179 890	318 047
Marital status	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Income in 1979	8.9	7.2	6.6	6.5	7.8	8.2	7.9	10.6	9.6	12.0	7.3	9.9
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	44 089	17 728	9 020	8 410	610	4 966	3 742	26 361	5 261	9 164	12 945	31 144
Percent of income allocated:												
None	15.7	14.7	14.9	15.1	12.3	15.9	12.3	16.4	15.5	19.5	15.2	15.9
0.1 to 9.9 percent	2.1	3.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	3.7	1.5
10.0 to 24.9 percent	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.6	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.4
25.0 to 49.9 percent	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.2
50.0 to 99.9 percent	6.6	6.4	8.3	8.3	7.9	4.4	4.7	6.7	6.1	8.3	7.6	6.2
100 percent	71.7	71.7	68.0	67.7	73.1	73.1	78.8	71.7	71.9	67.6	69.2	72.7
Persons 16 years and over (number)	485 964	241 732	135 473	127 415	8 058	59 280	46 979	244 232	53 756	75 682	175 976	309 988
Labor force status	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.9
Work status in 1979	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.3
Unemployment in 1979	11.1	9.9	9.6	9.4	13.0	9.7	11.2	12.3	11.6	13.6	10.5	11.4
Veteran status	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.6
Male	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.4
Female	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.8
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	267 557	141 918	86 165	80 550	5 615	35 518	20 235	125 639	27 459	40 225	105 645	161 912
Hours worked	4.3	3.5	3.2	3.0	5.1	3.1	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.3	3.5	4.8
Workers 16 years and over (number)	277 849	151 439	87 055	81 422	5 633	36 413	27 971	126 410	27 555	40 258	110 844	167 005
Means of transportation to work	4.1	2.7	2.0	1.9	3.4	3.2	4.4	3.7	3.7	9.0	2.5	5.1
Carpooling arrangements	4.1	2.8	2.1	2.0	3.6	3.3	4.3	6.2	4.6	14.7	2.6	5.4
Private vehicle occupancy	6.6	5.7	4.6	4.4	6.1	6.2	8.4	7.9	6.7	17.7	4.8	8.0
Travel time to work	9.9	7.5	6.6	6.4	9.5	9.0	8.5	13.2	7.4	28.1	7.3	11.7

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)---	272 620	144 729	87 784	82 050	5 734	36 344	20 601	127 891	27 994	40 731	107 652	164 968
Industry-----	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.1	6.2	3.0	4.1	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5
Occupation-----	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	6.3	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.6
Class of worker-----	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	7.3	3.3	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.8
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)---	402 349	207 143	119 299	111 910	7 389	49 304	38 540	195 206	38 752	65 726	154 135	248 214
Work disability status-----	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.9
Work prevention-----	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Public transportation disability status-----	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.9	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.5	4.3	2.7
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number)---	73 590	28 413	14 116	13 652	444	8 091	6 206	45 177	12 570	9 956	19 284	54 306
Public transportation disability status-----	4.8	6.4	10.4	10.2	14.9	2.9	1.9	3.9	3.8	3.3	11.2	2.6
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number)---	348 114	186 145	107 635	100 956	6 679	44 043	34 467	161 969	35 032	50 575	136 935	211 179
Weeks worked-----	7.8	6.2	5.1	5.0	6.5	6.4	9.7	9.6	8.1	12.2	6.0	8.9
Usual hours worked per week-----	8.5	6.7	5.3	5.2	7.1	7.5	10.1	10.6	9.0	13.5	6.5	9.8
Households (number)---	228 565	113 933	65 036	61 213	3 823	28 699	20 198	114 632	26 712	32 132	82 885	145 680
Income in 1979-----	13.4	10.5	10.2	10.2	11.4	11.2	10.4	16.4	12.8	21.3	11.1	14.8
Wage or salary income-----	9.4	7.0	6.8	6.7	8.6	7.3	7.0	11.9	8.6	16.6	7.5	10.5
Nonfarm self-employment income-----	6.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	7.2	6.1	7.8	5.6	6.6
Farm self-employment income-----	10.0	7.4	7.2	7.1	8.9	7.8	7.6	12.5	9.3	16.7	7.9	11.2
Interest, dividend, or net rental income-----	7.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	7.8	7.1	7.0	8.8	7.3	10.6	7.2	8.3
Social Security income-----	8.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	8.3	7.6	6.8	9.1	7.6	10.7	7.4	8.5
Public assistance income-----	8.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	8.2	7.8	6.9	9.3	8.0	10.8	7.8	8.7
All other income-----	8.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	8.0	7.6	6.9	9.3	7.9	10.9	7.6	8.6
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number)---	30 120	11 924	6 614	6 196	418	3 214	2 096	18 196	3 388	6 500	9 097	21 023
Percent of income allocated:-----												
None-----	12.6	12.3	13.1	13.2	12.2	11.0	11.8	12.7	10.4	15.5	13.6	12.1
0.1 to 9.9 percent-----	11.1	13.9	13.8	13.4	20.8	14.0	13.7	9.2	9.8	8.4	13.3	10.1
10.0 to 24.9 percent-----	8.8	10.0	9.2	9.4	6.5	10.6	11.9	7.9	8.2	8.0	9.2	8.6
25.0 to 49.9 percent-----	11.1	11.4	11.0	11.1	8.9	11.2	13.0	11.0	12.2	10.7	11.5	11.0
50.0 to 99.9 percent-----	19.7	19.6	20.9	21.4	13.6	18.2	17.5	19.7	19.9	20.5	20.3	19.4
100 percent-----	36.8	32.8	31.9	31.5	38.0	35.0	32.2	39.4	39.5	36.8	32.1	38.8
Families (number)---	168 418	78 542	43 423	40 438	2 985	19 953	15 166	89 876	18 490	28 757	58 327	110 091
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts)-----	14.9	11.2	10.6	10.5	12.0	12.3	11.3	18.2	14.6	22.5	11.7	16.6
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number)---	90 209	60 396	35 959	34 817	1 142	12 779	11 658	29 813	9 905	3 842	41 558	48 651
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts)-----	8.2	7.5	6.7	6.6	10.0	7.3	9.9	9.5	9.0	10.9	7.6	8.7

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	652 717	649 242	100.0	100.0	Total persons	652 717	636 569	100.0	100.0
Male	328 506	327 041	50.3	50.4	Native	637 899	622 441	97.7	97.8
Female	324 211	322 201	49.7	49.6	Born in State of residence	475 748	464 341	72.9	72.9
RACE					Born in different State				
Total persons	652 717	641 344	100.0	100.0	Northeast	158 865	155 001	24.3	24.3
White	626 358	615 252	96.0	95.9	North Central	9 116	8 806	1.4	1.4
Black	2 471	2 461	0.4	0.4	South	102 678	100 271	15.7	15.8
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	19 953	19 850	3.1	3.1	West	16 883	16 376	2.6	2.6
Asian and Pacific Islander	2 292	2 151	0.4	0.3	Foreign born	30 188	29 548	4.6	4.6
Race, n.e.c.	1 643	1 630	0.3	0.3	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	3 286	3 099	0.5	0.5
ORIGIN					Foreign born				
Total persons	652 717	643 840	100.0	100.0	14 818	14 128	2.3	2.2	
Spanish origin	3 474	3 457	0.5	0.5	RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Mexican	2 178	2 178	0.3	0.3	Persons 5 years and over	598 235	566 472	100.0	100.0
Puerto Rican	164	157	—	—	Same house	309 178	301 942	51.7	53.3
Cuban	45	45	—	—	Different house in United States	282 682	258 720	47.3	45.7
Other Spanish	1 087	1 077	0.2	0.2	Same county	138 229	127 360	23.1	22.5
Not of Spanish origin	649 243	640 383	99.5	99.5	Different county	144 453	131 360	24.1	23.2
AGE					Some State				
Total persons	652 717	647 346	100.0	100.0	68 465	63 300	11.4	11.2	
Under 5 years	54 668	54 301	8.4	8.4	Different State	75 988	68 060	12.7	12.0
5 to 9 years	49 091	48 656	7.5	7.5	Northeast	4 517	3 631	0.8	0.6
10 to 14 years	51 021	50 653	7.8	7.8	North Central	40 592	37 086	6.8	6.5
15 to 19 years	64 067	63 674	9.8	9.8	South	11 125	9 746	1.9	1.7
20 to 24 years	69 269	68 714	10.6	10.6	West	19 754	17 597	3.3	3.1
25 to 29 years	58 802	58 332	9.0	9.0	Abroad	6 375	5 810	1.1	1.0
30 to 34 years	45 465	45 091	7.0	7.0	ACTIVITY IN 1975				
35 to 39 years	34 276	34 014	5.3	5.3	Persons 21 years and over	418 917	407 936	100.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	29 372	29 213	4.5	4.5	In Armed Forces in 1975	7 650	7 352	1.8	1.8
45 to 49 years	28 526	28 242	4.4	4.4	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	411 267	400 584	98.2	98.2
50 to 54 years	30 848	30 587	4.7	4.7	Persons 21 years and over	418 917	407 167	100.0	100.0
55 to 59 years	29 160	28 905	4.5	4.5	Attending college in 1975	27 963	26 863	6.7	6.6
60 to 64 years	27 722	27 479	4.2	4.2	Not attending college in 1975	390 954	380 304	93.3	93.4
65 to 69 years	26 003	25 715	4.0	4.0	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
70 to 74 years	21 316	21 129	3.3	3.3	Workers 16 years and over	277 849	266 528	100.0	100.0
75 to 79 years	15 121	14 933	2.3	2.3	Private vehicle	202 677	194 783	72.9	73.1
80 to 84 years	10 066	9 910	1.5	1.5	Drive alone	157 235	151 133	56.6	56.7
85 years and over	7 924	7 798	1.2	1.2	Carpool	45 442	43 650	16.4	16.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					Public transportation				
Total persons	652 717	647 748	100.0	100.0	Bus or streetcar	1 829	1 769	0.7	0.7
In households	625 599	620 987	95.8	95.9	Subway or elevated train	8	8	—	—
Family householder	168 418	168 366	25.8	26.0	Railroad	8	8	—	—
Nonfamily householder	60 147	60 085	9.2	9.3	Taxicab	186	154	0.1	0.1
Spouse	148 185	146 572	22.7	22.6	Bicycle	2 484	2 420	0.9	0.9
Child	220 786	219 254	33.8	33.8	Motorcycle	1 370	1 326	0.5	0.5
Other relatives	13 728	12 920	2.1	2.0	Walked only	39 926	38 241	14.4	14.3
Nonrelatives	14 335	13 790	2.2	2.1	Other means	2 993	2 825	1.1	1.1
In group quarters	27 118	26 761	4.2	4.1	Worked at home	26 376	25 002	9.5	9.4
FARM RESIDENCE					TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Persons in rural areas	334 507	319 774	100.0	100.0	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	251 259	226 453	100.0	100.0
Farm	103 881	97 886	31.1	30.6	Less than 10 minutes	103 963	92 220	41.4	40.7
Nonfarm	230 626	221 888	68.9	69.4	10 to 19 minutes	99 385	90 841	39.6	40.1
FERTILITY					20 to 29 minutes				
Women 15 to 44 years	145 358	134 953	100.0	100.0	23 230	21 161	9.2	9.3	
No children ever born	65 711	57 106	45.2	42.3	30 to 44 minutes	13 871	12 535	5.5	5.5
1 child	20 293	19 591	14.0	14.5	45 or more minutes	10 810	9 696	4.3	4.3
2 children	27 377	26 879	18.8	19.9	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
3 children	17 319	17 036	11.9	12.6	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	171 900	162 201	100.0	100.0
4 children	8 294	8 182	5.7	6.1	Nursery school	4 260	3 419	2.5	2.1
5 children	3 708	3 619	2.6	2.7	Kindergarten	8 481	7 492	4.9	4.6
6 children	1 383	1 334	1.0	1.0	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	79 892	75 494	46.5	46.5
7 or more children	1 273	1 216	0.9	0.9	High school (1 to 4 years)	45 293	42 468	26.3	26.2
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					College				
Total persons	652 717	635 473	100.0	100.0	33 974	33 328	19.8	20.5	
Native born	637 899	622 183	97.7	97.9	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Foreign born	14 818	13 290	2.3	2.1	Persons 25 years old and over	364 601	344 173	100.0	100.0
Naturalized citizen	10 917	9 669	1.7	1.5	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	8 280	7 756	2.3	2.3
Not a citizen	3 901	3 621	0.6	0.6	5 to 7 years	18 649	17 462	5.1	5.1
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					8 years				
Persons 5 years and over	598 049	563 143	100.0	100.0	63 535	60 312	17.4	17.5	
Speak only English at home	530 463	499 310	88.7	88.7	High school: 1 to 3 years	32 082	30 311	8.8	8.8
Speak a language other than English at home	67 586	63 833	11.3	11.3	4 years	114 122	108 434	31.3	31.5
Speak English very well	50 499	42 088	8.4	7.5	College: 1 to 3 years	73 891	69 100	20.3	20.1
Speak English well	14 725	12 876	2.5	2.3	4 years	33 762	32 195	9.3	9.4
Speak English not well or not at all	2 362	2 036	0.4	0.4	5 or more years	20 280	18 603	5.6	5.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS					Persons 16 years and over				
Persons 16 years and over	485 964	477 595	100.0	100.0	Labor force	298 422	293 725	61.4	61.5
Labor force	298 422	293 725	61.4	61.5	Armed Forces	10 411	10 214	2.1	2.1
Armed Forces	10 411	10 214	2.1	2.1	Civilian labor force	288 011	283 511	59.3	59.4
Civilian labor force	288 011	283 511	59.3	59.4	Employed	272 620	268 494	56.1	56.2
Employed	272 620	268 494	56.1	56.2	Unemployed	15 391	15 017	3.2	3.1
Unemployed	15 391	15 017	3.2	3.1	Not in labor force	187 542	183 870	38.6	38.5
Not in labor force	187 542	183 870	38.6	38.5					

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

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

	Number		Percent distribution			Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
The State					The State				
CLASS OF WORKER					INCOME IN 1979				
Employed persons 16 years and over	272 620	262 742	100.0	100.0	Households	228 565	197 835	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	172 938	165 965	63.4	63.2	Less than \$5,000	31 486	27 283	13.8	13.8
Government workers	49 480	47 893	18.1	18.2	\$5,000 to \$7,499	20 749	18 191	9.1	9.2
Self-employed workers	46 814	45 710	17.2	17.4	\$7,500 to \$9,999	20 239	17 680	8.9	8.9
Unpaid family workers	3 388	3 174	1.2	1.2	\$10,000 to \$14,999	39 595	34 663	17.3	17.5
					\$15,000 to \$19,999	34 523	30 077	15.1	15.2
					\$20,000 to \$24,999	28 663	24 909	12.5	12.6
					\$25,000 to \$34,999	32 533	27 891	14.2	14.1
					\$35,000 to \$49,999	14 038	11 631	6.1	5.9
					\$50,000 or more	6 739	5 510	2.9	2.8
					Median	\$15 293	\$15 166	...	...
					Mean	\$17 983	\$17 783	...	...
					Families	168 418	143 281	...	...
					Median income	\$18 023	\$18 059	...	...
					Mean income	\$20 473	\$20 429	...	...
					Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	90 209	82 847	...	...
					Median income	\$5 962	\$5 983	...	...
					Mean income	\$7 973	\$7 941	...	...
					Persons 15 years and over	497 937	453 387	100.0	100.0
					Without income	73 477	67 693	14.8	14.9
					With income	424 460	385 694	85.2	85.1
					\$1 to \$1,999 or less	72 939	65 270	14.6	14.4
					\$2,000 to \$2,999	36 330	32 725	7.3	7.2
					\$3,000 to \$4,999	55 058	49 820	11.1	11.0
					\$5,000 to \$7,999	66 031	59 777	13.3	13.2
					\$8,000 to \$9,999	34 727	31 844	7.0	7.0
					\$10,000 to \$11,999	30 548	28 068	6.1	6.2
					\$12,000 to \$14,999	36 038	33 487	7.2	7.4
					\$15,000 to \$24,999	63 601	58 374	12.8	12.9
					\$25,000 to \$49,999	24 688	22 237	5.0	4.9
					\$50,000 or more	4 500	4 092	0.9	0.9
					Median	\$7 090	\$7 187	...	...
					Mean	\$9 868	\$9 904	...	...
					Male, 15 years and over	248 895	224 486	100.0	100.0
					Without income	12 565	11 018	5.0	4.9
					With income	236 330	213 468	95.0	95.1
					Median income	\$11 072	\$11 247	...	...
					Female, 15 years and over	249 042	228 901	100.0	100.0
					Without income	60 912	56 675	24.5	24.8
					With income	188 130	172 226	75.5	75.2
					Median income	\$4 186	\$4 232	...	...
					INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
					Households	228 565	205 452	100.0	100.0
					Without earnings	31 184	30 473	13.6	14.8
					With earnings	197 381	174 979	86.4	85.2
					Mean earnings	\$17 512	\$17 437	...	...
					Without wage or salary income	55 432	50 932	24.3	24.8
					With wage or salary income	173 133	156 064	75.7	76.0
					Mean wage or salary income	\$15 882	\$15 943	...	...
					Without nonfarm self-employment income	203 261	193 227	88.9	94.0
					With nonfarm self-employment income	25 304	21 100	11.1	10.3
					Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$10 951	\$10 594	...	...
					Without farm self-employment income	183 626	167 924	80.3	81.7
					With farm self-employment income	44 939	37 837	19.7	18.4
					Mean farm self-employment income	\$9 561	\$9 519	...	...
					Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	124 768	117 500	54.6	57.2
					With interest, dividend, or net rental income	103 797	93 055	45.4	45.3
					Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 754	\$2 747	...	...
					Without Social Security income	167 574	154 476	73.3	75.2
					With Social Security income	60 991	55 995	26.7	27.1
					Mean Social Security income	\$3 816	\$3 829	...	...
					Without public assistance income	218 439	200 477	95.6	97.6
					With public assistance income	10 126	8 957	4.4	4.4
					Mean public assistance income	\$2 114	\$2 080	...	...
					Without all other income	189 083	174 271	82.7	84.8
					With all other income	39 482	35 375	17.3	17.2
					Mean all other income	\$2 883	\$2 824	...	...
					INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
					Families	16 449	13 040	100.0	100.0
					With Social Security income	3 259	2 649	19.8	20.3
					With public assistance income	2 395	2 117	14.6	16.2
					Householder worked in 1979	11 899	9 231	72.3	70.8
					With related children under 18 years	11 197	8 853	68.1	67.9
					Female householder, no husband present	3 519	3 136	21.4	24.0
					Householder 65 years and over	2 605	2 134	15.8	16.4
					Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	19 909	18 078	100.0	100.0
					With Social Security income	8 435	7 678	42.4	42.1
					With public assistance income	2 203	2 017	11.1	11.2
					Worked in 1979	9 577	8 753	48.1	48.4
					65 years and over	7 928	7 163	39.8	39.6
					Persons for whom poverty status is determined	79 324	72 025	100.0	100.0
					Related children under 18 years	27 069	20 716	34.1	28.8
					65 years and over	12 540	11 898	15.8	16.5

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 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked	Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979	
The State	99.7	38.6	0.8	2.5	5.8	5.3	3.4	2.0	1.7	11.1	3.5	7.8	8.9	13.4
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	99.7	36.6	0.7	2.2	6.4	5.7	3.0	1.6	1.5	9.9	3.4	6.2	7.2	10.5
Inside urbanized areas	99.8	35.9	0.8	2.1	6.5	5.1	2.6	1.4	1.3	9.6	3.3	5.1	6.6	10.2
Central cities	99.8	35.8	0.8	2.1	6.6	5.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	9.4	3.1	5.0	6.5	10.2
Urban fringe	99.9	37.1	0.4	2.8	5.2	5.8	3.2	1.4	2.4	13.0	6.3	6.5	7.8	11.4
Outside urbanized areas	99.6	37.4	0.6	2.3	6.3	6.5	3.5	1.9	1.8	10.4	3.5	7.8	8.1	10.9
Places of 10,000 or more	99.6	37.6	0.7	1.9	7.3	5.7	3.6	1.7	1.5	9.7	3.3	6.4	8.2	11.2
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	99.5	37.3	0.5	2.8	4.9	7.6	3.4	2.1	2.0	11.2	3.9	9.7	7.9	10.4
Rural	99.6	40.5	0.9	2.7	5.3	4.9	3.7	2.3	1.9	12.3	3.7	9.6	10.6	16.4
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	99.6	40.5	0.8	2.4	4.3	5.1	3.8	2.8	1.5	11.6	3.2	8.1	9.6	12.8
Other rural	99.7	40.5	1.0	2.8	5.6	4.9	3.7	2.1	2.0	12.4	3.9	10.0	10.9	17.4
Rural farm	99.8	41.6	0.8	2.2	4.9	3.5	3.4	1.7	1.9	13.6	3.6	12.2	12.0	21.3
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S														
Inside SMSA's	99.8	37.1	0.8	2.3	6.7	5.4	2.7	1.6	1.4	10.5	3.4	6.0	7.3	11.1
Urban	99.8	36.3	0.8	2.2	6.6	5.6	2.8	1.4	1.3	9.9	3.4	5.5	6.6	10.2
Central cities	99.8	36.4	0.8	2.1	6.8	5.2	2.4	1.3	1.3	9.7	3.2	5.1	6.6	10.3
Not in central cities	99.8	35.9	0.6	2.8	5.9	7.3	4.1	1.9	1.6	11.2	4.3	7.2	7.1	9.6
Rural	99.9	40.3	0.7	2.3	7.2	4.6	2.3	2.1	1.7	12.8	3.6	8.7	9.8	15.1
Outside SMSA's	99.6	39.4	0.9	2.6	5.3	5.3	3.8	2.2	1.9	11.4	3.6	8.9	9.9	14.8
Urban	99.6	36.9	0.6	2.1	6.0	6.0	3.3	1.9	1.8	9.9	3.4	7.4	8.0	11.0
Rural	99.6	40.6	1.0	2.8	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.3	2.0	12.2	3.7	9.7	10.8	16.6
SMSA'S														
Bismarck, N. Dak.	99.9	33.2	0.8	1.4	5.5	4.5	2.9	2.3	0.9	6.6	2.8	4.1	7.5	10.5
Urban	99.9	31.7	0.8	1.5	5.6	4.2	3.0	1.7	0.9	6.1	2.8	3.3	6.4	9.0
Rural	99.9	38.1	0.7	1.3	5.5	5.7	2.5	4.1	1.0	8.5	2.9	7.2	10.9	16.1
Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.	99.8	38.3	0.8	2.5	6.9	5.5	2.3	1.1	1.5	11.8	3.4	6.3	6.8	11.0
Urban	99.8	37.4	0.8	2.2	6.7	5.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	11.1	3.2	5.8	6.1	9.9
Rural	99.8	41.0	0.8	3.2	7.6	4.1	2.3	1.2	1.8	14.1	3.9	8.2	9.0	14.9
Minnesota (pt.)	99.8	36.2	0.9	2.6	6.2	5.6	2.3	1.2	1.5	11.1	3.5	5.5	6.6	10.9
Urban	99.7	34.9	0.9	2.3	5.9	6.4	2.3	1.1	1.5	10.4	3.5	5.2	5.8	9.3
Rural	99.8	38.9	0.9	3.1	6.8	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.4	12.6	3.6	6.3	8.4	14.2
North Dakota (pt.)	99.8	39.4	0.7	2.4	7.3	5.4	2.3	1.0	1.6	12.2	3.3	6.8	6.9	11.1
Urban	99.8	38.5	0.7	2.2	7.0	5.7	2.3	0.9	1.4	11.5	3.1	6.1	6.3	10.2
Rural	99.8	43.3	0.6	3.3	8.5	4.1	2.1	1.0	2.4	15.5	4.1	10.2	9.7	15.6
Grand Forks, N. Dak.-Minn.	99.7	37.8	1.1	2.8	6.4	5.9	3.1	2.6	1.8	11.6	4.2	7.2	8.3	12.5
Urban	99.7	38.0	1.0	3.1	6.8	6.4	3.2	2.9	1.8	11.3	4.4	6.9	7.9	11.8
Rural	99.8	37.2	1.1	2.2	5.6	4.9	2.9	2.1	1.8	12.4	3.8	8.2	9.2	14.3
Minnesota (pt.)	99.5	35.7	1.4	2.3	4.5	5.2	3.5	4.5	1.9	9.5	3.8	7.0	9.7	13.7
Urban	99.4	36.1	1.4	2.6	5.0	4.6	3.7	6.2	2.3	8.8	4.0	6.6	9.5	12.1
Rural	99.7	35.3	1.4	2.0	3.9	5.8	3.4	2.9	1.6	10.2	3.5	7.5	10.0	15.3
North Dakota (pt.)	99.8	38.8	0.9	3.1	7.5	6.3	2.9	1.5	1.7	12.8	4.5	7.3	7.5	11.9
Urban	99.8	38.6	0.9	3.2	7.4	6.9	3.1	1.7	1.7	12.1	4.6	7.0	7.4	11.6
Rural	99.9	39.6	0.7	2.4	8.0	3.6	2.2	0.8	2.0	15.6	4.1	9.1	8.2	13.1
URBANIZED AREAS														
Bismarck-Mandan, N. Dak.	99.9	31.7	0.8	1.5	5.6	4.2	3.0	1.7	0.9	6.1	2.8	3.3	6.4	9.0
Fargo-Moorhead, N. Dak.-Minn.	99.8	37.4	0.8	2.2	6.7	5.9	2.3	1.0	1.4	11.1	3.2	5.8	6.1	9.9
Minnesota (pt.)	99.7	34.9	0.9	2.3	5.9	6.4	2.3	1.1	1.5	10.4	3.5	5.2	5.8	9.3
North Dakota (pt.)	99.8	38.5	0.7	2.2	7.0	5.7	2.3	0.9	1.4	11.5	3.1	6.1	6.3	10.2
Grand Forks, N. Dak.-Minn.	99.8	37.8	0.9	2.9	6.7	5.3	2.8	2.6	1.7	10.9	4.4	5.8	7.4	11.9
Minnesota (pt.)	99.7	39.9	0.9	2.7	5.2	5.1	4.9	7.2	1.6	9.3	4.6	6.4	8.3	10.7
North Dakota (pt.)	99.8	37.3	1.0	2.9	6.9	5.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	11.1	4.4	5.7	7.2	12.1
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE														
Beulah city	99.0	29.2	1.3	2.0	2.5	6.1	2.3	3.7	2.7	7.5	4.5	6.4	9.6	11.2
Bismarck city	99.9	32.2	0.8	1.4	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.6	0.8	5.9	2.9	3.2	6.6	9.0
Bottineau city	100.0	33.1	0.5	0.4	5.6	4.2	1.3	0.4	0.7	7.2	4.7	8.2	7.9	10.7
Carrington city	99.8	35.9	1.3	2.6	2.0	3.8	2.3	1.9	2.8	6.5	3.0	3.7	7.4	13.7
Devils Lake city	97.9	30.3	0.2	2.5	7.8	6.3	4.0	5.6	0.8	10.1	2.2	5.0	7.1	6.7
Dickinson city	99.8	40.9	0.3	1.4	11.2	5.7	4.8	0.9	2.0	8.3	4.3	6.2	6.0	8.7
Fargo city	99.8	38.8	0.7	2.0	7.2	5.7	2.3	0.9	1.2	11.2	2.6	6.0	6.0	10.0
Grafton city	99.8	34.2	0.2	2.9	2.4	3.1	1.8	2.2	1.7	9.5	5.4	9.6	14.1	24.5
Grand Forks city	99.8	37.3	1.0	2.9	6.9	5.4	2.4	2.6	1.7	11.1	4.4	5.7	7.2	12.1
Grand Forks AFB (CDP)	99.7	44.6	0.7	4.6	9.7	14.9	6.5	2.1	1.2	17.4	7.8	13.7	8.3	8.3
Harvey city	100.0	45.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	3.9	2.2	2.1	0.8	15.8	3.4	21.8	17.3	18.6
Jamestown city	99.8	30.9	0.7	1.1	1.9	3.7	2.4	2.6	0.6	7.8	2.6	5.7	6.4	6.8
Mandan city	99.8	29.8	0.8	1.7	4.3	4.1	3.4	2.1	1.1	6.4	2.3	3.5	5.9	8.9
Minot city	99.5	42.9	1.0	2.5	10.1	6.6	4.2	2.0	1.9	12.4	3.3	7.1	9.5	13.8
Minot AFB (CDP)	100.0	48.6	0.5	4.0	3.1	15.7	4.8	0.2	2.9	17.3	6.6	15.8	5.1	6.3
Rugby city	99.2	26.0	0.5	2.6	2.0	3.4	2.4	0.4	1.3	5.0	2.2	5.5	9.4	13.6
Valley City city	100.0	29.4	0.5	1.6	2.8	4.1	2.2	1.0	3.7	9.3	4.5	7.0	4.8	7.0
Wahpeton city	99.5	38.1	0.2	2.4	6.5	4.8	2.6	1.9	2.4	8.8	3.0	7.0	6.2	8.7
West Fargo city	99.9	36.9	0.4	3.1	5.4	6.2	2.7	1.3	2.6	13.6	6.1	7.0	7.9	11.6
Williston city	99.5	28.5	0.4	1.9	2.4	5.7	2.2	0.8	1.4	7.2	2.6	5.9	9.9	13.0
COUNTIES														
Adams	99.8	29.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	4.4	3.0	2.6	0.8	7.6	0.5	5.0	7.2	11.5
Barnes	99.9	30.6	0.5	1.7	2.5	3.6	1.8	1.2	2.5	9.9	3.5	7.7	5.6	9.0
Benson	98.1	37.1	1.0	5.5	4.7	4.7	5.2	2.1	2.9	12.2	4.8	11.3	6.8	11.7
Billings	100.0	39.8	2.1	2.6	1.9	4.9	3.2	1.7	1.0	10.2	3.7	7.8	14.1	22.8

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

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

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

COUNTIES—Con.

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em—ployed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
Bottineau.....	99.9	34.1	1.0	1.4	5.7	4.2	2.1	0.8	0.6	6.1	3.7	6.7	7.4	11.7
Bowman.....	99.8	38.1	0.5	2.3	4.5	6.3	2.6	2.3	0.9	10.6	2.2	5.7	8.3	14.5
Burke.....	99.4	56.8	1.9	2.3	20.3	3.9	6.8	5.5	2.4	14.4	5.3	13.0	9.7	14.2
Burleigh.....	99.9	33.2	0.8	1.4	6.4	4.6	2.8	1.6	0.8	6.1	3.0	3.3	7.6	10.3
Cass.....	99.8	39.4	0.7	2.4	7.3	5.4	2.3	1.0	1.6	12.2	3.3	6.8	6.9	11.1
Cavaller.....	99.9	32.8	0.1	1.5	2.2	3.3	3.1	0.9	0.7	11.7	3.5	12.0	4.0	7.7
Dickey.....	99.9	45.7	1.1	2.2	7.1	4.0	4.3	2.2	0.9	9.4	2.5	6.6	11.0	17.7
Divide.....	99.3	37.6	1.2	3.0	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.1	15.3	2.9	10.8	12.6	16.0
Dunn.....	99.8	38.1	1.8	0.7	0.7	5.8	3.0	1.3	0.1	10.5	2.6	10.9	13.9	22.6
Eddy.....	99.8	33.6	0.6	1.7	3.4	3.3	1.7	2.0	1.2	11.0	3.1	10.1	4.9	8.6
Emmons.....	99.6	49.1	1.5	1.6	2.8	6.7	3.6	1.2	9.0	21.2	12.6	18.9	21.9	29.1
Foster.....	99.7	35.1	0.9	2.5	2.3	3.5	2.2	1.9	2.2	7.5	2.9	5.5	9.4	16.9
Golden Valley.....	99.7	63.2	1.5	2.4	18.1	5.9	4.7	2.3	1.5	11.4	2.9	8.1	9.4	13.5
Grand Forks.....	99.8	38.8	0.9	3.1	7.5	6.3	2.9	1.5	1.7	12.8	4.5	7.3	7.5	11.9
Grant.....	99.7	42.2	1.7	2.5	2.6	4.0	3.8	3.3	1.8	9.2	4.0	7.9	20.7	29.1
Griggs.....	99.8	30.3	0.1	1.8	7.8	3.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	8.0	2.2	6.3	6.5	8.1
Hettinger.....	99.8	42.8	0.6	1.8	6.4	3.3	4.8	1.6	1.5	16.0	4.1	17.1	11.1	17.6
Kidder.....	99.7	38.5	2.1	5.1	4.3	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.4	11.3	4.9	13.1	9.2	13.1
La Moure.....	99.8	37.4	0.7	2.7	4.3	5.3	3.2	1.5	0.9	12.9	4.1	13.2	7.1	11.2
Logan.....	99.7	44.5	1.3	4.8	3.7	5.0	6.3	2.0	2.9	10.9	4.8	8.0	12.1	19.7
McHenry.....	99.7	43.7	1.8	2.2	9.9	3.9	2.6	2.3	1.1	9.6	1.9	8.5	8.9	15.3
McIntosh.....	100.0	58.4	1.1	1.6	2.3	5.7	5.5	2.0	2.1	26.0	4.0	8.3	16.0	24.9
McKenzie.....	99.5	45.0	1.4	2.6	3.9	5.5	3.8	2.5	1.2	10.4	4.1	6.9	18.6	28.2
McLean.....	99.2	50.3	1.5	2.3	8.3	7.0	5.7	3.3	4.4	14.0	5.9	10.9	14.8	20.3
Mercer.....	99.7	40.2	1.3	1.7	9.3	5.8	2.5	1.8	1.8	11.0	3.6	8.4	11.4	18.9
Morton.....	99.8	33.2	0.7	1.5	3.6	4.4	3.1	3.9	1.1	7.9	2.3	6.0	7.1	10.8
Mountrail.....	99.9	42.8	1.1	3.9	4.8	7.4	4.4	4.3	2.2	14.8	3.7	11.9	12.8	14.9
Nelson.....	100.0	46.1	1.1	2.9	3.9	4.6	4.0	1.2	1.8	15.1	2.8	13.6	13.5	19.8
Oliver.....	100.0	41.4	1.0	2.1	6.1	5.4	3.5	0.9	1.2	15.5	2.6	8.4	14.7	25.2
Pembina.....	99.7	39.7	0.7	2.6	2.2	4.6	5.6	2.8	1.7	13.8	3.1	8.5	12.1	19.8
Pierce.....	98.4	26.7	0.6	3.5	3.0	3.6	3.1	1.5	1.9	6.3	2.3	6.6	10.2	16.7
Ramsey.....	98.5	37.4	0.4	4.9	6.0	5.7	6.6	7.6	1.5	10.7	3.0	6.8	7.3	9.1
Ransom.....	99.9	29.5	1.0	3.0	2.8	3.8	2.5	0.8	0.6	7.5	0.5	7.7	5.5	8.3
Renville.....	99.6	40.4	0.9	3.7	6.7	6.1	3.6	1.9	2.2	13.5	4.2	13.9	9.8	17.2
Richland.....	99.7	34.3	0.4	2.0	4.3	3.9	2.5	1.7	1.5	10.7	2.6	10.0	5.1	8.2
Rolette.....	99.6	37.9	0.9	5.2	5.2	7.5	5.6	3.3	2.4	14.2	5.5	11.3	11.4	15.1
Sargent.....	99.8	50.3	0.7	2.6	5.3	3.8	4.6	1.2	1.1	11.1	2.4	7.2	5.8	9.9
Sheridan.....	99.6	42.4	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	5.6	0.8	0.8	8.3	1.2	9.1	11.7	20.2
Sioux.....	97.8	53.1	2.2	23.3	21.1	26.1	7.2	2.8	18.9	30.2	19.7	28.8	20.5	25.4
Slope.....	99.3	22.6	0.6	2.1	1.9	5.1	1.2	0.8	1.7	6.4	1.2	5.1	9.3	14.7
Stark.....	99.8	41.1	0.7	1.4	8.4	5.4	4.6	1.1	2.6	11.5	4.7	7.4	7.3	11.1
Steele.....	99.9	33.8	0.3	2.4	11.8	3.1	1.5	0.6	0.4	8.5	1.4	8.0	6.8	12.0
Stutsman.....	99.8	34.6	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.8	3.7	3.2	0.8	8.8	2.6	6.1	6.7	8.5
Towner.....	99.9	30.4	0.4	2.0	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.4	0.3	11.3	0.8	12.9	9.1	10.9
Traill.....	100.0	42.6	0.4	1.8	3.9	4.4	3.3	1.5	1.7	13.2	2.8	7.4	8.4	13.1
Walsh.....	99.5	41.7	0.3	3.0	4.5	3.9	3.0	3.2	1.9	10.4	4.4	8.7	21.2	31.6
Ward.....	99.7	42.5	0.8	2.4	7.7	7.4	4.0	1.7	1.8	11.9	3.6	8.5	8.7	13.2
Wells.....	99.9	42.8	1.4	1.6	2.7	3.9	5.2	1.3	1.1	13.3	3.4	14.7	12.3	16.6
Williams.....	99.6	29.7	0.5	1.7	2.3	5.6	2.2	0.9	1.4	7.5	3.1	6.3	9.8	14.1

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

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

COUNTIES

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

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

PLACES

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

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

Incorporated Places

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

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

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

Census Designated Places

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

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

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

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

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

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

Rural Farm

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

Extended Cities

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

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

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

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

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

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

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

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

Urbanized Area Titles

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

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

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

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

Urbanized Area Central Cities

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

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

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

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

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

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

SMSA Titles

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

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

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

New SMSA Standards

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

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

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

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

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

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA'S

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

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

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

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

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

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

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

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENTS

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL	B-1	INCOME IN 1979	B-19
HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS	B-1	Type of Income	B-19
Household	B-1	Comparability	B-21
Relationship to Householder	B-1	POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	B-22
Unrelated Individual	B-2	Definitions	B-22
Family and Subfamily	B-2	Comparability With Earlier Census Data	B-23
Group Quarters	B-2	Limitations	B-23
SEX	B-2	GENERAL	
RACE	B-3	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.	
AGE	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.	
MARITAL STATUS	B-4	HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS	
SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN	B-4	Household	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	B-5	A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms,	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	B-6		
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH	B-7		
CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	B-7		
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or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family and Subfamily

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

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

Group Quarters

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability With 1970 Census Data

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

SEX

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

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

RACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGE

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

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCESTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESIDENCE IN 1975

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACTIVITY IN 1975

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

VETERAN STATUS

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

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census

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

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

WORK DISABILITY

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

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

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

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

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

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

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

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

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

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

MARITAL HISTORY

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

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

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

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

PLACE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

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

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

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE WEEK

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

LABOR FORCE STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

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

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

Occupation Classification System

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

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

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

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

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

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

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

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

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

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

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

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

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

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

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

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

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

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

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

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

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

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

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

Protective Service Occupations(51)

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

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

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

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

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

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

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

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

Farm operators and managers(55)

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Construction laborers(871)

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

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

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

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 — 34)

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

Service occupations (50 — 52)

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

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

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 — 87)

Industry Classification System

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

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

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

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

Printing, publishing, and allied industries(27)

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

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

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

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

Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance(34)

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

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies(36)

Transportation equipment(37)

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

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

Railroads(40)

Trucking service and warehousing(42)

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

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

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

Wholesale Trade(50, 51)

Retail Trade(52-59)

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

Food, bakery, and dairy stores(54)

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations(55)

Eating and drinking places(58)

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

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

Banking and credit agencies(60, 61)

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

Business and Repair Services(73, 75, 76)

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

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

Personal Services(70, 72, 88)

Private households(88)

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

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

Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)

Hospitals(806)

Health services, except hospitals(80, except 806)

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges(821, 822)

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

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

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

Public Administration(91-97)

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

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

2. **Government workers**—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).
3. **Self-employed workers**—
 - a. **Own business not incorporated**—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.
 - b. **Own business incorporated**—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation. Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "Private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.
4. **Unpaid family workers**—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one quarter of the unpaid family workers are farm workers.

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

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

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

INCOME IN 1979

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

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

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

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

Type of Income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Comparability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bureau of Economic Analysis Income Series—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in this report usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same

household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

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

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

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

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

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

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

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

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

SAMPLE DESIGN

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

questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on 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 underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D (A, C, and E for the 11 States with towns/townships). Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

Table 120 shows that for the city of Bismarck 24,162 persons out of all 33,250 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Bismarck

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

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 24,162 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:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(24,162) \left(1 - \frac{24,162}{44,485}\right)} = 235 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for Bismarck city is 44,485.

The standard error of the estimated 24,162 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 235 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 235 for the total persons 16 years and over in Bismarck 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 72.7. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.55. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 72.7 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.55 \times 1.0 = 0.55$.

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 24,162 persons 16 years and over in Bismarck city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 235. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[24,162 - 2(235)] \text{ to } [24,162 + 2(235)]$$

or

$$23,692 \text{ to } 24,632.$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have 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 Grand Forks city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 21,975, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 34,232. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 64.2 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.63 percent. Table D lists Grand Forks city with a percent-in-sample of 16.6 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 16.6 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (64.2 percent) is $0.63 \times 1.0 = 0.63$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Bismarck city and Grand Forks 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:

$$72.7 - 64.2 = 8.5 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se}(8.5) &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(72.7))^2 + (\text{Se}(64.2))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.55)^2 + (0.63)^2} \\ &= 0.84 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} [8.5 - 2(0.84)] \text{ to } [8.5 + 2(0.84)] \\ \text{or} \\ 6.8 \text{ to } 10.2. \end{aligned}$$

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

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

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

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

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

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

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

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

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

Persons in All Other Housing Units

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

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

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

Female

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

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

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

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

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

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

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

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

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

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

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

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

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

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

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

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

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

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

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

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

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons in sample]

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Household and family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Household size.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.3	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.4	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.9	0.8	0.5
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.0	2.0	1.3
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.3	3.3	2.4
Place of work.....	2.1	2.0	1.2
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.5	0.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.7
Year of school completed.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.8	1.0
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		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.....	652 717	30.1	COUNTIES—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Bowman.....	4 229	46.7
Urban.....	318 310	16.6	Burke.....	3 822	42.7
Inside urbanized areas.....	176 844	16.6	Burleigh.....	54 811	20.1
Central cities.....	165 146	16.3	Cass.....	88 247	22.7
Urban fringe.....	11 678	20.0	Cavaller.....	7 636	35.3
Outside urbanized areas.....	141 466	16.7	Dickay.....	7 207	48.1
Places of 10,000 or more.....	78 383	15.6	Divide.....	3 494	42.7
Places of 2,500 to 10,000.....	63 083	18.1	Dunn.....	4 627	24.7
Rural.....	334 407	42.9	Eddy.....	3 554	45.3
Places of 1,000 to 2,500.....	70 531	45.9	Emmons.....	5 877	33.4
Other rural.....	263 876	42.1	Foster.....	4 611	28.6
Farm.....	—	—	Golden Valley.....	2 391	46.5
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's			Grand Forks.....	66 100	22.8
Inside SMSA's.....	234 335	21.9	Grant.....	4 274	44.4
Urban.....	186 234	16.5	Griggs.....	3 714	45.8
Central cities.....	149 633	16.3	Hettinger.....	4 275	48.2
Not in central cities.....	36 601	17.3	Kidder.....	3 833	48.7
Rural.....	48 101	42.9	La Moure.....	6 473	45.8
Outside SMSA's.....	418 382	34.6	Logan.....	3 493	44.5
Urban.....	132 076	16.8	McHenry.....	7 858	46.6
Rural.....	286 306	42.9	McIntosh.....	4 800	44.2
SMSA's			McKenzie.....	7 132	47.4
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	79 988	20.4	McLean.....	12 383	38.7
Urban.....	61 105	16.3	Mercer.....	9 404	35.7
Rural.....	18 883	33.6	Morton.....	25 177	21.1
Fargo—Moorhead, N. Dak.—Minn.....	137 574	25.1	Mountrail.....	7 679	46.9
Urban.....	104 643	17.4	Nelson.....	5 233	48.2
Rural.....	32 931	49.3	Oliver.....	2 495	44.2
Minnesota (pt.).....	49 327	29.3	Pembina.....	10 399	47.9
Urban.....	32 669	18.9	Pierce.....	6 166	24.3
Rural.....	16 658	49.6	Ramsey.....	13 048	28.7
North Dakota (pt.).....	88 247	22.7	Ransom.....	6 698	49.9
Urban.....	71 974	16.8	Rehville.....	3 608	44.7
Rural.....	16 273	49.0	Richland.....	19 207	32.0
Grand Forks, N. Dak.—Minn.....	100 944	25.7	Rolette.....	12 177	25.3
Urban.....	70 328	16.4	Sargent.....	5 512	46.5
Rural.....	30 616	46.9	Sheridan.....	2 819	47.1
Minnesota (pt.).....	34 844	31.1	Sioux.....	3 620	45.7
Urban.....	17 173	16.1	Slope.....	1 157	46.7
Rural.....	17 671	45.7	Stark.....	23 697	19.4
North Dakota (pt.).....	66 100	22.8	Steele.....	3 106	45.6
Urban.....	53 155	16.5	Stutsman.....	24 154	25.3
Rural.....	12 945	48.6	Towner.....	4 052	47.8
URBANIZED AREAS			Trall.....	9 624	50.4
Bismarck—Mandan, N. Dak.....	61 105	16.3	Walsh.....	15 371	34.0
Fargo—Moorhead, N. Dak.—Minn.....	104 643	17.4	Ward.....	58 392	22.7
Minnesota (pt.).....	32 669	18.9	Wells.....	6 979	46.1
North Dakota (pt.).....	71 974	16.8	Williams.....	22 237	27.5
Grand Forks, N. Dak.—Minn.....	52 310	16.4	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS		
Minnesota (pt.).....	8 545	15.4	Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.....	5 577	41.1
North Dakota (pt.).....	43 765	16.6	Dunn County (pt.).....	459	16.6
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE			McKenzie County (pt.).....	895	50.8
Beulah city.....	2 908	39.9	McLean County (pt.).....	833	24.1
Bismarck city.....	44 485	16.1	Mercer County (pt.).....	61	23.0
Bottineau city.....	2 829	15.9	Mountrail County (pt.).....	3 274	46.4
Carrington city.....	2 641	16.1	Ward County (pt.).....	55	47.3
Devils Lake city.....	7 442	15.3	Fort Totten Reservation, N. Dak.....	3 313	32.7
Dickinson city.....	15 924	15.8	Benson County (pt.).....	3 115	31.7
Fargo city.....	61 383	16.3	Eddy County (pt.).....	194	48.5
Grafton city.....	5 293	14.9	Nelson County (pt.).....	—	—
Grand Forks city.....	43 765	16.6	Ramsey County (pt.).....	4	—
Grand Forks AFB (CDP).....	9 390	15.9	Sisseton Reservation, N. Dak.—S. Dak.....	13 586	35.9
Harvey city.....	2 527	46.3	North Dakota (pt.).....	1 969	20.8
Jamestown city.....	16 280	15.9	Richland County (pt.).....	1 797	18.7
Mandan city.....	15 513	16.2	Sargent County (pt.).....	172	42.4
Minot city.....	32 843	15.5	South Dakota (pt.).....	11 617	38.5
Minot AFB (CDP).....	9 880	16.1	Codington County (pt.).....	237	49.8
Rugby city.....	3 335	15.1	Day County (pt.).....	745	41.1
Valley City city.....	7 774	16.5	Grant County (pt.).....	316	49.7
Wahpeton city.....	9 064	15.7	Marshall County (pt.).....	1 305	46.8
West Fargo city.....	10 099	17.8	Roberts County (pt.).....	9 014	36.4
Williston city.....	13 336	15.4	Standing Rock Reservation, N. Dak.—S. Dak.....	8 816	39.5
COUNTIES			North Dakota (pt.).....	3 620	45.7
Adams.....	3 584	49.6	Sioux County (pt.).....	3 620	45.7
Barnes.....	13 960	28.3	South Dakota (pt.).....	5 196	35.1
Benson.....	7 944	41.0	Corson County.....	5 196	35.1
Billings.....	1 138	41.8	Turtle Mountain Reservation, N. Dak.....	4 311	14.4
Bottineau.....	9 239	35.7	Rolette County (pt.).....	4 311	14.4

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.

4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American) or Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.

5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A **public** school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.

H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.

H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

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

H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

H8. Mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark **Owned or being bought** if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

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

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

H9. A **condominium** is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

H10b. A **commercial establishment** is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A **medical office** is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*
Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."
- For persons born outside the United States:*
Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.
12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.
- If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.
- 13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.
- Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
 - c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.
 - (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.
14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).
- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.
 - Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.
 - Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.
 - Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.
 - Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is now inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.
- 17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.
- b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.
 - c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.
- 18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.
- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.
19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.
20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

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 23a 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

Acceptable

Furniture company

Metal furniture manufacturing

Grocery store

Wholesale grocery store

Oil company

Retail gas station

Ranch

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

Acceptable

Clerk

Production clerk

Helper

Carpenter's helper

Mechanic

Auto engine mechanic

Nurse

Registered nurse

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

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.

- 31 a. 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					

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.

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.

How to fill out your Census Form

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

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

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

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

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

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

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

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

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

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

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

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

Do Not List in Question 1

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

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

Note

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

Then please:

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

Please continue →

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
<p>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>If relative of person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>If not related to person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Paid employee</p>		
<p>3. Sex Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female</p>		
<p>4. Is this person —</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)</p> <p>Print tribe</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)</p> <p>Print tribe</p>		
<p>5. Age, and month and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print age at last birthday.</p> <p>b. Print month and fill one circle.</p> <p>c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.</p>	<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>2 ○ 2 ○</p> <p>3 ○ 3 ○</p> <p>4 ○ 4 ○</p> <p>5 ○ 5 ○</p> <p>6 ○ 6 ○</p> <p>7 ○ 7 ○</p> <p>8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 9 ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Apr.—June</p> <p><input type="radio"/> July—Sept.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>		<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>2 ○ 2 ○</p> <p>3 ○ 3 ○</p> <p>4 ○ 4 ○</p> <p>5 ○ 5 ○</p> <p>6 ○ 6 ○</p> <p>7 ○ 7 ○</p> <p>8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 9 ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Apr.—June</p> <p><input type="radio"/> July—Sept.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>		
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related</p>		
<p>9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."</p>	<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p>College (academic year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>		<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p>College (academic year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>		
<p>10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>		
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
1 8 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0
2 9 1 0 1	2 9 1 0 1
3 0 2 1 2	3 0 2 1 2
4 1 3 2 3	4 1 3 2 3
5 2 4 3 4	5 2 4 3 4
6 3 5 4 5	6 3 5 4 5
7 4 6 5 6	7 4 6 5 6
8 5 7 6 7	8 5 7 6 7
9 6 8 7 8	9 6 8 7 8
0 7 9 8 9	0 7 9 8 9
<input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.	<input type="radio"/> 6 or 6
<input type="radio"/> Apr.—June	<input type="radio"/> 7 or 7
<input type="radio"/> July—Sept.	<input type="radio"/> 8 or 8
<input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	<input type="radio"/> 9 or 9
<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school	<input type="radio"/> Kindergarten
Elementary through high school (grade or year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
College (academic year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
<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. 0 1 0 N 0 0

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

<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. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p>H21 a. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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>H14 a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories <p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>H22 a.</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>H15 a. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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>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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p>H22 b.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	<p>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>H22 c.</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>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>0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3</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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H22 d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1</p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	<p>0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<p>0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3</p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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>0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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>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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles 	<p>1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <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>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 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p>

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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

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Name of Person 1 on page 2:
 Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
 Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

 Name of State or Foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. If this person was born in a foreign country —
 a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?
 Yes, a naturalized citizen
 No, not a citizen
 Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
 1975 to 1980 1965 to 1969 1950 to 1959
 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1964 Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
 Yes No, only speaks English — Skip to 14

b. What is this language?

 (For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?
 Very well Not well
 Well Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.

 (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
 If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
 Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person
 Yes, this house — Skip to 16
 No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
 (1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____
 (2) County: _____
 (3) City, town, village, etc.: _____
 (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
 Yes No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
 Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33
 Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person

17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —
 a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
 Yes No
 b. Attending college?
 Yes No
 c. Working at a job or business?
 Yes, full time No
 Yes, part time

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
 If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
 Yes No — Skip to 19

b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
 May 1975 or later
 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
 February 1955—July 1964
 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
 World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
 World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
 Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6
 How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
 Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21. If this person has ever been married —
 a. Has this person been married more than once?
 Once More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?
 _____ _____
 (Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)

c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?
 Yes No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
 Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
 No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.
 Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
 Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.
 _____ Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
 If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
 If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address (Number and street) _____
 If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. _____

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
 Yes No, in unincorporated area

d. County _____

e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?
 _____ Minutes

b. How did this person usually get to work last week? If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
 Car Taxicab
 Truck Motorcycle
 Van Bicycle
 Bus or streetcar Walked only
 Railroad Worked at home
 Subway or elevated Other — Specify _____
 If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	24a.
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0
2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1
3	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 2
4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3
5	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4
6	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	5 5
7	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6
8	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7 7
9	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8
0	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	9 9

<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>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 type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input 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>I I I</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>0 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 — Skip to 31d</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>-----</p> <p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business 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>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27</p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>I I I</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>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>-----</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><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (In school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>D E F</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 . . .</p> <p><i>Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . .</p> <p><i>Report net income after business expenses.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>28-30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></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><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>c. Own farm . . .</p> <p><i>Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . .</p> <p><i>Report even small amounts credited to an account.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p> <p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input 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.</p> <p>I I I</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>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 . . .</p> <p><i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p><i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i></p> <p>\$.00</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I I I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A 0 0 A 0</p>

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

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GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Evaluation and Reference Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Computer Tape Files

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

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAPS

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

MICROFICHE

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

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

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

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