

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	Appling	Atkinson	Bacon	Baker	Baldwin	Banks	Barrow	Bartow	Ben Hill	Berrien
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	94 748	1 595	721	1 305	561	280	596	596	706	423	1 331
Labor force.....	55 233	925	358	757	361	203	421	431	356	240	767
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	58.3	58.0	49.7	58.0	64.3	72.5	70.6	72.3	50.4	56.7	57.6
Employed.....	53 529	886	334	718	361	196	390	417	352	240	742
Unemployed.....	1 612	39	24	99	7	7	26	14	4	4	25
Percent of civilian labor force.....	2.9	4.2	6.7	5.2	—	—	3.4	6.3	3.2	1.1	3.3
Female, 16 years and over	46 695	794	356	700	263	127	315	302	357	205	699
Labor force.....	19 207	316	109	312	117	84	174	178	130	94	313
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	41.1	39.8	30.6	44.6	44.5	66.1	55.2	58.9	36.4	45.9	44.8
Employed.....	18 389	302	94	288	117	84	155	171	130	94	288
Unemployed.....	806	14	15	24	—	—	19	7	—	—	25
Percent of civilian labor force.....	4.2	4.4	13.8	7.7	—	—	10.9	3.9	—	—	8.0
Employed persons 16 years and over	53 529	886	334	718	361	196	390	417	352	240	742
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	7 435	100	24	93	46	41	11	23	71	30	86
Professional specialty occupations.....	3 935	55	11	60	21	35	2	17	44	10	31
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	10 207	114	52	90	68	33	67	99	23	46	156
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	5 745	70	46	41	40	10	51	49	18	37	79
Service occupations.....	3 266	48	17	50	22	46	27	25	31	—	47
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	18 720	364	181	246	187	22	149	98	95	109	328
Farm operators and managers.....	14 309	309	138	216	101	5	123	86	76	92	259
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	3 906	49	35	30	86	17	12	12	—	17	61
Related agricultural occupations.....	152	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	5 157	75	7	99	12	27	30	36	31	7	35
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	8 744	185	53	140	26	27	106	136	101	48	90
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	1 663	13	17	16	15	8	22	13	5	6	18
Employed females 16 years and over	18 389	302	94	288	117	84	155	171	130	94	288
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	3 637	55	16	54	30	16	2	10	33	23	59
Professional specialty occupations.....	2 628	50	11	47	13	16	—	10	33	10	31
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	6 548	91	30	56	54	27	55	50	23	37	107
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	4 625	64	30	41	33	10	39	43	18	37	72
Service occupations.....	2 011	41	6	50	22	29	1	21	—	—	24
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	2 213	33	22	38	4	—	50	43	22	15	53
Farm operators and managers.....	1 456	26	22	31	—	—	31	31	22	7	34
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	705	7	—	7	4	—	12	12	—	8	19
Related agricultural occupations.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	511	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	3 469	75	18	90	7	12	47	60	31	19	40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	396	6	—	—	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	53 529	886	334	718	361	196	390	417	352	240	742
Private wage and salary workers.....	27 094	394	170	297	160	112	225	262	183	104	336
Government workers.....	8 051	147	30	149	74	56	30	52	54	22	89
Self-employed workers.....	16 610	321	115	250	106	28	112	84	109	106	267
Unpaid family workers.....	1 774	24	19	22	21	—	23	19	6	8	50
Male, employed in agriculture	16 696	325	158	215	189	22	99	55	79	94	267
Wage and salary workers.....	3 635	33	36	8	88	17	13	15	8	13	41
Self-employed workers.....	12 197	279	109	192	84	5	86	40	65	81	196
Unpaid family workers.....	864	13	13	15	17	—	—	—	6	—	30
Female, employed in agriculture	2 458	40	22	38	10	—	50	43	22	15	53
Wage and salary workers.....	635	20	22	—	6	—	9	6	—	—	6
Self-employed workers.....	1 374	20	—	31	—	—	26	31	22	7	34
Unpaid family workers.....	449	—	—	7	4	—	15	6	—	8	13
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	41 668	691	320	541	250	108	253	226	319	195	600
Less than \$5,000.....	6 610	150	42	72	33	—	5	6	36	34	115
\$5,000 to \$7,999.....	3 918	106	33	65	31	15	9	6	36	29	84
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	3 748	58	56	76	—	8	50	15	20	16	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	7 134	136	49	141	30	19	59	31	54	19	101
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	5 590	64	46	69	63	17	46	6	37	10	59
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	4 336	57	50	23	29	11	12	37	27	31	82
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	5 170	74	14	53	51	18	33	49	55	24	70
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	3 122	17	15	42	13	6	22	41	43	19	25
\$50,000 or more.....	2 040	29	15	—	—	14	17	35	11	13	22
Median.....	\$14 542	\$11 158	\$12 417	\$11 775	\$17 714	\$18 864	\$15 324	\$27 000	\$18 164	\$14 792	\$12 941
Mean.....	\$19 185	\$15 689	\$15 866	\$14 423	\$18 013	\$27 132	\$20 147	\$31 382	\$20 841	\$18 794	\$16 390
Families	36 425	613	278	495	213	73	231	208	288	175	512
Median income.....	\$15 927	\$12 298	\$15 093	\$12 250	\$18 536	\$25 625	\$16 012	\$28 654	\$18 906	\$17 375	\$13 974
Mean income.....	\$20 495	\$17 084	\$17 055	\$14 686	\$19 560	\$34 559	\$21 020	\$33 345	\$21 879	\$20 490	\$17 300
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	5 715	98	42	46	46	35	22	18	31	20	88
Median income.....	\$6 018	\$4 353	\$7 333	\$6 375	\$6 059	\$12 069	\$9 667	\$9 500	\$5 750	\$4 500	\$7 667
Mean income.....	\$9 265	\$4 193	\$7 994	\$11 592	\$7 326	\$11 641	\$10 979	\$8 698	\$11 201	\$3 957	\$11 096
Per capita income	\$6 613	\$5 589	\$5 336	\$4 603	\$6 327	\$7 975	\$6 606	\$9 824	\$7 633	\$7 379	\$5 797
Households with farm self-employment income	23 451	421	161	348	138	27	205	161	194	130	366
Median income.....	\$22 261	\$17 992	\$16 666	\$15 528	\$20 348	\$29 559	\$21 893	\$34 917	\$24 401	\$21 487	\$18 641
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$6 888	\$4 709	\$7 873	\$4 482	\$10 961	\$7 680	\$6 166	\$7 871	\$5 764	\$9 862	\$6 944
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent.....	8 065	90	46	126	37	12	81	80	104	32	94
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	4 181	107	15	73	21	—	35	23	6	6	85
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	2 467	32	30	81	20	5	28	26	39	44	22
75.0 percent or more.....	4 600	67	60	27	36	—	39	—	14	43	98
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	5 427	120	43	68	34	—	5	6	30	32	110
Percent below poverty level.....	14.9	19.6	15.5	13.7	16.0	—	2.2	2.9	10.4	18.3	21.5
Female householder, no husband present.....	316	8	—	—	14	—	5	—	17	—	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 637	31	9	—	13	—	—	—	14	7	6
Percent below poverty level.....	28.6	31.6	21.4	—	28.3	—	—	—	45.2	35.0	6.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	20 412	464	216	220	99	—	10	36	132	118	352
Percent below poverty level.....	16.9	23.5	23.2	12.7	14.2	—	1.3	5.0	15.2	23.6	21.1
Related children under 18 years.....	6 701	130	108	57	16	—	5	6	41	40	97
65 years and over.....	2 891	53	23	41	27	—	—	6	37	—	47

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

	Bibb	Bleckley	Brantley	Brooks	Bryan	Bullach	Burke	Butts	Calhoun	Camden	Candler
Persons 16 years and over	213	592	641	1 151	129	1 695	1 026	324	302	87	650
Labor force	147	336	435	609	52	915	614	190	141	53	353
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.0	56.8	67.9	52.9	40.3	54.0	59.8	58.6	46.7	60.9	54.3
Employed	138	321	435	589	52	908	582	190	141	53	346
Unemployed	9	13	—	20	—	7	32	—	—	—	7
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	3.9	—	3.3	—	0.8	5.2	—	—	—	2.0
Female, 16 years and over	93	289	312	587	71	846	540	150	138	40	313
Labor force	40	131	173	218	11	289	217	46	34	12	123
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.0	45.3	55.4	37.1	15.5	34.2	40.2	30.7	24.6	30.0	39.3
Employed	31	123	173	218	11	282	191	46	34	12	123
Unemployed	9	8	—	—	—	7	26	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	22.5	6.1	—	—	—	2.4	12.0	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	138	321	435	589	52	908	582	190	141	53	346
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	21	42	63	50	—	76	76	37	22	19	65
Professional specialty occupations	17	21	35	50	—	25	69	19	17	—	54
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	7	80	99	69	11	181	104	38	33	—	66
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	52	58	55	11	96	42	7	22	—	12
Service occupations	10	11	6	54	6	48	33	6	—	—	10
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	67	147	134	330	—	402	221	56	73	—	139
Farm operators and managers	56	106	108	253	—	278	127	54	43	—	108
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	41	20	71	—	124	94	2	28	—	31
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9	19	60	38	20	118	43	31	4	6	27
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	24	22	73	48	15	81	105	22	9	28	39
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	12	12	9	28	39	8	9	—	7
Employed females 16 years and over	31	123	173	218	11	282	191	46	34	12	123
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	6	15	42	44	—	32	55	14	4	6	43
Professional specialty occupations	6	7	29	44	—	25	55	10	4	—	40
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	—	53	48	69	5	119	72	17	30	—	33
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	39	36	55	5	73	42	—	22	—	8
Service occupations	9	6	—	46	6	33	20	6	—	—	10
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	27	43	26	—	38	8	2	—	—	10
Farm operators and managers	9	10	43	13	—	14	—	—	—	—	10
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	17	—	13	—	24	8	2	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	8	6	—	26	—	—	—	—	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16	22	32	27	—	34	36	7	—	6	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	5	5	—	13	—	2	—	—	4
Employed persons 16 years and over	138	321	435	589	52	908	582	190	141	53	346
Private wage and salary workers	28	132	218	261	31	432	294	98	84	39	128
Government workers	38	24	76	34	14	123	112	13	13	—	71
Self-employed workers	72	126	135	268	7	319	157	88	44	14	139
Unpaid family workers	—	39	6	26	—	34	19	—	—	—	8
Male, employed in agriculture	47	129	91	310	—	364	219	60	82	—	133
Wage and salary workers	—	26	14	56	—	120	82	6	43	—	23
Self-employed workers	47	96	71	234	—	233	118	54	39	—	102
Unpaid family workers	—	7	6	20	—	11	19	—	—	—	8
Female, employed in agriculture	9	35	43	33	—	38	8	2	—	—	15
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	21	—	7	8	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	9	10	43	6	—	14	—	2	—	—	15
Unpaid family workers	—	25	6	6	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	700	247	270	523	51	775	466	138	148	35	280
Less than \$5,000	6	32	43	154	6	170	60	12	44	—	84
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8	50	23	72	—	69	85	—	16	—	17
\$7,500 to \$9,999	—	7	25	45	—	77	28	13	21	—	41
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	50	38	80	11	136	77	38	21	—	11
\$15,000 to \$19,999	14	19	43	29	4	109	81	12	17	7	32
\$20,000 to \$24,999	23	25	23	76	9	52	57	20	7	7	36
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18	23	26	34	21	109	60	14	2	21	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4	35	43	20	—	29	7	29	12	—	26
\$50,000 or more	—	6	6	13	—	24	11	—	8	—	—
Median	\$18 438	\$13 980	\$15 833	\$9 472	\$21 250	\$12 416	\$12 875	\$16 500	\$9 167	\$28 958	\$9 878
Mean	\$19 834	\$19 453	\$17 519	\$13 822	\$19 057	\$15 677	\$15 939	\$20 993	\$14 777	\$26 939	\$14 774
Families	83	236	450	49	49	625	373	125	112	35	255
Median income	\$19 219	\$14 242	\$17 083	\$10 890	\$21 528	\$14 114	\$14 562	\$18 125	\$12 083	\$28 958	\$14 750
Mean income	\$21 312	\$19 964	\$18 325	\$14 899	\$19 696	\$16 275	\$16 779	\$21 885	\$16 984	\$26 939	\$15 833
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	17	16	34	102	2	150	113	13	36	—	25
Median income	\$71 000	\$3 500	\$6 500	\$4 158	\$3 500	\$6 727	\$10 091	\$15 091	\$5 375	—	\$4 083
Mean income	\$12 619	\$5 832	\$11 925	\$4 936	\$3 420	\$13 183	\$10 344	\$12 415	\$7 910	—	\$3 976
Per capita income	\$6 007	\$6 572	\$5 382	\$4 959	\$7 101	\$5 492	\$5 555	\$6 807	\$5 797	\$7 543	\$5 294
Households with farm self-employment income	64	166	196	262	35	409	196	66	69	20	188
Mean income	\$18 858	\$22 506	\$18 167	\$14 668	\$18 265	\$19 346	\$20 792	\$28 382	\$22 376	\$27 045	\$15 857
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 292	\$8 285	\$2 631	\$7 708	\$1 904	\$6 844	\$6 545	\$146	\$8 356	\$5 709	\$5 061
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	28	28	38	46	31	124	73	25	12	13	54
25.0 to 49.9 percent	10	57	39	59	4	64	21	7	13	—	24
50.0 to 74.9 percent	4	34	—	49	—	25	27	—	12	7	32
75.0 percent or more	15	18	24	90	—	97	57	7	24	—	47
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	8	43	44	113	—	123	73	12	29	—	61
Percent below poverty level	9.6	18.2	18.6	25.1	—	19.7	19.6	9.6	25.9	—	23.9
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	13	—	10	14	—	2	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	6	11	12	32	2	39	18	—	5	—	12
Percent below poverty level	35.3	68.8	35.3	31.4	100.0	26.0	15.9	—	13.9	—	48.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	32	181	218	377	2	482	329	22	72	—	213
Percent below poverty level	9.6	25.1	24.7	25.5	1.4	21.8	24.6	5.5	19.3	—	26.5
Related children under 18 years	9	71	109	103	—	159	156	—	6	—	70
65 years and over	—	11	—	45	2	52	69	11	16	—	20

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The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Carrall	Catoosa	Charlton	Chatham	Chattahoochee	Chattooga	Cherokee	Clarke	Clay	Clayton	Clinch
Persons 16 years and over	895	377	240	61	...	533	1 001	73	170	110	169
Labor force.....	540	224	142	12	...	318	669	39	73	70	94
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	60.3	59.4	59.2	19.7	...	59.7	66.8	53.4	42.9	63.6	57.0
Employed.....	500	214	142	12	...	307	640	39	73	70	87
Unemployed.....	40	10	—	—	...	11	23	—	—	—	7
Percent of civilian labor force.....	7.4	4.5	—	—	...	3.5	3.5	—	—	—	7.4
Female, 16 years and over	449	218	126	21	...	260	440	36	104	55	96
Labor force.....	191	95	57	6	...	133	216	12	34	22	48
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	42.5	43.6	45.2	28.6	...	51.2	49.1	33.3	32.7	40.0	50.0
Employed.....	169	85	57	6	...	128	216	12	34	22	41
Unemployed.....	22	10	—	—	...	5	—	—	—	—	7
Percent of civilian labor force.....	11.5	10.5	—	—	...	3.8	—	—	—	—	14.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	500	214	142	12	...	307	640	39	73	70	87
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	112	36	7	6	...	45	89	10	14	20	19
Professional specialty occupations.....	25	19	7	6	...	32	79	10	14	—	16
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	118	62	53	6	...	60	99	7	—	15	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	72	36	44	—	...	42	76	—	—	8	4
Service occupations.....	30	33	9	—	...	6	37	11	14	7	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	118	25	42	—	...	72	213	5	41	8	17
Farm operators and managers.....	94	20	42	—	...	58	133	—	36	—	7
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	24	5	—	—	...	14	68	5	—	8	—
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	...	—	5	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	51	28	9	—	...	33	87	6	—	—	2
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	71	30	22	—	...	91	115	—	4	20	33
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	—	17	—	...	35	20	—	—	—	11
Employed females 16 years and over	169	85	57	6	...	128	216	12	34	22	41
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	32	6	7	6	...	26	27	—	14	7	8
Professional specialty occupations.....	9	6	7	6	...	19	27	—	14	—	8
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	58	50	34	—	...	45	63	7	—	8	12
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	49	30	34	—	...	33	57	—	—	8	—
Service occupations.....	18	21	—	—	...	6	31	5	14	7	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	6	—	9	—	...	—	49	—	6	—	—
Farm operators and managers.....	—	—	9	—	...	—	30	—	6	—	—
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	6	—	—	—	...	—	19	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	20	3	—	—	...	13	5	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	35	5	7	—	...	38	41	—	—	—	21
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	—	7	—	...	6	—	—	—	—	7
Employed persons 16 years and over	500	214	142	12	...	307	640	39	73	70	87
Private wage and salary workers.....	300	164	71	—	...	145	358	23	23	48	47
Government workers.....	61	14	29	—	...	52	109	16	14	—	24
Self-employed workers.....	114	30	42	12	...	99	163	—	36	7	16
Unpaid family workers.....	25	6	—	—	...	11	10	—	—	15	—
Male, employed in agriculture	117	25	33	—	...	72	152	5	34	8	7
Wage and salary workers.....	5	5	—	—	...	14	44	5	4	—	—
Self-employed workers.....	99	20	33	—	...	58	103	—	30	—	7
Unpaid family workers.....	13	—	—	—	...	—	5	—	—	8	—
Female, employed in agriculture	12	—	9	6	...	—	56	—	6	—	—
Wage and salary workers.....	—	—	—	—	...	—	21	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers.....	—	—	9	6	...	—	30	—	6	—	—
Unpaid family workers.....	12	—	—	—	...	—	5	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	419	158	93	30	3	245	422	25	67	55	61
Less than \$5,000.....	42	14	15	—	...	15	52	2	23	—	6
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	19	8	12	—	...	32	14	—	2	—	5
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	39	11	7	—	...	11	4	5	5	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	52	31	—	16	...	65	33	—	21	7	18
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	105	—	8	—	...	60	48	—	—	—	14
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	53	27	22	—	...	21	63	8	8	12	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	58	34	23	—	...	26	102	—	4	8	10
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	40	33	5	14	...	15	64	4	—	21	5
\$50,000 or more.....	11	—	—	—	...	—	22	6	4	7	3
Median.....	\$17 436	\$22 500	\$20 729	\$14 688	...	\$14 970	\$23 017	\$24 219	\$10 875	\$35 351	\$15 268
Mean.....	\$19 973	\$22 536	\$18 499	\$29 898	...	\$16 938	\$23 883	\$30 721	\$13 620	\$39 782	\$20 409
Families	367	143	76	30	...	224	405	23	56	47	55
Median income.....	\$18 071	\$22 083	\$22 500	\$14 688	...	\$16 250	\$23 454	\$24 531	\$12 188	\$38 566	\$15 804
Mean income.....	\$20 822	\$22 643	\$20 403	\$29 898	...	\$18 099	\$24 188	\$32 867	\$15 250	\$41 717	\$22 202
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	55	19	17	—	...	21	33	7	16	8	6
Median income.....	\$9 654	\$25 403	\$8 125	—	...	\$4 357	\$9 350	\$1 700	\$3 333	\$26 801	\$3 500
Mean income.....	\$13 136	\$18 496	\$9 987	—	...	\$4 545	\$8 861	\$1 728	\$3 660	\$28 415	\$3 970
Per capita income	\$7 358	\$6 672	\$6 380	\$15 762	...	\$6 691	\$7 430	\$8 534	\$4 793	\$16 737	\$6 789
Households with farm self-employment income	262	127	46	14	...	149	288	8	43	43	20
Mean income.....	\$20 170	\$25 231	\$21 981	\$29 403	...	\$18 854	\$26 236	\$24 945	\$18 778	\$31 338	\$11 615
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$2 966	\$3 079	\$5 243	\$154	...	\$3 285	\$6 922	\$3 005	\$10 172	\$198	\$2 787
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent.....	102	86	24	6	...	78	110	8	9	36	2
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	50	5	9	—	...	37	33	—	15	—	13
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	34	—	13	—	...	14	39	—	4	—	—
75.0 percent or more.....	14	19	—	—	...	6	41	—	10	—	—
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	26	14	7	—	...	—	38	—	16	—	5
Percent below poverty level.....	7.1	9.8	9.2	—	...	—	9.4	—	28.6	—	9.1
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	—	2	—	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	3	8	4	—	...	8	13	7	14	—	—
Percent below poverty level.....	5.5	42.1	23.5	—	...	38.1	39.4	100.0	87.5	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	70	69	26	—	...	8	114	7	70	—	17
Percent below poverty level.....	6.2	13.0	8.7	—	...	1.3	8.6	7.9	31.8	—	9.6
Related children under 18 years.....	17	32	10	—	...	—	22	—	17	—	4
65 years and over.....	21	8	14	—	...	8	24	2	5	—	—

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

	Cobb	Coffee	Colquitt	Columbia	Cook	Coweta	Crawford	Crisp	Dade	Dawson	Decatur
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	122	2 318	2 274	331	919	498	399	785	273	127	1 463
Employed	72	1 330	1 289	175	486	285	205	431	147	76	904
Unemployed	59.0	57.4	56.7	52.9	52.9	57.2	51.4	54.9	53.8	59.8	61.8
Percent of civilian labor force	72	1 262	1 256	175	474	275	194	425	141	70	875
Female, 16 years and over	62	1 184	1 124	152	495	242	190	425	150	57	706
Employed	22	523	470	45	198	91	79	143	66	26	302
Unemployed	35.5	44.2	41.8	29.6	40.0	37.6	41.6	33.6	44.0	45.6	42.8
Percent of civilian labor force	22	471	449	45	192	91	73	137	66	26	279
Employed persons 16 years and over	72	1 262	1 256	175	474	275	194	425	141	70	875
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	19	157	114	15	90	42	26	21	13	—	132
Professional specialty occupations	—	109	50	—	59	11	18	7	6	—	68
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	23	242	255	56	101	70	90	97	37	13	189
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	166	139	22	52	43	46	60	25	—	123
Service occupations	5	52	54	11	43	29	13	39	22	—	60
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	559	557	31	135	65	47	152	26	51	264
Farm operators and managers	9	488	402	31	114	27	35	124	5	31	218
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	64	155	—	21	15	8	21	21	13	41
Related agricultural occupations	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	86	75	31	25	31	18	32	8	—	85
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8	166	201	31	80	38	—	84	35	6	145
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	22	37	21	16	5	—	7	—	—	28
Employed females 16 years and over	22	471	449	45	192	91	73	137	66	26	279
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	—	77	74	9	42	15	8	8	7	—	73
Professional specialty occupations	—	63	48	—	42	5	8	—	—	—	53
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	17	192	176	26	80	43	52	74	31	7	108
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7	147	128	16	52	32	40	60	25	—	82
Service occupations	5	31	24	—	33	23	13	18	—	—	20
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	82	56	—	—	—	—	—	14	13	13
Farm operators and managers	—	63	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	19	31	—	—	—	—	—	14	7	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	8	11	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	24
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	81	108	10	31	10	—	37	14	6	41
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	6	19	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	72	1 262	1 256	175	474	275	194	425	141	70	875
Private wage and salary workers	50	578	601	90	213	164	107	203	94	33	353
Government workers	14	152	161	32	77	48	38	85	23	—	142
Self-employed workers	8	510	446	53	158	63	49	131	11	31	311
Unpaid family workers	—	22	48	—	26	—	—	6	13	6	69
Male, employed in agriculture	17	474	512	31	135	42	43	145	12	38	267
Wage and salary workers	9	49	155	—	—	15	16	15	—	13	29
Self-employed workers	8	415	330	31	117	27	27	124	5	19	210
Unpaid family workers	—	10	27	—	18	—	—	6	7	6	28
Female, employed in agriculture	—	88	61	—	—	—	—	—	14	13	20
Wage and salary workers	—	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—
Self-employed workers	—	51	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13
Unpaid family workers	—	12	21	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	65	1 053	1 039	149	430	207	159	401	108	60	648
Less than \$5,000	—	265	152	11	53	16	23	51	14	22	153
\$5,000 to \$7,499	6	93	156	15	46	—	13	27	11	—	67
\$7,500 to \$9,999	—	120	152	9	69	7	—	52	—	—	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9	174	206	39	74	36	35	97	19	14	86
\$15,000 to \$19,999	12	196	88	14	53	41	15	67	27	12	61
\$20,000 to \$24,999	—	72	90	10	72	27	15	24	23	—	55
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8	52	118	8	40	42	34	18	—	12	110
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	44	35	19	1	15	16	51	14	—	31
\$50,000 or more	23	37	42	24	22	23	8	14	—	—	43
Median	\$26 719	\$11 263	\$11 836	\$17 589	\$13 466	\$21 094	\$18 194	\$12 992	\$17 273	\$13 929	\$13 182
Mean	\$44 145	\$14 611	\$16 158	\$26 019	\$16 872	\$24 391	\$23 075	\$17 462	\$16 861	\$14 163	\$18 149
Families	56	907	900	127	366	192	159	295	100	51	582
Median income	\$26 563	\$12 201	\$13 460	\$13 750	\$14 922	\$22 188	\$18 194	\$15 912	\$17 969	\$14 732	\$14 621
Mean income	\$35 086	\$15 547	\$17 905	\$21 904	\$18 245	\$25 509	\$23 075	\$19 170	\$18 008	\$15 924	\$18 570
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	9	146	140	29	70	17	—	106	8	9	73
Median income	\$50000+	\$6 296	\$3 878	\$5 938	\$8 364	\$3 813	—	\$10 870	\$2 500	\$4 500	\$3 767
Mean income	\$100 511	\$8 795	\$4 810	\$37 756	\$8 251	\$9 179	—	\$12 710	\$2 525	\$4 185	\$13 531
Per capita income	\$21 876	\$4 975	\$5 807	\$10 874	\$6 212	\$7 393	\$7 559	\$6 937	\$5 200	\$5 862	\$6 277
Households with farm self-employment income	42	661	482	46	230	88	66	142	47	32	332
Median income	\$45 160	\$17 035	\$18 716	\$37 374	\$20 414	\$21 161	\$24 382	\$18 440	\$23 865	\$18 522	\$22 408
Mean farm self-employment income	\$16 530	\$4 790	\$8 390	\$23 197	\$8 300	\$3 831	\$7 043	\$6 954	\$1 717	\$6 592	\$6 350
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	13	161	100	5	43	22	25	38	28	6	67
25.0 to 49.9 percent	6	101	105	5	57	13	18	34	—	6	40
50.0 to 74.9 percent	—	82	82	—	35	7	6	34	—	—	39
75.0 percent or more	5	166	133	19	53	18	10	30	5	13	93
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	—	238	105	11	37	6	29	65	6	13	122
Percent below poverty level	—	26.2	11.7	8.7	10.1	3.1	18.2	22.0	6.0	25.5	21.0
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	6	—	4	—	—	5	6	—	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	28	55	7	14	2	—	17	8	—	25
Percent below poverty level	—	19.2	39.3	24.1	20.0	11.8	—	16.0	100.0	—	34.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	882	392	28	120	20	78	283	22	26	478
Percent below poverty level	—	28.3	13.5	7.8	10.2	2.9	15.8	27.2	6.3	17.2	25.5
Related children under 18 years	—	325	110	—	27	—	23	126	—	—	186
65 years and over	—	77	80	9	24	12	23	20	16	—	54

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

	De Kalb	Dodge	Dooley	Dougherty	Douglas	Early	Echols	Effingham	Elbert	Emanuel	Evans
Persons 16 years and over	74	1 087	765	293	116	1 098	189	445	537	1 348	469
Labor force.....	56	623	406	201	65	603	112	288	351	752	276
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	75.7	57.3	53.1	68.6	56.0	54.9	59.3	64.7	65.4	55.8	58.8
Employed.....	50	610	386	201	65	596	110	288	337	715	264
Unemployed.....	6	7	20	—	—	7	2	14	14	37	6
Percent of civilian labor force.....	10.7	1.1	4.9	—	—	1.2	1.8	—	4.0	4.9	2.2
Female, 16 years and over	30	515	363	129	51	567	100	219	291	671	221
Labor force.....	25	233	120	63	17	222	45	98	175	279	84
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	83.3	45.2	33.1	48.8	33.3	39.2	45.0	44.7	60.1	41.6	38.0
Employed.....	19	226	114	63	17	222	45	98	167	253	78
Unemployed.....	6	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	8	26	6
Percent of civilian labor force.....	24.0	3.0	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	9.3	7.1
Employed persons 16 years and over	50	610	386	201	65	596	110	288	337	715	264
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	6	110	20	12	21	87	24	44	50	71	22
Professional specialty occupations.....	—	65	13	7	15	35	12	44	25	31	15
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	6	135	62	67	14	145	21	69	88	118	68
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	—	70	23	36	9	98	12	40	59	58	33
Service occupations.....	24	46	30	12	7	37	4	—	19	46	14
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	14	181	164	53	6	192	34	82	58	278	102
Farm operators and managers.....	14	152	141	25	—	146	30	49	239	89	89
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	—	16	17	28	—	39	4	10	9	39	13
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	—	46	30	19	10	41	8	36	72	82	19
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	—	92	80	38	7	94	18	50	120	39	39
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	11	—	11	7	13	—	3	15	34	12
Employed females 16 years and over.....	19	226	114	63	17	222	45	98	167	253	78
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	6	50	20	5	8	24	15	27	33	36	15
Professional specialty occupations.....	—	40	13	—	8	21	9	27	19	16	15
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	—	70	43	44	9	103	14	51	64	78	38
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	—	55	23	27	9	71	12	35	55	53	16
Service occupations.....	13	23	23	7	—	37	2	—	19	27	8
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	10	6	7	—	14	2	—	18	19	7
Farm operators and managers.....	—	6	6	—	—	14	2	—	9	19	7
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	—	14	9	—	—	8	—	5	11	15	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	—	60	13	—	—	36	12	15	22	78	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	3	—	12	5
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	50	610	386	201	65	596	110	288	337	715	264
Private wage and salary workers.....	29	269	199	115	41	301	52	168	226	341	114
Government workers.....	7	176	35	35	17	143	26	20	48	98	36
Self-employed workers.....	14	165	152	46	7	144	32	90	63	263	94
Unpaid family workers.....	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	10	—	13	20
Male, employed in agriculture	14	164	152	57	—	193	32	89	40	264	95
Wage and salary workers.....	—	33	19	43	—	75	4	14	5	35	—
Self-employed workers.....	14	131	133	14	—	118	28	70	35	216	82
Unpaid family workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	13	13
Female, employed in agriculture	—	10	6	17	—	30	2	14	18	19	7
Wage and salary workers.....	—	4	—	17	—	8	—	18	—	7	—
Self-employed workers.....	—	6	6	—	—	14	2	9	—	19	—
Unpaid family workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	5	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	27	460	369	135	41	532	78	184	233	611	197
Less than \$5,000.....	—	74	103	6	7	81	13	25	37	98	29
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	—	48	33	14	7	49	4	22	3	62	22
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	—	20	16	6	—	62	8	13	32	102	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	—	108	39	30	—	82	19	10	41	113	40
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	7	47	70	34	6	78	12	20	35	82	39
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	14	19	27	11	—	38	8	21	24	77	19
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	—	65	32	21	11	67	8	25	20	55	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	60	14	6	10	61	6	42	24	8	5
\$50,000 or more.....	6	19	35	7	—	14	—	6	17	14	6
Median.....	\$23 661	\$13 684	\$14 097	\$16 917	\$27 708	\$14 286	\$12 917	\$20 238	\$15 515	\$11 726	\$15 117
Mean.....	\$33 635	\$18 891	\$18 601	\$20 319	\$19 282	\$17 972	\$15 618	\$22 078	\$19 898	\$14 658	\$15 846
Families	27	405	311	106	35	396	74	173	200	553	165
Median income.....	\$23 661	\$14 967	\$16 289	\$18 289	\$28 958	\$16 402	\$13 750	\$20 893	\$16 765	\$12 975	\$16 106
Mean income.....	\$33 635	\$20 272	\$20 764	\$22 220	\$19 398	\$20 655	\$15 995	\$23 175	\$21 383	\$15 540	\$17 712
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	—	55	64	37	6	144	4	11	33	60	38
Median income.....	—	\$2 759	\$5 000	\$11 125	\$15 789	\$8 286	\$8 500	\$6 214	\$8 750	\$7 214	\$7 500
Mean income.....	—	\$8 715	\$6 363	\$10 478	\$18 600	\$9 561	\$8 645	\$4 823	\$10 897	\$6 036	\$5 244
Per capita income	\$10 087	\$6 161	\$7 221	\$6 999	\$5 084	\$7 120	\$4 541	\$8 094	\$7 580	\$5 475	\$5 581
Households with farm self-employment income	20	238	168	39	34	237	53	125	145	320	118
Mean income.....	\$39 399	\$24 921	\$18 765	\$29 913	\$25 169	\$18 418	\$15 448	\$23 121	\$23 641	\$16 463	\$18 077
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$3 942	\$6 448	\$10 241	\$1 668	-\$1 429	\$4 591	\$3 523	\$6 409	\$3 061	\$6 472	\$5 810
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent.....	8	76	28	19	17	82	12	46	57	104	34
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	6	34	30	6	—	44	13	33	20	50	21
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	—	46	28	—	—	9	6	5	9	29	26
75.0 percent or more.....	—	40	67	8	—	44	10	21	2	73	18
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	—	63	83	14	14	70	13	28	34	111	23
Percent below poverty level.....	—	15.6	26.7	13.2	40.0	17.7	17.6	16.2	17.0	20.1	13.9
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	7	—	—	—	17	—	5	—	8	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	34	26	8	—	28	—	4	—	23	6
Percent below poverty level.....	—	61.8	40.6	21.6	—	19.4	—	36.4	—	38.3	15.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	261	280	49	41	272	44	92	126	361	80
Percent below poverty level.....	—	18.3	30.2	12.4	26.1	20.2	16.3	17.8	20.2	21.0	14.2
Related children under 18 years.....	—	93	62	15	12	95	17	33	46	115	30
65 years and over.....	—	19	30	—	—	61	—	13	33	68	11

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

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

The State Counties	Fannin	Fayette	Floyd	Forsyth	Franklin	Fulton	Gilmer	Glascock	Glynn	Gordon	Grady
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	209	263	564	1 115	1 017	221	502	190	43	891	1 960
Labor force	140	138	307	784	634	151	303	105	25	530	1 196
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.0	52.5	54.4	70.3	62.3	68.3	60.4	55.3	58.1	59.5	61.0
Employed	132	133	287	778	612	151	287	100	25	520	1 157
Unemployed	8	5	20	4	22	—	16	5	—	10	39
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	3.6	6.5	0.8	3.5	—	5.3	4.8	—	1.9	3.3
Female, 16 years and over	104	123	258	495	496	115	230	92	23	493	1 041
Labor force	57	44	118	291	235	60	82	27	17	189	440
Percent of female, 16 years and over	54.8	35.8	45.7	58.8	47.4	52.2	35.7	29.3	73.9	38.3	42.3
Employed	49	44	118	291	224	60	76	27	17	186	421
Unemployed	8	—	—	—	11	—	6	—	—	3	19
Percent of civilian labor force	14.0	—	—	—	4.7	—	7.3	—	—	1.6	4.3
Employed persons 16 years and over	132	133	287	778	612	151	287	100	25	520	1 157
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	22	48	83	147	74	48	38	7	8	40	148
Professional specialty occupations	10	20	57	87	22	28	33	4	8	19	82
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	38	68	56	166	95	20	17	15	17	115	198
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11	12	45	71	33	8	12	13	11	59	94
Service occupations	19	—	12	66	25	18	6	2	—	5	78
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	24	2	77	207	212	35	108	45	—	205	546
Farm operators and managers	19	2	51	166	177	27	98	33	—	164	421
Farm occupations, except managerial	5	—	19	41	29	8	9	—	—	41	117
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	10	31	56	85	25	24	11	—	41	50
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	22	5	28	136	121	5	94	20	—	114	137
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	5	—	38	—	—	20	7	—	6	20
Employed females 16 years and over	49	44	118	291	224	60	76	27	17	186	421
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	17	13	56	74	19	28	22	2	—	17	43
Professional specialty occupations	10	13	36	53	13	22	22	2	—	17	36
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	6	31	38	80	71	8	12	11	17	72	155
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	12	32	60	24	8	12	9	11	33	86
Service occupations	19	—	5	44	14	11	6	—	—	5	73
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	12	54	61	13	2	—	—	28	74
Farm operators and managers	—	—	6	33	50	5	—	—	—	14	30
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	6	21	11	8	—	—	—	14	44
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	7	—	7	39	59	—	36	2	—	64	76
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	132	133	287	778	612	151	287	100	25	520	1 157
Private wage and salary workers	73	81	144	400	316	55	148	32	11	306	539
Government workers	19	23	74	100	68	17	27	14	14	44	103
Self-employed workers	40	18	57	255	215	58	112	46	—	157	475
Unpaid family workers	—	11	12	23	13	21	—	8	—	13	40
Male, employed in agriculture	24	2	64	153	145	22	103	35	—	177	471
Wage and salary workers	5	—	13	25	20	—	11	—	—	34	53
Self-employed workers	19	2	45	128	125	22	92	31	—	137	398
Unpaid family workers	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	20
Female, employed in agriculture	—	—	12	54	61	13	—	7	—	36	83
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	—	15	37
Self-employed workers	—	—	6	33	50	5	—	2	—	14	30
Unpaid family workers	—	—	6	16	5	8	—	5	—	7	16
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	99	94	259	443	456	97	207	93	26	382	873
Less than \$5,000	12	9	14	43	68	7	17	23	6	80	247
\$5,000 to \$7,499	18	5	28	35	15	14	12	8	—	—	112
\$7,500 to \$9,999	11	4	7	32	49	6	31	8	—	18	109
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10	5	42	48	64	19	40	15	6	66	121
\$15,000 to \$19,999	16	15	46	102	72	—	31	2	8	58	104
\$20,000 to \$24,999	5	10	26	8	81	13	53	9	—	55	84
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27	12	44	70	52	25	13	15	—	55	54
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	8	44	69	35	13	—	—	—	34	21
\$50,000 or more	—	26	8	36	20	—	10	2	—	16	21
Median	\$14 625	\$22 250	\$19 519	\$17 405	\$16 951	\$20 481	\$15 461	\$12 344	\$17 813	\$16 570	\$9 278
Mean	\$16 276	\$35 692	\$22 254	\$25 760	\$20 069	\$21 181	\$20 021	\$20 216	\$17 828	\$19 557	\$12 308
Families	99	89	239	412	428	83	190	75	20	347	721
Median income	\$14 625	\$25 625	\$20 313	\$17 917	\$17 903	\$21 827	\$16 579	\$13 750	\$18 750	\$17 750	\$10 809
Mean income	\$16 276	\$37 341	\$23 411	\$24 968	\$20 994	\$24 024	\$21 288	\$20 120	\$19 621	\$21 258	\$13 180
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	—	5	20	31	28	14	17	18	11	35	158
Median income	—	\$6 500	\$10 667	\$10 750	\$6 333	\$4 500	\$8 150	\$8 500	\$5 917	\$2 729	\$4 591
Mean income	—	\$6 325	\$8 428	\$36 287	\$5 924	\$4 328	\$5 856	\$20 616	\$5 843	\$2 696	\$7 856
Per capita income	\$5 614	\$12 527	\$8 155	\$7 920	\$6 618	\$8 583	\$6 041	\$7 356	\$7 886	\$6 803	\$4 647
Households with farm self-employment income	62	48	130	312	291	69	148	48	6	237	440
Median income	\$17 065	\$40 522	\$25 353	\$28 488	\$20 727	\$24 076	\$22 413	\$21 891	\$36 810	\$23 576	\$13 157
Mean farm self-employment income	\$2 655	\$2 768	\$4 648	\$9 480	\$7 557	\$3 404	\$4 833	\$3 496	\$16 005	\$5 913	\$2 484
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	25	34	59	140	69	38	73	17	—	99	112
25.0 to 49.9 percent	6	7	31	33	73	11	32	10	6	19	66
50.0 to 74.9 percent	7	7	14	30	44	—	5	—	—	19	64
75.0 percent or more	17	—	6	56	62	12	27	7	—	55	83
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	17	9	6	36	63	—	5	17	6	45	178
Percent below poverty level	17.2	10.1	2.5	8.7	14.7	—	2.6	22.7	30.0	13.0	24.7
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	6	9	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	2	7	11	7	7	5	—	27	59
Percent below poverty level	—	—	10.0	22.6	39.3	50.0	41.2	27.8	—	77.1	37.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	60	29	14	93	171	7	17	71	20	181	650
Percent below poverty level	21.1	10.1	2.0	6.6	12.3	2.9	2.5	28.5	35.1	16.5	27.3
Related children under 18 years	18	—	7	7	37	—	—	22	14	63	191
65 years and over	—	19	14	43	60	7	7	5	—	27	127

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

	Greene	Gwinnett	Hobersham	Hall	Hancock	Haralson	Harris	Hart	Heard	Henry	Houston
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	412	673	526	1 436	171	382	280	761	213	452	543
Employed	219	421	357	895	105	211	183	498	151	204	280
Unemployed	193	252	169	541	66	170	97	263	62	248	263
Percent of persons 16 years and over	53.2	62.6	67.9	62.3	61.4	55.2	65.4	65.4	70.2	45.1	51.6
Employed	213	417	334	863	105	204	167	484	145	204	276
Unemployed	6	4	23	32	—	7	16	14	6	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	1.0	6.4	3.6	—	3.3	8.7	2.8	4.0	—	—
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	197	280	261	677	93	172	109	332	103	199	260
Employed	57	144	134	289	44	50	41	185	55	54	67
Unemployed	140	136	127	388	49	122	68	147	48	145	193
Percent of female, 16 years and over	28.9	51.4	51.3	42.7	47.3	29.1	37.6	55.7	52.4	27.1	25.8
Employed	57	144	118	289	44	50	36	185	55	54	67
Unemployed	—	—	16	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	11.9	—	—	—	12.2	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	20	95	22	155	33	46	35	93	7	38	67
Professional specialty occupations	12	40	20	53	24	24	21	49	7	22	43
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	38	49	82	152	10	53	40	85	28	55	23
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	18	29	43	85	10	32	17	46	19	25	18
Service occupations	14	21	11	49	20	7	7	32	12	12	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	86	91	124	296	24	7	47	100	43	30	133
Farm operators and managers	64	80	91	186	16	33	25	75	37	30	96
Farm occupations, except managerial	16	11	33	97	8	—	9	25	6	—	37
Related agricultural occupations	6	—	—	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	20	72	58	102	15	24	19	67	25	53	8
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	35	89	37	109	3	41	19	107	30	16	39
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	16	6	3	—	5	—	12	—	—	10
Employed females 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	18	24	14	58	14	10	17	35	7	2	42
Professional specialty occupations	12	19	14	45	14	4	14	23	7	2	24
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	18	40	40	78	8	27	17	46	19	30	13
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	18	29	23	59	8	19	17	27	19	19	13
Service occupations	—	15	11	29	14	—	—	7	6	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	26	40	83	8	—	2	24	10	7	—
Farm operators and managers	—	26	29	42	8	—	2	16	10	7	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	11	41	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	6	—	13	—	—	—	12	7	7	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	21	33	13	28	—	13	—	61	6	8	12
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	—	6	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Private wage and salary workers	93	266	178	542	43	139	82	287	91	118	110
Government workers	29	39	33	93	15	27	23	49	19	32	79
Self-employed workers	81	106	111	204	39	38	62	118	29	54	87
Unpaid family workers	10	6	12	24	8	—	—	30	6	—	—
Male, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	29	5	22	79	—	16	9	15	11	—	46
Self-employed workers	60	54	62	137	8	25	29	53	16	30	87
Unpaid family workers	—	6	—	8	8	—	—	8	6	—	—
Female, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	3	26	40	91	8	7	2	26	10	7	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	5	29	—	7	—	—	10	—	—
Unpaid family workers	3	26	29	46	8	2	2	16	—	7	—
Unpaid family workers	3	—	6	16	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households											
Less than \$5,000	41	19	12	55	10	—	3	39	15	30	19
\$5,000 to \$7,499	20	15	7	48	—	8	—	22	2	12	14
\$7,500 to \$9,999	23	—	43	61	8	—	—	34	6	13	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	24	48	85	12	5	32	45	26	58	46
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21	61	27	98	10	35	19	66	26	15	18
\$20,000 to \$24,999	5	33	—	41	13	7	27	68	14	—	36
\$25,000 to \$34,999	14	12	47	70	24	29	29	65	15	29	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2	41	30	110	3	22	5	21	—	25	32
\$50,000 or more	7	61	16	22	—	5	12	—	—	30	17
Median	\$10 400	\$22 333	\$15 568	\$17 759	\$18 750	\$18 426	\$21 250	\$17 500	\$15 288	\$14 300	\$18 750
Mean	\$13 142	\$35 840	\$22 466	\$22 133	\$18 799	\$18 947	\$27 341	\$18 297	\$15 504	\$27 432	\$23 189
Families											
Median income	\$10 900	\$22 708	\$16 818	\$17 682	\$18 750	\$19 063	\$21 447	\$19 934	\$15 865	\$14 650	\$20 652
Mean income	\$13 708	\$36 939	\$24 042	\$22 370	\$18 799	\$24 132	\$27 920	\$20 260	\$16 771	\$28 234	\$24 102
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over											
Median income	\$6 167	\$13 409	\$8 429	\$5 500	—	\$11 583	\$3 500	\$4 167	\$6 000	\$3 500	\$3 500
Mean income	\$9 175	\$19 742	\$9 289	\$12 462	—	\$14 151	\$3 410	\$6 404	\$5 793	\$3 965	\$3 907
Per capita income											
	\$4 838	\$11 334	\$7 762	\$7 188	\$8 379	\$8 536	\$10 028	\$7 063	\$5 824	\$11 157	\$7 951
Households with farm self-employment income											
Mean income	\$15 546	\$35 019	\$25 880	\$27 122	\$20 347	\$27 218	\$26 076	\$18 896	\$18 667	\$36 285	\$25 828
Mean farm self-employment income	\$4 138	\$3 120	\$9 387	\$7 640	\$714	\$4 999	\$3 455	\$5 076	\$853	\$1 017	\$4 239
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	20	73	47	133	9	70	59	113	11	78	45
25.0 to 49.9 percent	10	29	64	93	8	6	13	47	9	6	14
50.0 to 74.9 percent	14	14	—	32	—	5	—	7	5	—	5
75.0 percent or more	13	18	24	36	—	—	5	11	—	11	12
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families											
Percent below poverty level	25.3	5.6	2.5	7.5	12.5	—	—	4.2	9.8	13.2	11.8
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	31.8	29.4	13.6	20.0	—	—	100.0	47.1	50.0	—	50.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	20.2	4.7	2.7	9.4	8.6	—	0.9	6.4	8.6	11.7	17.9
Related children under 18 years	4	7	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	11	48
65 years and over	25	5	—	19	10	—	3	38	5	14	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	Irwin	Jackson	Jasper	Jeff Davis	Jefferson	Jenkins	Johnson	Jones	Lamar	Lanier	Laurens
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over	1 322	1 109	455	830	855	782	693	319	254	436	1 611
Labor force	723	689	251	521	473	443	444	169	155	216	940
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.7	62.1	55.2	62.8	55.3	56.6	64.1	53.0	61.0	49.5	58.3
Employed	718	671	237	513	466	436	444	169	155	212	879
Unemployed	5	18	14	8	7	7	4	4	4	4	55
Percent of civilian labor force	0.7	2.6	5.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	—	—	—	1.9	5.9
Female, 16 years and over	637	533	202	385	409	377	346	174	132	205	820
Labor force	180	238	84	171	142	135	168	74	60	65	327
Percent of female, 16 years and over	28.3	44.7	41.6	44.4	34.7	35.8	48.6	42.5	45.5	31.7	39.9
Employed	175	227	84	171	135	135	168	74	60	61	293
Unemployed	5	11	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	34
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	4.6	—	—	4.9	—	—	—	—	6.2	10.4
Employed persons 16 years and over	718	671	237	513	466	436	444	169	155	212	879
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	63	107	72	49	51	45	35	15	32	16	138
Professional specialty occupations	23	64	22	15	39	28	6	14	—	—	34
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	86	101	33	118	86	112	81	30	29	55	207
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	57	65	19	72	42	46	58	11	—	31	125
Service occupations	59	50	—	19	34	10	35	15	10	5	36
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	369	226	50	148	208	141	59	46	38	51	222
Farm operators and managers	299	185	31	115	122	91	51	46	35	37	180
Farm occupations, except managerial	70	35	19	33	86	39	8	—	3	14	35
Related agricultural occupations	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	37	49	33	87	27	36	94	30	37	55	98
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	104	138	49	92	60	92	140	33	9	30	178
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	23	39	15	29	6	26	27	—	—	24	37
Employed females 16 years and over	175	227	84	171	135	135	168	74	60	61	293
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	25	52	17	22	16	31	12	10	10	16	53
Professional specialty occupations	17	44	7	9	16	14	12	6	10	—	12
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	61	53	25	79	68	55	64	20	24	33	133
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	57	40	19	48	42	38	47	11	—	22	100
Service occupations	47	30	—	19	20	—	17	—	10	5	21
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	21	61	6	21	19	7	—	7	7	6	19
Farm operators and managers	6	42	6	14	6	—	—	—	—	6	13
Farm occupations, except managerial	15	19	—	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	6
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4	7	—	2	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	17	24	36	28	12	42	48	24	9	1	67
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	5	15	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	12
Employed persons 16 years and over	718	671	237	513	466	436	444	169	155	212	879
Private wage and salary workers	278	288	158	301	209	274	300	106	109	153	491
Government workers	106	149	48	41	62	67	52	15	11	17	154
Self-employed workers	317	212	31	146	161	95	92	48	35	42	214
Unpaid family workers	17	22	—	25	34	—	—	—	—	—	20
Male, employed in agriculture	376	183	44	142	196	114	59	46	31	45	207
Wage and salary workers	83	32	27	19	52	37	14	15	3	14	45
Self-employed workers	283	143	17	106	116	77	45	31	28	31	155
Unpaid family workers	10	8	—	17	28	—	—	—	—	—	7
Female, employed in agriculture	21	61	6	21	25	15	—	9	7	6	19
Wage and salary workers	6	5	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	8	42	6	14	12	7	—	9	7	6	13
Unpaid family workers	7	14	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	600	456	193	377	346	357	292	146	123	182	688
Less than \$5,000	62	30	40	55	64	68	35	4	4	33	80
\$5,000 to \$7,499	66	40	—	42	45	19	20	—	2	26	74
\$7,500 to \$9,999	88	32	29	37	14	36	22	6	6	10	71
\$10,000 to \$14,999	130	100	10	44	57	58	52	44	23	52	125
\$15,000 to \$19,999	69	48	8	69	53	67	42	19	10	23	96
\$20,000 to \$24,999	57	70	20	33	38	20	55	13	11	7	97
\$25,000 to \$34,999	68	73	33	46	9	50	43	22	22	18	71
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	45	40	44	33	21	16	—	23	13	47
\$50,000 or more	29	18	13	7	33	18	7	31	22	—	27
Median	\$13 333	\$17 708	\$21 696	\$15 559	\$14 375	\$14 554	\$16 932	\$18 409	\$26 058	\$13 026	\$14 727
Mean	\$17 892	\$20 777	\$23 844	\$18 715	\$19 920	\$17 526	\$18 079	\$28 655	\$30 947	\$14 081	\$19 242
Families	529	430	156	320	294	257	268	137	119	134	641
Median income	\$14 021	\$19 063	\$28 676	\$16 596	\$16 250	\$16 761	\$18 375	\$19 432	\$26 442	\$14 516	\$15 172
Mean income	\$19 046	\$21 448	\$28 158	\$20 511	\$22 316	\$21 018	\$19 072	\$83 286	\$31 868	\$16 766	\$19 831
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	78	26	37	57	52	133	24	9	4	48	60
Median income	\$6 333	\$9 800	\$4 650	\$6 786	\$5 000	\$3 577	\$7 333	\$8 500	\$3 500	\$5 714	\$4 688
Mean income	\$8 566	\$9 686	\$5 655	\$8 635	\$6 371	\$6 449	\$6 985	\$8 170	\$3 535	\$6 584	\$9 050
Per capita income	\$6 568	\$6 638	\$7 476	\$6 342	\$6 384	\$6 642	\$6 283	\$26 234	\$8 964	\$4 793	\$6 143
Households with farm self-employment income	373	295	91	207	193	152	128	95	88	103	414
Median income	\$19 298	\$23 476	\$31 725	\$20 200	\$27 451	\$20 191	\$21 967	\$113 316	\$32 738	\$14 177	\$22 661
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 955	\$6 510	\$1 528	\$7 097	\$15 047	\$3 550	\$5 244	\$85 878	\$9 295	\$1 152	\$5 387
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	99	90	69	54	37	38	37	56	66	30	127
25.0 to 49.9 percent	91	52	5	39	36	27	37	7	—	20	83
50.0 to 74.9 percent	49	41	—	20	28	18	—	8	—	15	44
75.0 percent or more	122	51	—	74	69	43	25	8	22	—	60
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families	49	19	26	41	43	28	31	8	—	26	61
Percent below poverty level	9.3	4.4	16.7	12.8	14.6	10.9	11.6	5.8	—	19.4	9.5
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	5	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22	—	11	17	11	64	4	—	—	19	6
Percent below poverty level	28.2	—	29.7	29.8	21.2	48.1	16.7	—	—	39.6	10.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	198	55	133	149	172	175	83	17	—	128	201
Percent below poverty level	12.2	3.9	22.5	13.8	15.9	17.8	9.8	3.9	—	24.9	9.4
Related children under 18 years	60	17	53	42	70	29	15	—	—	50	63
65 years and over	27	—	33	17	22	37	14	17	—	32	22

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

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

**The State
Counties**

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Lee	Liberty	Lincoln	Long	Lowndes	Lumpkin	McDuffie	McIntosh	Macon	Madison	Marion
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	441	76	234	199	923	412	314	14	527	1 087	382
Employed	262	4	179	119	568	270	233	14	293	671	236
Unemployed	179	72	55	80	355	142	81	0	234	416	146
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.4	5.3	76.5	59.8	61.5	65.5	74.2	100.0	55.6	61.7	61.8
Employed	262	4	174	119	551	263	219	14	276	647	236
Unemployed	—	—	5	—	17	7	14	—	17	24	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	2.8	—	3.0	2.6	6.0	—	5.8	3.6	—
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	204	31	102	98	422	207	129	7	230	557	209
Employed	82	2	60	36	173	94	77	7	71	241	93
Unemployed	122	29	42	62	249	113	52	0	159	316	116
Percent of female, 16 years and over	40.2	6.5	58.8	36.7	41.0	45.4	59.7	100.0	30.9	43.3	44.5
Employed	82	2	55	36	168	87	70	7	71	226	93
Unemployed	—	—	5	—	5	7	7	—	15	15	—
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	8.3	—	2.9	7.4	9.1	—	—	6.2	—
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	262	4	174	119	551	263	219	14	276	647	236
Professional specialty occupations	33	2	22	3	68	12	22	2	23	101	15
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	21	2	15	—	27	7	11	—	9	5	4
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	18	—	31	44	105	31	82	7	39	135	59
Service occupations	9	—	12	17	51	21	48	—	20	53	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	—	—	5	61	25	6	—	13	61	42
Farm operators and managers	120	2	42	46	149	85	33	—	138	161	70
Farm occupations, except managerial	65	2	27	22	129	72	6	—	110	130	45
Related agricultural occupations	55	—	9	15	20	13	18	—	28	25	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17	—	53	6	73	38	33	—	25	88	32
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	60	—	26	15	95	72	43	—	38	101	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	38	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	7	5	7
Employed females 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	82	2	55	36	168	87	70	7	71	226	93
Professional specialty occupations	23	2	15	3	26	7	7	7	7	54	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	21	2	15	—	17	7	—	—	—	34	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9	—	17	33	71	14	55	—	26	59	51
Service occupations	14	—	12	9	44	14	41	—	20	42	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	—	5	—	43	19	—	—	13	33	42
Farm operators and managers	7	—	5	—	5	23	6	—	25	50	—
Farm occupations, except managerial	7	—	—	—	5	18	—	—	25	27	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	17	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	22	—	12	—	20	24	9	—	—	30	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Private wage and salary workers	262	4	174	119	551	263	219	14	276	647	236
Government workers	166	—	117	62	261	139	118	—	123	377	109
Self-employed workers	23	2	5	35	119	33	45	7	21	104	53
Unpaid family workers	58	2	52	22	165	91	44	7	111	152	74
Male, employed in agriculture	106	2	46	37	144	62	18	—	113	111	59
Wage and salary workers	47	—	24	15	14	15	6	—	19	25	14
Self-employed workers	51	2	22	22	124	47	6	—	73	86	45
Unpaid family workers	8	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	21	—	—
Female, employed in agriculture	14	—	5	—	5	23	6	—	25	50	—
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	10	14	—
Self-employed workers	7	—	5	—	5	18	—	—	15	27	—
Unpaid family workers	7	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	9	—
INCOME IN 1979											
Households											
Less than \$5,000	175	29	118	88	418	184	122	7	212	480	172
\$5,000 to \$7,499	49	—	—	39	62	17	—	—	38	46	30
\$7,500 to \$9,999	24	6	12	6	38	20	18	—	15	26	20
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16	—	6	11	26	31	3	—	27	41	—
\$15,000 to \$19,999	14	3	16	—	71	28	22	—	45	125	45
\$20,000 to \$24,999	35	18	28	—	85	28	8	—	14	58	21
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3	—	20	10	51	14	36	—	28	69	24
\$35,000 to \$49,999	26	—	29	11	61	33	7	—	17	53	14
\$50,000 or more	8	2	—	11	18	7	28	—	9	36	15
Median	\$9 766	\$15 859	\$18 929	\$7 083	\$15 667	\$12 143	\$21 786	—	\$12 738	\$15 227	\$13 800
Mean	\$12 421	\$14 895	\$34 964	\$13 776	\$16 129	\$16 946	\$23 345	—	\$20 166	\$23 044	\$15 795
Families											
Median income	160	29	96	60	333	163	111	—	181	435	164
Mean income	\$9 688	\$15 859	\$20 000	\$20 833	\$17 656	\$17 031	\$20 804	—	\$11 927	\$17 674	\$14 200
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	\$12 209	\$14 895	\$39 637	\$19 054	\$18 401	\$18 480	\$23 016	—	\$20 982	\$24 579	\$16 461
Par capita income											
Households with farm self-employment income	23	—	22	28	90	27	17	—	54	45	8
Mean income	\$5 438	—	\$8 833	\$3 375	\$4 895	\$5 188	\$15 308	—	\$7 000	\$10 765	\$3 500
Mean income	\$9 578	—	\$14 573	\$2 466	\$6 656	\$4 008	\$17 259	—	\$9 397	\$8 198	\$2 155
Households with farm self-employment income	\$3 671	\$4 957	\$10 849	\$5 657	\$5 847	\$5 617	\$7 757	\$6 118	\$5 739	\$8 205	\$4 844
Mean income	68	2	62	45	273	108	53	—	102	294	78
Mean form self-employment income	\$11 661	\$35 840	\$50 785	\$20 403	\$16 950	\$19 800	\$29 629	—	\$25 640	\$25 245	\$19 019
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:	\$1 124	\$115	\$40 333	\$4 009	\$4 631	\$5 536	\$3 627	—	\$10 614	\$5 110	\$5 935
Less than 25.0 percent	18	2	26	28	132	27	20	—	20	116	39
25.0 to 49.9 percent	—	—	8	6	53	54	7	—	—	37	14
50.0 to 74.9 percent	8	—	—	5	23	6	—	—	—	—	—
75.0 percent or more	16	—	20	—	42	14	—	—	38	38	21
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families											
Percent below poverty level	71	—	6	11	33	11	9	—	50	36	29
Female householder, no husband present	44.4	—	6.3	18.3	9.9	6.7	8.1	—	27.6	8.3	17.7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	8	—	—	19	22	12	—	—	7	16	4
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	34.8	—	—	67.9	24.4	44.4	—	—	13.0	35.6	50.0
Percent below poverty level	286	—	29	64	157	32	33	—	228	127	113
Related children under 18 years	47.7	—	7.7	25.9	13.5	5.8	8.9	—	30.4	9.5	21.8
65 years and over	98	—	18	20	64	—	17	—	123	34	58
4	—	—	—	19	12	26	—	—	—	57	—

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	Meriwether	Miller	Mitchell	Monroe	Montgomery	Morgan	Murray	Muscogee	Newton	Oconee	Oglethorpe
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS											
Persons 16 years and over											
Labor force	497	1 063	1 280	305	611	860	522	49	370	469	679
Employed	269	609	789	196	308	475	375	36	208	297	386
Unemployed	228	454	491	109	303	385	147	13	162	172	293
Percent of civilian labor force	54.1	57.3	61.6	64.3	50.4	55.2	71.8	73.5	56.2	63.3	56.8
Female, 16 years and over											
Labor force	248	533	591	145	329	425	243	28	199	243	322
Employed	79	220	275	72	94	129	131	15	67	101	142
Unemployed	169	313	316	73	235	296	112	13	132	142	180
Percent of civilian labor force	31.9	41.3	46.5	49.7	28.6	30.4	53.9	53.6	33.7	41.6	44.1
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	86	46	100	62	37	19	75	20	81	63	57
Professional specialty occupations	39	24	58	31	23	6	21	7	38	41	19
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	40	98	134	30	36	121	39	16	53	64	25
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	28	67	99	15	36	84	24	—	32	33	6
Service occupations	12	55	27	20	20	19	—	—	5	18	24
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	67	295	325	72	87	204	107	—	22	93	95
Farm operators and managers	60	191	250	65	83	135	97	—	12	74	70
Farm occupations, except managerial	7	83	67	7	—	62	10	—	10	19	25
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	27	48	65	6	45	16	47	—	12	5	27
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	37	60	126	6	67	91	91	—	29	46	146
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	6	34	—	18	—	6	—	—	5	12
Employed females 16 years and over											
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	43	32	48	37	16	6	36	7	32	23	5
Professional specialty occupations	32	18	43	31	16	6	15	7	25	16	5
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	20	82	106	15	28	74	25	8	24	26	17
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	20	62	92	15	28	65	17	—	21	26	6
Service occupations	12	53	20	20	10	19	—	—	—	10	10
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	17	20	—	2	6	34	—	5	12	27
Farm operators and managers	—	17	15	—	2	6	24	—	—	12	21
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	5	—	—	—	10	—	5	—	6
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	5	5	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4	24	69	—	17	19	34	—	—	30	72
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	18	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Private wage and salary workers	128	270	347	73	169	268	195	6	119	115	216
Government workers	65	77	98	45	35	25	38	30	47	75	49
Self-employed workers	70	205	267	66	88	150	104	—	26	92	98
Unpaid family workers	6	30	65	12	—	27	22	—	10	7	11
Male, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	13	65	71	14	3	91	—	—	—	19	24
Self-employed workers	58	147	205	58	82	115	73	—	12	68	39
Unpaid family workers	6	50	36	—	—	12	—	—	5	—	5
Female, employed in agriculture											
Wage and salary workers	—	17	41	—	2	13	34	—	5	17	27
Self-employed workers	—	6	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unpaid family workers	—	11	—	—	2	6	24	—	—	17	21
Unpaid family workers	—	—	5	—	—	7	10	—	5	—	6
INCOME IN 1979											
Households											
Less than \$5,000	33	81	126	8	28	6	34	—	—	15	39
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8	97	33	16	69	60	23	—	11	15	29
\$7,500 to \$9,999	5	38	49	2	54	41	—	—	2	26	34
\$10,000 to \$14,999	74	99	90	43	30	36	19	15	26	28	62
\$15,000 to \$19,999	26	42	65	24	30	39	38	—	11	37	17
\$20,000 to \$24,999	23	30	75	6	23	39	9	—	13	30	26
\$25,000 to \$34,999	42	36	76	7	46	55	66	6	36	5	55
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	29	58	14	8	61	7	—	21	20	25
\$50,000 or more	18	13	31	14	—	12	21	—	19	26	12
Median	\$14 607	\$11 006	\$15 203	\$14 375	\$9 676	\$19 493	\$19 491	\$14 250	\$25 650	\$16 932	\$13 993
Mean	\$20 036	\$14 187	\$17 910	\$21 165	\$14 232	\$21 287	\$30 881	\$18 981	\$30 855	\$23 044	\$18 915
Families											
Median income	\$17 396	\$12 602	\$16 802	\$15 833	\$10 987	\$20 250	\$26 000	\$14 250	\$26 450	\$17 833	\$14 896
Mean income	\$22 335	\$15 904	\$18 879	\$21 971	\$15 272	\$22 344	\$36 796	\$18 981	\$32 794	\$24 130	\$20 240
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over											
Median income	\$11 000	\$5 850	\$5 731	\$11 000	\$7 536	\$7 500	\$4 786	—	\$15 057	\$9 364	\$7 500
Mean income	\$8 479	\$5 782	\$11 670	\$11 165	\$7 598	\$8 659	\$5 234	—	\$12 149	\$8 467	\$8 110
Per capita income											
Households with farm self-employment income	\$7 818	\$5 222	\$6 671	\$7 016	\$5 272	\$6 046	\$9 936	\$6 409	\$9 430	\$7 248	\$6 654
Mean income	\$21 278	\$15 772	\$20 123	\$27 018	\$14 973	\$27 387	\$41 547	\$21 569	\$33 507	\$23 538	\$21 469
Mean farm self-employment income	\$1 729	\$9 006	\$6 438	\$5 928	\$6 952	\$11 203	\$26 961	\$1 288	\$6 926	\$5 348	\$6 494
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:											
Less than 25.0 percent	78	29	78	39	54	75	28	14	37	48	75
25.0 to 49.9 percent	10	41	18	35	21	55	18	—	6	6	52
50.0 to 74.9 percent	—	25	62	8	23	8	11	—	2	7	—
75.0 percent or more	11	90	76	—	46	56	42	—	7	7	30
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											
Families											
Percent below poverty level	9.4	18.5	18.0	12.1	10.4	6.9	6.3	—	—	10.1	10.3
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	21.1	24.2	24.7	—	23.1	20.0	37.2	—	23.8	—	41.5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	9.8	16.3	20.7	17.7	15.9	14.7	5.9	—	1.1	12.0	11.9
Related children under 18 years	6	26	103	38	54	116	—	—	—	38	19
65 years and over	11	32	42	15	11	—	16	—	5	16	15

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

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

**The State
Counties**

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Paulding	Peach	Pickens	Pierce	Pike	Polk	Pulaski	Putnam	Quitman	Rabun
Persons 16 years and over	401	285	276	1 027	550	408	574	343	98	113
Labor force.....	257	170	197	682	367	237	326	186	45	62
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	64.1	59.6	71.4	66.4	66.7	58.1	56.8	54.2	45.9	54.9
Employed.....	252	170	197	665	367	233	326	186	43	56
Unemployed.....	5	—	—	17	—	4	—	—	2	6
Percent of civilian labor force.....	1.9	—	—	2.5	—	1.7	—	—	4.4	9.7
Female, 16 years and over	202	126	124	548	251	210	300	142	38	55
Labor force.....	114	41	75	282	111	97	102	28	14	24
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	56.4	32.5	60.5	51.5	44.2	46.2	34.0	19.7	36.8	43.6
Employed.....	109	41	75	271	111	93	102	28	14	24
Unemployed.....	5	—	—	11	—	4	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force.....	4.4	—	—	3.9	—	4.1	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	252	170	197	665	367	233	326	186	43	56
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	66	19	38	76	24	72	61	23	12	3
Professional specialty occupations.....	40	6	19	63	7	51	38	9	10	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	61	19	60	141	106	31	64	19	4	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	37	19	33	84	34	14	28	5	2	7
Service occupations.....	18	13	11	30	17	12	5	8	2	10
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	38	83	45	220	151	25	141	115	17	12
Farm operators and managers.....	24	43	39	148	111	17	101	90	10	12
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	7	33	6	72	29	8	40	25	5	—
Related agricultural occupations.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	38	24	24	64	44	26	6	14	—	13
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	31	12	19	134	25	67	49	7	8	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	10	5	—	19	8	13	6	—	5	—
Employed females 16 years and over	109	41	75	271	111	93	102	28	14	24
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	32	6	25	45	13	32	47	—	10	3
Professional specialty occupations.....	32	6	12	45	7	32	32	—	10	—
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	56	19	32	91	46	19	36	14	2	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	37	19	19	74	26	14	21	—	2	—
Service occupations.....	10	7	6	20	13	7	—	8	2	10
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	9	6	50	20	4	—	6	—	6
Farm operators and managers.....	—	9	—	28	13	4	—	6	—	6
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	—	—	6	22	7	—	—	—	—	—
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	11	—	—	65	14	31	19	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	5	—	—	6	8	13	—	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	252	170	197	665	367	233	326	186	43	56
Private wage and salary workers.....	155	85	80	381	177	171	141	46	15	33
Government workers.....	39	36	32	115	41	46	70	42	10	1
Self-employed workers.....	46	49	72	144	116	11	105	90	16	22
Unpaid family workers.....	12	—	13	25	33	5	10	8	2	—
Male, employed in agriculture	46	74	45	177	125	38	153	109	15	6
Wage and salary workers.....	7	40	12	46	24	31	44	25	5	—
Self-employed workers.....	32	34	33	112	91	7	99	84	8	6
Unpaid family workers.....	7	—	—	19	10	—	10	—	2	—
Female, employed in agriculture	—	9	6	55	22	4	—	6	—	6
Wage and salary workers.....	—	—	6	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers.....	—	9	—	15	13	4	—	6	—	6
Unpaid family workers.....	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	165	125	135	449	247	171	250	143	41	52
Less than \$5,000.....	22	9	16	107	26	17	67	14	10	16
\$5,000 to \$7,999.....	14	28	8	23	7	15	16	—	2	—
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	—	—	17	48	13	20	20	15	8	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	22	7	19	43	15	34	69	13	7	7
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	37	22	25	89	24	7	11	28	—	6
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	21	12	12	43	36	13	14	25	5	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	23	34	11	50	75	32	37	19	5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	26	—	15	38	17	24	16	22	—	12
\$50,000 or more.....	—	13	12	8	34	9	7	—	4	—
Median.....	\$17 450	\$18 750	\$18 011	\$15 230	\$25 208	\$14 911	\$12 974	\$20 221	\$10 250	\$14 500
Mean.....	\$19 437	\$22 413	\$26 621	\$16 559	\$26 773	\$20 784	\$14 347	\$22 970	\$17 001	\$17 541
Families	165	116	114	384	230	151	220	143	31	41
Median income.....	\$17 450	\$22 708	\$18 542	\$16 797	\$25 250	\$21 042	\$13 233	\$20 221	\$11 750	\$16 875
Mean income.....	\$19 437	\$23 802	\$29 356	\$18 111	\$26 035	\$23 259	\$15 152	\$22 970	\$20 776	\$20 754
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	—	9	21	65	17	20	30	—	13	11
Median income.....	—	\$5 100	\$15 257	\$3 735	\$5 500	\$1 588	\$3 875	—	\$2 900	\$4 688
Mean income.....	—	\$4 503	\$11 773	\$7 392	\$36 759	\$2 095	\$8 442	—	\$4 293	\$5 569
Per capita income	\$7 279	\$7 464	\$11 194	\$5 549	\$9 326	\$6 949	\$4 887	\$6 894	\$6 215	\$6 600
Households with farm self-employment income	62	78	79	304	151	76	111	106	17	37
Mean income.....	\$20 786	\$30 178	\$37 124	\$19 042	\$28 576	\$30 299	\$14 544	\$25 289	\$25 915	\$21 310
Mean farm self-employment income.....	-\$90	\$4 887	\$7 257	\$3 770	\$7 200	\$3 735	\$7 273	\$17 205	\$12 399	\$3 052
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent.....	27	39	40	97	63	56	10	15	2	34
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	—	13	5	72	27	15	12	15	3	3
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	14	—	6	11	9	—	28	24	—	—
75.0 percent or more.....	—	7	21	28	19	—	29	45	4	—
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	15	17	8	78	18	6	65	6	8	8
Percent below poverty level.....	9.1	14.7	7.0	20.3	7.8	4.0	29.5	4.2	25.8	19.5
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	8	32	—	17	16	—	7	—
Percent below poverty level.....	—	—	38.1	49.2	—	85.0	53.3	—	53.8	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	34	89	23	347	44	39	252	36	41	34
Percent below poverty level.....	7.9	22.7	7.3	25.4	6.3	7.5	33.3	7.6	35.7	23.9
Related children under 18 years.....	6	51	—	105	5	11	89	23	13	16
65 years and over.....	—	—	—	33	5	9	33	—	14	—

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	Randolph	Richmond	Rockdale	Schley	Screven	Seminole	Spalding	Stephens	Stewart	Sumter
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	577	160	92	228	1 134	724	289	210	166	980
Percent of persons 16 years and over	48.9	66.3	43.5	65.8	54.3	58.4	68.5	84.8	42.8	50.9
Employed	262	97	40	131	604	419	192	166	65	483
Unemployed	20	—	—	19	12	4	6	12	6	16
Percent of civilian labor force	7.1	—	—	12.7	1.9	0.9	3.0	6.7	8.5	3.2
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	266	83	40	96	584	404	141	100	86	468
Percent of female, 16 years and over	23.3	44.6	—	49.0	40.4	42.8	53.2	84.0	17.4	36.1
Employed	55	37	—	41	224	169	69	84	9	168
Unemployed	7	—	—	6	12	4	6	—	6	—
Percent of civilian labor force	11.3	—	—	12.8	5.1	2.3	8.0	—	40.0	0.6
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	21	32	14	15	67	47	26	40	2	89
Professional specialty occupations	7	7	—	—	65	22	19	26	2	31
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	16	40	—	42	125	56	71	49	24	92
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16	25	—	26	73	45	28	40	17	78
Service occupations	23	—	6	28	49	63	6	5	—	24
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	142	17	13	22	209	161	30	23	39	208
Farm operators and managers	91	17	13	15	165	96	20	17	29	170
Farm occupations, except managerial	51	—	—	7	35	14	10	6	10	38
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13	7	—	7	63	43	42	15	—	15
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	47	1	7	17	91	49	17	34	—	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5	—	7	—	26	7	7	4	—	8
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	7	22	—	6	58	27	19	11	2	22
Professional specialty occupations	7	7	—	—	58	14	19	11	2	16
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	16	6	—	17	85	51	34	35	7	73
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	16	6	—	17	64	40	22	32	7	68
Service occupations	5	—	—	6	38	37	6	5	—	17
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	2	—	—	6	25	10	4	—	26
Farm operators and managers	9	2	—	—	6	4	3	4	—	20
Farm occupations, except managerial	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	6
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	7	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12	—	—	12	18	29	—	29	—	30
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	4	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	113	68	20	73	380	191	120	109	9	263
Government workers	39	12	13	30	32	78	12	34	17	29
Self-employed workers	93	17	7	21	181	120	54	23	29	177
Unpaid family workers	17	—	—	7	11	30	6	—	10	14
Male, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	56	—	6	7	47	31	3	6	—	47
Self-employed workers	73	15	7	15	149	91	20	13	29	144
Unpaid family workers	11	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	10	—
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	9
Self-employed workers	9	2	—	—	6	—	3	4	—	11
Unpaid family workers	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	57	7	—	16	131	56	7	—	6	130
\$5,000 to \$7,499	15	—	19	—	50	14	11	6	8	7
\$7,500 to \$9,999	27	—	—	3	49	27	—	—	—	36
\$10,000 to \$14,999	39	10	—	35	49	81	17	11	10	78
\$15,000 to \$19,999	32	8	—	16	82	42	26	4	22	40
\$20,000 to \$24,999	50	11	—	12	48	25	13	5	8	18
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15	17	14	2	16	37	21	40	12	47
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	6	6	7	31	9	7	8	8	32
\$50,000 or more	31	15	—	6	12	6	21	11	5	39
Median	\$14 537	\$30 209	\$25 179	\$13 625	\$10 294	\$11 813	\$20 179	\$28 125	\$16 761	\$12 820
Mean	\$27 739	\$32 901	\$20 432	\$17 818	\$13 257	\$15 235	\$30 177	\$56 037	\$20 422	\$18 320
Families										
Median income	\$15 039	\$31 901	\$27 321	\$14 750	\$10 993	\$12 205	\$17 750	\$28 125	\$16 761	\$13 750
Mean income	\$29 875	\$35 965	\$26 750	\$18 820	\$13 759	\$16 002	\$32 743	\$56 037	\$20 422	\$20 736
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	\$12 711	\$15 422	\$6 000	\$1 889	\$4 208	\$10 375	\$20 920	—	—	\$8 500
Mean income	\$12 659	\$19 774	\$6 215	\$4 513	\$8 544	\$9 673	\$18 399	—	—	\$7 146
Per capita income										
Households with farm self-employment income	150	61	27	86	233	155	54	63	59	212
Mean income	\$37 377	\$25 567	\$26 750	\$18 003	\$12 304	\$17 940	\$32 485	\$65 548	\$21 525	\$12 560
Mean farm self-employment income	\$29 163	\$1 783	\$3 025	\$9 317	\$2 025	\$6 004	\$716	\$42 783	\$4 452	\$1 886
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	26	34	13	9	70	62	19	36	—	30
25.0 to 49.9 percent	20	6	—	—	66	37	—	13	5	35
50.0 to 74.9 percent	10	—	—	—	10	15	8	—	25	11
75.0 percent or more	60	2	7	11	64	27	6	4	—	77
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	24.5	11.7	25.9	8.0	24.3	15.7	6.9	7.1	7.6	27.2
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	2
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	6.1	—	—	9	20	10	—	—	—	23
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	26.3	12.7	28.8	8.6	29.3	20.9	3.3	8.4	11.4	28.6
Related children under 18 years	67	12	19	14	148	72	—	12	6	113
65 years and over	5	—	—	9	27	6	—	—	—	19

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

	Talbot	Talloferro	Tattnall	Taylor	Telfair	Terrell	Thomas	Tift	Toombs	Towns
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	245	146	1 646	368	1 008	727	1 270	1 235	1 185	85
Employed	145	68	890	217	536	335	802	637	662	53
Unemployed	59.2	46.6	54.1	59.0	53.2	46.1	63.1	51.6	55.9	62.4
Percent of civilian labor force	125	68	848	205	528	335	785	637	620	46
Female, 16 years and over	120	69	813	162	491	373	661	605	558	38
Employed	72	27	284	70	192	105	294	198	209	26
Unemployed	60.0	39.1	34.9	43.2	39.1	28.2	44.5	32.7	37.5	68.4
Percent of civilian labor force	63	27	255	58	192	105	277	198	202	19
Employed persons 16 years and over	125	68	848	205	528	335	785	637	620	46
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	48	12	83	25	90	42	142	78	70	2
Professional specialty occupations	36	12	45	19	42	32	49	35	47	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	29	10	123	45	61	61	100	100	109	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	6	68	22	46	39	52	55	83	—
Service occupations	—	4	102	—	32	4	68	40	12	10
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	37	13	370	96	211	125	328	287	249	31
Farm operators and managers	37	9	264	85	163	90	219	212	198	26
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	3	100	11	37	35	109	75	51	5
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4	8	40	14	36	25	46	73	50	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	7	21	130	19	98	57	101	59	130	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	2	36	13	7	30	25	—	25	—
Employed females 16 years and over	63	27	255	58	192	105	277	198	202	19
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	33	7	58	19	46	30	62	56	33	2
Professional specialty occupations	28	7	45	19	31	30	34	29	25	2
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	23	6	72	18	53	45	77	47	78	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6	6	50	18	38	21	50	32	64	—
Service occupations	—	4	37	6	20	—	42	13	12	10
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	1	19	15	27	5	39	45	24	7
Farm operators and managers	7	—	6	15	13	—	26	39	13	7
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	1	13	—	7	5	13	6	11	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	4	—	6	2	—	6	7	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	9	65	—	40	23	57	31	48	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	125	68	848	205	528	335	785	637	620	46
Private wage and salary workers	48	36	324	49	272	185	383	263	283	8
Government workers	49	13	170	49	48	54	124	124	91	12
Self-employed workers	28	19	280	99	195	96	247	237	224	26
Unpaid family workers	—	—	74	8	13	—	31	13	22	—
Male, employed in agriculture	30	13	352	87	182	120	308	242	236	24
Wage and salary workers	9	4	56	3	34	37	115	74	33	5
Self-employed workers	21	9	238	76	142	83	175	155	187	19
Unpaid family workers	—	—	58	8	6	—	18	13	16	—
Female, employed in agriculture	7	1	27	15	27	5	54	45	31	7
Wage and salary workers	—	—	4	—	7	5	22	24	5	—
Self-employed workers	7	—	14	15	13	—	26	21	20	7
Unpaid family workers	—	—	9	—	7	—	6	—	6	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	109	60	689	177	435	309	563	592	496	48
Less than \$5,000	—	6	130	19	77	45	106	101	112	18
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8	7	88	15	62	40	47	59	70	12
\$7,500 to \$9,999	18	5	100	21	43	12	77	77	44	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	13	149	14	62	59	105	87	102	6
\$15,000 to \$19,999	33	13	55	26	57	6	60	102	46	2
\$20,000 to \$24,999	15	10	82	10	36	34	64	61	46	3
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7	6	48	15	61	61	71	63	46	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11	—	21	13	24	24	15	15	12	—
\$50,000 or more	—	—	16	44	13	28	28	27	18	—
Median	\$17 760	\$14 722	\$10 656	\$18 917	\$11 888	\$14 830	\$12 023	\$13 293	\$10 833	\$6 250
Mean	\$18 046	\$15 001	\$14 878	\$35 682	\$15 711	\$21 415	\$16 835	\$17 244	\$13 879	\$7 570
Families	101	58	622	150	393	270	474	457	444	35
Median income	\$18 177	\$15 000	\$10 791	\$19 167	\$14 083	\$16 250	\$14 655	\$15 557	\$10 720	\$6 964
Mean income	\$18 748	\$15 421	\$15 304	\$39 194	\$17 032	\$22 021	\$18 864	\$19 327	\$13 483	\$8 149
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	8	2	67	27	53	46	93	146	52	13
Median income	\$9 500	\$2 500	\$10 136	\$5 786	\$2 469	\$11 714	\$4 417	\$8 700	\$13 107	\$5 100
Mean income	\$9 190	\$2 810	\$10 922	\$16 168	\$2 524	\$14 955	\$5 735	\$9 424	\$17 261	\$6 010
Per capita income	\$6 656	\$5 793	\$4 907	\$13 288	\$5 492	\$6 457	\$5 532	\$6 183	\$4 723	\$3 376
Households with farm self-employment income	85	35	399	123	288	162	261	315	289	37
Mean income	\$19 262	\$17 104	\$18 817	\$45 772	\$17 906	\$27 094	\$16 392	\$18 968	\$15 164	\$8 617
Mean farm self-employment income	\$787	\$4 216	\$5 391	\$24 205	\$7 706	\$13 646	\$2 996	\$7 135	\$4 009	\$4 017
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	56	23	115	45	110	22	83	70	71	18
25.0 to 49.9 percent	—	2	85	15	29	45	19	108	80	—
50.0 to 74.9 percent	8	5	47	16	49	19	25	40	22	—
75.0 percent or more	—	2	96	34	68	46	48	77	69	13
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	2	2	132	11	68	70	63	90	125	12
Percent below poverty level	2.0	3.4	21.2	7.3	17.3	25.9	13.3	19.7	28.2	34.3
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	2	13	8	44	—	39	41	10	6
Percent below poverty level	—	100.0	19.4	29.6	83.0	—	41.9	28.1	19.2	46.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	12	7	483	27	265	327	294	365	420	37
Percent below poverty level	4.0	4.3	23.0	6.0	21.1	32.8	17.5	22.2	28.2	33.0
Related children under 18 years	—	—	169	—	79	155	113	126	105	12
65 years and over	2	7	64	6	25	38	28	41	43	6

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

	Treuten	Troup	Turner	Twiggs	Union	Upson	Walker	Walton	Ware	Warren
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	335	278	789	182	454	312	522	865	701	389
Employed	157	170	408	94	245	176	281	525	362	206
Unemployed	46.9	61.2	51.7	51.6	54.0	56.4	53.8	60.7	51.6	53.0
Percent of persons 16 years and over	151	166	395	88	241	166	246	490	356	194
Employed	6	4	13	6	4	10	35	19	6	6
Unemployed	3.8	2.4	3.2	6.4	1.6	5.7	12.5	3.7	1.7	3.0
Percent of civilian labor force	Female, 16 years and over									
Labor force	149	123	384	93	213	149	272	436	341	169
Employed	43	48	150	28	94	63	98	190	83	60
Unemployed	28.9	39.0	39.1	30.1	44.1	42.3	36.0	43.6	24.3	35.5
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43	44	144	22	94	53	79	184	83	60
Employed	4	4	6	6	—	10	19	—	—	—
Unemployed	8.3	8.3	4.0	21.4	—	15.9	19.4	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	Employed persons 16 years and over									
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	151	166	395	88	241	166	246	490	356	194
Professional specialty occupations	19	26	65	12	12	11	36	48	42	47
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	29	67	82	13	49	23	22	20	32	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13	20	44	12	23	17	39	93	38	15
Service occupations	6	—	30	2	20	8	6	55	28	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	75	50	126	28	80	18	15	145	184	77
Farm operators and managers	54	46	126	16	60	11	71	111	161	77
Farm occupations, except managerial	21	4	—	12	15	7	6	28	10	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10	20	38	18	22	38	35	70	58	32
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	12	6	54	15	58	43	44	114	27	23
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	9	13	28	6	5	16	6	2
Employed females 16 years and over	43	44	144	22	94	53	79	184	83	60
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	5	19	40	—	6	15	22	15	24	20
Professional specialty occupations	—	5	26	—	—	11	22	15	24	11
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	29	25	52	12	21	17	24	65	28	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13	13	36	12	11	17	6	44	23	—
Service occupations	6	—	11	2	13	—	8	14	7	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	5	—	20	5	5	23	18	12
Farm operators and managers	—	—	5	—	7	5	5	18	7	12
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	5	5	—
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	13	6	8	—	3	—	—	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3	—	23	2	26	16	17	67	6	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	15	—	5	9	6	2
Employed persons 16 years and over	151	166	395	88	241	166	246	490	356	194
Private wage and salary workers	50	66	185	50	108	97	94	302	134	109
Government workers	9	32	46	21	49	28	53	74	51	22
Self-employed workers	68	60	164	16	73	41	93	109	166	63
Unpaid family workers	24	8	—	1	11	—	6	5	5	—
Male, employed in agriculture	75	50	140	28	64	13	72	122	159	65
Wage and salary workers	8	7	8	12	7	7	6	36	13	14
Self-employed workers	54	43	132	16	57	6	66	86	146	51
Unpaid family workers	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female, employed in agriculture	—	—	10	1	30	5	5	23	12	12
Wage and salary workers	—	—	5	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	—	—	5	—	—	5	5	18	7	12
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	5	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	155	126	381	90	177	148	240	364	302	154
Less than \$5,000	15	13	62	16	35	8	17	64	79	26
\$5,000 to \$7,499	—	9	44	—	—	16	15	26	31	8
\$7,500 to \$9,999	34	38	23	17	29	13	38	22	24	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	13	77	14	58	11	41	61	33	37
\$15,000 to \$19,999	41	15	52	5	22	27	43	37	37	14
\$20,000 to \$24,999	—	12	31	12	14	13	38	50	37	27
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	20	36	19	—	36	16	50	26	6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7	6	40	6	7	10	32	21	29	36
\$50,000 or more	15	16	16	1	12	14	—	33	6	—
Median	\$12 159	\$10 577	\$13 062	\$14 167	\$11 531	\$19 881	\$15 625	\$16 250	\$11 288	\$16 071
Mean	\$18 217	\$15 445	\$18 726	\$18 112	\$14 902	\$23 938	\$18 275	\$26 466	\$16 034	\$19 367
Families	123	111	333	75	145	140	223	315	284	140
Median income	\$13 625	\$12 019	\$14 812	\$14 792	\$12 569	\$23 077	\$16 215	\$18 750	\$11 288	\$16 250
Mean income	\$20 626	\$16 683	\$19 616	\$17 875	\$17 106	\$25 298	\$19 064	\$29 615	\$16 178	\$19 732
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	82	15	48	20	32	8	17	54	25	14
Median income	\$9 250	\$5 833	\$7 714	\$9 167	\$3 471	\$1000—	\$8 292	\$4 667	\$6 500	\$14 403
Mean income	\$8 957	\$6 280	\$12 552	\$12 706	\$4 915	\$145	\$7 924	\$5 451	\$9 913	\$15 719
Per capita income	\$7 142	\$5 428	\$6 984	\$5 838	\$5 112	\$9 902	\$6 767	\$9 091	\$5 371	\$6 171
Households with farm self-employment income	74	96	214	42	138	81	167	205	206	97
Mean income	\$26 925	\$18 657	\$21 304	\$23 973	\$16 946	\$25 612	\$20 508	\$37 100	\$16 973	\$18 625
Mean farm self-employment income	\$7 914	\$3 313	\$8 785	\$6 760	\$2 126	\$3 919	\$5 620	\$19 334	\$5 388	\$6 187
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	28	62	52	19	67	62	78	87	66	48
25.0 to 49.9 percent	5	5	54	6	19	14	38	43	30	4
50.0 to 74.9 percent	7	14	47	5	6	—	7	13	15	6
75.0 percent or more	26	6	49	11	20	—	28	43	45	19
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	10	20	62	7	19	—	17	39	89	26
Percent below poverty level	8.1	18.0	18.6	9.3	13.1	—	7.6	12.4	31.3	18.6
Female householder, no husband present	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	5	—	6	9	25	8	—	21	—	—
Percent below poverty level	15.6	—	12.5	45.0	78.1	100.0	—	38.9	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	36	71	220	30	98	8	49	135	281	115
Percent below poverty level	9.1	20.3	21.7	11.1	18.4	2.3	7.7	12.7	31.2	24.4
Related children under 18 years	9	38	75	6	35	—	12	59	59	55
65 years and over	11	—	34	9	16	—	12	27	52	—

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

	Washington	Wayne	Webster	Wheeler	White	Whitfield	Wilcox	Wilkes	Wilkinson	Worth
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	596	754	348	442	410	528	636	498	112	1 755
Employed	299	422	174	276	253	326	392	316	80	995
Unemployed	50.2	56.0	50.0	62.4	61.7	61.7	61.6	63.5	71.4	56.7
Percent of civilian labor force	295	399	168	261	253	316	383	302	80	984
Unemployed	4	23	6	15	—	10	9	14	—	11
Percent of civilian labor force	1.3	5.5	3.4	5.4	—	3.1	2.3	4.4	—	1.1
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	293	387	177	222	197	280	347	254	51	877
Employed	90	136	49	106	78	127	151	114	37	353
Unemployed	30.7	35.1	27.7	47.7	39.6	45.4	43.5	44.9	72.5	40.3
Percent of civilian labor force	86	131	46	98	78	122	142	103	37	353
Unemployed	4	5	3	8	—	5	9	11	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	3.7	6.1	7.5	—	3.9	6.0	9.6	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	295	399	168	261	253	316	383	302	80	984
Professional specialty occupations	42	33	23	51	18	68	30	40	27	121
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	27	22	11	30	13	7	19	21	14	87
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	71	104	17	54	52	51	113	59	8	139
Service occupations	53	69	14	39	34	30	54	39	2	81
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	29	9	22	20	22	—	22	—	74
Farm operators and managers	103	106	69	113	108	90	124	102	5	386
Farm occupations, except managerial	73	73	59	87	108	60	101	83	5	285
Related agricultural occupations	30	19	7	26	—	30	23	17	—	101
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	41	52	14	14	4	41	32	32	17	62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	38	75	36	7	51	44	68	47	23	202
Employed females 16 years and over	86	131	46	98	78	122	142	103	37	353
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	25	18	7	22	6	29	20	21	21	95
Professional specialty occupations	15	7	7	22	6	5	14	11	14	73
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	39	81	12	31	32	46	66	30	2	90
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	39	63	11	21	21	30	48	30	2	56
Service occupations	—	5	7	6	11	12	16	6	—	35
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	5	4	26	13	8	2	20	—	28
Farm operators and managers	—	—	2	9	13	8	2	20	—	14
Farm occupations, except managerial	—	5	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	14
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8	—	4	8	—	—	—	10	5	17
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	14	22	12	5	16	27	38	16	9	88
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6	—	3	—	—	—	14	—	—	12
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	295	399	168	261	253	316	383	302	80	984
Government workers	194	229	71	103	116	239	159	160	47	493
Self-employed workers	30	53	32	51	25	10	94	47	29	192
Unpaid family workers	71	102	65	97	112	64	113	87	4	272
Male, employed in agriculture	103	101	63	87	95	82	122	80	5	358
Wage and salary workers	46	5	10	9	—	38	6	15	5	111
Self-employed workers	57	87	53	78	95	44	99	59	—	239
Unpaid family workers	—	9	—	—	—	—	17	6	—	8
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	—	12	4	26	13	8	2	22	—	28
Self-employed workers	—	12	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	6
Unpaid family workers	—	—	2	9	13	8	2	20	—	14
Unpaid family workers	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	8
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	248	310	166	196	175	258	315	235	63	777
\$5,000 to \$7,499	39	79	41	57	21	41	53	13	7	188
\$7,500 to \$9,999	45	44	15	27	28	13	30	—	—	81
\$10,000 to \$14,999	9	22	17	10	7	28	20	—	—	67
\$15,000 to \$19,999	23	20	22	9	26	44	58	51	18	162
\$20,000 to \$24,999	47	24	16	39	—	26	17	67	18	86
\$25,000 to \$34,999	21	29	8	21	21	37	38	39	16	41
\$35,000 to \$49,999	50	44	21	19	16	32	95	13	4	63
\$50,000 or more	14	34	7	—	11	24	18	12	—	48
Median	—	14	19	—	45	13	—	10	—	41
Mean	\$16 538	\$12 917	\$12 273	\$13 611	\$22 292	\$15 625	\$16 544	\$16 546	\$16 625	\$11 526
	\$16 208	\$18 105	\$22 176	\$13 602	\$39 893	\$21 508	\$18 249	\$18 436	\$17 242	\$16 013
Families										
Median income	214	277	142	183	168	204	217	51	—	638
Mean income	\$18 036	\$14 688	\$15 000	\$15 134	\$23 000	\$16 250	\$17 426	\$16 295	\$18 281	\$13 355
	\$17 341	\$17 987	\$25 518	\$14 238	\$41 318	\$22 469	\$19 360	\$17 502	\$19 792	\$18 524
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	42	45	24	13	7	68	52	18	12	139
Mean income	\$5 143	\$6 458	\$2 500	\$4 813	\$5 500	\$11 130	\$8 143	\$23 212	\$1 857	\$3 219
	\$7 280	\$13 729	\$2 405	\$4 654	\$5 690	\$14 021	\$12 631	\$29 701	\$6 405	\$4 487
Per capita income										
Households with farm self-employment income	\$5 044	\$5 760	\$7 526	\$4 475	\$13 077	\$7 668	\$7 122	\$7 019	\$6 522	\$5 465
Mean income	112	201	72	132	136	167	184	161	18	405
Mean farm self-employment income	\$17 221	\$22 154	\$34 135	\$15 064	\$47 366	\$27 777	\$19 633	\$17 015	\$21 287	\$21 055
	\$4 788	\$3 148	\$10 136	\$2 799	\$7 559	\$5 824	\$6 602	\$3 498	—	\$6 032
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	18	86	14	18	75	73	74	60	4	133
25.0 to 49.9 percent	20	18	7	18	16	35	39	38	—	62
50.0 to 74.9 percent	—	4	5	13	27	6	7	8	—	45
75.0 percent or more	33	23	23	15	11	19	50	23	—	128
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	50	68	38	49	27	32	35	8	—	91
Female householder, no husband present	23.4	24.5	26.8	26.8	16.1	15.7	13.3	3.7	—	14.3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	4	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	11
Percent below poverty level	15	17	12	—	—	14	5	—	7	73
Percent below poverty level	35.7	37.8	50.0	—	—	20.6	9.6	—	58.3	52.5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	198	212	151	172	82	104	116	16	7	418
Related children under 18 years	24.4	22.0	31.5	28.7	15.4	14.3	14.4	2.6	4.5	17.8
65 years and over	87	60	52	62	28	23	40	—	—	169
	36	18	23	28	13	30	19	10	7	87

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

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

Reservations	American Indian													
	Total persons	Percent of total persons		Age				Persons 5 years and over— Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Civilian persons 16 to 19 years old— Percent not enrolled in school, not high school graduates	Persons 25 years old and over		Families— Percent with own children under 6 years	Persons under 18— Percent living with two parents	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years
				Number	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over			Median	Percent high school graduates				Percent completed 4 or more years of college
Tama Reservation, Ga.	30	16	53.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
Grady County (pt.)	30	16	53.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...

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

Reservations

Tama Reservation, Ga.
 Grady County (pt.)

	Percent in labor force			Civilian labor force— Non-workers per 100 workers Percent unemployed	Families		Median income in 1979 (dollars)			Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Income in 1979 below poverty level			
	Male, 16 years and over	Female, 16 years and over			Total	Percent with no workers in 1979	Households	Families			Persons for whom poverty status is determined		Families	
		Total	With own children under 6 years					Total	Female householder, no husband present		Total	Percent	Total	Female householder, no husband present
...	5	—	11 250	3 750	3 750	...	...	...	5	5
...	5	—	11 250	3 750	3 750	...	...	...	5	5

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

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

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

	The State	Urban					Rural			Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500			
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Total persons (number)	5 463 105	3 408 267	2 603 408	1 083 764	1 519 644	378 228	426 631	2 054 838	172 192	121 089	3 276 015	2 187 090
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	5 412 126	3 372 922	2 577 511	1 069 031	1 508 480	373 120	422 291	2 039 204	170 990	120 755	3 244 044	2 168 082
Percent of total	99.1	99.0	99.0	98.6	99.3	98.6	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.7	99.0	99.1
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	2 633 373	1 666 555	1 253 107	582 451	670 656	196 274	217 174	966 818	86 886	63 263	1 551 252	1 082 121
Percent of total	48.2	48.9	48.1	53.7	44.1	51.9	50.9	47.1	50.5	52.2	47.4	49.5
Total persons (number)	5 463 105	3 408 267	2 603 408	1 083 764	1 519 644	378 228	426 631	2 054 838	172 192	121 089	3 276 015	2 187 090
Relationship	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.6
Sex	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Age	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.9
Race	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8
Origin	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.0	2.7	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.5	3.0
Place of birth	5.7	6.0	5.8	7.4	4.7	6.5	6.5	5.3	6.4	4.7	5.6	6.0
Persons in rural areas (number)	2 054 838	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 054 838	172 192	121 089	640 470	1 414 368
Farm residence	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.7	4.1	11.8	7.7	9.2
Persons in households (number)	5 320 761	3 293 750	2 525 621	1 040 858	1 484 763	354 938	413 191	2 027 011	168 356	121 089	3 188 492	2 132 269
Relationship	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.6
Persons in group quarters (number)	142 344	114 517	77 787	42 906	34 881	23 290	13 440	27 827	3 836	—	87 523	54 821
Type of group quarters	16.5	15.3	13.2	13.0	13.4	11.7	33.7	21.3	34.3	—	14.0	20.4
Foreign born persons (number)	91 480	75 841	66 804	24 349	42 455	5 460	3 577	15 639	1 452	571	73 302	18 178
Citizenship	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.4	5.5	6.1	5.3	6.0	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.7
Year of immigration	9.6	9.0	8.8	10.8	7.6	9.7	13.3	12.5	12.8	13.8	9.1	11.8
Persons 5 years and over (number)	5 049 559	3 154 985	2 412 476	1 003 336	1 409 140	348 402	394 107	1 894 574	159 116	115 050	3 032 623	2 016 936
Language spoken at home	9.5	9.7	9.5	10.5	8.8	10.5	10.0	9.1	9.7	9.9	9.4	9.5
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	133 677	105 530	90 563	35 749	54 814	8 674	6 293	28 147	2 296	1 321	101 223	32 454
Language	32.4	28.5	26.3	30.6	23.5	36.3	49.8	46.8	55.1	60.0	27.4	48.0
Ability to speak English	13.7	12.4	11.9	13.1	11.0	14.1	17.6	18.8	22.1	21.7	12.5	17.5
Residence in 1975	9.2	9.7	9.6	11.6	8.2	10.8	9.2	8.3	9.8	6.5	9.2	9.0
Persons 21 years and over (number)	3 493 536	2 203 230	1 691 848	706 789	985 059	237 161	274 211	1 290 316	109 742	84 077	2 113 147	1 380 389
Armed Forces status in 1975	5.7	6.0	5.9	7.1	5.0	6.9	5.8	5.2	5.8	5.0	5.6	5.8
College attendance in 1975	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.9	5.9	7.4	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.5	6.5
Work status in 1975	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.8	5.7	7.5	6.2	5.5	6.5	5.3	6.3	6.1
Women 15 years and over (number)	2 172 814	1 391 656	1 056 397	456 505	599 892	156 174	179 085	781 158	71 098	47 954	1 307 295	865 519
Children ever born	7.0	7.1	6.9	8.7	5.5	8.2	7.7	6.8	8.2	6.5	6.6	7.6
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	1 326 741	857 481	676 062	267 851	408 211	88 405	93 014	469 260	37 294	22 439	836 432	490 309
Children ever born	6.9	6.9	6.8	8.7	5.5	7.2	7.8	6.9	8.0	7.5	6.6	7.4
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	2 168 605	1 326 582	1 045 341	372 068	673 273	131 784	149 457	842 023	61 060	44 104	1 339 837	828 768
Times married	6.4	6.9	6.8	9.4	5.4	7.9	6.5	5.7	6.8	4.6	6.5	6.3
Date of first marriage	12.2	12.6	12.4	16.4	10.2	13.9	13.0	11.5	12.8	10.4	12.0	12.4
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	607 673	401 530	320 618	123 620	196 998	38 220	42 692	206 143	17 185	7 465	393 742	213 931
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	7.6	7.5	7.4	9.0	6.4	8.2	7.9	7.9	9.8	7.8	7.6	7.8
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	5 209 879	3 252 266	2 485 925	1 033 845	1 452 080	359 970	406 371	1 957 613	164 267	117 358	3 126 436	2 083 243
School enrollment	4.9	5.1	5.0	6.3	4.0	5.8	5.5	4.6	5.4	4.0	4.8	5.1
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	1 504 268	961 050	743 720	308 930	434 790	106 607	110 723	543 218	44 588	28 500	925 604	578 664
Year of school	6.2	6.4	6.1	7.3	5.2	6.8	7.9	5.8	7.1	4.9	6.0	6.5
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	3 056 816	1 932 092	1 501 969	607 252	894 717	211 274	218 849	1 124 724	89 178	52 092	1 879 405	1 177 411
School enrollment	5.7	6.0	5.8	7.3	4.8	6.3	6.7	5.3	6.4	4.8	5.6	5.9
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	3 085 528	1 927 050	1 474 415	611 963	862 452	205 417	247 218	1 158 478	99 132	78 138	1 852 973	1 232 555
Highest year of school attended	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.7	2.4	3.5	2.9	2.5	3.2	1.7	2.8	2.8
Finished highest year	8.9	9.2	9.0	10.6	7.8	10.3	9.8	8.5	10.2	8.5	8.7	9.3
Persons 15 years and over (number)	4 132 644	2 607 128	1 996 355	839 830	1 156 525	287 982	322 791	1 525 516	129 881	97 434	2 493 692	1 638 952
Marital status	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0
Income in 1979	11.9	12.1	11.8	14.1	10.1	13.3	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.8	11.6	12.4
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	489 960	313 313	235 285	118 497	116 788	38 162	39 866	176 647	16 537	12 976	288 345	201 615
Percent of income allocated:												
None	19.8	19.0	18.9	19.9	17.9	18.2	20.0	21.2	20.2	22.5	19.2	20.5
0.1 to 9.9 percent	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	3.1	1.7	1.6
10.0 to 24.9 percent	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.9	1.2	1.4
25.0 to 49.9 percent	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	4.0	1.9	2.2
50.0 to 99.9 percent	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.6	6.5	5.3	5.2	8.6	5.1	5.7
100 percent	69.9	70.9	71.1	69.7	72.6	71.7	68.7	68.2	68.6	59.0	70.9	68.5
Persons 16 years and over (number)	4 026 970	2 545 122	1 949 022	820 873	1 128 149	281 472	314 628	1 481 848	126 400	94 748	2 431 829	1 595 141
Labor force status	4.4	4.4	4.2	5.5	3.2	5.4	5.2	4.4	5.8	4.8	4.0	5.0
Work status in 1979	5.2	5.4	5.3	6.6	4.3	6.4	5.5	4.9	6.0	4.6	5.1	5.5
Unemployment in 1979	16.8	16.6	16.0	18.9	13.9	18.9	18.6	17.2	18.8	20.8	15.8	18.4
Veteran status	5.3	5.4	5.2	6.7	4.1	6.3	6.0	5.1	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.7
Male	5.2	5.4	5.2	7.1	4.0	6.0	5.6	4.8	5.7	4.2	5.1	5.3
Female	5.5	5.5	5.2	6.4	4.3	6.6	6.3	5.4	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.1
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	2 279 759	1 445 750	1 137 719	417 446	720 273	143 377	164 654	834 009	64 950	52 615	1 422 396	857 363
Hours worked	7.7	7.8	7.6	9.5	6.4	9.0	8.4	7.4	8.6	9.2	7.4	8.2
Workers 16 years and over (number)	2 350 978	1 507 008	1 186 055	435 908	750 147	155 375	165 578	843 970	65 758	52 701	1 476 922	874 056
Means of transportation to work	5.8	5.8	5.7	7.0	4.9	6.9	5.9	5.4	6.2	7.3	5.5	6.0
Carpooling arrangements	5.4	5.4	5.1	6.5	4.4	6.9	6.0	5.4	6.3	8.3	5.0	6.1
Private vehicle occupancy	7.8	8.2	7.8	9.8	6.6	10.4	8.9	7.2	8.6	10.2	7.3	8.4
Traffic time to work	9.9	10.1	10.0	11.4	9.2	11.4	9.7	9.5	10.6	16.0	9.7	10.2

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

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

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

	The State	Urban					Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total				Places of 1,000 to 2,500
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number)...	2 335 835	1 481 245	1 165 114	428 892	736 222	147 342	168 789	854 590	66 561	53 529	1 456 318	879 517
Industry.....	7.6	7.8	7.6	10.1	6.1	9.1	8.2	7.2	8.8	7.7	7.3	8.1
Occupation.....	7.7	7.9	7.6	10.1	6.1	9.7	8.6	7.5	9.1	8.2	7.3	8.5
Class of worker.....	7.7	7.8	7.4	10.0	5.9	9.4	8.7	7.5	9.0	8.2	7.2	8.5
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)...	3 481 650	2 210 921	1 725 919	693 563	1 032 356	233 848	251 154	1 270 729	102 070	77 797	2 152 984	1 328 666
Work disability status.....	5.1	5.1	4.9	6.3	4.1	5.8	5.7	5.0	6.0	4.6	4.8	5.4
Work prevention.....	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.3	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.3	1.8	2.3
Public transportation disability status.....	10.2	9.9	9.4	11.1	8.2	11.3	12.1	10.8	12.5	13.2	9.4	11.6
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number).....	489 452	295 574	200 390	114 378	86 012	41 515	53 669	193 878	21 768	16 951	251 555	237 897
Public transportation disability status.....	19.9	18.9	17.2	16.7	17.8	24.4	21.0	21.3	22.6	25.2	17.7	22.1
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number).....	2 723 187	1 747 577	1 368 729	520 985	847 744	184 399	194 449	975 610	77 286	61 662	1 701 264	1 021 923
Weeks worked.....	10.2	10.3	10.0	12.4	8.5	11.8	11.2	9.9	11.2	13.1	9.8	10.8
Usual hours worked per week.....	10.3	10.4	10.1	12.4	8.6	11.9	11.3	10.1	11.4	14.1	9.9	10.9
Households (number).....	1 872 564	1 202 311	925 667	398 086	527 581	129 001	147 643	670 253	58 863	41 668	1 140 518	732 046
Income in 1979.....	17.2	17.0	16.7	19.4	14.6	18.7	17.8	17.6	18.4	24.1	16.6	18.2
Wage or salary income.....	12.5	12.4	12.3	14.1	10.9	13.7	12.5	12.6	13.3	17.8	12.2	13.0
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	9.6	9.6	9.5	10.8	8.5	11.0	9.6	9.5	10.6	12.3	9.3	10.0
Farm self-employment income.....	13.0	13.0	12.8	14.6	11.4	14.2	13.0	13.0	14.0	16.6	12.7	13.4
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	11.7	11.7	11.4	13.2	10.1	13.2	12.3	11.7	12.8	14.3	11.3	12.3
Social Security income.....	12.3	12.3	12.1	14.2	10.5	13.8	12.8	12.2	13.3	14.9	11.9	12.9
Public assistance income.....	12.7	12.7	12.4	14.6	10.7	14.3	13.3	12.6	13.9	15.4	12.3	13.3
All other income.....	12.5	12.5	12.2	14.4	10.6	14.1	13.2	12.5	13.7	15.3	12.1	13.2
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number).....	320 573	204 132	153 916	77 106	76 810	24 026	26 190	116 441	10 801	9 500	188 766	131 807
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	14.7	14.2	14.2	13.8	14.5	13.9	15.0	15.5	14.8	17.2	14.4	15.1
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	8.1	7.9	8.1	6.9	9.4	7.8	6.9	8.5	8.0	11.0	8.3	7.9
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	8.4	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.9	8.3	11.9	8.2	8.6
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	12.2	10.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	12.2	12.3	11.5	11.6
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	17.8	17.6	17.5	18.2	16.8	16.7	18.8	18.1	18.4	21.2	17.5	18.2
100 percent.....	39.5	40.6	40.6	41.0	40.2	42.2	39.5	37.5	38.2	26.4	40.1	38.6
Families (number).....	1 432 331	874 922	670 294	266 161	404 133	93 955	110 673	557 409	44 811	36 425	854 459	577 872
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	17.9	17.8	17.4	21.1	15.0	19.6	18.8	18.1	19.2	25.1	17.3	18.8
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number).....	625 568	486 950	382 187	195 447	186 740	59 671	45 092	138 618	16 951	5 715	423 396	202 172
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	14.2	14.2	13.9	14.6	13.3	14.8	15.5	14.3	15.0	16.9	13.9	14.9

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

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

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	5 463 105	5 413 843	100.0	100.0	Total persons	5 463 105	5 149 472	100.0	100.0
Male	2 640 330	2 618 078	48.3	48.4	Native	5 371 625	5 072 264	98.3	98.5
Female	2 822 775	2 795 765	51.7	51.6	Born in State of residence	3 876 310	3 645 485	71.0	70.8
					Born in different State	1 462 111	1 397 208	26.8	27.1
RACE					Northeast	218 025	208 268	4.0	4.0
Total persons	5 463 105	5 371 739	100.0	100.0	North Central	244 796	234 740	4.5	4.6
White	3 949 583	3 886 636	72.3	72.4	South	908 685	867 794	16.6	16.9
Black	1 464 435	1 437 182	26.8	26.8	West	90 605	86 406	1.7	1.7
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	10 079	9 742	0.2	0.2	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	33 204	29 571	0.6	0.6
Asian and Pacific Islander	26 009	25 602	0.5	0.5	Foreign born	91 480	77 208	1.7	1.5
Race, n.e.c.	12 999	12 577	0.2	0.2					
					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
ORIGIN					Persons 5 years and over	5 051 625	4 588 859	100.0	100.0
Total persons	5 463 105	5 314 941	100.0	100.0	Same house	2 650 282	2 491 331	52.5	54.3
Spanish origin	60 974	59 548	1.1	1.1	Different house in United States	2 346 741	2 048 041	46.5	44.6
Mexican	26 933	26 270	0.5	0.5	Same county	1 150 143	1 001 021	22.8	22.8
Puerto Rican	8 126	8 070	0.1	0.2	Different county	1 196 598	1 047 020	23.7	22.8
Cuban	5 736	5 631	0.1	0.1	Same State	615 045	543 744	12.2	11.8
Other Spanish	20 179	19 577	0.4	0.4	Different State	581 553	503 276	11.5	11.0
Not of Spanish origin	5 402 131	5 255 393	98.9	98.9	Northeast	92 928	74 031	1.8	1.6
					North Central	99 201	87 568	2.0	1.9
					South	339 801	299 457	6.7	6.5
					West	49 623	42 220	1.0	0.9
					Abroad	54 602	49 487	1.1	1.1
AGE									
Total persons	5 463 105	5 359 371	100.0	100.0	ACTIVITY IN 1975				
Under 5 years	413 546	406 855	7.6	7.6	Persons 21 years and over	3 493 536	3 294 944	100.0	100.0
5 to 9 years	446 141	437 305	8.2	8.2	In Armed Forces in 1975	54 085	51 680	1.5	1.6
10 to 14 years	470 774	462 906	8.6	8.6	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	3 439 451	3 243 264	98.5	98.4
15 to 19 years	532 585	525 264	9.7	9.8	Persons 21 years and over	3 493 536	3 266 646	100.0	100.0
20 to 24 years	514 531	505 047	9.4	9.4	Attending college in 1975	216 592	201 841	6.2	6.2
25 to 29 years	483 279	473 153	8.8	8.8	Not attending college in 1975	3 276 944	3 064 805	93.8	93.8
30 to 34 years	449 186	441 375	8.2	8.2					
35 to 39 years	355 882	349 448	6.5	6.5	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
40 to 44 years	290 277	285 071	5.3	5.3	Workers 16 years and over	2 350 978	2 217 754	100.0	100.0
45 to 49 years	265 742	260 464	4.9	4.9	Private vehicle	2 106 399	1 993 939	89.6	89.9
50 to 54 years	261 706	256 794	4.8	4.8	Drive alone	1 586 450	1 506 933	67.5	67.9
55 to 59 years	246 958	242 008	4.5	4.5	Carpool	519 949	486 106	22.1	21.9
60 to 64 years	216 583	211 850	4.0	4.0	Public transportation	92 528	86 172	3.9	3.9
65 to 69 years	189 310	185 241	3.5	3.5	Bus or streetcar	80 097	74 381	3.4	3.4
70 to 74 years	141 179	137 480	2.6	2.6	Subway or elevated train	5 981	5 690	0.3	0.3
75 to 79 years	92 924	90 339	1.7	1.7	Railroad	595	566	—	—
80 to 84 years	52 569	50 919	1.0	1.0	Taxicab	5 855	5 535	0.2	0.2
85 years and over	39 933	37 852	0.7	0.7	Bicycle	4 211	3 935	0.2	0.2
					Motorcycle	9 176	8 776	0.4	0.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					Walked only	87 433	77 847	3.7	3.5
Total persons	5 463 105	5 371 864	100.0	100.0	Other means	17 176	15 982	0.7	0.7
In households	5 320 761	5 232 971	97.4	97.4	Worked at home	34 055	32 003	1.4	1.4
Family householder	1 432 331	1 429 412	26.2	26.6					
Nonfamily householder	440 233	438 950	8.1	8.2	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Spouse	1 148 632	1 131 075	21.0	21.1	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	2 322 352	2 092 611	100.0	100.0
Child	1 885 230	1 848 375	34.5	34.4	Less than 10 minutes	377 423	333 557	16.3	15.9
Other relatives	302 846	278 959	5.5	5.2	10 to 19 minutes	792 331	715 942	34.1	34.2
Nonrelatives	111 489	106 200	2.0	2.0	20 to 29 minutes	459 112	415 468	19.8	19.9
In group quarters	142 344	138 893	2.6	2.6	30 to 44 minutes	427 169	386 875	18.4	18.5
					45 or more minutes	266 317	240 769	11.5	11.5
FARM RESIDENCE									
Persons in rural areas	2 054 838	1 875 678	100.0	100.0	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Form	121 089	106 807	5.9	5.7	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 504 268	1 411 401	100.0	100.0
Nonform	1 933 749	1 768 871	94.1	94.3	Nursery school	58 974	47 862	3.9	3.0
					Kindergarten	94 975	83 407	6.3	5.9
FERTILITY					Elementary (1 to 8 years)	745 378	708 285	49.6	50.2
Women 15 to 44 years	1 326 741	1 235 097	100.0	100.0	High school (1 to 4 years)	367 501	350 194	24.4	24.8
No children ever born	537 889	484 193	40.5	39.2	College	237 440	227 653	15.8	16.1
1 child	243 829	229 446	18.4	18.6					
2 children	275 446	265 257	20.8	21.5	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
3 children	148 572	142 724	11.2	11.6	Persons 25 years old and over	3 085 528	2 798 152	100.0	100.0
4 children	66 944	63 607	5.0	5.1	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	197 970	174 087	6.4	6.2
5 children	27 403	25 733	2.1	2.1	5 to 7 years	344 651	305 701	11.2	10.9
6 children	13 010	12 070	1.0	1.0	8 years	188 225	168 831	6.1	6.0
7 or more children	13 648	12 067	1.0	1.0	High school: 1 to 3 years	613 975	549 243	19.9	19.6
					4 years	878 923	818 839	28.5	29.3
					College: 1 to 3 years	411 517	367 725	13.3	13.1
					4 years	261 005	242 867	8.5	8.7
					5 or more years	189 262	170 859	6.1	6.1
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP									
Total persons	5 463 105	5 145 804	100.0	100.0	LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Native	5 371 625	5 071 117	98.3	98.5	Persons 16 years and over	4 026 970	3 849 350	100.0	100.0
Foreign born	91 480	74 687	1.7	1.5	Labor force	2 553 062	2 456 146	63.4	63.8
Naturalized citizen	51 205	37 827	0.9	0.7	Armed Forces	71 764	69 574	1.8	1.8
Not a citizen	40 275	36 860	0.7	0.7	Civilian labor force	2 481 298	2 386 572	61.6	62.0
					Employed	2 335 835	2 249 295	58.0	58.4
					Unemployed	145 463	137 277	3.6	3.6
					Not in labor force	1 473 908	1 393 204	36.6	36.2
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Persons 5 years and over	5 049 559	4 571 455	100.0	100.0					
Speak only English at home	4 915 882	4 444 082	97.4	97.2					
Speak a language other than English at home	133 677	127 373	2.6	2.8					
Speak English very well	90 117	55 153	1.8	1.2					
Speak English well	30 377	20 498	0.6	0.4					
Speak English not well or not at all	13 183	10 813	0.3	0.2					

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	2 335 835	2 156 110	100.0	100.0	Households	1 872 564	1 549 906	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	1 754 308	1 614 604	75.1	74.9	Less than \$5,000	304 943	250 867	16.3	16.2
Government workers	425 172	395 641	18.2	18.3	\$5,000 to \$7,499	161 937	132 091	8.6	8.5
Self-employed workers	145 717	136 473	6.2	6.3	\$7,500 to \$9,999	161 123	129 842	8.6	8.4
Unpaid family workers	10 638	9 392	0.5	0.4	\$10,000 to \$14,999	306 340	253 557	16.4	16.4
					\$15,000 to \$19,999	266 969	222 798	14.3	14.4
					\$20,000 to \$24,999	216 927	183 174	11.6	11.8
					\$25,000 to \$34,999	257 743	216 913	13.8	14.0
					\$35,000 to \$49,999	128 212	106 157	6.8	6.8
					\$50,000 or more	68 370	54 507	3.7	3.5
					Median	\$15 033	\$15 178	...	...
					Mean	\$18 423	\$18 421	...	...
					Families	1 432 331	1 175 828	...	...
					Median income	\$17 414	\$17 712	...	...
					Mean income	\$20 713	\$20 845	...	...
					Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	625 568	536 654	...	...
					Median income	\$5 884	\$5 960	...	...
					Mean income	\$8 214	\$8 223	...	...
					Persons 15 years and over	4 132 644	3 640 297	100.0	100.0
					Without income	680 337	601 118	16.5	16.5
					With income	3 452 307	3 039 179	83.5	83.5
					\$1 to \$1,999 or less	526 759	451 423	12.7	12.4
					\$2,000 to \$2,999	313 059	269 604	7.6	7.4
					\$3,000 to \$4,999	430 823	372 846	10.4	10.2
					\$5,000 to \$7,999	572 341	497 836	13.8	13.7
					\$8,000 to \$9,999	327 612	290 277	7.9	8.0
					\$10,000 to \$11,999	268 091	240 623	6.5	6.6
					\$12,000 to \$14,999	293 830	268 423	7.1	7.4
					\$15,000 to \$24,999	485 533	438 215	11.7	12.0
					\$25,000 to \$49,999	190 195	171 579	4.6	4.7
					\$50,000 or more	44 064	38 353	1.1	1.1
					Median	\$7 358	\$7 547	...	...
					Mean	\$10 130	\$10 251	...	...
					Male, 15 years and over	1 959 830	1 716 058	100.0	100.0
					Without income	180 232	150 253	9.2	8.8
					With income	1 779 598	1 565 805	90.8	91.2
					Median income	\$10 463	\$10 795	...	...
					Female, 15 years and over	2 172 814	1 924 239	100.0	100.0
					Without income	500 105	450 865	23.0	23.4
					With income	1 672 709	1 473 374	77.0	76.6
					Median income	\$5 161	\$5 268	...	...
					INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
					Households	1 872 564	1 627 586	100.0	100.0
					Without earnings	324 946	304 370	17.4	18.7
					With earnings	1 547 618	1 323 216	82.6	81.3
					Mean earnings	\$18 883	\$19 033	...	...
					Without wage or salary income	384 041	355 959	20.5	21.9
					With wage or salary income	1 488 523	1 282 627	79.5	78.8
					Mean wage or salary income	\$18 089	\$18 289	...	...
					Without nonfarm self-employment income	1 713 954	1 558 731	91.5	95.8
					With nonfarm self-employment income	158 610	134 509	8.5	8.3
					Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$12 606	\$12 562	...	...
					Without farm self-employment income	1 817 704	1 584 030	97.1	97.3
					With farm self-employment income	54 860	45 184	2.9	2.8
					Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 429	\$5 156	...	...
					Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	1 316 437	1 170 211	70.3	71.9
					With interest, dividend, or net rental income	556 127	483 054	29.7	29.7
					Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 865	\$2 854	...	...
					Without Social Security income	1 413 841	1 254 062	75.5	77.1
					With Social Security income	458 723	388 229	24.5	23.9
					Mean Social Security income	\$3 661	\$3 717	...	...
					Without public assistance income	1 692 694	1 493 119	90.4	91.7
					With public assistance income	179 870	141 981	9.6	8.7
					Mean public assistance income	\$1 959	\$1 954	...	...
					Without all other income	1 473 665	1 300 239	78.7	79.9
					With all other income	398 899	338 187	21.3	20.8
					Mean all other income	\$4 136	\$4 124	...	...
					INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
					Families	189 007	144 062	100.0	100.0
					With Social Security income	50 276	37 227	26.6	25.8
					With public assistance income	59 731	44 644	31.6	31.0
					Householder worked in 1979	99 082	74 292	52.4	51.6
					With related children under 18 years	137 176	103 230	72.6	71.7
					Female householder, no husband present	83 598	63 843	44.2	44.3
					Householder 65 years and over	32 087	25 026	17.0	17.4
					Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	176 023	150 025	100.0	100.0
					With Social Security income	73 373	62 644	41.7	41.8
					With public assistance income	37 687	32 033	21.4	21.4
					Worked in 1979	57 245	48 899	32.5	32.6
					65 years and over	71 412	61 226	40.6	40.8
					Persons for whom poverty status is determined	884 383	764 440	100.0	100.0
					Related children under 18 years	341 914	250 729	38.7	32.8
					65 years and over	125 598	115 503	14.2	15.1

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

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em- ployed— Occu- pation	Worked in 1979— Weeks worked		
The State	99.1	48.2	1.9	5.7	9.5	9.2	4.9	2.8	4.4	16.8	7.7	10.2	11.9	17.2
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	99.0	48.9	1.9	6.0	9.7	9.7	5.1	3.0	4.4	16.6	7.9	10.3	12.1	17.0
Inside urbanized areas	99.0	48.1	1.9	5.8	9.5	9.6	5.0	2.9	4.2	16.0	7.6	10.0	11.8	16.7
Central cities	98.6	53.7	2.3	7.4	10.5	11.6	6.3	3.7	5.5	18.9	10.1	12.4	14.1	19.4
Urban fringe	99.3	44.1	1.6	4.7	8.8	8.2	4.0	2.4	3.2	13.9	6.1	8.5	10.1	14.6
Outside urbanized areas	98.8	51.4	1.9	6.5	10.2	9.9	5.7	3.2	5.3	18.7	9.1	11.5	12.8	18.3
Places of 10,000 or more	98.6	51.9	1.8	6.5	10.5	10.8	5.8	3.5	5.4	18.9	9.7	11.8	13.3	18.7
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	99.0	50.9	2.0	6.5	10.0	9.2	5.5	2.9	5.2	18.6	8.6	11.2	12.4	17.8
Rural	99.2	47.1	1.9	5.3	9.1	8.3	4.6	2.5	4.4	17.2	7.5	9.9	11.7	17.6
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	99.3	50.5	2.3	6.4	9.7	9.8	5.4	3.2	5.8	18.8	9.1	11.2	12.8	18.4
Other rural	99.2	46.7	1.8	5.2	9.1	8.1	4.5	2.4	4.3	17.0	7.4	9.8	11.6	17.5
Rural farm	99.7	52.2	1.6	4.7	9.9	6.5	4.0	1.7	4.8	20.8	8.2	13.1	13.8	24.1
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S														
Inside SMSA's	99.0	47.4	1.9	5.6	9.4	9.2	4.8	2.8	4.0	15.8	7.3	9.8	11.6	16.6
Urban	99.0	48.1	1.9	5.8	9.6	9.6	5.0	2.9	4.1	16.0	7.6	10.0	11.8	16.7
Central cities	98.6	54.3	2.3	7.5	10.7	12.0	6.4	3.7	5.7	19.3	10.4	12.8	14.4	19.8
Not in central cities	99.3	44.2	1.7	4.7	8.8	8.1	4.0	2.4	3.2	13.9	6.1	8.5	10.2	14.7
Rural	99.1	44.3	1.7	4.7	9.0	7.8	4.2	2.4	3.5	15.1	6.2	8.8	10.7	16.1
Outside SMSA's	99.1	49.5	1.9	6.0	9.5	9.0	5.1	2.8	5.0	18.4	8.5	10.8	12.4	18.2
Urban	98.8	51.6	1.9	6.7	10.1	10.0	5.7	3.3	5.3	18.9	9.2	11.5	12.9	18.2
Rural	99.3	48.3	1.9	5.6	9.2	8.5	4.8	2.5	4.8	18.1	8.1	10.4	12.1	18.2
SMSA'S														
Albany, Ga.	97.3	58.5	2.5	11.0	13.1	16.7	8.5	4.6	9.1	25.3	13.1	14.9	18.2	23.8
Urban	97.7	58.6	2.5	10.9	12.4	17.4	8.3	4.4	9.1	24.9	13.1	15.0	17.9	23.5
Rural	95.8	58.2	2.6	11.1	15.5	14.4	9.3	5.0	9.1	27.1	13.1	14.6	19.7	25.1
Athens, Ga.	99.5	45.0	1.6	4.6	8.0	8.2	4.3	1.8	3.8	14.7	7.3	8.4	10.5	16.8
Urban	99.6	42.3	1.5	3.9	6.7	7.6	4.0	1.5	3.2	12.6	6.8	7.6	9.6	15.6
Rural	99.4	48.0	1.8	5.3	9.5	8.8	4.7	2.0	4.4	17.2	7.9	9.4	11.6	18.1
Atlanta, Ga.	99.0	45.4	1.8	5.2	9.0	8.6	4.4	2.7	3.6	14.5	6.8	9.0	10.7	15.6
Urban	99.0	46.1	1.8	5.4	9.1	8.9	4.5	2.8	3.7	14.6	7.1	9.2	10.9	15.7
Rural	99.0	42.0	1.5	4.3	8.6	7.5	3.9	2.4	2.9	13.7	5.6	8.0	9.9	15.0
Augusta, Ga.—S.C.	98.8	51.5	2.1	6.7	10.9	11.0	5.9	3.6	4.8	18.6	8.6	12.0	14.0	18.1
Urban	98.6	52.9	2.0	7.2	11.1	11.9	6.4	3.8	5.1	19.4	9.0	12.6	14.8	18.4
Rural	99.3	46.6	2.1	4.7	10.4	7.8	4.2	2.8	3.7	15.7	7.0	9.9	11.1	16.9
Georgia (pt.)	98.4	55.1	2.1	8.1	12.0	13.0	7.0	4.4	5.9	21.9	10.3	14.3	16.6	20.2
Urban	98.3	56.0	2.1	8.6	12.0	13.8	7.4	4.6	6.1	22.4	10.8	14.7	17.2	20.6
Rural	99.2	49.7	2.1	5.2	12.4	8.5	4.3	3.1	5.1	19.1	8.0	11.6	13.0	18.1
South Carolina (pt.)	99.6	44.0	2.0	3.7	8.6	6.7	3.6	1.9	2.4	11.6	5.3	7.1	8.5	13.8
Urban	99.7	43.8	1.9	3.3	8.5	6.3	3.2	1.5	2.3	10.6	4.7	6.1	7.7	12.5
Rural	99.4	44.3	2.2	4.2	8.8	7.3	4.2	2.7	2.5	13.2	6.3	8.5	9.6	15.9
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ga.	98.9	46.8	1.6	4.8	9.7	8.2	4.6	2.8	3.8	15.6	7.0	9.0	11.8	16.7
Urban	98.6	48.3	1.6	5.5	10.6	9.1	5.0	3.2	4.0	16.3	7.4	9.3	12.7	17.5
Rural	99.7	42.5	1.7	2.9	7.0	5.6	3.2	1.6	2.9	13.4	5.8	8.0	9.1	14.3
Georgia (pt.)	99.8	39.9	1.3	3.3	6.5	5.4	2.8	1.1	2.5	12.2	5.1	6.9	8.6	13.4
Urban	99.9	40.6	1.4	3.9	6.6	5.9	3.1	1.4	2.7	12.9	5.6	6.8	9.4	14.4
Rural	99.8	39.2	1.2	2.7	6.4	5.0	2.6	0.8	2.3	11.5	4.6	7.0	7.8	12.5
Tennessee (pt.)	98.5	49.1	1.7	5.3	10.7	9.1	5.1	3.3	4.2	16.7	7.6	9.6	12.9	17.8
Urban	98.3	49.7	1.6	5.7	11.3	9.7	5.4	3.5	4.3	16.9	7.7	9.7	13.3	18.1
Rural	99.6	46.1	2.3	3.1	7.7	6.2	3.8	2.4	3.5	15.5	7.3	9.2	10.5	16.2
Columbus, Ga.—Ala.	99.5	51.4	2.0	5.0	9.4	9.9	5.2	2.4	3.7	16.5	7.7	10.3	11.7	17.5
Urban	99.5	50.7	2.0	5.0	9.0	9.9	5.0	2.4	3.8	16.5	7.8	10.2	11.7	17.4
Rural	99.6	56.8	2.3	5.1	12.2	10.1	7.0	1.7	3.3	16.8	7.2	10.8	11.5	18.0
Alabama (pt.)	99.6	50.0	1.5	4.5	9.6	7.5	5.2	2.2	3.7	15.7	6.4	9.3	10.3	15.9
Urban	99.7	47.7	1.3	4.4	8.0	7.4	4.7	2.5	3.5	15.6	6.4	9.3	10.3	14.8
Rural	99.4	54.2	1.9	4.7	12.6	7.4	6.1	1.6	4.0	15.8	6.2	9.2	10.3	18.0
Georgia (pt.)	99.4	51.7	2.1	5.2	9.3	10.5	5.2	2.4	3.7	16.7	8.1	10.5	12.0	17.9
Urban	99.4	51.2	2.1	5.1	9.2	10.3	5.0	2.4	3.8	16.6	8.0	10.4	11.9	17.9
Rural	100.0	61.8	3.0	5.7	11.6	14.8	8.6	2.1	2.3	18.4	10.6	12.6	13.4	17.8
Macon, Ga.	99.2	49.7	2.7	6.0	9.7	8.3	5.0	3.2	4.7	18.0	7.7	11.0	13.5	19.3
Urban	99.2	50.2	2.7	5.9	9.9	8.4	5.1	3.3	4.6	17.8	8.0	11.1	13.5	19.1
Rural	99.4	48.2	2.5	6.5	8.9	8.2	4.6	3.2	5.0	18.6	6.8	11.0	13.5	20.2
Savannah, Ga.	99.4	50.5	1.6	5.4	11.0	9.8	4.9	2.1	4.1	16.8	6.7	10.6	11.0	16.7
Urban	99.4	52.0	1.6	5.8	11.6	10.4	5.2	2.2	4.4	17.5	7.2	11.1	11.4	17.0
Rural	99.7	43.5	1.6	3.3	8.4	6.8	3.5	1.6	2.6	13.5	4.8	7.9	8.7	14.9
URBANIZED AREAS														
Albany, Ga.	97.7	58.6	2.5	10.9	12.4	17.4	8.3	4.4	9.1	24.9	13.1	15.0	17.9	23.5
Athens, Ga.	99.8	41.7	1.5	3.5	5.9	7.2	3.7	1.5	2.9	11.9	6.2	7.1	9.1	15.1
Atlanta, Ga.	99.0	46.1	1.8	5.4	9.1	8.9	4.6	2.8	3.7	14.6	7.1	9.2	10.9	15.7
Augusta, Ga.—S.C.	98.6	53.0	2.0	7.3	11.1	11.9	6.4	3.8	5.2	19.5	9.1	12.6	14.9	18.4
Georgia (pt.)	98.3	56.0	2.1	8.6	12.0	13.8	7.4	4.6	6.1	22.4	10.8	14.7	17.2	20.6
South Carolina (pt.)	99.7	43.8	1.8	3.3	8.3	6.3	3.1	1.5	2.3	10.7	4.7	6.1	7.6	12.3
Chattanooga, Tenn.—Ga.	98.6	48.7	1.5	5.5	10.8	9.3	5.0	3.1	4.2	16.5	7.5	9.7	12.9	17.8
Georgia (pt.)	99.9	41.2	1.3	4.1	7.0	6.4	3.1	1.5	3.0	13.6	6.0	7.2	10.1	15.2
Tennessee (pt.)	98.4	49.9	1.6	5.8	11.4	9.8	5.4	3.3	4.3	16.9	7.7	9.8	13.3	18.3
Columbus, Ga.—Ala.	99.5	50.7	2.0	5.0	9.1	9.9	5.0	2.4	3.7	16.4	7.7	10.2	11.7	17.4
Alabama (pt.)	99.7	47.6	1.3	4.2	8.1	7.4	4.7	2.5	3.3	15.3	6.3	9.1	10.1	14.6
Georgia (pt.)	99.4	51.2	2.1	5.1	9.2	10.3	5.0	2.4	3.8	16.6	8.0	10.4	11.9	17.9

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**

URBANIZED AREAS—Con.

Macon, Ga.-----	99.0	52.9	3.0	6.8	10.9	9.6	5.6	3.7	5.6	20.0	9.2	12.7	15.5	21.1
Rome, Ga.-----	99.3	44.7	1.5	5.4	6.8	6.2	4.1	3.6	3.1	13.7	5.7	7.4	9.9	13.4
Savannah, Ga.-----	99.4	52.2	1.6	5.9	11.7	10.5	5.2	2.2	4.5	17.6	7.2	11.2	11.6	17.2
Warner Robins, Ga.-----	99.5	44.5	2.2	4.2	7.7	6.1	3.9	2.1	2.4	12.6	4.9	7.4	8.8	13.9

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE

Acworth city-----	100.0	41.4	0.8	4.4	5.8	8.6	1.5	-	3.0	14.4	3.4	7.2	6.7	10.2
Adel city-----	99.8	58.6	2.1	11.8	11.3	18.0	5.2	5.6	16.2	36.5	19.5	20.3	23.1	26.4
Albany city-----	98.2	59.8	2.8	11.2	11.7	17.8	8.1	4.8	8.9	24.9	14.1	14.7	18.2	24.5
Alma city-----	98.8	49.8	0.9	7.5	10.4	15.0	5.1	1.8	5.3	17.4	9.6	4.8	10.7	12.1
Alpharetta city-----	98.6	45.6	1.6	3.8	9.9	6.4	3.1	1.6	2.6	12.5	3.5	8.6	10.9	17.5
Americus city-----	99.0	55.6	2.4	9.1	12.4	16.0	6.0	3.9	8.9	23.6	13.9	14.3	15.8	24.4
Ashburn city-----	98.9	61.6	3.3	9.9	7.5	15.3	9.7	6.2	12.4	34.9	17.6	19.5	24.4	36.8
Athens city-----	99.7	41.6	1.6	3.3	6.2	7.6	3.8	1.3	2.6	11.6	6.9	6.7	8.9	15.3
Atlanta city-----	98.0	55.6	2.4	8.4	10.8	12.6	7.1	4.2	6.0	19.7	11.5	14.1	15.2	20.0
Augusta city-----	97.6	60.0	2.7	10.6	12.1	15.2	9.9	6.1	8.1	24.4	13.4	16.1	19.6	23.0

Austell city-----	98.8	50.4	2.3	7.1	11.3	12.3	4.5	2.1	5.7	16.8	10.0	11.3	14.5	17.9
Bainbridge city-----	99.2	54.8	2.0	8.5	11.8	22.8	6.9	4.5	11.3	26.1	15.8	14.5	19.8	26.3
Barnesville city-----	100.0	47.0	1.1	6.2	4.5	8.9	4.2	3.8	2.6	16.7	10.6	14.2	12.0	17.9
Baxley city-----	99.0	59.4	2.5	5.4	9.1	16.0	5.5	1.3	3.9	20.1	6.9	13.9	12.1	17.8
Belvedere Park (CDP)-----	99.6	48.0	1.4	4.6	7.1	9.1	3.6	2.0	4.2	14.9	7.2	9.9	10.9	17.7
Blackshear city-----	98.6	59.9	1.7	9.6	16.8	10.3	3.9	1.7	4.4	22.5	7.5	13.7	14.1	23.3
Blakely city-----	99.0	57.5	2.5	18.4	8.2	12.4	6.4	2.2	10.5	25.9	14.2	16.6	15.2	21.0
Bremen city-----	99.6	42.7	0.4	3.1	5.1	3.5	3.6	2.3	2.0	8.3	4.9	3.6	10.0	9.4
Brunswick city-----	99.8	54.3	1.9	3.8	11.9	9.7	5.3	1.2	2.7	15.0	5.4	8.9	9.7	15.7
Buford city-----	99.7	49.8	0.7	2.7	13.8	7.4	4.2	2.1	2.3	14.4	6.4	8.7	11.0	16.3

Calro city-----	99.4	59.9	2.4	11.0	11.0	18.2	8.8	3.5	10.2	29.4	14.9	14.7	17.8	25.4
Calhoun city-----	97.6	43.4	2.5	4.6	8.1	6.9	5.1	3.6	1.7	14.5	3.7	6.0	7.0	7.5
Camilla city-----	98.5	62.0	3.6	11.3	12.6	15.3	8.2	5.2	9.5	30.1	15.7	15.5	24.3	31.6
Candler-McAfee (CDP)-----	99.2	51.4	1.5	7.8	10.2	12.8	6.4	2.6	6.7	19.6	11.8	14.2	13.8	22.1
Canton city-----	100.0	38.3	1.1	2.9	4.3	1.9	2.0	2.4	0.7	12.1	1.2	11.6	7.0	10.0
Corroilton city-----	99.2	42.5	0.9	4.0	8.1	7.9	4.5	3.8	3.6	14.1	5.7	9.1	8.5	10.8
Cartersville city-----	98.7	42.5	1.3	2.4	6.8	5.6	3.3	3.3	1.3	11.7	4.0	5.2	7.6	9.5
Cedartown city-----	99.5	47.2	1.3	4.0	9.2	8.4	4.5	0.5	3.4	17.5	6.3	9.8	8.8	12.7
Centerville city-----	100.0	42.4	0.8	1.8	8.7	3.8	3.4	-	-	10.4	2.4	4.0	5.7	12.0
Chamblee city-----	99.8	51.8	1.5	6.0	10.5	9.3	3.1	1.9	3.5	14.0	6.5	8.5	14.2	19.9

Clarkston city-----	99.5	48.0	0.9	5.9	9.3	11.9	3.2	2.3	3.5	14.6	6.2	6.9	10.7	13.2
Claxton city-----	96.3	43.9	2.1	7.7	11.5	7.4	5.2	5.7	3.0	21.7	7.2	6.8	12.2	14.1
Cochran city-----	89.2	58.2	2.3	20.2	22.6	12.3	19.9	8.0	24.5	37.9	23.2	34.4	28.6	20.9
College Park city-----	99.4	51.4	3.9	6.3	11.5	11.7	4.8	4.1	5.3	17.6	9.7	12.7	11.6	17.2
Calumbus city-----	99.4	50.5	2.2	5.1	9.2	9.8	4.8	2.4	4.1	16.4	7.9	9.8	12.0	18.3
Urban-----	99.4	50.6	2.2	5.1	9.2	9.9	4.8	2.4	4.1	16.4	8.0	9.9	12.0	18.3
Commerce city-----	97.1	51.7	0.5	10.5	18.5	13.6	8.0	1.7	9.1	23.8	15.5	15.9	17.1	23.4
Conley (CDP)-----	99.8	34.6	0.6	2.7	5.5	3.2	2.3	0.9	1.1	7.9	2.2	4.2	3.3	5.8
Conyers city-----	99.5	43.9	1.2	5.4	8.3	6.6	2.8	1.3	2.8	11.9	4.3	7.4	9.9	16.1

Cordele city-----	80.0	74.6	2.1	28.4	35.3	21.2	26.1	24.8	28.5	46.7	31.1	36.0	38.5	45.8
Cornelia city-----	100.0	42.3	1.2	2.2	3.6	4.6	1.0	1.1	0.5	9.3	4.3	6.4	8.0	11.8
Covington city-----	99.7	48.9	2.2	4.9	11.7	6.9	4.5	2.0	5.0	17.2	7.2	10.7	11.9	20.5
Cuthbert city-----	99.4	71.6	2.8	19.3	15.0	22.3	6.0	6.1	15.5	38.7	25.6	31.6	27.7	41.7
Dahlonega city-----	100.0	37.2	3.7	2.4	3.6	9.9	2.5	2.7	2.0	11.5	6.5	6.3	6.6	17.6
Dallas city-----	96.2	50.0	3.4	8.9	23.0	11.7	6.8	2.9	8.5	22.2	11.1	15.3	16.8	16.7
Dalton city-----	99.6	39.4	1.2	2.7	4.9	5.3	2.9	1.8	2.2	11.1	6.3	7.0	9.2	13.9
Dawson city-----	98.8	68.6	1.7	16.2	10.8	19.4	7.8	5.5	11.4	30.1	20.3	21.4	22.1	33.8
Decatur city-----	99.6	48.8	1.8	5.8	8.5	8.5	3.8	1.9	4.6	16.9	7.8	11.5	12.0	16.9
Deenwood (CDP)-----	99.8	47.2	0.9	5.3	12.3	8.0	1.8	2.2	3.5	14.9	6.3	13.0	7.5	13.8

Duck Junction (CDP)-----	99.9	44.9	1.7	4.6	9.6	7.4	3.7	2.4	2.6	11.3	4.8	8.1	7.3	13.9
Danalsville city-----	98.7	68.2	2.6	11.8	22.7	22.6	10.1	2.1	14.1	38.1	20.7	19.8	20.8	25.7
Daraville city-----	99.6	51.1	2.3	10.4	14.9	13.7	3.5	2.0	3.6	13.2	5.1	7.4	8.4	14.1
Douglas city-----	98.3	49.7	1.3	5.1	8.4	7.0	5.9	3.2	5.1	15.1	7.6	9.1	9.8	14.1
Douglasville city-----	99.8	42.1	1.0	3.7	6.5	6.0	3.5	1.3	1.7	10.2	6.7	5.6	5.7	10.6
Druid Hills (CDP)-----	99.5	38.8	1.1	3.6	6.6	8.3	2.0	2.7	1.2	11.5	3.3	7.2	9.0	10.2
Dublin city-----	99.1	45.1	1.8	5.3	9.4	6.0	3.9	3.4	2.5	15.5	5.7	7.4	10.3	14.1
Duluth city-----	99.8	50.3	0.9	2.4	5.8	5.2	3.7	1.3	1.4	5.8	3.5	3.3	8.6	12.8
Dunwoody (CDP)-----	99.9	31.2	0.5	1.8	5.5	7.3	1.9	0.5	2.2	9.3	3.3	5.8	6.7	12.5
East Boundary (CDP)-----	99.4	61.5	0.6	9.2	11.9	10.9	8.9	1.6	9.1	32.2	17.3	20.2	19.7	28.6

East Dublin town-----	99.5	51.9	1.2	4.6	11.3	7.6	7.0	1.0	3.1	14.4	6.5	10.4	7.5	13.4
Eastman city-----	99.0	47.3	1.9	3.7	12.8	9.4	4.8	2.0	2.8	13.4	5.0	7.4	6.3	10.0
East Point city-----	99.4	48.5	2.0	3.9	11.0	7.9	3.8	2.0	3.9	14.6	7.8	8.7	10.3	15.3
Eatonton city-----	99.7	60.5	0.8	9.0	15.5	15.8	5.8	3.6	10.6	28.3	12.9	19.8	21.7	27.4
Elberton city-----	99.9	48.4	1.6	7.3	7.6	7.4	4.5	1.1	5.4	18.6	8.2	14.2	14.5	20.4
Experiment (CDP)-----	99.8	49.3	1.6	5.8	6.8	6.1	4.7	4.2	5.1	14.4	6.1	11.1	13.8	18.4
Fairburn city-----	100.0	43.5	0.9	2.9	7.3	5.3	3.9	1.6	2.2	12.3	3.9	4.0	7.4	12.6
Fair Oaks (CDP)-----	99.4	41.7	2.0	5.3	7.1	8.8	4.8	3.3	3.6	14.5	8.0	7.5	7.8	11.4
Fairview (CDP)-----	100.0	45.1	1.5	4.7	8.7	5.9	3.9	1.3	3.6	16.6	5.4	7.2	8.6	14.1
Fayetteville city-----	99.4	33.4	0.8	3.6	7.4	5.1	3.4	0.9	1.6	8.1	5.3	4.4	8.0	9.6

Fitzgerald city-----	99.5	56.3	1.1	5.0	10.4	9.4	5.3	1.0	3.0	17.3	10.1	10.0	10.3	17.2
Forest Park city-----	99.7	40.4	0.7	2.4	8.5	5.2	3.3	1.7	1.6	9.8	3.8	5.8	7.1	11.4
Forsyth city-----	98.7	56.9	5.6	9.1	11.8	13.3	9.9	6.5	7.6	23.1	13.2	13.3	14.8	21.2
Fort Benning South (CDP)-----	100.0	58.6	0.3	5.3	9.4	14.7	7.4	2.6	0.5	18.7	13.0	14.9	11.3	7.8
Fort Gordon (CDP)-----	99.7	85.2	2.3	11.8	12.4	27.1	13.1	2.7	5.8	36.5	59.4	28.4	29.8</	

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**

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

	Total persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons 16 years and over						Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979	
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation			Worked in 1979—Weeks worked
Fort Valley city	99.4	54.3	2.1	5.1	8.3	9.2	3.7	2.0	4.0	17.9	7.8	11.6	16.4	25.4
Gainesville city	96.0	50.0	1.9	8.3	10.1	6.6	7.4	5.9	7.6	20.3	11.0	14.8	14.0	19.4
Garden City city	99.9	42.5	1.3	1.3	7.0	4.3	3.5	0.2	2.1	13.6	3.9	6.5	4.3	8.1
Garden Lakes (CDP)	99.5	32.4	1.8	2.9	3.5	4.4	2.7	1.3	0.7	7.2	2.3	4.9	3.8	6.4
Georgetown (CDP)	99.3	36.8	1.8	1.9	8.5	2.4	3.6	0.4	1.8	10.6	1.9	5.4	3.9	5.6
Glennville city	99.6	56.0	1.5	2.8	6.6	7.6	5.9	2.6	2.2	21.2	11.6	13.0	13.0	23.1
Gordon town	99.7	48.6	6.9	7.9	13.1	7.8	3.0	2.2	2.8	15.0	5.9	6.8	7.1	10.5
Greensboro city	99.2	54.8	1.1	7.6	8.7	4.9	5.4	1.4	5.5	24.9	8.7	21.0	12.0	17.5
Gresham Park (CDP)	98.6	52.4	2.4	7.6	5.6	11.3	6.0	2.8	6.2	19.6	12.8	13.3	14.6	20.9
Griffin city	99.1	48.4	2.6	5.0	8.7	6.1	4.6	2.6	2.8	13.3	5.9	7.1	12.5	17.7
Grovetown city	99.6	46.6	4.8	9.9	8.1	17.3	5.7	9.6	3.6	24.3	13.4	20.9	17.5	23.8
Hannahs Mill (CDP)	99.8	43.0	2.7	4.5	8.8	3.5	3.3	0.4	1.8	15.6	1.9	6.8	5.2	7.8
Hapeville city	99.8	54.5	2.1	4.5	9.3	9.9	4.8	2.4	3.6	13.5	7.8	7.8	11.3	17.8
Hartwell city	99.9	52.7	1.6	7.1	12.0	8.2	3.1	0.2	3.8	18.2	10.4	13.2	14.5	17.1
Hawkinsville city	96.2	61.6	4.3	13.6	13.1	15.6	9.8	7.6	12.0	32.8	20.7	22.1	26.7	31.4
Hazlehurst city	99.5	48.3	1.9	8.8	5.5	5.9	7.1	2.2	3.3	14.1	5.2	8.4	8.1	16.5
Hinesville city	99.9	50.0	1.8	3.0	8.2	10.8	3.3	0.6	2.0	11.5	14.5	7.9	7.7	12.7
Hogansville city	98.7	55.6	3.4	5.1	9.0	6.9	5.9	3.8	4.0	14.9	11.3	10.9	12.4	21.7
Homerville city	99.5	55.4	6.0	2.7	10.6	5.3	4.6	3.6	2.7	17.3	6.9	13.2	9.2	14.7
Jackson city	99.6	46.8	0.7	3.4	5.8	7.7	6.9	2.0	2.1	13.0	5.6	11.3	6.3	12.0
Jesup city	99.5	45.9	2.1	5.3	9.3	5.6	4.7	2.2	2.5	15.5	5.7	8.3	8.3	16.0
Jonesboro city	99.7	37.1	1.4	3.2	5.2	4.5	3.1	2.0	1.9	10.3	3.3	4.3	4.8	8.9
Kennesaw city	99.5	38.3	1.3	1.8	8.1	4.4	6.7	2.0	2.2	12.9	4.6	7.5	7.1	11.6
La Fayette city	99.9	36.8	1.6	2.6	4.4	3.0	3.1	0.3	0.8	8.5	2.1	3.9	4.6	9.2
La Grange city	99.2	52.2	3.1	6.3	9.2	7.1	4.6	2.9	3.7	20.3	7.2	12.1	13.9	18.2
Lake City city	99.2	44.5	0.8	5.3	11.7	4.9	2.5	1.3	2.1	11.2	4.8	9.2	5.1	8.8
Lakeland city	99.9	48.5	1.5	4.1	5.9	9.0	8.2	3.3	3.8	14.2	7.1	9.9	11.4	17.8
Lakeview (CDP)	99.5	40.8	1.9	3.8	8.1	6.7	3.0	1.0	2.7	12.9	3.1	6.1	11.0	19.1
Lawrenceville city	99.9	42.1	2.2	3.4	6.4	5.6	3.0	1.5	2.1	14.3	5.1	7.7	10.8	18.5
Liburn city	99.7	36.7	0.8	2.2	6.8	6.1	4.7	1.6	1.7	14.3	4.9	7.3	9.6	15.3
Lindale (CDP)	99.0	45.9	1.1	4.4	6.5	4.2	3.6	2.4	6.6	22.0	8.2	8.4	10.0	17.6
Lithia Springs (CDP)	99.9	46.2	0.7	3.3	11.1	6.8	3.7	0.6	3.0	14.1	7.6	8.3	7.0	12.9
Lithonia city	98.4	49.1	1.8	5.8	13.3	7.0	6.1	5.5	3.7	23.5	5.3	18.0	16.4	24.5
Louisville city	98.7	55.5	2.6	8.5	11.4	11.5	6.1	3.9	4.9	23.3	12.8	14.9	12.1	16.3
Lyons city	100.0	47.5	0.1	3.0	4.6	5.2	4.7	2.0	1.5	16.1	5.2	9.4	11.3	16.9
Mableton (CDP)	92.7	47.5	1.8	9.7	14.9	5.6	10.6	9.8	9.6	17.9	11.9	12.2	15.3	21.3
McDonough city	97.3	59.4	2.3	8.1	13.5	12.8	7.9	6.5	5.3	23.0	12.7	22.5	20.6	28.5
Macon city	99.0	52.9	3.1	6.9	10.9	9.8	5.7	3.8	5.9	20.4	9.9	13.2	14.7	20.2
McRae city	99.5	52.8	2.7	4.5	11.5	2.4	4.8	4.2	5.5	17.3	5.8	7.8	13.6	20.1
Madison city	99.5	61.3	2.1	12.6	14.8	13.3	7.9	2.4	13.7	31.3	22.3	23.1	25.4	34.5
Manchester city	99.9	46.0	1.2	4.4	7.9	5.5	7.0	1.7	1.3	14.1	3.3	7.8	9.2	16.7
Marietta city	97.2	45.7	2.3	6.7	10.3	8.9	6.2	6.4	5.2	16.0	7.3	9.3	12.4	15.5
Martinez (CDP)	99.7	40.0	1.4	3.0	5.7	7.6	3.2	1.8	3.5	12.8	5.8	7.0	8.7	13.1
Metter city	99.4	53.9	1.6	10.7	5.4	13.8	4.3	2.5	3.7	22.5	5.1	7.9	19.0	29.3
Midway—Hardwick (CDP)	99.6	51.4	1.0	3.7	7.5	5.2	5.8	1.7	1.3	8.9	3.5	8.8	5.9	13.9
Milledgeville city	99.1	52.9	1.4	10.0	15.5	9.8	4.6	2.1	4.1	14.9	5.9	8.8	7.8	13.9
Millen city	99.8	55.0	1.3	4.4	16.2	8.2	4.9	2.4	2.7	17.8	5.7	7.1	10.0	16.2
Monroe city	99.7	46.9	1.3	4.4	8.6	6.2	4.5	2.5	3.5	14.5	7.6	6.6	12.4	18.0
Montezuma city	96.5	70.2	5.5	17.0	15.3	18.8	9.2	7.3	14.4	38.2	23.3	24.0	28.3	34.3
Morrow city	100.0	42.8	1.0	2.5	6.2	6.9	2.9	—	0.9	8.6	2.0	4.6	6.5	11.6
Moultrie city	99.1	61.4	1.5	11.1	13.4	21.3	7.4	2.7	13.0	30.2	19.5	18.7	21.2	31.2
Mountain Park (CDP)	99.4	37.8	1.0	3.8	5.1	5.8	2.4	1.6	2.0	10.5	3.8	4.9	8.1	14.3
Nashville city	99.1	59.7	2.1	4.7	11.9	9.4	6.9	3.1	4.4	21.5	9.5	8.6	7.7	12.6
Newnan city	99.6	42.0	0.7	3.6	5.1	6.5	4.3	0.7	4.5	15.5	6.6	12.0	10.8	14.9
Norcross city	98.6	47.9	1.6	5.1	6.7	3.0	5.9	2.4	2.6	14.3	10.8	10.7	11.0	13.5
North Atlanta (CDP)	99.8	45.8	1.8	3.8	8.2	8.7	3.3	1.7	2.6	12.6	4.4	6.2	8.0	12.1
North Decatur (CDP)	99.9	38.4	1.5	2.6	5.6	3.9	1.5	1.9	0.8	10.3	2.1	5.7	6.2	8.7
North Druid Hills (CDP)	99.1	42.6	1.9	4.3	5.6	6.8	3.0	2.1	1.8	13.9	4.3	7.7	9.2	11.4
Ocala city	99.4	49.6	2.3	6.5	9.4	7.5	4.9	2.8	2.9	17.8	6.8	11.8	7.4	12.2
Panthersville (CDP)	99.9	50.5	1.6	6.1	8.9	10.4	4.9	2.5	2.6	13.9	7.8	8.6	9.6	13.6
Peachtree City city	99.9	34.4	0.8	1.3	7.9	2.2	1.3	0.5	1.2	10.2	3.9	5.0	7.7	13.8
Pelham city	98.6	66.3	1.7	14.5	13.2	20.5	7.7	5.8	15.2	34.0	20.0	14.0	17.0	24.1
Perry city	99.8	46.4	2.5	3.1	8.8	5.1	3.4	3.0	2.9	15.3	4.9	10.6	11.7	18.2
Pooler town	99.9	37.1	0.5	2.4	7.1	5.1	2.8	0.8	1.6	10.3	3.1	6.9	5.7	11.2
Port Wentworth city	99.4	43.2	0.3	3.3	7.6	3.4	2.5	0.5	2.5	15.2	5.7	13.2	6.8	12.7
Powder Springs city	100.0	36.8	1.7	2.5	7.4	2.9	2.7	1.6	2.0	8.6	5.6	5.5	9.3	15.4
Quitman city	84.4	56.3	2.2	22.4	18.9	11.5	21.5	15.7	21.0	30.3	23.1	24.1	25.5	32.2
Riverdale city	99.9	42.7	1.0	3.1	7.8	7.2	2.5	1.7	1.5	8.8	2.7	6.7	8.9	12.1
Robins AFB (CDP)	99.7	46.1	1.1	3.6	6.6	7.3	3.5	—	1.4	10.5	10.6	5.7	5.4	11.8
Rockmart city	100.0	46.6	1.6	2.3	8.4	8.7	3.7	3.8	0.8	9.6	4.8	5.7	5.3	6.1
Rome city	99.1	47.6	1.8	6.5	7.9	6.8	4.7	4.7	3.5	14.1	6.8	8.7	11.9	14.4
Rossville city	99.6	38.8	1.0	2.5	4.4	4.2	3.5	1.3	2.6	10.2	4.5	4.5	8.0	12.9
Roswell city	99.9	40.0	1.3	3.2	7.3	6.5	2.7	1.7	2.4	10.8	4.1	5.9	9.3	14.9
St. Marys city	99.8	46.1	1.4	3.6	8.4	12.0	2.1	1.5	2.1	16.7	3.3	10.2	8.5	15.2
St. Simons (CDP)	99.9	47.4	2.0	2.8	8.3	7.8	4.0	1.8	1.9	16.7	3.4	9.3	9.9	14.7
Sandersville city	99.9	37.3	0.5	2.9	5.0	4.8	3.7	2.0	2.2	11.7	5.7	6.8	8.7	13.5
Sandy Springs (CDP)	99.5	44.1	2.4	5.7	8.8	8.9	3.9	3.4	3.7	13.9	7.4	9.5	11.4	16.9
Savannah city	99.3	54.9	1.6	6.7	12.2	11.9	5.7	2.6	5.0	18.8	8.1	12.1	12.7	18.5
Scottdale (CDP)	99.3	46.8	1.9	5.3	7.7	8.3	4.3	2.8	4.6	14.5	7.0	10.1	8.6	12.5
Smyrna city	99.2	43.9	1.2	4.8	10.2	8.3	3.6	2.1	2.1	13.6	5.3	6.9	9.6	13.3
Snelville city	99.8	38.6	0.2	3.2	6.4	4.9	2.3	1.6	2.3	10.7	3.9	5.9	8.4	12.5
Social Circle city	99.6	49.2	2.0	3.9	8.4	13.1	3.1	4.5	6.4	15.5	9.0	8.8	14.9	21.7
Soperton city	99.8	58.5	2.6	6.8	15.2	8.2	4.2	2.5	2.4	19.8	7.0	16.9	10.3	16.7

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

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

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

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

	Total persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 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	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked			
South Augusta (CDP)	98.6	55.7	2.2	8.5	13.3	12.5	6.2	3.6	6.4	21.6	9.9	13.3	16.2	22.9
Statesboro city	99.3	44.4	2.3	5.0	5.9	8.5	4.3	2.8	1.9	12.5	5.2	7.9	9.4	14.5
Stone Mountain city	100.0	39.8	2.2	6.8	9.1	13.1	4.4	2.6	2.2	12.4	4.6	6.2	7.6	10.8
Summersville city	99.7	46.0	1.2	1.9	12.9	9.0	3.1	0.6	3.0	11.8	6.1	6.9	6.9	10.8
Swainsboro city	99.5	48.3	3.2	2.4	6.3	5.7	5.9	2.4	2.9	15.9	6.2	8.4	9.2	16.3
Sylvania city	99.8	50.9	2.6	6.3	6.4	5.6	5.0	6.9	3.4	15.6	4.9	7.3	12.7	17.7
Sylvester city	98.5	66.1	2.2	14.0	18.1	19.0	6.2	3.3	11.7	31.9	14.8	18.2	21.1	28.0
Tallapoosa city	100.0	33.8	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.3	16.3	2.9	6.7	6.9	9.9
Thomasville city	99.9	48.1	1.4	2.9	6.6	5.5	5.2	2.3	1.8	12.0	4.4	5.8	5.9	11.1
Thomasville city	98.5	59.2	2.3	10.0	14.2	16.9	6.8	5.5	11.9	29.7	17.2	17.9	19.9	26.2
Thomson city	98.4	47.5	1.3	5.5	10.8	12.9	5.5	3.9	4.9	18.4	7.5	9.6	11.8	16.1
Tifton city	99.1	52.9	2.0	8.7	11.0	16.3	5.1	4.7	7.8	22.0	10.6	11.3	14.4	17.8
Toccoa city	99.9	40.1	1.4	1.4	5.5	4.1	3.7	1.7	1.2	11.6	3.5	5.3	5.8	8.8
Tucker (CDP)	99.6	40.2	1.5	2.3	6.9	5.0	2.3	1.7	2.0	10.6	3.7	5.5	7.0	10.3
Union City city	99.6	49.9	2.8	5.4	11.2	7.2	4.0	1.7	1.3	14.8	3.8	8.3	11.8	17.6
Valdosta city	99.7	49.3	1.3	3.7	9.0	8.1	4.8	2.4	2.5	15.2	6.0	10.2	11.0	17.4
Vidalia city	99.6	51.6	2.0	5.3	7.8	6.9	6.1	2.5	4.0	14.1	9.0	9.0	15.3	19.9
Vienna city	97.7	62.1	1.8	13.1	12.5	20.3	12.2	5.8	16.1	25.3	25.1	20.9	27.2	33.1
Villa Rica city	99.9	36.5	1.8	3.3	6.5	10.6	4.9	3.1	4.7	15.5	8.5	10.9	10.4	18.1
Warner Robins city	99.7	43.8	2.0	4.0	7.1	5.8	3.7	1.6	2.7	12.3	4.9	7.6	8.6	13.2
Washington city	98.7	66.0	2.8	9.4	11.8	9.6	11.1	3.3	9.0	29.0	10.6	15.5	20.8	29.0
Waycross city	99.5	52.6	1.9	4.0	8.3	11.7	5.7	1.7	3.4	15.8	6.3	10.3	10.2	16.7
Waynesboro city	99.7	62.2	1.7	3.1	28.8	3.3	4.7	2.1	3.1	15.2	4.4	6.2	7.5	12.9
West Augusta (CDP)	99.6	49.5	2.0	5.6	10.0	9.1	4.9	2.7	4.1	15.1	7.8	9.7	11.1	17.9
West Point city	99.3	50.8	3.3	8.4	10.1	6.0	4.7	2.3	5.0	17.1	11.1	8.8	7.0	11.5
Westside (CDP)	98.0	48.5	3.0	6.2	10.3	9.8	5.0	5.8	4.7	14.8	7.7	8.7	13.1	18.6
Wilmington Island (CDP)	99.7	41.4	1.1	2.7	15.7	6.0	2.7	1.0	2.3	10.5	3.8	5.9	6.6	12.1
Winder city	99.8	50.0	1.7	5.7	4.3	7.8	4.4	1.2	4.0	18.2	4.5	9.6	9.0	14.9
Woodstock city	99.8	35.8	1.3	5.7	8.6	7.8	2.4	5.6	6.8	10.7	3.4	4.2	8.4	7.8
Wrightsville city	99.6	48.3	2.3	13.9	12.5	12.8	4.1	2.1	3.5	11.1	3.3	7.0	9.6	15.8

COUNTIES

Appling	99.5	53.6	2.5	4.6	11.3	12.4	3.9	2.6	3.4	17.7	5.7	10.9	13.0	20.7
Atkinson	99.5	49.6	1.3	3.3	7.6	7.4	4.7	0.7	2.3	17.0	6.3	12.0	7.8	14.9
Bacon	99.3	49.1	1.1	6.4	8.8	9.6	3.9	1.6	4.5	16.3	8.1	6.5	11.8	17.6
Baker	99.4	64.6	2.8	9.7	12.2	15.0	9.3	4.3	5.7	29.1	14.1	14.6	15.5	21.3
Baldwin	99.0	52.6	1.7	7.0	13.9	8.7	5.3	3.1	3.3	13.9	5.7	9.1	8.2	13.6
Banks	99.6	46.6	2.9	3.4	4.9	6.9	3.9	2.1	4.0	16.3	5.8	10.5	11.3	18.0
Barrow	99.5	48.0	1.4	4.4	7.7	7.4	4.2	1.9	4.4	18.6	6.5	9.4	10.2	15.5
Barrow	99.6	37.8	1.2	2.5	5.4	4.9	3.0	1.7	2.3	11.8	5.3	6.6	7.7	11.4
Ben Hill	99.6	52.4	1.2	4.6	9.7	8.6	4.3	1.3	3.0	17.0	8.0	10.3	9.8	16.7
Bertie	99.4	52.8	2.1	3.7	9.8	8.4	4.9	2.4	3.2	18.8	7.6	9.8	9.6	15.9
Bibb	99.1	51.8	2.8	6.5	10.4	9.2	5.3	3.4	5.3	19.2	8.5	12.2	15.3	21.0
Bleckley	94.6	56.0	2.6	13.4	18.8	12.1	12.1	6.2	15.2	32.9	15.4	23.9	22.7	21.8
Brantley	99.9	42.2	2.3	3.5	6.9	4.7	3.9	1.5	1.3	10.8	5.8	6.4	8.4	14.7
Brooks	93.1	59.0	2.9	13.4	16.9	13.7	10.3	8.9	13.3	30.6	19.5	18.8	23.8	31.3
Bryan	99.7	42.0	1.5	4.1	7.4	5.8	3.3	1.6	2.8	12.9	2.9	7.0	7.9	14.7
Bulloch	99.7	45.0	1.8	4.2	6.4	7.3	3.5	1.7	2.0	12.1	5.2	7.9	9.2	15.3
Burke	99.6	60.3	2.4	5.4	24.8	8.3	4.6	3.2	5.2	18.3	9.3	10.9	13.9	22.5
Butts	91.4	54.5	1.6	13.0	17.8	16.7	13.6	9.7	3.6	24.4	8.7	20.0	17.9	25.5
Calhoun	97.0	62.8	3.3	17.5	14.3	13.4	11.1	4.7	16.0	37.7	22.3	21.7	24.9	34.6
Camden	99.5	48.8	2.6	4.5	7.1	11.8	3.6	2.9	4.5	19.2	8.3	13.4	12.8	18.9
Candler	99.7	50.6	2.4	8.9	7.1	10.0	3.9	2.3	3.6	20.5	3.6	8.1	14.0	22.7
Carroll	99.7	39.5	1.6	3.3	6.5	7.0	3.8	2.3	2.9	13.1	5.2	8.1	8.2	11.9
Catoosa	99.8	38.7	1.2	3.0	6.5	6.6	2.7	0.8	2.8	12.4	5.4	6.7	9.4	14.7
Charlton	99.9	48.7	2.8	3.7	6.8	8.2	5.5	1.5	4.4	18.7	6.0	9.6	13.4	21.0
Chatham	99.4	51.7	1.6	5.7	11.5	10.3	5.1	2.2	4.4	17.4	7.1	11.0	11.5	17.2
Chattahoochee	100.0	61.7	1.1	5.6	10.5	15.9	8.3	2.5	1.1	19.2	16.2	14.4	12.3	19.8
Chattooga	99.7	37.9	1.0	2.5	7.5	7.2	2.9	0.6	2.5	10.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	10.4
Cherokee	99.7	35.4	1.7	3.0	5.3	5.3	2.5	1.7	1.7	10.0	3.7	5.8	6.8	10.5
Clarke	99.7	42.6	1.6	3.8	6.4	7.5	3.8	1.5	2.9	12.4	6.0	7.3	9.4	15.4
Clay	98.8	61.7	2.6	12.5	3.9	15.1	7.7	5.8	13.5	25.2	18.4	19.9	21.0	28.7
Clayton	99.7	40.1	1.4	3.3	8.0	6.6	3.1	1.9	2.1	10.9	5.1	6.8	7.8	12.8
Clinch	99.6	50.4	4.7	2.7	7.3	6.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	16.7	6.1	8.8	8.1	13.0
Cobb	98.8	41.5	1.6	4.5	9.4	6.8	4.1	3.0	3.2	12.7	6.0	7.5	9.5	14.0
Coffee	99.2	48.9	1.8	4.3	9.1	7.1	4.9	2.5	3.4	15.6	6.0	9.5	9.4	16.0
Calquitt	99.1	60.7	2.0	10.7	14.5	19.4	6.7	2.6	11.5	28.3	16.0	17.3	21.1	30.4
Columbia	99.4	44.3	2.0	4.9	8.0	8.9	3.2	2.4	4.2	17.0	6.5	10.6	11.3	17.0
Cook	99.7	59.5	1.5	8.8	12.0	14.0	6.4	3.8	12.0	31.2	16.6	18.4	18.3	22.9
Coweta	99.4	41.8	1.1	3.6	7.8	5.6	4.1	1.6	3.6	14.9	5.7	8.7	10.6	15.6
Crawford	98.9	47.9	2.0	7.7	9.3	7.8	4.3	2.7	6.7	20.9	12.8	11.8	20.0	32.5
Crisp	88.2	64.9	1.9	19.0	24.0	19.9	18.2	15.2	19.3	37.0	20.3	25.4	29.6	36.0
Dade	100.0	43.7	1.3	2.9	6.1	4.8	2.3	0.8	2.3	12.1	6.1	8.5	8.2	14.0
Dawson	99.3	45.8	3.2	4.6	5.0	6.3	4.8	1.9	4.2	16.6	7.5	8.5	8.4	13.5
Decatur	98.8	58.3	2.3	10.8	15.1	19.1	7.9	4.2	12.0	28.8	16.4	15.9	20.4	27.5
De Kalb	99.4	45.1	1.6	4.9	8.2	8.8	3.8	2.0	3.2	14.0	6.1	8.5	10.1	14.8
Dodge	99.6	46.8	1.1	3.0	11.4	6.3	4.3	1.4	3.1	14.4	5.3	7.4	7.6	13.1
Dooly	98.7	61.9	1.9	9.5	13.1	16.0	8.7	5.0	14.8	29.8	25.3	19.4	22.6	29.8
Dougherty	97.3	58.8	2.5	11.2	12.8	16.9	8.5	4.7	9.2	25.0	13.1	15.1	7.9	24.1
Douglas	99.4	41.3	1.3	3.4	7.9	6.7	3.4	1.4	2.3	12.2	5.3	7.0	7.9	13.3
Early	98.5	63.5	2.9	15.7	11.4	15.2	8.3	3.2	13.0	30.3	17.4	18.3	19.1	26.0
Echols	99.9	41.5	1.7	3.1	5.0	4.1	2.7	1.1	2.1	14.6	5.4	9.0	6.5	10.9
Effingham	99.8	41.8	1.4	2.8	7.9	6.0	3.2	1.1	1.7	11.7	4.6	7.3	6.9	11.9

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

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

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

COUNTIES—Con.

	Total persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979			
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Labor force status			Unemployment in 1979	Em-ployed—Occu-pation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked
Eibert	99.4	46.8	1.3	6.4	8.6	8.1	5.2	1.6	4.8	18.6	8.8	10.5	11.6	18.6
Emanuel	99.5	48.9	2.2	3.6	7.2	6.1	5.0	2.6	2.9	17.6	5.8	10.2	10.3	17.5
Evans	98.8	47.7	1.6	3.9	11.3	8.7	3.9	2.7	3.1	15.6	6.9	6.4	9.3	15.4
Fannin	99.8	37.9	1.6	3.1	3.8	3.8	2.9	0.7	1.8	10.8	3.0	8.7	6.7	11.1
Fayette	99.9	34.5	1.0	2.3	6.3	4.9	2.3	1.2	1.5	11.0	4.0	5.6	7.9	12.6
Floyd	99.4	42.5	1.3	4.6	6.4	5.7	4.0	3.1	2.7	13.0	5.4	7.4	9.3	13.3
Forsyth	99.4	42.1	1.0	4.4	6.7	7.0	3.0	1.3	2.3	11.3	4.5	5.8	7.8	14.2
Franklin	99.9	47.0	1.6	3.5	8.1	5.4	2.7	1.9	2.7	13.7	5.8	7.5	9.0	14.6
Fulton	98.5	52.2	2.3	7.1	10.4	11.1	6.0	3.7	5.1	17.7	9.7	12.2	13.5	18.4
Gilmer	99.3	36.0	1.3	2.2	5.5	5.1	3.2	2.2	3.0	12.2	4.6	7.7	6.8	11.2
Glascok	99.4	61.3	2.7	8.2	13.6	11.8	7.1	2.4	8.2	26.8	11.3	17.1	24.9	29.5
Glynn	99.8	47.6	1.6	3.3	9.5	7.9	4.0	1.4	2.1	13.8	5.2	7.8	9.1	15.2
Gordon	96.3	40.7	1.5	6.1	9.7	4.7	6.9	4.9	5.1	14.1	7.4	9.3	9.0	17.5
Grady	99.4	57.8	2.0	8.1	11.7	15.0	7.4	3.6	8.6	28.9	14.0	13.9	18.3	26.0
Greene	98.9	55.0	2.0	7.8	13.1	8.5	8.2	2.2	4.9	18.7	10.5	13.5	13.1	20.4
Gwinnett	99.6	39.3	1.3	3.4	7.0	6.5	3.0	1.6	1.8	11.0	4.4	6.2	8.1	12.6
Hobersham	99.1	42.1	1.4	3.7	6.2	5.3	3.8	1.9	1.4	13.2	4.0	6.4	8.0	11.4
Hall	98.9	46.6	1.8	4.6	8.4	6.6	4.2	2.7	3.8	15.5	6.6	9.3	9.9	15.5
Hancock	97.0	67.1	3.0	15.8	17.9	17.8	11.4	7.2	12.8	33.5	20.1	21.0	25.9	34.1
Haralson	99.8	38.5	1.3	3.0	4.2	4.0	3.4	1.2	1.8	11.9	4.1	6.3	7.4	10.6
Harris	99.6	50.8	2.1	6.1	8.6	7.0	4.6	2.8	4.1	14.4	7.0	8.8	11.8	17.6
Hart	99.8	48.0	1.7	4.4	9.5	7.7	3.4	1.3	3.3	16.2	7.4	9.4	11.0	15.0
Heard	100.0	44.4	1.1	2.3	8.7	6.5	3.6	1.1	2.9	13.5	7.9	8.0	10.3	18.7
Henry	95.8	50.4	1.8	8.5	15.0	10.2	8.1	6.5	8.0	20.3	10.3	13.3	15.9	22.4
Houston	99.5	45.1	2.2	4.1	7.9	6.0	3.9	2.3	2.8	14.1	5.3	8.3	9.9	15.6
Irwin	99.7	52.8	1.8	6.8	12.5	10.1	5.0	3.5	4.2	19.0	7.6	11.5	11.7	18.9
Jackson	99.0	48.3	1.9	5.7	11.4	7.9	5.1	2.1	5.0	17.4	9.4	10.8	11.9	17.9
Jasper	99.6	52.7	2.1	6.7	10.2	9.6	5.6	1.7	5.0	18.5	7.9	11.9	12.1	18.2
Jeff Davis	99.7	48.7	1.0	6.1	6.2	7.1	5.5	2.1	3.5	17.5	6.7	9.7	8.5	15.4
Jefferson	98.9	56.0	3.1	10.3	11.4	11.4	6.4	3.5	8.6	27.1	12.0	16.8	18.4	24.8
Jenkins	99.4	56.6	2.1	5.9	12.6	9.3	6.7	3.7	8.0	25.3	7.8	14.0	12.0	21.0
Johnson	99.7	55.7	4.1	7.4	11.7	11.6	5.2	4.3	4.8	20.5	6.3	10.0	13.6	21.5
Jones	99.3	48.6	3.3	7.2	9.9	9.5	4.9	4.2	7.5	21.5	8.4	11.6	12.6	17.5
Lamar	99.9	44.4	2.4	4.5	5.7	5.4	3.8	2.3	2.1	12.9	7.9	9.5	9.4	14.5
Langley	99.7	44.0	1.3	3.5	6.2	6.6	5.9	2.7	3.6	13.1	6.8	9.3	10.4	16.5
Laurens	99.2	47.4	1.9	4.9	10.0	6.4	4.6	2.3	2.8	16.0	6.2	9.2	9.9	14.9
Lee	97.3	56.3	2.6	9.2	15.6	14.8	8.7	3.7	7.6	27.7	13.0	13.3	17.6	21.5
Liberty	99.9	59.5	1.7	4.2	11.4	14.4	5.2	1.0	2.5	20.5	13.1	14.6	12.8	14.8
Lincoln	98.5	57.5	2.2	9.4	8.6	10.2	8.1	3.5	13.6	29.4	15.5	20.5	18.8	23.9
Long	99.1	47.5	2.5	3.0	4.5	9.1	4.9	2.0	3.3	15.7	10.7	11.5	11.0	20.7
Lowndes	99.7	48.1	1.5	3.3	9.1	7.7	4.5	2.3	2.2	14.4	7.6	9.2	10.3	16.9
Lumpkin	99.9	44.8	2.6	4.6	5.5	7.7	3.5	1.5	2.8	14.1	6.1	7.5	7.5	14.6
McDuffie	98.4	49.7	1.2	7.0	10.7	12.9	5.9	3.4	6.4	19.1	8.4	10.5	13.9	19.1
McIntosh	99.7	53.7	2.8	5.3	11.9	8.5	3.9	3.0	4.0	21.3	8.3	14.0	14.1	21.3
Macon	98.1	61.8	4.6	12.3	12.1	13.6	7.7	5.9	10.0	29.1	19.7	20.3	21.5	28.8
Madison	99.6	49.1	1.2	6.5	9.6	10.6	5.1	1.9	5.9	19.5	10.3	10.9	13.5	20.6
Marion	99.8	54.5	4.4	12.5	13.3	14.2	7.5	5.3	8.9	28.9	13.3	16.5	21.2	28.4
Meriwether	99.4	50.1	2.0	6.8	8.6	7.4	6.6	1.7	4.6	17.8	7.1	11.6	11.4	17.9
Miller	99.0	60.2	1.8	10.4	9.9	14.5	6.2	3.9	12.0	29.2	16.2	17.0	20.3	31.7
Mitchell	99.0	60.7	2.2	10.1	11.4	14.8	6.6	5.1	9.5	28.2	15.2	15.1	18.9	27.4
Monroe	97.0	57.0	3.9	11.1	15.9	17.0	8.6	5.8	9.0	25.6	13.4	15.4	19.9	25.7
Montgomery	99.7	49.8	2.1	5.3	8.7	11.2	3.3	1.8	4.7	16.6	7.1	10.9	14.2	21.6
Morgan	99.7	56.5	1.9	7.1	9.9	10.8	5.4	2.7	9.8	23.2	14.2	16.1	19.5	28.4
Murray	99.4	33.6	1.2	3.4	4.8	4.5	3.0	2.1	4.1	11.0	5.0	7.2	7.8	12.0
Muscogee	99.4	50.5	2.2	5.1	9.2	9.8	4.8	2.4	4.1	16.3	7.9	9.8	12.0	18.3
Newton	99.8	45.7	2.3	3.8	8.7	7.4	3.8	2.7	3.4	15.3	7.6	8.7	11.1	17.9
Oconee	99.5	47.0	1.4	4.1	8.5	9.5	4.4	1.8	4.3	17.4	7.0	7.8	10.9	18.1
Oglethorpe	99.5	51.5	2.8	4.7	7.6	5.9	4.3	1.7	2.5	13.8	5.6	9.6	8.3	13.0
Paulding	99.4	47.4	1.5	4.7	13.6	10.5	4.8	2.3	4.6	18.4	7.7	10.7	11.3	16.0
Peach	99.6	49.7	2.1	5.4	7.3	8.4	3.4	1.4	3.6	16.8	6.7	10.8	13.6	21.4
Pickens	99.9	41.4	1.4	4.4	9.6	6.6	2.6	1.4	2.8	11.8	5.4	5.6	5.8	9.9
Pierce	99.5	48.4	2.0	5.7	10.3	9.7	3.5	1.8	3.0	15.3	4.5	9.6	9.9	17.9
Pike	99.9	43.8	1.8	3.7	6.0	6.2	4.0	1.1	2.4	11.2	6.4	6.6	7.3	12.7
Polk	99.6	44.2	1.7	3.9	8.1	7.0	4.4	1.5	2.7	13.4	5.9	8.0	7.0	10.7
Pulaski	97.8	59.2	3.0	9.8	11.5	12.8	7.0	4.7	8.7	29.6	16.0	17.8	22.6	27.9
Putnam	99.9	60.7	1.6	7.2	18.4	13.8	5.2	3.2	9.1	29.4	12.6	17.2	18.4	25.9
Quitman	99.1	66.2	3.2	14.7	9.8	13.7	7.6	4.2	12.3	26.5	24.5	16.5	18.2	26.2
Robun	99.5	48.5	1.5	4.0	6.0	7.0	3.3	2.0	3.1	17.6	8.4	9.6	10.9	14.8
Randolph	98.3	67.4	2.8	18.4	15.7	20.7	8.0	6.5	16.6	41.3	23.4	30.8	29.8	42.1
Richmond	98.2	57.5	2.1	8.8	12.9	13.9	7.8	4.8	6.3	22.9	11.2	15.1	17.8	20.9
Rockdale	99.7	40.3	1.3	4.0	7.6	5.9	2.7	1.5	2.7	12.2	5.1	7.5	10.9	17.0
Schley	99.6	47.5	2.7	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.2	0.5	3.2	18.1	2.5	6.8	14.3	20.5
Scriven	99.8	49.7	4.2	5.5	6.1	6.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	16.3	7.2	8.8	10.5	15.3
Seminole	99.0	61.6	1.7	11.8	14.3	17.4	6.5	3.6	13.3	34.4	17.6	18.7	19.0	24.7
Spalding	99.2	47.0	2.2	4.6	8.4	6.0	4.0	2.5	2.6	12.7	5.7	6.6	11.0	16.7
Stephens	99.8	40.1	1.6	2.0	4.6	4.1	2.9	1.2	1.3	12.8	3.6	5.8	5.7	9.8
Stewart	97.7	70.3	3.9	18.3	13.2	21.8	10.7	7.2	19.5	42.6	28.2	26.9	30.4	35.4
Sumter	98.2	57.9	2.1	11.2	13.2	15.5	7.9	4.6	9.6	27.6	15.1	16.2	19.1	27.2
Talbot	99.2	52.7	3.5	4.7	4.9	8.4	7.0	3.2	6.2	23.0	11.5	14.5	17.2	25.9
Taliaferro	99.7	55.4	3.3	6.3	9.4	9.8	8.8	2.5	5.2	20.5	7.9	12.4	11.1	16.6
Tattall	99.1	53.9	2.4	8.0	16.7	10.7	5.3	3.8	3.4	23.4	10.1	13.8	15.5	19.9
Taylor	97.4	56.4	3.3	13.3	15.1	12.0	8.2	5.0	10.2	27.9	13.1	17.1	18.4	25.6
Telfair	99.7	52.0	2.2	5.7	9.2	5.7	5.6	2.6	5.0	17.8	9.0	11.8	12.3	19.2

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—played—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
Terrill	98.5	66.6	2.8	15.2	11.4	18.3	7.9	7.3	11.2	29.9	18.0	20.3	23.0	33.0
Thomas	98.7	58.0	2.2	9.1	12.3	15.0	6.8	4.8	9.7	29.2	14.6	16.5	19.4	26.7
Tift	99.2	56.5	1.9	9.1	11.6	16.1	6.1	4.6	8.6	25.8	12.2	13.9	17.5	23.5
Toombs	99.8	46.5	1.0	4.0	7.0	6.5	5.8	2.6	3.2	14.8	5.9	8.4	12.5	17.7
Town	100.0	38.4	1.3	3.1	5.6	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.8	12.3	3.7	6.3	6.2	10.6
Treutlen	99.8	58.0	2.9	4.6	16.1	6.1	4.5	1.9	3.0	18.6	6.1	13.0	10.0	16.9
Troup	99.2	50.8	2.8	6.0	9.2	7.9	4.5	2.7	3.9	17.6	7.3	10.5	12.6	17.7
Turner	99.2	58.9	3.1	8.7	6.1	16.2	6.7	3.9	13.7	32.2	19.4	20.3	24.5	34.0
Twiggs	98.5	56.3	2.5	12.1	11.7	12.3	7.5	6.3	5.7	22.8	12.3	16.6	15.9	23.3
Union	99.8	44.8	2.1	4.9	6.1	5.3	2.5	3.0	2.9	14.6	3.7	7.9	10.4	15.5
Upson	99.7	47.1	2.0	3.8	7.1	5.0	4.9	2.2	2.1	14.2	4.5	6.8	7.8	11.4
Walker	99.8	39.9	1.4	3.5	6.7	4.8	3.0	1.3	2.4	12.0	4.6	6.7	8.1	12.4
Walton	99.7	45.3	1.7	3.6	7.7	8.0	3.9	2.2	3.2	13.9	6.7	7.4	11.1	17.2
Ware	99.7	49.1	1.6	3.8	8.2	9.3	4.3	1.4	2.8	14.4	5.1	8.8	8.7	15.2
Warren	99.1	60.7	1.8	10.0	12.7	15.0	6.3	3.8	9.9	32.1	15.1	18.7	23.3	28.9
Washington	99.8	40.4	1.5	3.8	5.6	4.9	4.0	1.9	2.1	12.9	6.4	8.4	8.5	13.5
Wayne	99.7	46.0	1.3	4.1	9.8	5.4	3.7	1.5	2.3	15.7	5.5	9.6	9.9	17.3
Webster	99.1	65.0	1.8	7.0	13.4	22.2	11.4	3.6	11.4	29.7	19.2	20.4	20.9	30.8
Wheeler	99.2	48.9	1.2	5.5	12.1	7.9	4.3	2.4	4.9	20.9	10.8	14.2	13.6	20.6
White	99.8	43.1	1.5	3.3	5.6	4.3	2.4	2.5	1.7	12.6	5.1	6.5	8.4	13.9
Whitfield	99.8	36.4	1.0	2.5	4.3	4.4	2.7	1.1	2.5	10.5	5.2	6.2	7.7	12.5
Wilcox	98.6	68.5	3.9	17.6	13.6	19.4	9.5	8.6	15.4	40.6	21.9	23.6	24.2	33.4
Wilkes	99.3	58.8	2.5	7.4	11.8	8.0	8.5	2.9	6.9	22.8	8.0	11.5	15.5	21.8
Wilkinson	99.7	43.4	3.1	4.9	8.5	6.4	4.9	2.1	1.8	12.5	4.7	6.8	6.8	11.5
Worth	98.7	61.0	2.6	11.3	15.3	14.2	5.8	3.5	10.8	30.4	15.3	18.4	21.2	29.8

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:

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

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

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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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

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

Urbanized Area Titles

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

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

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

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

Urbanized Area Central Cities

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

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

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

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

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

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

SMSA Titles

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

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

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

New SMSA Standards

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

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

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

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

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

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

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

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

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

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

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

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

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENTS

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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AGE	B-4	GENERAL	
MARITAL STATUS	B-4	The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems on unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.	
SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN	B-4	Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	B-5		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	B-6	HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS	
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH	B-7	Household	
CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	B-7	A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms,	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	B-7		
ANCESTRY	B-8		
RESIDENCE IN 1975	B-8		
ACTIVITY IN 1975	B-9		
VETERAN STATUS	B-9		
WORK DISABILITY	B-9		
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY	B-9		
FERTILITY	B-10		
MARITAL HISTORY	B-10		
PLACE OF WORK	B-10		
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK	B-11		
REFERENCE WEEK	B-11		
LABOR FORCE STATUS	B-11		
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979	B-13		
OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER	B-14		
Occupation Classification			
System	B-14		
Industry Classification			
System	B-16		
Class of Worker	B-17		

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-

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

RACE

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

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

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

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

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

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

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

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

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

Protective Service Occupations(51)

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

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

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

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

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

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

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

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

Farm operators and managers(55)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Construction laborers(871)

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

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

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

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 – 34)

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

Service occupations (50 – 52)

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

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

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 – 87)

Industry Classification System

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

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

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

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

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

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

Printing, publishing, and allied industries(27)

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

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

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

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

Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance (34)

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

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies(36)

Transportation equipment(37)

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

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

Railroads(40)

Trucking service and warehousing(42)

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

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

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

Wholesale Trade (50, 51)

Retail Trade(52-59)

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

Food, bakery, and dairy stores(54)

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations(55)

Eating and drinking places(58)

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

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

Banking and credit agencies(60, 61)

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

Business and Repair Services(73, 75, 76)

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

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

Personal Services(70, 72, 88)

Private households(88)

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

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

Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)

Hospitals(806)

Health services, except hospitals(80, except 806)

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges(821, 822)

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

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

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

Public Administration(91-97)

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

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

3. *Self-employed workers*—

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

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

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

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures—

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

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

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

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

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

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

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

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

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

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

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

SAMPLE DESIGN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

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

possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Confidence Intervals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

Table 158 show that for the city of Smyrna 11,569 persons out of all 15,895 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Smyrna with a

percent-in-sample of 15.7 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.7 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 11,569 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:

$$Se = \sqrt{5 (11,569) \left(1 - \frac{11,569}{20,312}\right)} =$$

158 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Smyrna city is 20,312.

The standard error of the estimated 11,569 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 158 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.1. This yields the estimated standard error of 174 for the total persons 16 years and over in Smyrna 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 72.8. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.84. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 72.8 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.84 \times 1.1 = 0.92$.

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 11,569 persons 16 years and over in Smyrna city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 174. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[11,569 - 2(174)] \text{ to } (11,569 + 2(174))$$

or

$$11,221 \text{ to } 11,917.$$

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

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Forest Park city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,612, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 14,184. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 67.8 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.93 percent. Table D lists Forest Park city with a percent-in-sample of 16.1 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 16.1 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.1 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (67.8 percent) is $0.93 \times 1.1 = 1.0$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Smyrna city and Forest Park 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:

$$72.8 - 67.8 = 5.0 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se}(5.0) &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(72.8))^2 + (\text{Se}(67.8))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.92)^2 + (1.0)^2} \\ &= 1.4 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$[5.0 - 2(1.4)] \text{ to } [5.0 + 2(1.4)]$$

or

$$2.2 \text{ to } 7.8.$$

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

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

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

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

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group *Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit

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

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

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

Persons in All Other Housing Units

- 11 1 person in housing unit
- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
- 17 *Persons in group quarters*

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

Black Race

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

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

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

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

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

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

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

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

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

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

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

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

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate non-sampling 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.

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.

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

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]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.6
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Household and family type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.8	1.7	0.9
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.5	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.4	2.4	1.5
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.7	3.7	2.5
Place of work.....	2.1	2.0	1.2
Travel time to work.....	1.8	1.6	1.0
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.2	2.0	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		The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State.....	5 463 105	16.9	URBANIZED AREAS—Con.			PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Rome, Ga.	51 082	15.9	Gainesville city	15 280	14.7
Urban	3 409 081	15.6	Savannah, Ga.	186 546	16.0	Garden City city	6 895	15.5
Inside urbanized areas	2 603 246	15.6	Warner Robins, Ga.	54 923	15.3	Garden Lakes (CDP)	4 053	16.8
Central cities	1 083 826	15.2			Georgetown (CDP)	2 785	15.3	
Urban fringe	1 519 420	15.9			Glennville city	4 144	15.8	
Outside urbanized areas	805 835	15.5			Gordon town	2 768	16.2	
Places of 10,000 or more	378 368	15.1	PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE		Greensboro city	2 985	13.8	
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	427 467	15.9	Aconith city	3 648	15.2	Gresham Park (CDP)	6 232	14.8
Rural	2 054 024	19.2	Adel city	5 592	14.6	Griffin city	20 728	16.1
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	171 343	39.9	Albany city	74 059	14.6	Grovetown city	3 384	14.2
Other rural	1 882 681	17.3	Alma city	3 819	13.0			
Farm	-	...	Alpharetta city	3 128	15.7			
			Americus city	16 120	14.2	Hannahs Mill (CDP)	2 616	14.3
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S			Ashburn city	4 766	15.9	Hopeville city	6 166	15.4
Inside SMSA's	3 276 015	16.0	Athens city	42 549	15.4	Hartwell city	4 855	16.5
Urban	2 635 657	15.6	Atlanta city	425 022	15.1	Hawkinsville city	4 372	14.5
Central cities	1 014 279	15.1	Augusta city	47 532	14.0	Hazlehurst city	4 249	14.4
Not in central cities	1 621 378	15.8			Hinesville city	11 309	15.8	
Rural	640 358	17.7	Austell city	3 939	16.0	Hogansville city	3 362	15.3
Outside SMSA's	2 187 090	18.3	Bainbridge city	10 553	14.7	Homerville city	3 112	15.6
Urban	773 424	15.5	Barnesville city	4 887	14.8	Jackson city	4 133	15.6
Rural	1 413 666	19.9	Baxley city	3 586	15.8	Jesup city	9 418	15.4
SMSA'S			Belvedere Park (CDP)	17 766	15.8			
Albany, Ga.	112 402	14.9	Blackshear city	3 222	15.6	Jonesboro city	4 132	16.1
Urban	88 716	14.5	Blakely city	5 880	13.8	Kennesaw city	5 095	16.1
Rural	23 686	16.4	Bremen city	3 966	16.3	La Fayette city	6 517	15.9
Athens, Ga.	130 015	17.8	Brunswick city	17 605	14.8	La Grange city	24 204	15.8
Urban	66 988	15.6	Buford city	6 697	15.4	Lake City city	2 963	16.4
Rural	63 027	20.1			Lakeland city	2 647	45.7	
Atlanta, Ga.	2 029 710	15.9	Cairo city	8 777	16.8	Lakeview (CDP)	5 403	14.7
Urban	1 674 003	15.7	Calhoun city	5 563	15.2	Lawrenceville city	8 928	16.1
Rural	355 707	17.3	Camilla city	5 414	15.7	Lilburn city	3 765	15.9
Augusta, Ga.—S.C.	327 372	15.8	Candler-McAfee (CDP)	27 306	14.8	Lindale (CDP)	2 958	15.4
Urban	253 878	15.2	Canton city	3 601	15.7			
Rural	73 494	17.8	Carrollton city	14 078	15.3	Lithia Springs (CDP)	9 145	15.6
Georgia (pt.)	221 747	15.1	Cartersville city	9 508	15.6	Lithonia city	2 637	15.3
Urban	189 817	14.6	Cedartown city	8 619	15.4	Louisville city	2 823	44.2
Rural	31 930	17.8	Centerville city	2 622	15.7	Lyons city	4 203	16.5
South Carolina (pt.)	105 625	17.3	Chamblee city	7 137	15.3	Mableton (CDP)	25 111	15.6
Urban	64 061	16.9	Clarkston city	4 539	15.6	McDonough city	2 778	14.9
Rural	41 564	17.8	Claxton city	2 694	16.0	Macon city	116 896	15.4
Chatanooga, Tenn.—Ga.	426 540	16.4	Cochran city	5 121	11.7	McRae city	3 409	15.8
Urban	317 982	16.0	College Park city	24 632	15.3	Madison city	2 954	14.2
Rural	108 558	17.6	Columbus city	169 441	15.5	Manchester city	4 796	16.9
Georgia (pt.)	105 779	17.3	Urban	166 831	15.5	Marietta city	30 829	15.6
Urban	48 983	17.7	Commerce city	4 092	15.1	Martinez (CDP)	16 472	15.4
Rural	56 796	16.9	Conley (CDP)	6 033	16.0	Metter city	3 531	15.2
Tennessee (pt.)	320 761	16.1	Conyers city	6 567	16.0	Midway—Hardwick (CDP)	8 977	12.4
Urban	268 999	15.7	Cordele city	10 914	13.3	Milledgeville city	12 176	14.9
Rural	51 762	18.3	Cornelia city	3 203	17.2	Millen city	3 988	16.1
Columbus, Ga.—Ala.	239 196	15.8	Covington city	10 586	14.6	Monroe city	8 854	16.3
Urban	212 606	15.5	Cuthbert city	4 340	13.3	Montezuma city	4 830	12.5
Rural	26 590	17.8	Dahlonega city	2 844	15.5	Morrow city	3 791	16.0
Alabama (pt.)	47 356	15.9	Dallas city	2 508	16.8	Maultrie city	15 708	14.5
Urban	30 034	15.3	Dalton city	20 939	15.2			
Rural	17 322	16.9	Dawson city	5 699	15.6	Mountain Park (CDP)	9 425	16.4
Georgia (pt.)	191 840	15.7	Decatur city	18 404	15.2	Nashville city	4 831	15.4
Urban	182 572	15.5	Deenwood (CDP)	3 580	16.3	Newnan city	11 449	16.2
Rural	9 268	19.5	Deck Junction (CDP)	6 189	15.2	Narracross city	3 317	14.8
Macon, Ga.	253 794	15.5	Danolsville city	3 320	14.6	North Atlanta (CDP)	30 521	14.8
Urban	195 247	15.4	Darville city	7 414	15.8	North Druid Hills (CDP)	11 830	15.9
Rural	58 547	15.9	Oauglas city	10 980	14.0	North Druid Hills (CDP)	12 438	16.2
Savannah, Ga.	230 728	17.1	Douglasville city	7 641	14.9	Ocala city	3 436	14.8
Urban	189 331	16.0	Druid Hills (CDP)	12 700	16.0	Panthersville (CDP)	11 366	14.6
Rural	41 397	22.0	Dublin city	15 083	15.8	Peachtree City city	6 429	15.9
URBANIZED AREAS			Duluth city	2 956	16.3			
Albany, Ga.	88 716	14.5	Dunwoody (CDP)	17 768	15.9	Pelham city	4 306	15.1
Athens, Ga.	62 896	15.7	East Boundary (CDP)	4 699	12.8	Perry city	9 433	15.6
Atlanta, Ga.	1 613 357	15.6			Pooler town	2 543	48.5	
Augusta, Ga.—S.C.	251 250	14.9	East Dublin town	2 916	13.7	Port Wentworth city	3 947	14.9
Georgia (pt.)	189 817	14.6	Eastman city	5 330	16.2	Powder Springs city	3 381	16.1
South Carolina (pt.)	61 433	15.7	East Point city	37 486	15.2	Quitman city	5 188	13.6
Chatanooga, Tenn.—Ga.	301 515	15.4	Easton city	4 833	16.1	Riversdale city	7 121	15.6
Georgia (pt.)	42 466	18.0	Elberton city	5 686	15.1	Robins AFB (CDP)	3 571	15.2
Tennessee (pt.)	259 049	14.9	Experiment (CDP)	3 731	16.4	Rockmart city	3 645	15.6
Columbus, Ga.—Ala.	214 591	15.8	Fairburn city	3 466	15.7	Rome city	29 654	15.9
Alabama (pt.)	32 019	17.0	Fairview (CDP)	8 486	15.7			
Georgia (pt.)	182 572	15.5	Fayetteville city	6 558	14.6	Rossville city	3 749	15.3
Macon, Ga.	130 871	15.4	Fitzgerald city	2 715	16.0	Roswell city	23 337	15.4
			Fort Benning South (CDP)	15 074	15.2	St. Marys city	3 596	15.4
			Fort Gordon (CDP)	14 069	15.7	St. Simons (CDP)	6 566	15.7
			Fort Oglethorpe city	5 443	16.5	Sandersville city	6 137	16.1
			Fort Stewart (CDP)	15 031	15.4	Sandy Springs (CDP)	46 877	15.8
			Fort Valley city	9 000	15.7	Savannah city	141 390	15.2
					Scottdale (CDP)	8 770	15.6	
					Smyrna city	20 312	15.7	
					Snellville city	8 514	16.5	
					Social Circle city	2 591	16.4	
					Spertown city	2 981	15.7	
					South Augusta (CDP)	51 072	14.8	

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

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.			COUNTIES—Con.			COUNTIES—Con.		
Statesboro city	14 866	15.6	Evans	8 428	20.2	Tift	32 862	15.9
Stone Mountain city	4 867	15.7	Fannin	14 748	21.8	Toombs	22 592	15.5
Summerville city	4 878	15.1	Fayette	29 043	17.7	Towns	5 638	22.5
Swainsboro city	7 602	15.8	Floyd	79 800	16.0	Treutlen	6 087	14.6
Sylvania city	3 352	15.8	Forsyth	27 958	15.0	Troup	50 003	15.3
Sylvester city	5 860	13.7	Franklin	15 185	27.5	Turner	9 510	17.7
Talapoosa city	2 647	15.9	Fulton	589 904	15.4	Twiggs	9 354	20.2
Thomaston city	9 482	15.9	Gilmer	11 110	21.3	Union	9 390	17.6
Thomasville city	18 463	15.2	Glascock	2 382	45.1	Upson	25 998	16.1
Thomson city	7 001	15.5	Glynn	54 981	14.9	Walker	56 470	17.4
Tifton city	13 749	14.5	Gordon	30 070	16.3	Walton	31 211	18.2
Toccoa city	9 104	16.4	Grady	19 845	16.1	Ware	37 180	15.4
Tucker (CDP)	25 399	16.1	Greene	11 391	23.1	Warren	6 583	26.0
Union City city	4 780	15.8	Gwinnett	166 903	16.6	Washington	18 842	21.2
Valdosta city	37 596	15.7	Habersham	25 020	19.7	Wayne	20 750	17.5
Vidalia city	10 393	15.1	Hall	75 649	16.2	Webster	2 341	43.2
Vienna city	2 886	12.5	Hancock	9 466	19.5	Wheeler	5 155	27.7
Villa Rica city	3 420	17.0	Haralson	18 422	18.1	White	10 120	22.4
Warner Robins city	39 893	15.4	Harris	15 464	21.1	Whitfield	65 789	16.5
Washington city	4 662	12.6	Hart	18 585	18.3	Wilcox	7 682	28.3
Waycross city	19 371	15.2	Heard	6 520	20.5	Wilkes	10 951	16.8
Waynesboro city	5 760	16.3	Henry	36 309	17.1	Wilkinson	10 368	24.4
West Augusta (CDP)	24 242	14.9	Houston	77 605	15.6	Worth	18 064	16.2
West Point city	4 294	15.7	Inwin	8 986	15.1	AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS		
Westside (CDP)	2 769	15.9	Jackson	25 343	20.1	Tama Reservation, Ga.	33	27.3
Wilmington Island (CDP)	7 546	15.6	Jasper	7 553	24.2	Grady County (pt.)	33	27.3
Winder city	6 705	16.1	Jeff Davis	11 473	14.6			
Woodstock city	2 699	45.9	Jefferson	18 403	29.3			
Wrightsville city	2 526	46.3	Jenkins	8 841	15.0			
COUNTIES			Johnson	8 660	26.6			
Appling	15 565	16.6	Jones	16 579	15.0			
Atkinson	6 141	31.6	Lamar	12 215	16.2			
Bacon	9 379	13.8	Lanier	5 654	29.3			
Baker	3 808	20.0	Laurens	36 990	17.2			
Baldwin	34 684	14.1	Lee	11 684	18.4			
Banks	8 702	22.1	Liberty	37 583	16.7			
Barrow	21 354	19.4	Lincoln	6 716	21.2			
Bartow	40 760	19.4	Long	4 524	22.4			
Ben Hill	16 000	15.6	Lowndes	67 972	17.3			
Berrien	13 525	20.7	Lumpkin	10 762	15.5			
Bibb	150 256	15.3	McDuffie	18 546	15.6			
Blackley	10 767	13.2	McIntosh	8 046	22.3			
Branley	8 701	20.6	Macon	14 003	21.6			
Brooks	15 255	16.2	Madison	17 747	20.5			
Bryan	10 175	22.9	Martini	5 297	21.4			
Bulloch	35 785	17.5	Meriwether	21 229	22.1			
Burke	19 349	18.5	Miller	7 038	22.4			
Burts	13 665	17.4	Mitchell	21 114	16.6			
Calhoun	5 717	32.0	Monroe	14 610	14.8			
Camden	13 371	22.1	Montgomery	7 011	27.8			
Candler	7 518	16.8	Morgan	11 572	17.9			
Carroll	56 346	18.1	Murray	19 685	15.5			
Catoosa	36 991	16.5	Muscogee	170 108	15.6			
Charlton	7 343	28.4	Newton	34 489	18.8			
Chatham	202 226	16.3	Oconee	12 427	21.3			
Chattahoochee	21 732	16.9	Oglethorpe	8 929	20.3			
Chattooga	21 856	20.0	Paulding	26 110	16.7			
Cherokee	51 699	18.5	Peach	19 151	17.7			
Clarke	74 498	15.8	Pickens	11 652	21.2			
Clay	3 553	26.1	Pierce	11 897	17.9			
Clayton	150 357	16.0	Pike	8 937	23.3			
Clinch	6 660	18.4	Polk	32 386	16.1			
Cobb	297 718	16.0	Pulaski	8 950	14.3			
Coffee	26 894	18.0	Putnam	10 295	13.9			
Colquitt	35 376	17.2	Quitman	2 357	45.6			
Columbia	40 118	16.5	Rabun	10 466	24.4			
Cook	13 490	20.1	Randolph	9 599	17.0			
Coweta	39 268	17.5	Richmond	181 629	14.8			
Crawford	7 684	18.1	Rockdale	36 747	15.6			
Crisp	19 489	14.2	Schley	3 433	29.5			
Dade	12 318	19.0	Screven	14 043	18.9			
Dawson	4 774	17.3	Seminole	9 057	16.2			
Decatur	25 495	16.3	Spalding	47 899	16.1			
De Kalb	463 024	15.5	Stephens	21 763	16.9			
Dodge	16 955	19.7	Stewart	5 896	27.3			
Dooley	10 826	22.9	Sumter	29 360	16.0			
Dougherty	100 718	14.5	Talbot	6 536	28.0			
Douglas	54 573	15.5	Taliaferro	2 032	46.8			
Early	13 358	16.1	Tattnall	18 134	22.5			
Echols	2 297	48.8	Taylor	7 902	25.4			
Effingham	18 327	22.7	Telfair	11 445	25.2			
Elbert	18 758	16.8	Terrell	12 017	16.2			
Emanuel	20 795	20.7	Thomas	38 098	16.8			

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

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

For persons born outside the United States:

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

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

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

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

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

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.
 - (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

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

Count as work:

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

Do not count as work:

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

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

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

 If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
 - b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
 - c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
 - d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

- 27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."
- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

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

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
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.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
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.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

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

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

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.
- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.
- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.
32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.
- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

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

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.
- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.
- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.
- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.
- Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.
33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

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

1980 Census of the United States

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

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
L					

Your answers are confidential

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

Para personas de habla hispana

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

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

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

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

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article 1, 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.

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

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

PERSON in column 7

Last name: _____ Middle initial: _____

First name: _____

If relative of person in column 1:

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

If not related to person in column 1:

Roomer, boarder Other nonrelative
 Partner, roommate
 Paid employee

Male Female

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

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

b. Month of birth: _____

Now married Separated
 Widowed Never married
 Divorced

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

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

Highest grade attended:

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

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

CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N O

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

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

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

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

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

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

H8. Are your living quarters —

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

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

No
 Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

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

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

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

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

Do not answer this question if this is —

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

Less than \$10,000 \$50,000 to \$54,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$55,000 to \$59,999
 \$15,000 to \$17,499 \$60,000 to \$64,999
 \$17,500 to \$19,999 \$65,000 to \$69,999
 \$20,000 to \$22,499 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$22,500 to \$24,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999

\$25,000 to \$27,499 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$27,500 to \$29,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

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

Less than \$50 \$160 to \$169
 \$50 to \$59 \$170 to \$179
 \$60 to \$69 \$180 to \$189
 \$70 to \$79 \$190 to \$199
 \$80 to \$89 \$200 to \$224
 \$90 to \$99 \$225 to \$249

\$100 to \$109 \$250 to \$274
 \$110 to \$119 \$275 to \$299
 \$120 to \$129 \$300 to \$349
 \$130 to \$139 \$350 to \$399
 \$140 to \$149 \$400 to \$499
 \$150 to \$159 \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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

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

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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

0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name First name Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</p> <hr/> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <hr/> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <hr/> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</p> <hr/> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:</p> <p>(2) County:</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.:</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <hr/> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</p> <p>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <hr/> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <hr/> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which ...</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <hr/> <p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width:50%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">None</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <hr/> <p>21. If this person has ever been married —</p> <p>a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		Yes	No	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Skip to 25</i></p> <hr/> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours</p> <hr/> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.)</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</p> <hr/> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County</p> <p>e. State f. ZIP Code</p> <hr/> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes</p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i></p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>																																																				
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<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>0 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>0 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>0 6 6</p> <p>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 — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</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.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>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>32a.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>In school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked } <i>Skip to 31d</i></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 . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p>28. 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? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>30.</p> <p>Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>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>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>31.</p> <p>What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>32f.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>	<p>33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>

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

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

GENERAL	F-1	PUBLICATIONS—Con.	
PUBLICATIONS	F-1	HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance	F-4
Population and Housing Census Reports	F-1	HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports	F-4
PHC80-1, Block Statistics	F-1	Evaluation and Reference Reports	F-4
PHC80-2, Census Tracts	F-2	PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports.	F-4
PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas	F-2	PHC80-R, Reference Reports.	F-4
PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress	F-2	PHC80-R1, Users' Guide.	F-4
PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics.	F-2	PHC80-R2, History	F-4
PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics.	F-2	PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations	F-4
Population Census Reports	F-2	PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations	F-4
PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population	F-2	PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme	F-4
PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants	F-2	COMPUTER TAPES	F-4
PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics.	F-2	Summary Tape Files	F-4
PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics.	F-3	STF 1	F-4
PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics.	F-3	STF 2	F-4
PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports	F-3	STF 3	F-4
PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports	F-3	STF 4	F-5
Housing Census Reports	F-3	STF 5	F-5
HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units	F-3	Other Computer Tape Files	F-5
HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics.	F-3	P.L. 94-171, Population Counts.	F-5
HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics.	F-3	Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)	F-5
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files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

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

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.