

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

CALIFORNIA	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE				
TOTAL	521 138	481 488	39 650	167 381	116 714	100 049	62 558	34 156	24 302	6 970	9 008	735 311	617 472	117 839
LESS THAN \$250	25 521	21 381	4 140	11 411	5 389	3 920	2 444	1 129	762	184	282	52 556	34 748	17 808
\$250 TO \$499	27 105	22 879	4 226	11 752	5 092	5 715	2 162	1 301	675	240	168	56 546	36 636	19 910
\$500 TO \$999	62 941	56 481	6 460	23 088	20 276	8 162	5 946	2 617	1 855	469	528	102 881	82 854	20 027
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	108 519	99 943	8 576	41 746	24 899	21 084	10 677	5 136	3 131	1 012	834	151 661	123 561	28 100
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	71 462	66 941	4 521	21 646	14 658	15 151	9 198	5 367	3 661	894	887	118 425	108 710	9 715
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	55 088	52 276	2 812	17 219	11 853	10 333	7 103	3 913	2 853	878	936	253 242	230 963	22 279
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	63 306	56 117	7 189	32 355	10 936	8 494	4 881	2 863	2 140	655	982	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	48 978	47 963	1 015	8 164	23 611	7 136	4 352	2 652	1 730	565	768	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	15 849	15 648	201	-	-	7 391	3 843	1 976	1 607	470	562	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	42 369	41 859	510	-	-	12 663	11 952	7 202	5 888	1 603	3 061	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 511	\$2 598	\$1 583	\$1 897	\$2 184	\$2 735	\$3 120	\$3 390	\$3 725	\$3 781	\$4 885	\$2 034	\$2 285	\$1 042
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 097	\$3 179	\$2 104	\$2 324	\$2 716	\$3 324	\$3 815	\$4 138	\$4 576	\$4 618	\$5 753	\$2 109	\$2 243	\$1 406
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
LESS THAN \$250	230 486	222 629	7 857	81 222	68 136	40 660	21 226	10 393	5 846	1 619	1 384	414 777	320 435	94 342
\$250 TO \$499	9 509	8 701	808	4 442	2 735	1 200	621	273	151	34	33	34 067	19 238	14 829
\$500 TO \$999	10 556	9 759	797	5 203	2 724	1 634	463	291	145	75	21	35 019	19 084	15 935
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	30 591	29 207	1 384	11 497	13 812	2 792	1 474	520	308	112	76	59 075	42 681	16 394
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	57 834	53 959	1 875	24 871	16 050	10 254	4 386	1 360	624	214	75	86 907	64 429	22 478
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	32 021	31 103	918	10 036	8 045	7 087	3 534	2 060	915	193	151	65 312	57 637	7 675
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	24 467	23 919	548	8 543	6 402	4 503	2 532	1 317	799	237	114	134 397	117 366	17 031
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	22 273	21 238	1 035	9 962	5 564	3 045	1 850	965	577	180	130	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	24 909	24 587	322	6 668	12 804	2 289	1 462	889	545	100	152	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	5 439	5 387	52	-	-	3 306	973	534	433	101	92	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 211	\$2 247	\$1 501	\$1 783	\$1 922	\$2 628	\$3 053	\$3 518	\$3 976	\$3 681	\$5 605	\$1 912	\$2 257	\$1 001
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 857	\$2 885	\$2 042	\$2 226	\$2 590	\$3 275	\$3 796	\$4 230	\$4 684	\$4 479	\$6 350	\$2 031	\$2 223	\$1 377
WHITE														
TOTAL	307 615	278 334	29 281	116 156	71 658	57 752	31 950	15 175	9 246	2 540	3 138	540 906	442 464	98 442
LESS THAN \$250	16 724	13 420	3 304	8 601	3 449	2 251	1 378	556	315	81	93	40 965	25 654	15 311
\$250 TO \$499	17 715	14 467	3 248	8 653	3 234	3 466	1 269	588	368	87	48	45 311	28 364	16 947
\$500 TO \$999	38 257	33 279	4 978	16 339	11 463	5 019	3 047	1 175	779	213	222	79 570	62 845	16 725
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	64 262	58 179	6 083	27 788	15 549	11 737	4 996	2 315	1 205	313	359	116 179	93 116	23 063
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	41 892	38 714	3 178	15 043	9 212	8 480	4 647	2 394	1 495	315	306	89 206	81 176	8 030
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	32 277	30 404	1 873	11 849	7 405	5 933	3 694	1 610	1 076	334	376	169 675	151 309	18 366
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	39 846	34 003	5 843	23 027	6 837	4 861	2 541	1 275	712	249	344	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	28 159	27 648	511	4 854	14 509	4 361	2 167	1 250	557	188	273	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	7 860	7 770	90	-	-	3 754	2 163	995	595	178	175	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	20 623	20 450	173	-	-	7 890	6 048	3 017	2 144	582	942	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 402	\$2 512	\$1 511	\$1 881	\$2 232	\$2 755	\$3 173	\$3 348	\$3 428	\$3 781	\$4 480	\$1 900	\$2 139	\$1 010
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 953	\$3 052	\$2 019	\$2 300	\$2 732	\$3 337	\$3 829	\$4 081	\$4 373	\$4 562	\$5 283	\$2 023	\$2 164	\$1 391
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
LESS THAN \$250	125 499	120 746	4 753	50 877	40 230	20 091	8 472	3 485	1 608	398	338	319 908	238 913	80 995
\$250 TO \$499	5 401	5 045	556	2 946	1 612	576	331	86	27	17	6	28 019	14 911	13 108
\$500 TO \$999	6 476	5 962	514	3 445	1 686	936	221	127	43	18	-	29 452	15 483	13 969
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	16 913	15 999	914	7 243	7 431	1 363	558	176	105	34	3	47 514	33 487	14 027
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	32 102	30 983	1 119	15 210	9 678	4 873	1 644	488	154	46	9	68 611	49 802	18 809
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	17 704	17 192	512	6 706	4 900	3 527	1 474	757	261	40	39	51 353	44 718	6 635
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	13 333	13 050	283	5 422	3 895	2 221	1 001	424	272	51	47	94 959	80 512	14 447
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	12 180	11 464	716	5 985	3 480	1 420	762	326	137	47	23	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	13 803	13 694	109	3 920	7 548	1 326	510	301	133	22	43	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	2 131	2 120	11	-	-	1 388	368	208	144	15	8	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 094	\$2 139	\$1 351	\$1 776	\$1 970	\$2 651	\$3 008	\$3 256	\$3 787	\$3 863	\$5 977	\$1 801	\$2 129	\$978
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 716	\$2 750	\$1 852	\$2 201	\$2 618	\$3 292	\$3 778	\$3 984	\$4 550	\$4 719	\$6 794	\$1 951	\$2 150	\$1 363
BLACK														
TOTAL	88 816	83 780	5 036	27 156	21 661	17 310	10 862	5 975	3 987	973	892	75 831	65 826	10 005
LESS THAN \$250	3 527	3 122	405	1 488	877	537	274	155	128	38	30	5 040	3 795	1 245
\$250 TO \$499	3 765	3 243	522	1 703	866	696	208	172	51	57	12	4 581	3 148	1 433
\$500 TO \$999	11 386	10 643	743	3 733	4 850	1 205	860	401	207	68	62	9 798	8 012	1 786
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	20 937	19 703	1 234	8 065	4 824	4 310	2 157	922	462	139	58	15 019	12 272	2 747
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	12 268	11 511	757	3 325	2 404	3 075	1 720	935	643	76	90	11 407	10 501	906
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	9 506	9 044	462	2 715	2 087	2 060	1 273	650	481	145	95	29 986	28 098	1 888
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	9 486	8 868	618	4 281	1 792	1 317	980	539	376	93	108	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	8 645	8 452	193	1 846	3 961	925	823	551	394	42	103	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	2 876	2 842	34	-	-	1 490	540	336	335	118	57	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	6 420	6 352	68	-	-	1 695	2 027	1 314	910	197	277	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 391	\$2 450	\$1 687	\$1 825	\$1 878	\$2 620	\$3 167	\$3 619	\$4 057	\$3 748	\$4 917	\$2 305	\$2 541	\$1 194
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 021	\$3 075	\$2 119	\$2 273	\$2 558	\$3 224	\$3 845	\$4 249	\$4 704	\$4 451	\$5 704	\$2 246	\$2 365	\$1 469
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
LESS THAN \$250	60 637	58 836	1 801	18 359	16 580	11 817	6 942	3 643	2 201	586	509	38 233	30 897	7 336
\$250 TO \$499	2 093	1 934	159	869	611	313	104	86	66	17	27	2 911	1 977	934
\$500 TO \$999	2 426	2 221	205	1 121	619	403	88	103	45	42	5	2 484	1 403	1 081
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	8 390	8 119	271	2 661	4 133	747	461	219	82	52	35	5 246	3 897	1 349
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	15 689	15 283	406	6 249	3 933	3 255	1 442	512	206	77	15	8 213	6 113	2 100
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	8 072	7 782	290	1 875	1 675	2 149	1 235	634	402	29	73	5 263	4 705	558
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	6 465	6 301	164	1 782	1 497	1 467	882	421	284	99	33	14 116	12 802	1 314
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	5 377	5 420												

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

CALIFORNIA	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	AGE	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS		65 YEARS AND OVER	
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT															
TOTAL	8 297	8 004	293	2 294	1 936	1 828	1 142	590	328	127	52	9 827	8 988	839	
LESS THAN \$250	363	345	18	155	85	68	40	8	4	3	-	564	442	122	
\$250 TO \$499	410	383	27	181	97	78	16	30	8	-	-	627	456	171	
\$500 TO \$999	1 091	1 018	73	366	361	113	123	77	44	7	-	1 328	1 185	143	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 840	1 775	65	660	397	491	159	84	23	17	9	1 904	1 688	216	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 160	1 121	39	278	257	247	219	63	68	13	15	1 638	1 582	56	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	873	861	12	234	170	196	98	122	27	16	10	3 766	3 635	131	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	829	796	33	291	145	203	111	21	38	20	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	866	856	10	129	424	126	113	44	9	16	5	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	235	235	-	-	-	124	64	18	19	-	10	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	630	614	16	-	-	182	199	123	88	35	3	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 383	\$2 429	\$1 438	\$1 674	\$2 109	\$2 664	\$3 143	\$3 270	\$3 630	\$4 375	\$3 200	\$2 299	\$2 457	\$942	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$3 020	\$3 053	\$2 093	\$2 117	\$2 690	\$3 230	\$3 846	\$4 044	\$4 600	\$4 753	\$3 729	\$2 246	\$2 333	\$1 306	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	4 384	4 248	136	1 375	1 282	844	447	259	106	55	16	5 612	5 031	581	
LESS THAN \$250	162	157	5	71	39	26	18	8	-	-	-	316	243	73	
\$250 TO \$499	181	175	6	115	48	12	6	5	-	-	-	382	252	130	
\$500 TO \$999	599	570	29	201	284	56	27	5	26	-	-	679	594	85	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 125	1 087	38	485	281	231	73	40	1	5	9	1 192	1 030	162	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	543	530	13	138	132	133	58	49	16	13	4	896	863	33	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	437	431	6	96	111	111	48	58	6	7	-	2 147	2 049	98	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	457	438	19	163	92	106	43	10	23	20	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	490	486	4	106	295	27	46	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	122	122	-	-	-	79	30	8	2	-	3	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	268	252	16	-	-	63	98	65	32	10	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 230	\$2 255	\$1 737	\$1 620	\$1 961	\$2 729	\$3 865	\$3 474	\$4 174	\$4 125	\$1 889	\$2 265	\$2 459	\$1 015	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 949	\$2 960	\$2 616	\$2 099	\$2 709	\$3 241	\$4 171	\$4 575	\$4 639	\$4 586	\$2 443	\$2 238	\$2 342	\$1 342	
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER															
TOTAL	28 709	26 375	2 334	6 789	5 080	5 713	4 186	2 845	2 416	579	1 101	40 689	36 116	4 573	
LESS THAN \$250	952	802	150	314	133	234	97	88	44	3	39	1 858	1 292	566	
\$250 TO \$499	1 169	900	269	414	207	284	103	101	35	13	12	2 252	1 470	782	
\$500 TO \$999	2 535	2 231	304	736	735	374	383	148	85	24	50	4 088	3 377	711	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	4 479	3 954	525	1 358	758	906	669	439	234	71	44	7 051	5 957	1 094	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	3 226	2 978	248	920	433	579	506	403	242	85	58	6 457	6 041	416	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	2 780	2 570	210	674	583	539	371	250	221	60	82	18 983	17 979	1 004	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	3 939	3 608	331	1 905	608	531	246	223	216	70	142	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	3 220	3 114	106	470	1 623	542	242	150	127	33	35	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 121	1 098	23	-	-	466	282	189	125	25	34	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	5 288	5 120	168	-	-	1 258	1 287	854	1 087	195	607	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$3 717	\$3 904	\$1 846	\$2 622	\$3 470	\$3 890	\$3 903	\$3 974	\$6 032	\$4 479	\$7,000+	\$2 789	\$2 987	\$1 208	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$4 104	\$4 232	\$2 662	\$2 771	\$3 324	\$3 990	\$4 522	\$4 768	\$6 184	\$5 700	\$7 818	\$2 475	\$2 597	\$1 516	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	7 152	6 802	350	2 489	1 690	1 349	735	452	290	55	92	20 178	17 334	2 844	
LESS THAN \$250	217	202	15	96	47	39	15	20	-	-	-	1 026	731	295	
\$250 TO \$499	312	268	44	122	43	87	15	32	13	-	-	1 126	708	418	
\$500 TO \$999	773	736	36	299	265	93	70	24	-	-	15	2 254	1 730	524	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 231	1 146	85	537	246	262	128	44	14	-	-	3 593	2 858	735	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	787	746	41	283	132	190	63	85	13	21	-	3 460	3 174	286	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	615	605	10	246	186	65	43	20	40	5	10	8 719	8 133	586	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	878	825	53	500	176	73	95	10	21	-	3	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 180	1 151	29	406	595	105	41	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	259	259	-	-	-	144	37	43	29	-	6	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	901	864	37	-	-	291	228	149	152	14	67	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$3 418	\$3 501	\$1 941	\$2 673	\$3 602	\$3 054	\$4 353	\$4 100	\$7,000+	\$2 595	\$7,000+	\$2 604	\$2 832	\$1 252	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$3 750	\$3 771	\$2 930	\$2 835	\$3 423	\$3 853	\$4 531	\$4 913	\$6 970	\$4 181	\$9 084	\$2 392	\$2 533	\$1 531	
SPANISH ORIGIN															
TOTAL	164 292	157 898	6 394	30 318	31 806	33 087	26 033	17 107	14 828	4 661	6 452	127 491	117 644	9 847	
LESS THAN \$250	7 485	6 787	698	1 805	1 640	1 456	1 143	617	491	132	201	7 336	6 004	1 332	
\$250 TO \$499	7 765	7 285	480	1 841	1 330	2 247	994	687	406	125	135	7 238	5 810	1 428	
\$500 TO \$999	18 535	17 427	1 108	4 054	5 487	2 868	2 763	1 446	1 206	338	373	15 256	13 560	1 696	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	32 069	30 578	1 491	7 822	6 758	6 882	4 661	2 501	2 085	694	666	22 467	20 058	2 409	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	23 874	23 127	747	4 080	4 365	5 236	3 838	2 757	2 275	654	669	18 365	17 672	693	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	17 973	17 531	442	3 288	3 126	3 202	3 076	2 097	1 888	598	698	56 829	54 540	2 289	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	17 077	16 258	819	5 607	2 923	2 819	1 882	1 497	1 882	413	675	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	15 317	14 975	342	1 821	6 177	2 241	1 739	1 235	1 072	448	584	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	6 777	6 695	82	-	-	2 764	1 398	936	939	289	451	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	17 420	17 235	185	-	-	3 372	4 539	3 334	3 205	970	2 000	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 682	\$2 730	\$1 611	\$1 954	\$2 158	\$2 590	\$2 900	\$3 260	\$3 504	\$3 648	\$4 717	\$2 623	\$2 758	\$1 194	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$3 323	\$3 367	\$2 246	\$2 390	\$2 681	\$3 185	\$3 614	\$3 998	\$4 350	\$4 457	\$5 448	\$2 386	\$2 458	\$1 525	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	62 569	60 709	1 860	16 287	16 862	12 584	8 133	4 440	2 804	765	694	63 068	55 948	7 120	
LESS THAN \$250	2 375	2 386	189	828	765	419	306	145	75	37	-	3 782	2 738	1 044	
\$250 TO \$499	2 436	2 289	147	959	661	447	172	122	64	15	16	3 511	2 470	1 041	
\$500 TO \$999	7 451	7 097	354	2 158	3 363	918	625	177	158	37	35	7 024	5 849	1 175	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	14 688	14 193	495	4 975	3 972	2 948	1 753	491	369	115	65	11 357	9 561	1 796	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	9 431	9 242	189	2 100	2 223	2 328	1 314	880	404	124	58	8 542	8 086	456	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	6 765	6 621	144	1 764	1 524	1 255	962	677	423	98	62	28 852	27 244	1 608	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	5 937	5 777	160	2 085	1 248	1 122	593	474	256	98	61	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	6 541	6 439	102	1 458	3 106	720	527	334	251	63	82	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 835	1 811	24	-	-	1 058	306	211	198	18	44	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	4 910	4 854	56	-	-	1 369	1 575	929	606	160	271	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 438	\$2 475	\$1 485	\$1 852	\$1 917	\$2 670	\$2 921	\$3 598	\$3 785	\$3 556	\$5 610	\$2 686			

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

RURAL	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	47 937	42 388	5 549	16 701	9 407	9 443	5 757	3 116	2 107	578	828	53 007	43 500	9 507	
LESS THAN \$250	2 923	2 290	633	1 516	496	464	251	100	51	14	31	4 236	2 683	1 553	
\$250 TO \$499	2 875	2 239	636	1 349	520	568	213	139	58	12	16	4 453	2 861	1 592	
\$500 TO \$999	6 323	5 266	1 057	2 516	1 407	856	653	315	227	51	98	7 498	5 829	1 669	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	9 110	7 905	1 205	3 696	1 862	1 813	1 004	322	219	92	102	11 262	8 784	2 478	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	6 675	6 111	564	2 022	1 356	1 467	834	501	356	90	49	7 515	6 718	797	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	5 097	4 692	405	1 577	956	933	791	396	318	85	41	18 043	16 625	1 418	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	6 276	5 355	921	3 528	841	866	448	282	163	38	110	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	3 774	3 698	76	497	1 769	709	315	217	177	19	71	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 207	1 175	32	-	-	462	275	222	144	28	76	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	3 677	3 657	20	-	-	1 305	973	622	394	149	234	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 410	\$2 572	\$1 372	\$1 803	\$2 161	\$2 696	\$2 908	\$3 457	\$3 448	\$3 353	\$4 700	\$1 916	\$2 237	\$982	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 964	\$3 104	\$1 893	\$2 245	\$2 631	\$3 272	\$3 569	\$4 127	\$4 215	\$4 434	\$4 924	\$2 061	\$2 224	\$1 315	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	12 682	12 150	532	4 271	4 278	2 304	863	584	252	76	54	27 836	21 212	6 624	
LESS THAN \$250	525	471	54	241	142	102	29	-	-	11	-	2 530	1 398	1 132	
\$250 TO \$499	616	554	62	285	221	85	13	12	-	-	-	2 499	1 382	1 117	
\$500 TO \$999	1 808	1 702	106	610	899	159	59	50	26	5	-	3 803	2 578	1 225	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	3 045	2 913	132	1 291	951	533	235	11	12	12	-	6 033	4 369	1 664	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 709	1 664	45	515	525	348	132	149	27	13	-	3 783	3 234	549	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 320	1 283	37	457	373	248	97	79	59	7	-	9 188	8 251	937	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 233	1 156	77	520	318	214	71	64	24	1	21	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 503	1 497	6	352	849	163	73	21	34	3	8	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	204	204	-	-	-	127	24	26	17	10	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	719	706	13	-	-	325	130	172	53	14	25	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 203	\$2 261	\$1 333	\$1 774	\$1 922	\$2 784	\$2 723	\$3 886	\$4 083	\$2 769	\$5 750	\$1 843	\$2 272	\$934	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 853	\$2 893	\$1 920	\$2 230	\$2 592	\$3 370	\$3 538	\$4 809	\$4 744	\$4 212	\$7 801	\$2 009	\$2 237	\$1 278	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	25 679	23 826	1 853	7 985	5 830	4 898	2 980	1 600	1 346	388	652	43 615	37 237	6 378	
LESS THAN \$250	1 172	1 002	170	480	245	181	110	88	25	14	29	2 806	1 820	986	
\$250 TO \$499	1 420	1 223	197	618	253	279	110	86	57	10	7	3 147	2 190	957	
\$500 TO \$999	2 950	2 686	264	1 051	908	370	342	112	105	11	51	5 958	5 056	902	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	4 917	4 495	422	1 783	1 188	946	518	190	195	36	61	9 004	7 573	1 431	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	3 325	3 157	168	1 008	803	648	413	195	153	49	56	7 187	6 481	706	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	2 712	2 599	113	830	578	517	289	223	189	42	44	15 513	14 117	1 396	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	3 243	2 789	454	1 870	560	360	170	119	57	45	62	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	2 503	2 452	51	345	1 295	426	197	103	52	27	58	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	803	803	-	-	-	384	239	87	64	10	19	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	2 634	2 620	14	-	-	787	592	397	449	144	265	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 716	\$2 794	\$1 700	\$2 060	\$2 400	\$3 048	\$2 993	\$3 578	\$3 730	\$4 711	\$5 276	\$2 124	\$2 305	\$1 240	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 300	\$3 384	\$2 221	\$2 447	\$2 840	\$3 564	\$3 808	\$4 315	\$5 020	\$5 489	\$6 211	\$2 160	\$2 267	\$1 533	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	9 776	9 466	310	3 543	3 106	1 595	786	425	217	56	48	25 589	19 921	5 668	
LESS THAN \$250	390	372	18	183	128	49	7	9	7	7	-	2 003	1 117	886	
\$250 TO \$499	508	496	12	253	122	120	-	13	-	-	-	2 053	1 207	846	
\$500 TO \$999	1 363	1 300	63	563	583	108	78	22	-	-	9	3 506	2 714	792	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 172	2 117	55	911	717	321	121	34	36	12	20	5 365	4 059	1 306	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 372	1 308	64	457	422	261	130	69	28	5	-	4 205	3 572	633	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 142	1 111	31	441	317	184	89	82	24	5	-	8 457	7 252	1 205	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	884	832	52	440	262	73	46	51	9	-	3	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 145	1 130	15	295	555	165	85	31	11	5	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	254	254	-	-	-	149	56	26	23	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	546	546	-	-	-	167	174	88	79	22	16	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 332	\$2 343	\$2 109	\$1 848	\$2 007	\$2 764	\$3 640	\$3 799	\$5 409	\$3 800	\$1 750	\$1 975	\$2 242	\$1 237	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 917	\$2 937	\$2 291	\$2 284	\$2 610	\$3 348	\$4 187	\$4 493	\$5 670	\$5 158	\$5 302	\$2 069	\$2 226	\$1 519	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

BAKERSFIELD, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER		PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE					
TOTAL	10 971	9 993	978	3 393	2 449	2 106	1 540	624	446	184	229	9 306	7 646	1 660
LESS THAN \$250	610	476	134	327	140	63	23	32	19	-	6	674	417	257
\$250 TO \$499	552	459	93	292	62	108	67	14	-	9	-	768	505	263
\$500 TO \$999	1 391	1 221	170	569	376	157	164	40	50	29	6	1 348	1 027	321
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 218	1 995	223	749	513	483	292	90	56	25	10	1 867	1 463	404
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 463	1 360	103	417	372	315	188	85	61	10	15	1 525	1 406	119
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 206	1 128	78	283	305	219	178	88	72	30	31	3 124	2 828	296
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 429	1 302	127	570	286	234	185	59	72	23	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	966	947	19	186	395	184	101	40	-	9	51	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	272	265	7	-	-	103	76	46	-	-	8	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	864	840	24	-	-	240	266	130	77	49	102	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 488	\$2 622	\$1 413	\$1 679	\$2 359	\$2 768	\$3 202	\$3 580	\$3 514	\$3 633	\$5 912	\$1 998	\$2 292	\$983
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 034	\$3 141	\$1 945	\$2 142	\$2 701	\$3 299	\$3 719	\$4 228	\$4 102	\$4 393	\$6 365	\$2 074	\$2 231	\$1 348
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	4 333	4 099	234	1 424	1 382	724	476	156	98	56	17	5 483	4 209	1 274
LESS THAN \$250	218	186	32	107	78	19	5	9	-	-	-	494	250	244
\$250 TO \$499	183	158	25	122	26	26	5	4	-	-	-	471	273	198
\$500 TO \$999	516	475	41	204	244	23	30	7	8	-	-	776	524	252
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	983	909	74	393	292	182	87	13	5	11	-	1 178	880	298
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	587	587	-	164	214	127	41	10	23	8	-	844	749	95
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	536	513	23	88	156	119	106	29	16	22	-	1 720	1 533	187
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	496	475	21	166	147	76	69	-	32	6	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	468	468	-	180	225	37	5	16	-	-	5	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	74	74	-	-	-	47	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	272	254	18	-	-	68	108	61	14	9	12	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 454	\$2 548	\$1 257	\$1 710	\$2 238	\$2 882	\$3 660	\$5 375	\$3 813	\$3 409	\$7,000+	\$1 849	\$2 237	\$887
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 953	\$3 011	\$1 934	\$2 223	\$2 669	\$3 330	\$4 151	\$5 199	\$3 971	\$3 728	\$8 615	\$1 987	\$2 214	\$1 237

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

FRESNO, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 65 YEARS YEARS AND OVER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS YEARS AND OVER
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE					
TOTAL	15 091	13 972	1 119	4 074	3 248	2 909	2 041	1 283	842	305	389	14 577	12 053	2 524
LESS THAN \$250	951	793	158	409	223	131	115	47	26	-	-	1 052	599	453
\$250 TO \$499	772	640	132	297	142	155	57	55	52	-	14	1 156	745	411
\$500 TO \$999	2 004	1 778	226	651	621	245	171	168	97	11	40	2 145	1 544	601
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	3 192	2 943	249	1 015	702	618	353	199	142	66	97	3 009	2 468	541
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	2 302	2 160	142	528	500	491	392	215	102	40	34	2 258	2 054	204
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 502	1 436	66	364	291	356	239	107	104	21	20	4 957	4 643	314
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 503	1 394	109	635	230	235	138	145	82	21	17	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 173	1 158	15	175	539	164	136	62	56	28	13	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	407	407	-	-	-	193	76	72	25	21	20	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	1 285	1 263	22	-	-	321	364	213	156	97	134	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 272	\$2 385	\$1 175	\$1 670	\$1 909	\$2 622	\$2 828	\$2 802	\$3 019	\$4 690	\$3 475	\$1 976	\$2 326	\$831
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 933	\$3 031	\$1 710	\$2 095	\$2 446	\$3 152	\$3 608	\$3 613	\$3 765	\$5 062	\$4 883	\$2 082	\$2 266	\$1 205
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	6 164	5 928	236	1 897	1 878	1 066	683	375	157	65	43	8 291	6 374	1 917
LESS THAN \$250	361	327	34	155	112	22	49	14	9	-	-	819	434	385
\$250 TO \$499	186	181	5	77	62	24	12	11	-	-	-	659	374	285
\$500 TO \$999	809	763	46	307	382	50	42	24	-	4	-	1 240	754	486
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 569	1 493	76	567	491	312	112	44	17	12	14	1 696	1 329	367
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	944	914	30	232	212	244	130	100	26	-	-	1 357	1 183	174
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	702	696	6	203	168	153	98	39	28	13	-	2 520	2 300	220
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	483	465	18	222	103	72	46	27	5	7	1	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	575	560	15	134	348	24	30	16	12	9	2	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	136	136	-	-	-	76	23	22	7	8	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	399	393	6	-	-	89	141	78	53	12	26	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 166	\$2 219	\$1 434	\$1 722	\$1 780	\$2 512	\$2 973	\$2 945	\$3 946	\$4 500	\$7,000+	\$1 842	\$2 250	\$797
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 812	\$2 848	\$1 897	\$2 134	\$2 450	\$3 044	\$3 735	\$4 010	\$4 979	\$4 774	\$6 779	\$1 968	\$2 210	\$1 161

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

[EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.]

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	191 590	179 294	12 296	54 750	41 014	36 666	25 057	15 023	11 445	3 238	4 397	249 835	208 432	41 403
LESS THAN \$250	8 158	6 896	1 262	3 206	1 747	1 317	831	541	318	102	96	16 591	10 601	5 990
\$250 TO \$499	9 299	8 006	1 293	3 542	1 640	2 234	872	537	262	119	73	17 477	10 704	6 773
\$500 TO \$999	21 503	19 547	1 956	7 228	7 139	2 595	2 392	981	779	165	224	32 294	25 127	7 167
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	38 452	35 894	2 558	13 526	8 598	7 465	4 273	2 255	1 469	499	367	48 639	38 719	9 920
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	25 833	24 341	1 492	6 929	4 736	5 493	3 625	2 443	1 754	415	438	36 901	33 709	3 192
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	20 177	19 384	793	5 539	4 139	3 682	2 817	1 663	1 356	452	529	97 933	89 572	8 361
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	23 358	21 051	2 287	11 555	3 827	3 094	1 810	1 385	946	276	445	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	19 378	18 997	381	3 225	9 188	2 574	1 807	1 115	806	292	371	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	6 543	6 478	65	-	-	3 016	1 480	749	784	274	240	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	18 909	18 698	211	-	-	5 196	5 150	3 334	2 971	644	1 614	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 712	\$2 793	\$1 641	\$1 991	\$2 292	\$2 860	\$3 190	\$3 442	\$3 841	\$3 706	\$5 071	\$2 269	\$2 566	\$1 078
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 297	\$3 374	\$2 176	\$2 437	\$2 810	\$3 453	\$3 901	\$4 208	\$4 731	\$4 550	\$6 045	\$2 226	\$2 383	\$1 436
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	87 066	83 698	3 368	28 228	23 964	15 871	9 331	5 107	3 044	755	766	139 180	105 738	33 442
LESS THAN \$250	3 354	2 981	373	1 418	975	480	213	177	68	23	-	10 866	5 890	4 976
\$250 TO \$499	3 698	3 335	363	1 659	943	602	231	150	63	45	5	11 159	5 601	5 558
\$500 TO \$999	10 938	10 394	544	3 791	5 017	978	676	229	148	46	53	18 887	12 967	5 920
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	21 193	20 352	841	8 653	5 476	3 957	2 051	623	315	94	24	27 874	19 780	8 094
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	12 049	11 619	430	3 482	2 637	2 730	1 597	1 001	436	85	61	19 630	17 198	2 432
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	8 877	8 687	190	2 769	2 195	1 650	1 033	619	423	127	81	50 764	44 302	6 462
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	8 698	8 272	426	3 856	1 868	1 259	725	550	322	62	56	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	9 884	9 759	125	2 600	4 853	880	680	410	316	50	95	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	2 292	2 264	28	-	-	1 310	356	278	234	66	48	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	6 083	6 035	48	-	-	2 025	1 769	1 070	719	157	343	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 361	\$2 412	\$1 480	\$1 837	\$1 922	\$2 703	\$2 936	\$3 603	\$4 214	\$3 665	\$6 167	\$2 041	\$2 502	\$1 033
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 009	\$3 050	\$2 001	\$2 310	\$2 629	\$3 378	\$3 768	\$4 258	\$4 814	\$4 510	\$6 821	\$2 121	\$2 348	\$1 403

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

MODESTO, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	7 106	6 457	649	2 404	1 546	1 395	974	424	197	74	92	6 354	4 784	1 570
LESS THAN \$250	358	295	63	181	63	57	45	5	2	3	-	628	368	260
\$250 TO \$499	410	320	90	161	99	38	78	20	11	3	-	523	281	242
\$500 TO \$999	944	797	147	387	246	137	93	48	22	6	5	1 031	713	318
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 609	1 460	149	727	306	255	175	91	16	9	30	1 326	906	420
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	956	905	51	284	193	238	124	61	29	27	-	914	819	95
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	804	769	35	233	172	200	113	44	26	9	7	1 932	1 697	235
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	841	754	87	326	187	160	109	29	24	-	6	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	593	566	27	105	280	113	33	29	27	-	6	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	207	207	-	-	-	93	58	39	7	-	10	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	384	384	-	-	-	104	146	58	33	15	28	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 243	\$2 394	\$1 164	\$1 651	\$2 306	\$2 884	\$2 774	\$2 787	\$3 712	\$2 519	\$4 667	\$1 750	\$2 151	\$945
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 838	\$2 943	\$1 795	\$2 078	\$2 746	\$3 246	\$3 380	\$3 648	\$4 196	\$3 423	\$5 231	\$1 941	\$2 155	\$1 291
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	2 970	2 850	120	1 132	901	556	225	72	68	16	-	3 915	2 700	1 215
LESS THAN \$250	96	78	18	60	24	6	6	-	-	-	-	429	229	200
\$250 TO \$499	110	103	7	29	50	12	12	-	7	-	-	353	162	191
\$500 TO \$999	443	402	41	162	177	44	14	13	13	-	-	675	408	267
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	797	792	5	417	200	124	30	17	9	-	-	833	483	350
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	373	369	4	108	100	97	34	20	7	7	-	523	459	64
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	369	363	6	123	107	75	42	-	13	9	-	1 102	959	143
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	328	296	32	125	82	81	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	308	301	7	88	161	25	26	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	87	87	-	-	-	55	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	59	59	-	-	-	37	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 105	\$2 136	\$927	\$1 707	\$1 997	\$2 948	\$3 393	\$2 300	\$2 714	\$3 111	-	\$1 601	\$2 148	\$905
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 685	\$2 709	\$2 121	\$2 178	\$2 602	\$3 383	\$3 492	\$2 837	\$3 572	\$3 148	-	\$1 839	\$2 128	\$1 195

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

OYNAARD-SIMI VALLEY-
VENTURA, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER		PERSONS IN FAMILY								9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER			65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	8 220	7 690	530	2 329	1 806	1 712	976	628	421	131	217	10 017	8 418	1 599	
LESS THAN \$250	328	272	56	131	89	34	30	26	18	-	-	772	488	284	
\$250 TO \$499	403	337	66	138	123	67	35	12	6	6	16	740	510	230	
\$500 TO \$999	857	735	122	293	255	118	86	40	41	-	24	1 507	1 283	224	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 644	1 546	98	542	301	406	234	77	46	23	15	1 880	1 505	375	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 145	1 087	58	279	217	280	107	157	67	23	15	1 532	1 391	141	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	943	922	21	301	187	188	91	67	61	30	18	3 586	3 241	345	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 128	1 033	95	510	268	157	76	62	29	-	26	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	838	824	14	135	366	112	76	65	36	30	18	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	296	296	-	-	-	141	66	26	30	12	21	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	638	638	-	-	-	209	175	96	87	7	64	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 767	\$2 879	\$1 214	\$2 217	\$2 622	\$2 825	\$2 963	\$3 030	\$3 533	\$3 450	\$4 788	\$2 071	\$2 304	\$1 164	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 213	\$3 309	\$1 823	\$2 529	\$2 845	\$3 425	\$3 709	\$3 858	\$4 419	\$3 980	\$5 045	\$2 125	\$2 248	\$1 474	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	3 278	3 199	79	1 034	989	723	231	130	101	46	24	6 016	4 661	1 355	
LESS THAN \$250	100	100	-	41	31	16	6	-	6	-	-	549	289	260	
\$250 TO \$499	167	158	9	60	53	26	6	-	-	6	16	466	269	197	
\$500 TO \$999	335	303	32	134	153	30	12	-	6	-	-	818	655	163	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	741	719	22	268	190	193	67	15	6	-	2	1 234	914	320	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	448	448	-	118	137	109	10	51	17	6	-	878	763	115	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	400	400	-	156	123	61	31	5	18	6	-	2 071	1 771	300	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	371	355	16	144	124	65	11	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	415	415	-	113	178	53	20	19	11	21	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	93	93	-	-	-	72	15	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	208	208	-	-	-	98	53	21	29	7	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 661	\$2 713	\$977	\$2 119	\$2 493	\$2 885	\$3 468	\$2 980	\$3 861	\$5 238	\$438	\$1 952	\$2 267	\$1 180	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 095	\$3 131	\$1 630	\$2 511	\$2 761	\$3 577	\$3 932	\$4 144	\$4 898	\$5 238	\$2 011	\$2 068	\$2 241	\$1 474	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B.

RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 65 YEARS AND OVER	
	15 TO 65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15 TO 65 YEARS AND OVER			15 TO 65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	37 331	34 107	3 224	12 434	7 938	7 587	4 620	2 434	1 557	417	344	37 217	29 067	8 150	
LESS THAN \$250	1 943	1 566	377	870	383	401	145	77	43	3	21	2 977	1 746	1 231	
\$250 TO \$499	2 016	1 672	344	919	342	494	132	69	30	26	4	2 929	1 458	1 471	
\$500 TO \$999	4 616	4 139	477	1 646	1 419	728	519	170	104	17	13	5 559	3 947	1 612	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	7 928	7 179	749	3 011	1 854	1 621	766	362	241	32	41	6 923	5 237	1 686	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	5 356	4 984	372	1 760	970	1 136	756	371	270	68	25	5 549	4 882	667	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	3 868	3 677	191	1 293	812	761	529	208	181	32	52	13 280	11 797	1 483	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	4 620	4 010	610	2 487	676	653	394	214	103	68	25	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	3 282	3 194	88	448	1 482	533	406	247	123	23	20	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 255	1 251	4	-	-	562	322	179	120	38	34	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	2 447	2 435	12	-	-	698	651	537	342	110	109	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 404	\$2 501	\$1 553	\$1 924	\$1 984	\$2 484	\$2 989	\$3 808	\$3 500	\$4 449	\$4 640	\$2 040	\$2 439	\$926	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 976	\$3 064	\$2 045	\$2 302	\$2 616	\$3 081	\$3 633	\$4 314	\$4 476	\$5 182	\$5 593	\$2 105	\$2 312	\$1 367	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	15 411	15 008	403	5 378	4 484	2 944	1 450	653	310	137	55	23 300	16 820	6 480	
LESS THAN \$250	510	484	26	226	139	84	35	3	17	-	6	2 086	1 033	1 053	
\$250 TO \$499	770	723	47	382	175	120	46	29	8	10	-	2 047	930	1 117	
\$500 TO \$999	1 966	1 885	81	735	924	136	101	34	36	-	-	3 469	2 224	1 245	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	4 144	4 035	109	1 715	1 120	821	331	114	23	15	5	4 478	3 115	1 363	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	2 240	2 215	25	711	544	494	269	144	47	18	13	3 229	2 737	492	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 728	1 707	21	635	423	381	167	68	42	7	5	7 991	6 781	1 210	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 422	1 369	53	634	350	211	168	25	6	28	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 505	1 468	37	340	809	138	100	84	24	1	9	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	478	474	4	-	-	298	77	58	27	18	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	648	648	-	-	-	261	156	94	80	40	17	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 141	\$2 170	\$1 436	\$1 785	\$1 896	\$2 630	\$2 788	\$3 037	\$3 571	\$4 661	\$3 700	\$1 904	\$2 405	\$930	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 768	\$2 787	\$2 073	\$2 173	\$2 559	\$3 237	\$3 431	\$3 898	\$4 573	\$5 330	\$5 433	\$2 034	\$2 292	\$1 365	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SACRAMENTO, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER			
TOTAL	23 069	21 523	1 546	8 474	5 602	4 608	2 351	1 125	648	108	153	36 521	31 864	4 657	
LESS THAN \$250	1 227	1 043	184	584	215	203	157	31	37	-	-	2 881	2 048	833	
\$250 TO \$499	1 188	1 034	154	526	276	264	90	21	6	5	-	2 943	2 114	829	
\$500 TO \$999	3 203	2 967	236	1 229	1 131	474	183	104	60	17	5	5 308	4 528	780	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	5 519	5 204	315	2 416	1 368	1 014	413	200	102	6	-	8 002	6 942	1 060	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	3 302	3 090	212	1 232	776	674	336	184	71	9	20	7 014	6 543	471	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	2 297	2 196	101	850	562	491	207	73	80	13	21	10 373	9 689	684	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	2 534	2 257	277	1 257	476	445	193	66	60	15	22	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 859	1 824	35	380	798	304	198	98	56	13	12	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	607	590	17	-	-	323	141	68	43	15	17	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	1 333	1 318	15	-	-	416	433	280	133	15	56	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 120	\$2 166	\$1 632	\$1 786	\$1 862	\$2 518	\$2 990	\$3 308	\$3 600	\$4 267	\$5 708	\$1 891	\$2 046	\$927	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 774	\$2 823	\$2 097	\$2 171	\$2 417	\$3 082	\$3 727	\$4 258	\$4 365	\$4 708	\$6 381	\$1 989	\$2 090	\$1 294	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	11 185	11 006	179	4 554	3 409	1 926	773	255	190	28	50	20 596	17 062	3 534	
LESS THAN \$250	452	427	25	247	111	54	31	-	9	-	-	1 860	1 225	635	
\$250 TO \$499	508	480	28	224	169	94	17	4	-	-	-	1 728	1 064	664	
\$500 TO \$999	1 792	1 742	50	684	818	174	78	19	12	7	-	2 929	2 293	636	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	3 372	3 353	19	1 651	932	509	201	38	41	-	-	4 342	3 567	775	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 514	1 494	20	590	428	335	99	41	21	-	-	4 256	3 862	374	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 108	1 102	6	457	275	251	91	7	20	-	7	5 501	5 051	450	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	890	871	19	387	215	179	54	14	21	15	5	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	937	925	12	314	461	68	39	40	12	-	3	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	154	154	-	-	-	91	15	24	11	-	13	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	458	458	-	-	-	171	148	68	43	6	22	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 842	\$1 851	\$865	\$1 680	\$1 651	\$2 394	\$2 601	\$5 112	\$3 600	\$4 467	\$6 769	\$1 871	\$2 099	\$868	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 503	\$2 515	\$1 731	\$2 053	\$2 258	\$2 960	\$3 490	\$4 713	\$4 414	\$5 142	\$7 247	\$1 946	\$2 092	\$1 243	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SALINAS-SEASIDE-MONTEREY, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER		PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	6 333	5 840	493	1 895	1 387	1 295	741	362	393	82	178	7 011	5 650	1 361
LESS THAN \$250	283	228	55	117	55	36	38	-	7	18	12	508	310	198
\$250 TO \$499	331	316	15	127	67	100	22	-	15	-	-	489	319	170
\$500 TO \$999	854	828	26	248	217	171	116	58	32	-	12	875	726	149
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 168	1 064	104	386	256	294	112	61	37	8	14	1 335	1 017	318
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	803	750	53	199	180	202	115	37	55	-	17	1 086	939	147
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	773	741	32	261	177	105	78	63	49	15	25	2 718	2 339	379
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	825	659	166	483	119	69	69	26	48	-	11	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	621	606	15	74	316	65	36	43	51	9	27	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	203	190	13	-	-	88	37	29	13	16	20	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	472	458	14	-	-	165	120	45	86	16	40	-	-	-
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 661	\$2 645	\$2 877	\$2 349	\$2 547	\$2 230	\$2 730	\$3 397	\$4 031	\$4 500	\$4 818	\$2 275	\$2 482	\$1 514
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 132	\$3 150	\$2 915	\$2 544	\$2 878	\$3 047	\$3 505	\$3 800	\$4 583	\$4 095	\$5 430	\$2 191	\$2 313	\$1 684
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	2 441	2 362	79	878	741	463	186	76	52	19	26	3 946	2 922	1 024
LESS THAN \$250	99	73	26	42	29	6	11	-	-	11	-	365	183	182
\$250 TO \$499	140	140	-	72	17	36	-	-	15	-	-	267	147	120
\$500 TO \$999	316	310	6	135	115	53	13	-	-	-	-	482	369	113
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	494	485	9	185	146	126	13	16	8	-	-	864	626	238
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	359	347	12	97	86	100	51	12	13	-	-	585	490	95
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	279	278	1	107	95	32	33	11	-	1	-	1 383	1 107	276
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	315	295	20	173	78	23	27	8	-	-	6	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	307	307	-	67	175	30	7	14	-	-	14	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	27	22	5	-	-	15	7	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	103	105	-	-	-	42	24	15	11	7	6	-	-	-
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 478	\$2 499	\$1 833	\$2 052	\$2 738	\$2 105	\$3 152	\$3 909	\$2 231	\$250-	\$5 500	\$1 994	\$2 278	\$1 408
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 918	\$2 942	\$2 218	\$2 464	\$2 997	\$2 819	\$3 762	\$4 125	\$3 397	\$3 012	\$7 203	\$2 076	\$2 236	\$1 622

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SAN DIEGO, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER		PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER		
				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE				
TOTAL															
TOTAL	38 932	36 216	2 716	13 410	9 258	7 486	4 228	2 211	1 260	467	612	62 551	54 580	7 971	
LESS THAN \$250	2 026	1 753	273	895	470	341	152	64	54	16	34	4 809	3 618	1 191	
\$250 TO \$499	2 108	1 829	279	932	448	459	154	52	37	12	14	5 365	3 941	1 424	
\$500 TO \$999	4 652	4 249	403	1 836	1 388	667	390	217	113	17	24	9 802	8 541	1 261	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	8 306	7 724	582	3 401	2 039	1 564	709	353	156	35	69	13 544	11 633	1 911	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	5 378	5 024	354	1 769	1 160	1 186	614	320	213	72	44	10 990	10 305	685	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	3 922	3 691	231	1 337	807	775	434	320	157	53	39	18 041	16 542	1 499	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	4 667	4 169	498	2 477	969	578	276	111	129	31	96	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	3 870	3 818	52	763	1 977	522	275	199	52	37	45	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 084	1 079	5	-	-	482	309	161	58	25	49	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	2 919	2 880	39	-	-	912	915	434	291	169	198	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 441	\$2 508	\$1 692	\$1 894	\$2 245	\$2 600	\$3 219	\$3 375	\$3 363	\$4 919	\$4 854	\$1 834	\$1 962	\$1 057	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 027	\$3 094	\$2 128	\$2 325	\$2 768	\$3 203	\$3 961	\$4 053	\$4 326	\$5 299	\$5 594	\$1 970	\$2 053	\$1 404	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	18 229	17 779	450	7 043	5 652	2 997	1 448	691	278	43	77	34 391	27 832	6 559	
LESS THAN \$250	693	659	34	352	224	48	42	27	-	-	-	2 568	1 607	961	
\$250 TO \$499	890	839	51	400	290	147	35	5	13	-	-	3 204	1 939	1 265	
\$500 TO \$999	2 253	2 185	68	999	940	224	43	40	7	-	-	5 321	4 247	1 074	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	4 484	4 381	103	2 014	1 354	737	228	115	31	5	-	7 331	5 844	1 487	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	2 621	2 556	65	948	692	522	257	112	74	16	-	5 758	5 179	579	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 883	1 831	52	751	449	358	138	145	35	-	7	10 209	9 016	1 193	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 812	1 750	62	949	520	147	123	24	19	9	21	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	2 256	2 246	10	630	1 183	188	172	67	8	-	8	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	382	382	-	-	-	221	97	19	14	6	25	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	955	950	5	-	-	405	313	137	77	7	16	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 303	\$2 323	\$1 699	\$1 879	\$2 026	\$2 656	\$3 862	\$3 321	\$3 400	\$4 056	\$6 100	\$1 832	\$2 054	\$990	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 884	\$2 904	\$2 085	\$2 322	\$2 699	\$3 347	\$4 287	\$3 997	\$4 624	\$4 228	\$6 406	\$1 973	\$2 112	\$1 384	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	59 163	53 911	5 252	22 399	14 738	10 349	5 982	2 977	1 797	538	383	116 498	99 021	17 477	
LESS THAN \$250	2 753	2 293	460	1 456	583	359	199	61	68	18	9	8 372	5 922	2 450	
\$250 TO \$499	2 753	2 250	503	1 533	534	373	138	119	38	16	2	9 045	6 109	2 936	
\$500 TO \$999	7 329	6 487	842	3 024	2 710	1 779	392	249	111	55	9	16 163	13 545	2 618	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	12 770	11 714	1 056	5 804	3 082	2 267	901	430	165	108	13	23 892	19 586	4 306	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	7 744	7 093	651	2 933	1 767	1 429	877	398	247	41	52	19 281	17 705	1 576	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	6 377	5 939	438	2 362	1 511	1 157	748	323	164	63	49	39 745	36 154	3 591	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	7 527	6 481	1 046	4 188	1 358	792	580	221	235	77	76	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	5 948	5 841	107	1 099	3 193	729	469	268	127	30	33	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 705	1 661	44	-	-	848	469	202	169	9	8	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	4 257	4 152	105	-	-	1 616	1 209	706	473	121	132	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 513	\$2 594	\$1 777	\$1 894	\$2 260	\$2 977	\$3 647	\$3 717	\$4 449	\$3 492	\$4 757	\$2 040	\$2 246	\$1 171	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 060	\$3 135	\$2 284	\$2 320	\$2 778	\$3 544	\$4 135	\$4 392	\$4 928	\$4 437	\$6 206	\$2 102	\$2 213	\$1 474	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	30 500	29 395	1 105	11 836	9 388	4 851	2 477	1 075	566	227	80	62 898	49 023	13 875	
LESS THAN \$250	1 317	1 198	119	721	327	144	89	6	22	8	-	5 168	3 116	2 052	
\$250 TO \$499	1 344	1 252	92	839	302	113	33	31	18	8	-	5 172	2 919	2 253	
\$500 TO \$999	4 314	4 110	204	1 694	1 985	382	143	52	30	28	-	8 986	6 818	2 168	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	7 963	7 708	255	3 725	2 209	1 342	442	149	54	40	2	13 226	9 803	3 423	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	3 797	3 668	129	1 522	1 023	751	408	194	67	6	26	10 350	9 116	1 234	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	3 425	3 316	107	1 285	915	597	356	176	53	36	7	19 996	17 251	2 745	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	2 907	2 780	127	1 337	767	298	291	80	88	36	10	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	3 288	3 243	45	915	1 860	207	119	121	54	-	12	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	642	627	15	-	-	417	144	27	51	3	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	1 505	1 493	12	-	-	600	452	239	129	62	23	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 082	\$2 117	\$1 539	\$1 715	\$1 942	\$2 592	\$3 347	\$3 599	\$4 443	\$3 653	\$4 500	\$1 917	\$2 204	\$1 136	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 783	\$2 810	\$2 075	\$2 161	\$2 640	\$3 274	\$3 920	\$4 371	\$4 816	\$4 618	\$5 820	\$2 024	\$2 186	\$1 451	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SAN JOSE, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS		65 YEARS AND OVER
		15 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS		65 YEARS AND OVER		
TOTAL	17 181	16 078	1 103	5 548	4 093	3 207	2 160	985	743	196	249	28 768	24 791	3 977		
LESS THAN \$250	966	880	86	328	256	154	150	23	28	-	27	1 908	1 305	603		
\$250 TO \$499	774	668	106	349	171	159	35	42	10	-	8	2 218	1 461	757		
\$500 TO \$999	1 989	1 806	183	737	629	208	208	66	78	34	29	4 228	3 530	698		
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	3 565	3 315	250	1 411	718	655	393	244	89	40	15	5 945	5 111	834		
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	2 365	2 226	139	796	552	416	285	123	120	30	43	5 134	4 827	307		
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 873	1 755	118	694	376	343	273	89	66	3	29	9 335	8 557	778		
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	2 204	2 039	165	997	504	337	175	74	48	37	32	-	-	-		
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 620	1 588	32	236	887	279	95	58	38	9	18	-	-	-		
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	538	533	5	-	-	275	123	57	63	5	15	-	-	-		
\$7,000 AND OVER	1 287	1 268	19	-	-	381	423	209	203	38	33	-	-	-		
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 548	\$2 615	\$1 706	\$1 964	\$2 494	\$3 034	\$3 033	\$2 955	\$3 705	\$2 800	\$3 086	\$2 017	\$2 205	\$950		
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 076	\$3 137	\$2 180	\$2 351	\$2 841	\$3 453	\$3 718	\$3 958	\$4 635	\$3 960	\$3 793	\$2 083	\$2 194	\$1 392		
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	7 897	7 630	267	2 768	2 424	1 376	833	224	167	43	62	16 310	13 003	3 307		
LESS THAN \$250	460	436	24	153	160	68	52	-	-	-	27	1 254	709	545		
\$250 TO \$499	370	332	38	209	62	75	16	8	-	-	-	1 493	858	635		
\$500 TO \$999	1 006	966	40	349	408	125	77	12	18	11	6	2 533	1 947	586		
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 804	1 750	54	770	442	305	198	58	7	16	8	3 428	2 713	715		
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 189	1 157	32	403	333	213	124	49	55	-	12	2 650	2 378	272		
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	857	828	29	359	224	148	63	13	43	-	7	4 952	4 398	554		
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	874	824	50	354	329	112	40	32	5	-	-	-	-	-		
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	781	781	-	171	466	82	37	5	11	9	-	-	-	-		
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	231	231	-	-	-	146	50	16	19	-	-	-	-	-		
\$7,000 AND OVER	325	325	-	-	-	102	176	31	14	-	2	-	-	-		
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 259	\$2 286	\$1 583	\$1 874	\$2 420	\$2 540	\$2 593	\$2 694	\$3 081	\$1 656	\$833	\$1 839	\$2 115	\$904		
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 780	\$2 809	\$1 944	\$2 249	\$2 772	\$3 118	\$3 698	\$3 516	\$3 788	\$2 581	\$1 717	\$1 980	\$2 148	\$1 318		

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SANTA BARBARA-SANTA MARIA-LOMPOC, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER			
TOTAL	4 932	4 489	443	1 933	1 192	855	409	233	159	49	102	13 845	12 403	1 442	
LESS THAN \$250	278	235	43	126	56	56	36	-	4	-	-	746	556	190	
\$250 TO \$499	292	264	28	139	52	63	12	17	-	3	6	1 138	815	323	
\$500 TO \$999	608	512	96	291	192	96	12	-	5	12	-	2 095	1 834	261	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 108	1 016	92	472	311	125	81	54	50	7	8	3 300	2 930	370	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	720	663	57	308	138	139	71	43	8	-	13	2 790	2 675	115	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	523	483	40	207	89	97	74	46	10	-	-	3 776	3 593	183	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	586	504	82	330	123	66	39	-	17	-	11	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	403	403	-	60	231	68	15	-	8	-	23	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	124	119	5	-	-	61	-	27	9	8	19	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	290	290	-	-	-	84	71	46	48	19	22	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 250	\$2 328	\$1 592	\$1 870	\$1 952	\$2 629	\$2 894	\$3 054	\$4 147	\$6 313	\$5 565	\$1 892	\$2 025	\$898	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 842	\$2 928	\$1 968	\$2 216	\$2 664	\$3 092	\$3 358	\$4 100	\$5 096	\$4 795	\$5 288	\$2 000	\$2 091	\$1 213	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	1 923	1 866	57	815	649	261	121	71	6	-	-	7 579	6 455	1 124	
LESS THAN \$250	71	71	-	31	13	16	11	-	-	-	-	421	287	134	
\$250 TO \$499	92	92	-	35	30	10	-	17	-	-	-	693	449	244	
\$500 TO \$999	295	279	14	132	134	19	8	-	-	-	-	1 102	871	231	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	524	511	13	243	188	28	49	10	6	-	-	1 713	1 440	273	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	290	273	17	141	54	73	4	18	-	-	-	1 676	1 579	97	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	196	196	-	99	40	28	19	10	-	-	-	1 974	1 829	145	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	177	164	13	89	67	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	192	192	-	45	123	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	33	33	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	55	55	-	-	-	17	22	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 965	\$1 961	\$2 088	\$1 862	\$1 785	\$2 788	\$1 847	\$2 472	\$1 500	-	-	\$1 919	\$2 114	\$898	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 587	\$2 599	\$2 201	\$2 209	\$2 607	\$3 345	\$2 937	\$3 470	\$1 347	-	-	\$1 980	\$2 110	\$1 233	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

SANTA ROSA, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	5 725	4 998	727	2 478	1 308	1 049	482	201	149	25	33	9 889	7 923	1 966
LESS THAN \$250	387	301	86	246	64	46	31	-	-	-	-	767	440	327
\$250 TO \$499	301	228	73	178	37	58	9	14	5	-	-	846	561	285
\$500 TO \$999	746	651	95	342	210	97	47	27	17	6	-	1 326	1 015	311
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 186	1 034	152	586	224	213	104	29	18	12	-	2 184	1 726	458
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	736	669	67	263	233	109	64	41	16	-	10	1 654	1 522	132
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	539	504	35	211	143	110	46	8	14	7	-	3 112	2 659	453
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	868	659	209	588	125	102	18	16	5	-	14	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	459	449	10	64	272	79	26	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	157	157	-	-	-	92	37	9	16	-	3	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	346	346	-	-	-	143	100	57	40	-	6	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 329	\$2 426	\$1 720	\$1 807	\$2 511	\$3 014	\$2 781	\$2 744	\$4 900	\$1 542	\$4 464	\$1 918	\$2 144	\$1 131
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 884	\$2 979	\$2 229	\$2 279	\$2 817	\$3 459	\$3 748	\$4 102	\$4 777	\$1 943	\$4 803	\$2 040	\$2 170	\$1 517
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	2 426	2 341	85	1 084	750	387	104	55	25	6	15	6 053	4 475	1 578
LESS THAN \$250	177	169	8	115	37	16	9	-	-	-	-	539	256	283
\$250 TO \$499	158	145	13	110	20	21	-	7	-	-	-	559	338	221
\$500 TO \$999	320	307	13	148	121	31	8	-	6	6	-	851	576	275
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	588	569	19	338	148	78	8	7	9	-	-	1 325	996	329
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	336	331	5	88	145	40	45	11	-	-	7	971	865	106
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	209	209	-	79	68	48	11	3	-	-	-	1 808	1 444	364
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	280	253	27	162	51	50	-	9	-	-	8	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	234	234	-	44	160	22	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	36	36	-	-	-	34	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	88	88	-	-	-	47	23	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 949	\$1 966	\$1 447	\$1 500	\$2 338	\$3 156	\$2 600	\$3 833	\$1 722	\$750	\$4 063	\$1 813	\$2 083	\$1 030
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 570	\$2 586	\$2 120	\$1 940	\$2 717	\$3 478	\$3 497	\$4 489	\$3 115	\$681	\$3 671	\$1 955	\$2 123	\$1 480

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

STOCKTON, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER		
	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	9 951	8 934	1 017	3 192	2 251	1 964	1 208	641	441	126	128	9 901	7 772	2 129
LESS THAN \$250	525	413	112	258	127	70	31	15	19	5	-	795	462	333
\$250 TO \$499	480	362	118	236	97	97	15	17	16	2	-	819	413	406
\$500 TO \$999	1 303	1 161	142	480	416	175	95	68	32	23	14	1 406	978	428
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 276	1 974	302	878	539	509	215	73	62	-	-	1 966	1 530	436
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 229	1 169	60	341	264	295	156	98	50	16	9	1 437	1 308	129
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 105	1 030	75	372	227	204	134	111	28	6	23	3 478	3 081	397
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 145	965	180	497	183	153	139	69	79	12	13	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	858	832	26	130	398	118	123	47	18	8	16	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	305	305	-	-	-	142	88	36	23	10	6	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	725	723	2	-	-	201	212	107	114	44	47	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 319	\$2 476	\$1 452	\$1 708	\$1 901	\$2 444	\$3 687	\$3 446	\$4 171	\$4 917	\$5 313	\$1 982	\$2 385	\$880
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 975	\$3 096	\$1 907	\$2 121	\$2 539	\$3 125	\$4 063	\$3 980	\$4 587	\$5 055	\$6 710	\$2 088	\$2 295	\$1 335
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	4 538	4 354	184	1 536	1 379	906	389	220	55	30	23	5 428	3 961	1 467
LESS THAN \$250	146	139	7	61	54	11	7	8	-	5	-	526	287	239
\$250 TO \$499	200	177	23	88	79	19	-	7	7	-	-	475	189	286
\$500 TO \$999	603	574	29	211	282	70	16	22	-	-	2	800	470	330
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 408	1 331	77	583	369	295	120	26	15	-	-	1 076	778	298
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	583	566	17	152	170	176	39	46	-	-	-	858	726	132
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	458	451	7	170	134	97	32	21	-	4	-	1 713	1 511	202
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	422	398	24	155	114	55	60	24	8	6	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	338	338	-	116	177	18	12	10	-	5	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	130	130	-	-	-	77	32	11	10	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	250	250	-	-	-	88	71	45	15	10	21	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 938	\$1 967	\$1 429	\$1 700	\$1 744	\$2 330	\$3 391	\$3 048	\$4 688	\$5 000	\$7,000+	\$1 849	\$2 353	\$816
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 724	\$2 768	\$1 691	\$2 132	\$2 344	\$3 069	\$3 905	\$3 994	\$4 743	\$5 344	\$11 069	\$1 987	\$2 271	\$1 222

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA, CA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	6 565	6 061	504	2 427	1 587	1 376	621	320	168	24	42	7 185	5 742	1 443
LESS THAN \$250	357	297	60	163	92	39	52	11	-	-	-	530	321	209
\$250 TO \$499	322	261	61	88	52	111	39	12	11	6	3	677	380	297
\$500 TO \$999	823	770	53	302	281	147	46	24	16	-	7	941	701	240
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 526	1 447	79	592	419	352	83	68	12	-	-	1 411	1 116	295
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	867	810	57	375	195	189	42	53	11	-	2	1 187	1 106	81
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	704	665	39	300	176	107	85	19	12	5	-	2 439	2 118	321
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	722	627	95	416	112	100	60	18	13	-	3	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	700	648	52	191	260	157	6	39	38	-	9	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	122	122	-	-	-	61	38	21	-	-	2	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	422	414	8	-	-	113	170	55	55	13	16	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 294	\$2 315	\$1 987	\$2 183	\$1 879	\$2 206	\$3 571	\$2 849	\$5 237	\$7,000+	\$5 667	\$2 028	\$2 319	\$949
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 910	\$2 950	\$2 439	\$2 473	\$2 484	\$2 964	\$4 083	\$3 852	\$5 394	\$5 272	\$6 755	\$2 073	\$2 232	\$1 436
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	3 238	3 144	94	1 276	968	574	222	101	78	6	13	4 365	3 238	1 127
LESS THAN \$250	152	148	4	62	51	14	25	-	-	-	-	399	214	185
\$250 TO \$499	105	78	25	45	21	23	8	-	-	-	-	428	189	239
\$500 TO \$999	451	440	11	179	192	64	9	7	-	6	-	549	374	175
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	898	895	3	444	244	155	30	25	-	-	-	867	658	209
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	403	396	7	146	140	102	-	13	-	-	-	705	652	53
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	309	309	-	111	86	48	46	6	12	-	-	1 417	1 151	266
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	242	229	13	129	53	17	30	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	457	434	23	160	181	86	-	6	24	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	28	28	-	-	-	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	195	187	8	-	-	50	61	44	29	-	11	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 037	\$2 028	\$2 571	\$1 793	\$1 902	\$2 304	\$3 848	\$3 917	\$5 583	\$375	\$7,000+	\$1 930	\$2 282	\$899
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 841	\$2 830	\$3 177	\$2 315	\$2 505	\$2 989	\$4 172	\$5 087	\$6 744	\$306	\$10 417	\$2 017	\$2 215	\$1 447

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

ANAHEIM CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								15 TO 64 65 YEARS YEARS AND OVER		
	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	3 355	3 176	179	1 144	784	644	353	204	109	72	45	4 943	4 177	766
LESS THAN \$250	126	126	-	47	27	32	7	6	-	7	-	303	218	85
\$250 TO \$499	238	198	40	141	33	49	5	-	-	10	-	360	239	121
\$500 TO \$999	438	399	39	190	108	46	54	13	13	-	14	734	593	141
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	627	580	47	229	183	112	65	16	6	16	-	1 052	803	249
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	583	572	11	172	122	106	74	51	41	4	13	1 768	704	64
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	366	355	11	101	89	89	47	13	5	19	3	1 726	1 620	106
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	399	373	26	241	74	44	19	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	214	209	5	23	148	22	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	104	104	-	-	-	38	19	33	6	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	260	260	-	-	-	106	49	44	38	16	7	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 426	\$2 498	\$1 223	\$1 847	\$2 336	\$2 783	\$2 615	\$4 143	\$2 866	\$2 750	\$2 654	\$2 029	\$2 335	\$1 145
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 959	\$3 026	\$1 776	\$2 231	\$2 773	\$3 337	\$3 325	\$4 504	\$5 011	\$3 301	\$3 925	\$2 137	\$2 278	\$1 370
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	1 410	1 392	18	527	450	246	95	71	9	12	-	2 897	2 221	676
LESS THAN \$250	51	51	-	18	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	232	160	72
\$250 TO \$499	82	82	-	38	27	17	-	-	-	-	-	241	133	108
\$500 TO \$999	219	214	5	114	75	17	6	7	-	-	-	403	269	134
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	331	323	8	148	114	28	24	5	-	12	-	617	402	215
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	278	273	5	75	69	56	38	31	9	-	-	452	391	61
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	130	130	-	37	54	39	-	-	-	-	-	952	866	86
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	127	127	-	81	31	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	96	96	-	16	60	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	36	36	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	60	60	-	-	-	38	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 079	\$2 095	\$1 500	\$1 632	\$1 904	\$2 857	\$2 461	\$2 758	\$2 500	\$1 500	-	\$1 928	\$2 375	\$1 112
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 610	\$2 622	\$1 699	\$2 091	\$2 427	\$3 422	\$3 349	\$3 994	\$2 744	\$1 504	-	\$2 057	\$2 272	\$1 351

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

BAKERSFIELD CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE			
TOTAL														
TOTAL	2 632	2 423	209	840	719	542	283	112	87	30	19	2 569	2 098	471
LESS THAN \$250	134	99	35	72	38	24	-	-	-	-	-	211	127	84
\$250 TO \$499	125	118	7	52	19	37	17	-	-	-	-	204	151	53
\$500 TO \$999	295	267	28	125	107	42	7	5	9	-	-	350	298	52
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	567	504	63	197	140	136	55	18	10	11	-	557	416	141
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	356	334	22	114	121	84	23	-	6	8	-	516	477	39
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	242	226	16	82	63	23	39	16	10	9	-	731	629	102
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	443	421	22	172	103	60	39	28	41	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	231	231	-	26	128	44	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	53	53	-	-	-	32	16	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	186	170	16	-	-	60	54	40	11	2	19	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 548	\$2 669	\$1 548	\$1 868	\$2 459	\$2 381	\$4 013	\$4 607	\$4 207	\$2 500	\$7,000+	\$1 933	\$2 119	\$1 330
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 035	\$3 114	\$2 124	\$2 264	\$2 812	\$3 149	\$4 239	\$5 310	\$3 761	\$2 731	\$8 193	\$2 000	\$2 107	\$1 523
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	1 390	1 320	70	419	500	240	135	37	31	28	-	1 614	1 224	390
LESS THAN \$250	42	42	-	12	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	144	62	82
\$250 TO \$499	75	68	7	45	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	129	86	43
\$500 TO \$999	159	151	8	55	99	5	-	-	-	-	-	258	206	52
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	341	304	37	134	67	92	37	-	-	11	-	402	285	117
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	207	207	-	63	82	48	-	-	6	8	-	317	296	21
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	149	149	-	20	51	23	31	5	10	9	-	364	289	75
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	209	201	8	64	66	33	31	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	137	137	-	26	96	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	9	9	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	62	52	10	-	-	4	26	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 377	\$2 459	\$1 541	\$1 728	\$2 549	\$2 042	\$3 984	\$7,000+	\$3 950	\$2 375	-	\$1 687	\$1 905	\$1 154
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 873	\$2 894	\$2 461	\$2 157	\$2 843	\$2 576	\$4 322	\$7 780	\$3 725	\$2 241	-	\$1 845	\$1 990	\$1 389

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.]

FAIRFIELD CITY	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	AGE OF	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	1 237	1 209	28	374	326	298	135	65	27	8	4	836	731	105
LESS THAN \$250	72	58	14	32	6	11	12	11	-	-	-	48	38	10
\$250 TO \$499	62	62	-	6	10	28	6	12	-	-	-	95	59	36
\$500 TO \$999	155	155	-	25	68	26	30	-	6	-	-	132	108	24
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	284	284	-	121	54	75	23	5	6	-	-	176	164	12
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	154	154	-	46	49	49	5	-	-	-	-	139	134	5
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	177	171	6	47	52	12	33	8	-	5	-	246	228	18
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	70	70	-	27	14	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	157	157	-	50	73	26	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	23	23	-	-	-	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	83	75	8	-	-	30	15	24	7	3	4	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 295	\$2 295	\$1 625	\$2 065	\$2 510	\$2 184	\$1 848	\$2 900	\$5 188	\$3 800	\$7,000+	\$1 813	\$1 979	\$635
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 876	\$2 866	\$3 296	\$2 406	\$2 845	\$2 944	\$2 851	\$4 156	\$4 121	\$6 820	\$8 081	\$1 973	\$2 090	\$1 155
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
LESS THAN \$250	19	19	8	220	227	134	59	13	-	-	4	591	503	88
\$250 TO \$499	-	-	-	8	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	23	19	4
\$500 TO \$999	104	104	-	-	60	19	5	-	-	-	-	66	30	36
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	193	193	-	20	60	19	5	-	-	-	-	95	82	13
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	103	103	-	121	28	30	14	-	-	-	-	142	130	12
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	79	79	-	28	31	44	-	-	-	-	-	110	105	5
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	14	14	-	12	34	12	21	-	-	-	-	155	137	18
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	102	102	-	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	13	13	-	31	60	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	30	22	8	-	-	7	6	13	-	-	4	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 121	\$2 083	\$7,000+	\$1 678	\$2 629	\$2 409	\$3 262	\$7,000+	-	-	\$7,000+	\$1 785	\$1 927	\$654
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 810	\$2 735	\$8 874	\$2 053	\$2 933	\$2 800	\$3 550	\$8 601	-	-	\$8 081	\$1 953	\$2 071	\$1 282

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

[EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B.]

FRESNO CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER		PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER		
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	6 972	6 527	445	2 058	1 739	1 297	930	453	281	85	129	7 966	6 648	1 318
LESS THAN \$250	445	400	45	192	130	42	44	28	9	-	-	522	342	180
\$250 TO \$499	287	235	54	114	73	54	21	21	4	-	-	651	420	231
\$500 TO \$999	865	810	55	309	282	103	68	60	28	4	11	1 157	834	323
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 597	1 500	97	557	395	298	182	78	44	11	32	1 716	1 412	304
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 073	1 000	73	265	274	253	157	85	29	-	10	1 279	1 188	91
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	724	679	45	252	175	141	81	36	34	3	2	2 641	2 452	189
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	624	568	56	279	126	89	64	35	24	7	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	609	603	6	90	284	83	79	19	22	21	11	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	146	146	-	-	-	68	46	19	5	4	4	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	602	588	14	-	-	166	188	72	82	35	59	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 272	\$2 320	\$1 706	\$1 743	\$1 973	\$2 599	\$2 955	\$2 465	\$3 779	\$5 833	\$5 864	\$1 963	\$2 266	\$884
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 939	\$2 998	\$2 078	\$2 123	\$2 495	\$3 181	\$3 849	\$3 360	\$4 532	\$6 204	\$5 840	\$2 068	\$2 226	\$1 274
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	3 663	3 527	136	1 180	1 135	587	414	172	112	32	31	4 810	3 808	1 002
LESS THAN \$250	223	206	17	82	92	-	34	6	-	-	-	436	273	163
\$250 TO \$499	109	104	5	42	31	19	6	11	-	-	-	423	286	137
\$500 TO \$999	481	460	21	182	219	37	34	5	-	4	-	702	421	281
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	971	935	36	368	302	173	81	19	17	-	11	987	763	224
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	593	565	28	157	129	168	62	59	18	-	-	847	760	87
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	422	416	6	162	118	53	56	14	16	3	-	1 415	1 305	110
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	253	242	11	116	66	31	24	4	5	7	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	291	285	6	71	178	6	12	11	7	6	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	62	62	-	-	-	47	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	258	252	6	-	-	53	100	33	40	12	20	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 080	\$2 104	\$1 694	\$1 772	\$1 747	\$2 384	\$2 839	\$2 763	\$3 750	\$5 333	\$7,000+	\$1 855	\$2 212	\$858
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 736	\$2 761	\$2 102	\$2 124	\$2 359	\$2 983	\$3 690	\$3 827	\$4 618	\$5 830	\$6 429	\$1 958	\$2 156	\$1 203

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

GARDEN GROVE CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER			65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	1 976	1 885	91	472	511	375	248	133	146	6	85	2 410	2 189	221	
LESS THAN \$250	98	89	9	33	41	18	-	6	-	-	-	143	104	39	
\$250 TO \$499	101	91	10	29	35	13	15	9	-	-	-	191	151	40	
\$500 TO \$999	233	226	7	67	90	17	34	7	8	1	9	308	291	17	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	392	364	28	142	97	83	37	11	19	3	-	463	416	47	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	267	252	15	61	84	46	42	22	5	-	7	346	326	20	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	213	198	15	52	24	53	48	14	22	-	-	959	901	58	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	207	207	-	71	57	27	11	6	5	-	30	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	156	156	-	17	83	41	-	7	6	2	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	51	51	-	-	-	12	18	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	258	251	7	-	-	65	43	46	65	-	39	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 614	\$2 685	\$1 696	\$1 754	\$1 923	\$3 198	\$2 905	\$3 821	\$6 500	\$1 667	\$4 883	\$2 289	\$2 406	\$1 309	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 413	\$3 474	\$2 162	\$2 175	\$2 455	\$3 591	\$3 539	\$4 564	\$6 849	\$2 832	\$7 238	\$2 247	\$2 316	\$1 565	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	798	769	29	243	273	146	58	38	27	-	13	1 437	1 222	215	
LESS THAN \$250	51	51	-	11	27	13	-	-	-	-	-	113	74	39	
\$250 TO \$499	48	48	-	12	31	5	-	-	-	-	-	112	72	40	
\$500 TO \$999	117	110	7	47	42	8	4	7	-	-	9	180	165	17	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	183	178	5	81	70	32	-	-	-	-	-	266	225	41	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	111	104	7	29	35	31	9	7	-	-	-	212	192	20	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	83	73	10	18	6	31	20	-	8	-	-	554	496	58	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	82	82	-	36	26	8	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	60	60	-	9	36	8	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	22	22	-	-	-	5	9	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	41	41	-	-	-	5	10	11	11	-	4	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 000	\$1 986	\$2 357	\$1 636	\$1 521	\$2 484	\$3 800	\$4 833	\$6 688	-	\$861	\$2 224	\$2 401	\$1 280	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 756	\$2 782	\$2 082	\$2 060	\$2 152	\$2 794	\$4 518	\$5 204	\$7 148	-	\$3 916	\$2 197	\$2 306	\$1 578	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

LOMPOC CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 65 YEARS YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 65 YEARS YEARS AND OVER			
TOTAL	828	803	25	276	252	183	65	33	19	-	600	537	63	
LESS THAN \$250	28	25	5	10	-	18	-	-	-	-	49	35	14	
\$250 TO \$499	50	50	-	7	16	21	6	-	-	-	23	8	15	
\$500 TO \$999	93	93	-	36	43	14	-	-	-	-	101	84	17	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	197	193	4	90	64	24	6	5	8	-	149	136	13	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	161	150	11	51	32	36	25	17	-	-	102	102	-	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	96	96	-	40	25	-	20	11	-	-	176	172	4	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	111	106	5	42	41	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	47	47	-	-	31	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	31	31	-	-	-	12	8	-	11	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 286	\$2 283	\$2 318	\$1 944	\$2 094	\$2 403	\$2 820	\$2 676	\$7,000+	-	\$1 852	\$2 054	\$574	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 745	\$2 765	\$2 094	\$2 285	\$2 653	\$2 979	\$3 189	\$2 630	\$7 065	-	\$2 036	\$2 173	\$866	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	492	492	-	176	181	95	30	10	-	-	388	329	59	
LESS THAN \$250	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	34	20	14	
\$250 TO \$499	23	23	-	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	23	8	15	
\$500 TO \$999	93	93	-	36	43	14	-	-	-	-	48	31	17	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	135	135	-	51	60	13	6	5	-	-	94	81	13	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	81	81	-	43	6	28	4	-	-	-	80	80	-	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	57	57	-	22	18	-	12	5	-	-	109	109	-	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	40	40	-	17	17	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	29	29	-	-	21	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	20	20	-	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 904	\$1 904	-	\$1 882	\$1 525	\$2 446	\$3 417	\$2 500	-	-	\$1 947	\$2 306	\$515	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 501	\$2 501	-	\$2 112	\$2 264	\$3 199	\$4 031	\$2 410	-	-	\$2 030	\$2 270	\$689	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDICES A AND B1

LONG BEACH CITY	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER		65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	9 393	8 907	484	3 003	2 151	1 633	1 177	671	453	167	138	15 471	12 380	3 091	
LESS THAN \$250	322	296	26	117	119	47	31	8	-	-	-	1 189	728	461	
\$250 TO \$499	441	403	38	177	85	87	31	46	15	-	-	1 325	707	618	
\$500 TO \$999	1 247	1 153	94	452	439	185	84	45	42	-	-	2 230	1 708	522	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 090	1 988	102	859	493	328	256	77	40	37	-	3 484	2 755	729	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 215	1 139	76	387	191	284	157	93	75	17	11	2 351	2 106	245	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	960	932	28	360	203	159	146	45	38	9	-	4 892	4 376	516	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 020	910	110	508	174	122	108	53	20	8	27	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	968	956	12	143	447	116	114	72	50	20	6	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	333	335	-	-	-	132	69	48	36	39	11	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	795	795	-	-	-	173	181	184	137	37	83	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 491	\$2 539	\$1 833	\$1 880	\$1 877	\$2 597	\$3 202	\$4 406	\$4 825	\$5 625	\$7,000+	\$1 859	\$2 139	\$947	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 186	\$3 238	\$2 224	\$2 329	\$2 605	\$3 206	\$3 751	\$4 687	\$5 190	\$5 704	\$8 897	\$2 011	\$2 185	\$1 312	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	4 839	4 749	90	1 697	1 338	773	539	207	189	63	33	9 028	6 539	2 489	
LESS THAN \$250	159	159	-	58	71	23	7	-	-	-	-	802	435	367	
\$250 TO \$499	180	168	12	88	40	21	12	14	5	-	-	897	428	469	
\$500 TO \$999	646	640	6	207	271	115	17	6	30	-	-	1 335	872	463	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 327	1 283	44	606	353	183	127	20	22	16	-	2 087	1 493	594	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	608	608	-	203	149	106	68	49	23	10	-	1 316	1 108	208	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	521	513	8	240	138	51	68	5	10	9	-	2 591	2 203	388	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	403	383	20	188	59	69	50	30	-	7	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	584	584	-	107	257	39	93	38	39	5	6	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	179	179	-	-	-	94	28	16	29	7	5	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	232	232	-	-	-	72	69	29	31	9	22	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 177	\$2 205	\$1 614	\$1 818	\$1 813	\$2 420	\$3 566	\$4 317	\$5 115	\$3 611	\$7,000+	\$1 709	\$2 037	\$941	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 927	\$2 942	\$2 166	\$2 273	\$2 505	\$3 225	\$3 901	\$4 278	\$4 514	\$4 534	\$10 220	\$1 901	\$2 131	\$1 299	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

LOS ANGELES CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER			65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	90 604	84 608	5 996	26 736	19 408	17 060	11 767	6 903	5 491	1 407	1 832	134 515	113 708	20 807	
LESS THAN \$250	3 776	3 240	536	1 567	749	659	345	224	165	36	31	8 476	5 792	2 684	
\$250 TO \$499	4 469	3 755	714	1 790	772	1 064	426	270	110	25	12	8 672	5 453	3 219	
\$500 TO \$999	10 218	9 358	860	3 440	3 492	1 217	1 097	433	375	85	79	17 705	14 081	3 624	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	17 964	16 718	1 246	6 352	3 978	3 529	1 977	1 099	660	239	130	26 128	20 884	5 244	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	12 479	11 663	816	3 731	2 313	2 420	1 687	1 122	855	132	219	19 877	18 200	1 677	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	9 651	9 256	395	2 686	1 925	1 723	1 414	781	712	200	210	53 657	49 298	4 359	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	11 026	9 951	1 075	5 530	1 769	1 456	836	658	512	112	153	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	9 316	9 123	193	1 640	4 410	1 161	862	525	371	146	201	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	2 949	2 922	27	-	-	1 375	626	318	407	101	122	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	8 756	8 622	134	-	-	2 456	2 497	1 473	1 324	331	675	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 711	\$2 792	\$1 713	\$2 059	\$2 308	\$2 852	\$3 249	\$3 389	\$3 815	\$3 932	\$5 408	\$2 316	\$2 585	\$1 147	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 278	\$3 352	\$2 231	\$2 451	\$2 817	\$3 440	\$3 947	\$4 149	\$4 621	\$4 751	\$5 967	\$2 253	\$2 393	\$1 488	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	41 949	40 189	1 760	13 903	11 326	7 700	4 450	2 461	1 372	338	399	71 446	55 258	16 188	
LESS THAN \$250	1 647	1 448	199	779	420	240	62	88	45	13	-	5 193	3 018	2 175	
\$250 TO \$499	1 762	1 581	181	826	430	291	123	63	21	8	-	5 294	2 689	2 605	
\$500 TO \$999	5 281	5 021	260	1 792	2 485	505	310	92	57	27	13	9 898	7 075	2 823	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	9 945	9 571	374	4 098	2 515	1 883	954	301	132	62	-	14 288	10 185	4 103	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	5 893	5 615	278	1 927	1 223	1 221	727	485	214	27	69	10 148	8 969	1 179	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	4 335	4 229	106	1 318	1 065	837	537	321	176	54	27	26 625	23 322	3 303	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	4 159	3 909	250	1 830	907	629	360	255	142	22	14	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	4 740	4 667	73	1 333	2 281	429	293	171	138	36	59	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 054	1 046	8	-	-	569	172	137	114	28	34	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	3 133	3 102	31	-	-	1 096	912	548	333	61	183	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 397	\$2 441	\$1 642	\$1 867	\$1 926	\$2 762	\$3 091	\$3 628	\$4 289	\$3 593	\$6 515	\$2 103	\$2 520	\$1 120	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 028	\$3 068	\$2 115	\$2 315	\$2 634	\$3 421	\$3 889	\$4 323	\$4 820	\$4 177	\$6 760	\$2 154	\$2 358	\$1 456	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

MODESTO CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER			
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER		
TOTAL																	
TOTAL	2 352	2 208	144	763	575	514	263	113	66	30	28	2 637	2 083	554			
LESS THAN \$250	127	108	19	39	22	42	24	-	-	-	-	196	114	82			
\$250 TO \$499	132	109	23	52	50	6	7	6	11	-	-	267	158	109			
\$500 TO \$999	332	292	40	126	102	30	48	8	13	-	5	368	301	67			
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	551	506	45	248	122	81	56	19	16	9	-	613	415	198			
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	301	298	3	82	68	89	23	27	-	12	-	414	375	39			
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	281	267	14	73	59	91	24	7	11	9	7	779	720	59			
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	289	289	-	85	65	78	39	16	-	-	6	-	-	-			
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	213	213	-	58	87	27	12	21	8	-	-	-	-	-			
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	62	62	-	-	-	34	11	-	7	-	10	-	-	-			
\$7,000 AND OVER	64	64	-	-	-	36	19	9	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 113	\$2 299	\$875	\$1 663	\$1 930	\$3 099	\$1 938	\$2 870	\$1 563	\$2 500	\$4 333	\$1 795	\$2 143	\$1 096			
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 651	\$2 749	\$1 149	\$2 124	\$2 516	\$3 241	\$2 847	\$3 533	\$2 440	\$2 538	\$4 194	\$1 965	\$2 154	\$1 244			
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS																	
TOTAL	1 210	1 179	31	483	392	216	41	26	43	9	-	1 636	1 162	474			
LESS THAN \$250	56	44	12	32	18	6	-	-	-	-	-	159	77	82			
\$250 TO \$499	56	56	-	-	43	6	-	-	7	-	-	202	100	102			
\$500 TO \$999	192	179	13	84	81	5	9	-	13	-	-	240	186	54			
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	309	309	-	157	89	35	13	6	9	-	-	382	222	160			
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	128	128	-	52	29	28	9	-	-	-	-	230	207	23			
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	128	122	6	44	28	41	-	10	-	9	-	423	370	53			
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	137	137	-	56	35	36	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-			
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	148	148	-	58	69	8	5	-	8	-	-	-	-	-			
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	33	33	-	-	-	28	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
\$7,000 AND OVER	23	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 974	\$2 012	\$635	\$1 799	\$1 607	\$3 683	\$1 885	\$2 700	\$1 167	\$3 500	-	\$1 568	\$1 982	\$991			
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 615	\$2 655	\$1 099	\$2 304	\$2 350	\$3 837	\$2 648	\$2 914	\$1 983	\$3 514	-	\$1 808	\$2 063	\$1 182			

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

MONTEREY CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9 OR MORE	
TOTAL														
TOTAL	302	264	38	150	66	59	17	6	-	-	4	908	762	146
LESS THAN \$250	19	7	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	57	39
\$250 TO \$499	23	23	-	4	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	83	65	18
\$500 TO \$999	53	45	8	22	6	17	8	-	-	-	-	147	115	32
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	66	59	7	47	5	16	9	-	-	-	-	118	102	16
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	30	25	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	100	24
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	52	46	6	30	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	340	323	17
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	29	29	-	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	14	14	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 848	\$1 966	\$938	\$1 638	\$1 789	\$2 344	\$2 056	\$6 500	-	-	\$7,000+	\$2 081	\$2 420	\$750
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 567	\$2 736	\$1 388	\$2 100	\$2 687	\$2 736	\$1 810	\$6 319	-	-	\$13 167	\$2 056	\$2 229	\$1 158
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	113	108	5	67	27	19	-	-	-	-	-	513	399	114
LESS THAN \$250	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	24	39
\$250 TO \$499	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	25	6
\$500 TO \$999	11	11	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	95	76	19
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	39	39	-	31	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	59	12
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	87	63	24
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	21	21	-	4	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	166	152	14
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	19	19	-	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 936	\$2 000	\$250-	\$1 629	\$3 423	\$2 875	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 951	\$2 246	\$816
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 697	\$2 814	\$175	\$2 224	\$3 417	\$3 345	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 957	\$2 169	\$1 215

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

NAPA CITY	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	906	829	77	356	212	176	72	51	22	10	7	1 349	1 025	324
LESS THAN \$250	58	49	9	17	27	-	14	-	-	-	-	111	45	66
\$250 TO \$499	33	33	-	10	16	7	-	-	-	-	-	134	75	59
\$500 TO \$999	120	100	20	61	26	12	-	8	6	-	7	213	143	70
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	224	194	30	121	36	52	15	-	-	-	-	303	208	95
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	137	131	6	64	30	29	-	14	-	-	-	184	179	5
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	83	83	-	30	15	29	9	-	-	-	-	404	375	29
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	74	69	5	42	25	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	113	106	7	11	37	28	-	21	16	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	19	19	-	-	-	5	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	45	45	-	-	-	14	21	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 131	\$2 294	\$1 317	\$1 744	\$2 033	\$2 586	\$3 778	\$5 167	\$5 313	\$7,000+	\$750	\$1 715	\$2 232	\$764
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 781	\$2 870	\$1 822	\$2 123	\$2 512	\$3 132	\$4 315	\$3 950	\$4 176	\$7 013	\$852	\$1 929	\$2 211	\$1 039
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	410	396	14	174	138	66	16	6	10	-	-	916	628	288
LESS THAN \$250	23	19	4	5	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	99	33	66
\$250 TO \$499	17	17	-	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	51	59
\$500 TO \$999	66	66	-	28	26	12	-	-	-	-	-	155	100	55
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	102	99	3	69	24	9	-	-	-	-	-	218	144	74
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	61	61	-	27	16	12	-	6	-	-	-	111	106	5
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	36	36	-	12	9	6	9	-	-	-	-	223	194	29
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	31	31	-	12	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	68	61	7	11	26	21	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 971	\$1 970	\$3 500	\$1 638	\$2 063	\$3 000	\$3 111	\$2 500	\$5 500	-	-	\$1 431	\$1 903	\$673
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 536	\$2 519	\$3 016	\$2 016	\$2 587	\$3 535	\$1 886	\$2 307	\$5 474	-	-	\$1 726	\$2 040	\$1 043

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

OAKLAND CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER			
TOTAL	12 882	12 019	863	4 469	3 231	2 426	1 383	673	436	165	99	17 867	14 846	3 021	
LESS THAN \$250	556	452	104	311	119	51	45	9	21	-	-	1 542	1 142	400	
\$250 TO \$499	507	420	87	258	111	70	26	22	12	8	-	1 572	1 034	538	
\$500 TO \$999	1 650	1 494	156	643	721	140	73	63	10	-	-	2 587	1 999	588	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	3 114	2 929	185	1 335	706	633	232	115	52	37	4	3 689	2 797	892	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 716	1 616	100	511	424	353	240	106	59	9	14	2 498	2 311	187	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 322	1 239	83	401	276	352	137	71	47	31	7	5 979	5 563	416	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 560	1 452	108	744	299	183	170	56	68	33	7	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 198	1 177	21	266	575	136	87	67	36	19	12	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	366	354	12	-	-	206	87	29	38	-	6	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	893	886	7	-	-	302	286	135	93	28	49	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 358	\$2 442	\$1 457	\$1 766	\$1 941	\$2 904	\$3 551	\$3 303	\$4 250	\$3 919	\$6 917	\$1 876	\$2 195	\$987	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 997	\$3 071	\$1 967	\$2 234	\$2 576	\$3 440	\$4 080	\$4 099	\$4 675	\$4 644	\$7 593	\$2 028	\$2 181	\$1 274	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	8 273	8 024	249	2 821	2 457	1 509	733	418	215	82	38	9 590	7 244	2 346	
LESS THAN \$250	326	294	32	189	90	23	17	-	7	-	-	960	613	347	
\$250 TO \$499	353	320	23	180	76	45	16	16	12	8	-	806	400	406	
\$500 TO \$999	1 141	1 099	42	402	576	104	23	31	5	-	-	1 637	1 148	489	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 265	2 211	54	983	561	466	130	77	30	18	-	2 087	1 401	686	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 062	1 021	41	259	309	242	145	68	35	-	4	1 221	1 113	108	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	858	846	12	238	228	238	61	56	21	13	3	2 879	2 569	310	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	904	880	24	365	192	101	131	52	41	15	7	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	767	753	14	205	425	29	40	45	11	-	12	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	175	168	7	-	-	124	25	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	422	422	-	-	-	137	145	67	33	28	12	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 048	\$2 076	\$1 509	\$1 651	\$1 867	\$2 481	\$3 582	\$3 304	\$3 881	\$4 133	\$5 417	\$1 667	\$2 054	\$929	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 784	\$2 809	\$1 987	\$2 115	\$2 506	\$3 092	\$4 060	\$3 888	\$4 292	\$5 617	\$6 755	\$1 907	\$2 126	\$1 251	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

ONTARIO CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	1 924	1 780	144	485	344	485	302	147	115	27	19	1 807	1 442	365
LESS THAN \$250	136	107	29	53	28	22	28	-	-	-	5	191	97	94
\$250 TO \$499	99	93	6	23	18	27	24	-	7	-	-	116	77	39
\$500 TO \$999	202	165	37	56	57	41	35	-	13	-	-	214	150	64
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	435	390	45	129	104	86	55	24	30	7	-	391	290	101
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	206	200	6	46	21	70	33	20	16	-	-	269	235	34
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	244	236	8	70	48	69	31	12	-	4	10	626	593	33
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	181	168	13	62	22	36	28	19	11	3	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	173	173	-	46	46	30	19	26	-	6	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	67	67	-	-	-	31	8	21	7	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	181	181	-	-	-	73	41	25	31	7	4	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 437	\$2 675	\$1 000	\$1 857	\$1 663	\$2 950	\$2 273	\$4 921	\$2 469	\$4 833	\$3 450	\$1 978	\$2 455	\$887
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 076	\$3 215	\$1 359	\$2 311	\$2 302	\$3 443	\$3 060	\$4 878	\$4 183	\$5 350	\$3 604	\$2 078	\$2 319	\$1 126
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	863	837	26	304	216	162	100	68	13	-	-	1 133	840	293
LESS THAN \$250	39	39	-	20	14	-	5	-	-	-	-	109	34	75
\$250 TO \$499	25	25	-	12	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	53	33
\$500 TO \$999	94	68	26	45	29	20	-	-	-	-	-	164	119	45
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	209	209	-	74	60	29	38	8	-	-	-	260	167	93
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	102	102	-	23	8	39	19	13	-	-	-	164	137	27
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	103	103	-	36	34	18	10	5	-	-	-	350	330	20
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	115	115	-	48	17	22	22	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	116	116	-	46	41	8	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	27	27	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	33	33	-	-	-	14	6	6	7	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 632	\$2 760	\$750	\$2 043	\$1 867	\$2 821	\$2 368	\$5 381	\$7,000+	-	-	\$1 798	\$2 343	\$928
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 014	\$3 088	\$626	\$2 568	\$2 598	\$3 419	\$2 764	\$4 847	\$7 639	-	-	\$1 974	\$2 286	\$1 082

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

OXNARD CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9 OR MORE	
TOTAL	2 431	2 338	93	467	442	554	299	298	207	56	108	2 580	2 321	259
LESS THAN \$250	96	96	-	7	35	20	15	11	8	-	-	157	131	26
\$250 TO \$499	66	56	10	28	12	17	5	4	-	-	-	155	120	35
\$500 TO \$999	209	166	43	74	71	18	19	4	18	-	-	350	300	50
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	507	486	21	134	72	157	78	44	6	11	5	446	395	51
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	387	372	15	28	78	126	30	78	34	5	8	406	378	28
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	293	293	-	51	13	74	37	53	45	11	9	1 066	997	69
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	314	310	4	114	77	40	19	38	15	-	11	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	218	218	-	31	84	19	13	25	18	10	18	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	98	98	-	-	-	37	26	6	11	12	6	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	243	243	-	-	-	46	57	35	52	7	46	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 872	\$2 981	\$924	\$1 929	\$2 397	\$2 516	\$3 068	\$3 151	\$3 833	\$5 100	\$5 889	\$2 448	\$2 567	\$1 363
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 427	\$3 510	\$1 338	\$2 586	\$2 745	\$3 058	\$3 782	\$3 727	\$4 881	\$4 976	\$6 341	\$2 314	\$2 383	\$1 693
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	986	957	29	230	224	243	122	78	66	17	6	1 329	1 155	174
LESS THAN \$250	24	24	-	-	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	91	65	26
\$250 TO \$499	26	26	-	15	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	98	68	30
\$500 TO \$999	79	65	14	32	41	-	6	-	-	-	-	131	115	16
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	250	239	11	80	47	80	29	8	6	-	-	238	204	34
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	161	161	-	6	43	65	8	30	9	-	-	243	215	28
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	114	114	-	27	13	33	18	5	18	-	-	528	488	40
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	101	97	4	39	29	20	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	115	115	-	31	28	10	13	19	4	10	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	36	36	-	-	-	23	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	80	80	-	-	-	-	34	10	29	7	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 708	\$2 773	\$1 045	\$1 850	\$2 023	\$2 454	\$4 000	\$3 200	\$4 500	\$5 850	\$6 500	\$2 438	\$2 584	\$1 441
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 316	\$3 369	\$1 544	\$2 594	\$2 375	\$2 879	\$4 456	\$4 147	\$5 967	\$8 330	\$6 394	\$2 314	\$2 418	\$1 624

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

RIVERSIDE CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 65 YEARS YEARS AND OVER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	3 819	3 682	137	1 214	798	778	507	239	167	61	55	4 976	4 216	760
LESS THAN \$250	162	146	16	74	24	36	15	6	7	-	-	304	212	92
\$250 TO \$499	127	111	16	75	11	32	-	9	-	-	-	303	134	169
\$500 TO \$999	484	452	32	173	157	75	77	-	-	2	-	660	540	120
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	902	876	26	310	202	239	77	34	35	-	5	1 084	880	204
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	565	560	5	204	80	105	91	37	44	4	-	946	893	53
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	412	409	3	113	96	71	83	26	15	8	-	1 679	1 557	122
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	302	472	30	209	113	83	35	18	5	39	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	307	307	-	56	115	52	21	33	24	-	6	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	112	112	-	-	-	37	27	7	15	-	26	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	246	237	9	-	-	48	81	69	22	8	18	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 415	\$2 457	\$1 173	\$1 919	\$2 063	\$2 067	\$2 929	\$4 417	\$2 943	\$4 423	\$6 635	\$2 145	\$2 383	\$996
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 001	\$3 011	\$2 715	\$2 288	\$2 690	\$2 802	\$3 541	\$4 612	\$4 229	\$4 925	\$8 198	\$2 170	\$2 321	\$1 337
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	1 915	1 898	17	719	485	374	180	89	31	22	15	3 028	2 373	655
LESS THAN \$250	52	52	-	43	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	213	121	92
\$250 TO \$499	49	49	-	36	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	241	108	133
\$500 TO \$999	279	274	5	121	109	20	29	-	-	-	-	448	334	114
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	506	494	12	215	109	133	20	23	6	-	-	624	457	167
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	302	302	-	109	48	70	55	20	-	-	-	581	545	36
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	208	208	-	73	52	42	34	-	7	-	-	921	808	113
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	261	261	-	76	92	54	13	9	-	17	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	141	141	-	46	65	13	-	6	5	-	6	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	30	30	-	-	-	14	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	87	87	-	-	-	16	21	31	5	5	9	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 237	\$2 265	\$1 292	\$1 742	\$2 302	\$2 314	\$2 745	\$4 167	\$5 500	\$4 647	\$7,000+	\$1 981	\$2 306	\$950
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 780	\$2 791	\$1 540	\$2 103	\$2 765	\$2 816	\$3 251	\$4 617	\$5 292	\$5 506	\$9 094	\$2 051	\$2 252	\$1 320

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SACRAMENTO CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER		65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	8 201	7 623	578	3 003	1 735	1 506	935	539	325	53	105	12 256	9 946	2 310	
LESS THAN \$250	458	381	77	238	73	60	54	6	27	-	-	1 203	750	453	
\$250 TO \$499	324	268	56	188	42	70	13	11	-	-	-	1 146	777	369	
\$500 TO \$999	1 119	1 040	79	406	376	196	68	46	17	10	-	1 861	1 425	436	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 071	1 958	113	923	466	333	174	113	62	-	-	2 491	1 970	521	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 157	1 078	79	381	264	208	138	109	28	9	20	2 022	1 815	207	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	831	795	36	282	158	191	112	30	40	4	14	3 533	3 209	324	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	919	821	98	441	106	180	93	30	39	15	15	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	612	593	19	144	250	73	46	56	31	4	8	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	207	201	6	-	-	95	31	35	24	5	17	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	503	488	15	-	-	100	206	103	57	6	31	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 111	\$2 153	\$1 681	\$1 725	\$1 808	\$2 452	\$3 183	\$2 858	\$3 712	\$4 233	\$5 438	\$1 770	\$2 028	\$882	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 805	\$2 851	\$2 207	\$2 133	\$2 375	\$2 988	\$3 887	\$3 989	\$4 176	\$4 523	\$5 707	\$1 921	\$2 075	\$1 254	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	4 387	4 307	80	1 753	1 116	771	394	160	134	21	38	6 863	5 146	1 717	
LESS THAN \$250	188	180	8	104	49	26	-	-	9	-	-	819	454	365	
\$250 TO \$499	191	177	14	103	36	42	6	4	-	-	-	659	386	273	
\$500 TO \$999	655	635	20	237	300	80	32	-	6	-	-	1 110	756	354	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 339	1 333	6	642	322	197	108	29	41	-	-	1 384	1 023	361	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	580	567	13	199	161	135	55	24	6	-	-	1 113	949	164	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	459	459	-	173	81	131	47	-	20	-	7	1 778	1 578	200	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	361	348	13	164	59	55	33	14	16	15	5	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	326	320	6	131	108	26	23	28	7	-	3	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	74	74	-	-	-	38	5	18	-	-	13	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	214	214	-	-	-	41	85	43	29	6	10	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 866	\$1 871	\$950	\$1 674	\$1 537	\$2 300	\$2 927	\$5 321	\$3 250	\$4 700	\$6 308	\$1 609	\$1 955	\$811	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 591	\$2 603	\$1 946	\$2 075	\$2 090	\$2 794	\$3 835	\$5 025	\$4 069	\$6 558	\$6 408	\$1 812	\$2 021	\$1 187	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B7

FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	1 946	1 876	70	599	385	334	249	127	136	33	83	2 109	1 662	447
LESS THAN \$250	78	70	8	35	13	14	5	-	-	7	6	166	110	56
\$250 TO \$499	71	64	7	49	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	167	80	87
\$500 TO \$999	241	236	5	77	47	42	22	16	32	-	5	206	185	21
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	326	320	6	103	71	69	36	19	14	-	14	482	347	135
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	296	288	8	63	62	49	71	-	34	-	17	357	322	35
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	246	245	1	122	48	7	29	18	14	1	7	731	618	113
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	275	252	23	133	52	43	18	13	16	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	200	200	-	19	76	25	19	31	8	2	20	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	93	88	5	-	-	30	22	12	5	16	8	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	120	113	7	-	-	49	27	18	13	7	6	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 868	\$2 861	\$4 000	\$2 595	\$2 734	\$2 735	\$2 866	\$4 808	\$2 647	\$6 406	\$2 971	\$2 094	\$2 339	\$1 441
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 228	\$3 225	\$3 312	\$2 574	\$2 982	\$3 491	\$3 669	\$4 397	\$3 319	\$5 148	\$4 019	\$2 108	\$2 244	\$1 602
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
LESS THAN \$250	23	23	-	10	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	118	68	50
\$250 TO \$499	27	27	-	17	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	102	35	67
\$500 TO \$999	90	90	-	42	28	15	5	-	-	-	-	104	96	8
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	184	184	-	73	52	46	13	-	-	-	-	310	199	111
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	133	133	-	38	18	36	28	-	13	-	-	204	182	22
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	120	119	1	52	29	7	26	5	-	1	-	381	319	62
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	121	121	-	53	37	12	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	126	126	-	14	68	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	13	8	5	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	42	42	-	-	-	11	7	6	5	7	6	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 868	\$2 846	\$6 400	\$2 197	\$3 431	\$2 236	\$2 964	\$5 250	\$2 885	\$7,000+	\$5 714	\$1 921	\$2 283	\$1 315
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 234	\$3 213	\$6 302	\$2 505	\$3 311	\$2 985	\$3 425	\$5 183	\$4 516	\$7 036	\$8 149	\$2 014	\$2 223	\$1 426

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SAN BERNARDINO CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER		PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	4 128	3 783	345	1 363	869	888	469	262	200	59	18	3 750	2 893	857
LESS THAN \$250	127	104	23	67	22	22	7	-	9	-	-	322	164	158
\$250 TO \$499	164	141	23	96	6	27	18	-	8	9	-	285	136	149
\$500 TO \$999	594	541	53	220	209	87	35	24	19	-	-	566	416	150
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	938	870	68	329	196	228	72	62	45	6	-	723	486	237
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	607	567	40	247	91	129	78	32	17	9	4	516	456	60
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	421	377	44	152	49	91	59	39	18	13	-	1 338	1 235	103
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	425	364	61	201	75	88	39	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	476	443	33	51	221	82	72	26	17	1	6	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	136	136	-	-	-	55	45	14	11	11	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	240	240	-	-	-	79	44	50	49	10	8	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 397	\$2 415	\$2 137	\$1 907	\$2 016	\$2 620	\$3 415	\$3 353	\$3 111	\$3 423	\$5 833	\$1 971	\$2 536	\$905
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 993	\$3 036	\$2 527	\$2 184	\$2 832	\$3 211	\$3 757	\$3 955	\$4 244	\$4 614	\$8 155	\$2 083	\$2 338	\$1 220
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	2 286	2 199	87	787	552	499	235	82	91	34	6	2 428	1 753	675
LESS THAN \$250	54	44	10	31	12	7	-	-	4	-	-	242	91	151
\$250 TO \$499	69	69	-	44	-	7	10	-	8	-	-	182	95	87
\$500 TO \$999	378	364	14	134	167	44	28	-	5	-	-	345	218	127
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	589	568	21	220	142	154	40	20	7	6	-	536	353	183
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	392	392	-	155	57	80	50	20	17	9	4	291	261	30
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	219	210	9	89	30	67	14	8	4	7	-	832	735	97
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	157	142	15	76	31	16	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	219	201	18	38	113	26	24	5	12	1	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	81	81	-	-	-	43	8	8	11	11	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	128	128	-	-	-	55	27	21	23	-	2	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 135	\$2 139	\$1 929	\$1 839	\$1 683	\$2 469	\$2 790	\$3 125	\$5 042	\$3 286	\$2 750	\$1 830	\$2 458	\$892
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 781	\$2 786	\$2 640	\$2 068	\$2 500	\$3 181	\$3 432	\$4 469	\$4 651	\$3 972	\$5 038	\$2 020	\$2 324	\$1 232

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							AGE OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS		
	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	1 171	1 065	106	524	277	213	80	38	28	11	2 056	1 627	429
LESS THAN \$250	49	33	16	34	10	5	-	-	-	-	156	92	64
\$250 TO \$499	59	47	12	25	27	7	-	-	-	-	131	96	35
\$500 TO \$999	139	127	12	50	44	25	15	5	-	-	294	247	47
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	238	221	17	100	75	59	4	-	-	-	433	319	114
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	191	177	14	95	32	40	9	7	8	-	376	335	41
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	129	124	5	46	18	19	25	-	10	11	666	538	128
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	225	201	24	148	36	35	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	72	66	6	26	35	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	21	21	-	-	-	16	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	48	48	-	-	-	3	27	13	5	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 526	\$2 590	\$1 765	\$2 558	\$1 767	\$2 262	\$3 480	\$5 143	\$3 600	\$3 500	\$2 037	\$2 178	\$1 601
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 871	\$2 948	\$2 098	\$2 693	\$2 362	\$2 769	\$4 326	\$5 185	\$4 596	\$3 204	\$2 076	\$2 158	\$1 767
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	560	560	-	255	193	88	4	12	8	-	1 446	1 055	391
LESS THAN \$250	24	24	-	19	-	5	-	-	-	-	108	49	59
\$250 TO \$499	47	47	-	20	20	7	-	-	-	-	82	47	35
\$500 TO \$999	60	60	-	21	39	-	-	-	-	-	208	172	36
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	118	118	-	49	45	24	-	-	-	-	341	235	106
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	105	105	-	52	26	19	-	-	8	-	251	218	33
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	51	51	-	29	18	-	4	-	-	-	456	334	122
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	99	99	-	42	22	29	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	50	50	-	23	23	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 295	\$2 295	-	\$2 356	\$1 833	\$2 421	\$3 500	\$6 000	\$2 500	-	\$1 953	\$2 112	\$1 618
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 584	\$2 584	-	\$2 490	\$2 358	\$2 706	\$3 097	\$6 938	\$2 924	-	\$2 048	\$2 144	\$1 787

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SAN DIEGO CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER			
TOTAL	18 547	17 340	1 207	6 247	4 280	3 243	2 064	1 186	805	323	399	34 444	30 480	3 964	
LESS THAN \$250	1 000	866	134	402	217	203	69	44	43	16	6	2 145	1 589	556	
\$250 TO \$499	826	753	73	300	203	186	67	32	19	12	7	2 702	2 034	668	
\$500 TO \$999	2 267	2 114	153	836	646	357	185	139	78	6	20	5 502	4 823	679	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	4 158	3 903	255	1 760	986	672	399	162	118	20	41	7 988	7 043	945	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	2 519	2 328	191	798	496	513	299	169	147	58	39	6 486	6 107	379	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 787	1 717	70	638	325	305	224	145	84	27	39	9 621	8 884	737	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	2 139	1 873	266	1 147	473	211	105	50	73	21	59	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 836	1 810	26	366	934	171	147	127	36	23	32	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	468	463	5	-	-	195	144	63	28	6	32	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	1 547	1 513	34	-	-	430	425	255	179	134	124	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 406	\$2 444	\$1 955	\$1 901	\$2 177	\$2 397	\$3 058	\$3 324	\$2 983	\$5 065	\$4 805	\$1 860	\$1 965	\$1 084	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 070	\$3 118	\$2 380	\$2 355	\$2 799	\$3 088	\$3 904	\$4 041	\$4 116	\$5 649	\$5 645	\$1 990	\$2 063	\$1 426	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	9 171	8 932	239	3 650	2 633	1 455	715	417	209	38	54	18 319	15 140	3 179	
LESS THAN \$250	394	378	16	201	97	48	21	27	-	-	-	1 287	833	454	
\$250 TO \$499	387	369	18	145	149	78	8	-	7	-	-	1 669	1 090	579	
\$500 TO \$999	1 160	1 124	36	504	491	111	31	23	-	-	-	2 919	2 354	565	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 333	2 264	69	1 121	624	347	154	62	25	-	-	4 248	3 530	718	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 269	1 223	46	475	249	273	120	73	63	16	-	3 213	2 915	298	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	923	914	9	406	193	163	75	66	13	-	7	4 983	4 438	545	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	937	898	39	489	283	61	44	11	19	9	21	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 083	1 077	6	309	547	74	90	47	8	-	8	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	160	160	-	-	-	85	46	6	9	6	8	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	525	525	-	-	-	215	126	102	65	7	10	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 245	\$2 271	\$1 717	\$1 870	\$1 929	\$2 526	\$3 313	\$3 356	\$3 731	\$4 333	\$4 952	\$1 773	\$1 939	\$976	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 888	\$2 911	\$2 039	\$2 319	\$2 715	\$3 245	\$4 016	\$4 139	\$4 976	\$4 650	\$6 249	\$1 935	\$2 052	\$1 378	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SAN FRANCISCO CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER		PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	14 549	12 853	1 696	5 463	3 549	2 325	1 562	765	556	188	141	41 892	35 081	6 811
LESS THAN \$250	670	531	139	387	122	57	59	13	14	18	-	3 055	2 239	816
\$250 TO \$499	792	571	221	502	144	56	42	43	5	-	-	3 104	2 013	1 091
\$500 TO \$999	1 862	1 546	316	764	682	201	100	54	30	31	-	5 992	5 003	989
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 866	2 568	298	1 257	676	489	234	126	41	41	2	8 358	6 709	1 649
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 766	1 575	191	590	422	371	210	83	48	20	22	6 553	5 859	694
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 701	1 565	136	598	412	308	204	105	36	5	33	14 830	13 258	1 572
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 810	1 502	308	1 055	289	121	114	51	94	35	51	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 484	1 461	23	310	802	165	93	60	43	-	11	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 455	438	17	-	-	180	155	53	65	-	2	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	1 143	1 096	47	-	-	377	351	177	180	38	20	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 614	\$2 769	\$1 577	\$1 858	\$2 357	\$2 969	\$3 667	\$3 605	\$5 233	\$2 200	\$4 265	\$2 067	\$2 269	\$1 309
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 117	\$3 239	\$2 190	\$2 311	\$2 812	\$3 556	\$4 233	\$4 342	\$5 610	\$3 793	\$5 027	\$2 120	\$2 225	\$1 578
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	7 107	6 755	352	2 752	1 975	1 152	692	232	199	81	24	20 213	15 177	5 036
LESS THAN \$250	311	281	30	172	51	29	51	-	-	8	-	1 645	1 040	605
\$250 TO \$499	352	302	50	267	61	-	17	7	-	-	-	1 649	899	750
\$500 TO \$999	1 049	978	71	378	484	104	48	4	16	15	-	2 947	2 124	823
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 600	1 527	73	743	415	272	94	38	14	22	2	4 119	2 901	1 218
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	888	833	55	282	197	241	107	29	10	-	22	3 303	2 763	540
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	888	851	37	347	196	162	122	57	4	-	-	6 550	5 450	1 100
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	616	592	24	285	163	56	49	10	41	12	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	797	792	5	278	408	29	14	30	38	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	203	203	-	-	-	91	73	8	31	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	403	396	7	-	-	168	117	49	45	24	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 272	\$2 348	\$1 342	\$1 752	\$1 943	\$2 710	\$3 238	\$3 667	\$5 382	\$1 795	\$2 455	\$1 938	\$2 226	\$1 279
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 867	\$2 921	\$1 844	\$2 217	\$2 667	\$3 350	\$3 769	\$4 524	\$5 462	\$4 186	\$2 803	\$2 032	\$2 190	\$1 558

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SAN JOSE CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	9 913	9 373	540	2 935	2 202	1 888	1 444	671	470	137	166	13 824	12 104	1 720	
LESS THAN \$250	522	495	27	131	188	63	87	7	19	-	27	818	602	216	
\$250 TO \$499	435	372	63	183	88	81	23	42	10	-	8	1 001	694	307	
\$500 TO \$999	1 048	940	108	388	254	133	167	46	34	-	26	2 139	1 745	394	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 230	2 111	119	844	407	430	270	185	52	34	8	2 986	2 649	337	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 372	1 305	67	375	295	233	197	105	105	19	43	2 420	2 296	124	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 069	981	88	381	214	228	148	53	35	3	7	4 460	4 118	342	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 151	1 105	46	487	251	167	128	42	34	29	13	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	946	924	22	146	505	170	68	24	18	9	6	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	326	326	-	-	-	171	74	47	29	5	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	814	814	-	-	-	212	282	120	134	38	28	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 526	\$2 589	\$1 605	\$1 907	\$2 556	\$3 018	\$2 888	\$2 529	\$3 429	\$4 431	\$2 326	\$1 989	\$2 158	\$928	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 115	\$3 180	\$1 986	\$2 351	\$2 862	\$3 440	\$3 682	\$3 667	\$4 615	\$4 965	\$3 330	\$2 085	\$2 183	\$1 393	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	4 763	4 614	149	1 492	1 359	911	621	170	116	32	62	7 574	6 169	1 405	
LESS THAN \$250	291	287	4	64	132	34	34	-	-	-	27	475	285	190	
\$250 TO \$499	215	182	33	142	25	24	16	8	-	-	-	672	425	247	
\$500 TO \$999	569	539	30	207	179	85	69	12	11	-	6	1 247	951	296	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 166	1 152	14	459	265	220	143	48	7	16	8	1 746	1 421	325	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	721	702	19	187	209	135	95	37	46	-	12	1 095	988	107	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	512	483	29	175	134	116	51	8	21	-	7	2 339	2 099	240	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	409	389	20	148	144	60	35	15	-	7	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	492	492	-	110	271	59	32	-	11	9	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	146	146	-	-	-	99	25	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	242	242	-	-	-	79	121	26	14	-	2	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 195	\$2 209	\$1 536	\$1 725	\$2 376	\$2 685	\$2 511	\$2 459	\$2 870	\$3 000	\$833	\$1 798	\$2 003	\$948	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 798	\$2 827	\$1 926	\$2 141	\$2 727	\$3 262	\$3 550	\$3 501	\$3 855	\$3 252	\$1 717	\$1 988	\$2 135	\$1 340	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

SANTA ANA CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER		65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	4 651	4 390	261	784	789	818	730	476	572	168	314	6 196	5 366	830
LESS THAN \$250	192	170	22	31	31	19	51	42	18	-	-	371	211	160
\$250 TO \$499	245	220	25	68	36	72	14	34	14	-	7	339	231	108
\$500 TO \$999	513	447	66	95	118	72	104	51	54	6	13	709	584	125
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	794	744	50	198	141	156	130	54	82	5	28	1 066	906	160
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	512	489	23	99	88	95	81	51	59	25	14	939	868	71
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	481	470	11	89	99	61	45	55	99	10	23	2 772	2 566	206
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	423	391	32	163	65	44	38	37	26	30	20	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	534	509	25	41	211	76	78	32	19	19	58	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	173	173	-	-	-	80	41	16	17	10	9	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	784	777	7	-	-	143	148	104	184	63	142	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 144	\$3 266	\$1 350	\$2 000	\$2 778	\$2 947	\$2 815	\$3 109	\$3 596	\$5 421	\$5 897	\$2 653	\$2 865	\$1 137
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 824	\$3 920	\$2 203	\$2 435	\$3 016	\$3 631	\$3 724	\$3 854	\$4 680	\$6 281	\$7 134	\$2 400	\$2 532	\$1 545
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	1 357	1 278	79	328	353	250	194	91	96	21	24	3 298	2 572	726
LESS THAN \$250	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	281	121	160
\$250 TO \$499	84	86	-	44	13	23	-	6	-	-	-	196	94	102
\$500 TO \$999	178	155	23	31	90	28	21	8	-	-	-	378	259	119
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	278	271	7	78	81	55	25	7	14	-	18	608	485	123
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	183	160	23	44	38	51	33	-	12	5	-	477	406	71
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	131	131	-	53	29	-	16	17	11	5	-	1 358	1 207	151
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	121	104	17	41	39	5	13	14	9	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	202	193	9	37	63	24	48	14	11	5	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	37	37	-	-	-	29	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	132	132	-	-	-	35	38	8	39	6	6	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 697	\$2 737	\$2 413	\$2 250	\$1 907	\$2 373	\$4 154	\$3 912	\$5 182	\$5 100	\$1 667	\$2 390	\$2 805	\$924
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 331	\$3 373	\$2 652	\$2 486	\$2 650	\$3 382	\$4 208	\$3 633	\$5 668	\$6 374	\$4 110	\$2 269	\$2 512	\$1 411

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

SANTA BARBARA CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 YEARS 65 YEARS AND OVER		PERSONS IN FAMILY							9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8					
TOTAL	1 094	998	96	445	218	197	82	66	58	11	17	4 234	3 597	637
LESS THAN \$250	57	57	-	27	5	21	-	-	4	-	-	318	237	81
\$250 TO \$499	49	40	9	30	8	-	-	11	-	-	-	431	316	115
\$500 TO \$999	160	145	15	84	30	27	12	-	-	7	-	744	612	132
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	233	205	28	97	43	31	19	21	22	-	-	918	788	130
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	172	155	17	71	29	35	15	18	-	-	4	672	582	90
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	128	128	-	29	33	51	15	-	-	-	-	1 151	1 062	89
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	109	82	27	84	7	5	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	106	106	-	23	63	12	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	73	73	-	-	-	15	14	16	11	4	13	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 279	\$2 335	\$1 857	\$1 840	\$2 793	\$2 557	\$2 667	\$2 056	\$4 500	\$893	\$7,000+	\$1 680	\$1 804	\$964
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 862	\$2 920	\$2 256	\$2 268	\$3 063	\$2 632	\$3 260	\$3 466	\$4 630	\$3 829	\$7 539	\$1 875	\$1 973	\$1 322
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	427	397	30	198	100	41	32	50	6	-	-	2 505	1 976	529
LESS THAN \$250	28	28	-	15	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	187	136	51
\$250 TO \$499	28	28	-	9	8	-	-	11	-	-	-	270	168	102
\$500 TO \$999	84	78	6	50	26	-	8	-	-	-	-	504	376	128
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	93	86	7	45	22	5	10	5	6	-	-	501	410	91
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	77	60	17	34	11	14	-	18	-	-	-	434	354	80
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	56	56	-	22	13	14	7	-	-	-	-	609	532	77
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	32	32	-	17	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	23	23	-	-	-	-	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 790	\$1 750	\$2 118	\$1 556	\$1 500	\$2 536	\$1 800	\$2 500	\$1 500	-	-	\$1 582	\$1 751	\$936
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 357	\$2 390	\$1 917	\$1 954	\$2 229	\$2 240	\$2 953	\$4 045	\$1 347	-	-	\$1 801	\$1 923	\$1 346

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

SANTA MARIA CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER		65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	972	879	93	335	231	163	78	73	36	22	34	1 091	846	245	
LESS THAN \$250	51	46	5	19	20	-	12	-	-	-	-	74	43	31	
\$250 TO \$499	54	54	-	32	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	85	27	58	
\$500 TO \$999	135	100	35	60	70	5	-	-	-	-	-	198	135	63	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	252	235	17	97	72	29	25	15	7	7	-	248	199	49	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	112	99	13	33	9	45	-	8	8	-	9	170	153	17	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	93	88	5	39	-	21	21	12	-	-	-	316	289	27	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	85	72	13	55	19	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	49	49	-	-	24	12	6	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	53	48	5	-	-	13	-	-	2	8	9	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	88	88	-	-	-	22	14	17	19	7	9	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 976	\$2 045	\$1 382	\$1 582	\$1 118	\$2 944	\$3 095	\$6 071	\$7,000+	\$6 500	\$6 111	\$1 760	\$2 124	\$766	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 918	\$3 013	\$2 022	\$1 974	\$1 770	\$3 644	\$3 287	\$5 049	\$6 199	\$5 801	\$5 769	\$1 973	\$2 220	\$1 121	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	395	387	8	185	127	56	22	5	-	-	-	661	466	195	
LESS THAN \$250	21	21	-	10	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	44	29	15	
\$250 TO \$499	25	25	-	19	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	13	42	
\$500 TO \$999	87	79	8	34	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	58	52	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	127	127	-	68	32	10	17	-	-	-	-	149	107	42	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	36	36	-	13	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	102	85	17	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	35	35	-	22	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	201	174	27	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	39	39	-	19	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	19	19	-	-	13	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 508	\$1 539	\$750	\$1 434	\$986	\$2 947	\$1 353	\$3 500	-	-	-	\$1 815	\$2 306	\$889	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 972	\$2 000	\$595	\$1 750	\$1 730	\$3 458	\$1 095	\$3 507	-	-	-	\$2 001	\$2 308	\$1 269	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

SANTA ROSA CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 65 YEARS YEARS AND OVER		PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS YEARS AND OVER		
TOTAL	1 457	1 371	86	603	341	263	149	39	44	7	11	2 892	2 270	622
LESS THAN \$250	57	57	-	24	11	10	12	-	-	-	-	221	142	79
\$250 TO \$499	52	46	6	26	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	249	164	85
\$500 TO \$999	227	202	25	112	80	23	12	-	-	-	-	409	281	128
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	342	317	25	142	53	79	42	10	9	7	-	655	508	147
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	206	200	6	72	65	25	10	19	12	-	3	448	407	41
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	167	161	6	86	42	22	17	-	-	-	-	910	768	142
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	194	176	18	128	25	17	11	-	5	-	8	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	109	109	-	13	59	27	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	24	24	-	-	-	17	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	79	79	-	-	-	23	38	10	8	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 245	\$2 317	\$1 480	\$1 982	\$2 315	\$1 994	\$2 850	\$2 500	\$4 200	\$1 500	\$4 313	\$1 866	\$2 098	\$1 129
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 811	\$2 856	\$2 088	\$2 386	\$2 639	\$2 968	\$3 873	\$3 863	\$4 337	\$1 931	\$4 050	\$2 029	\$2 164	\$1 538
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	679	673	6	296	181	122	57	15	-	-	8	1 931	1 392	539
LESS THAN \$250	25	25	-	4	11	5	5	-	-	-	-	157	78	79
\$250 TO \$499	27	27	-	15	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	159	89	70
\$500 TO \$999	114	108	6	63	40	6	5	-	-	-	-	318	202	116
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	168	168	-	91	19	50	8	-	-	-	-	468	351	117
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	110	110	-	37	46	6	10	11	-	-	-	311	283	28
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	72	72	-	41	14	6	11	-	-	-	-	518	389	129
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	69	69	-	38	12	11	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	49	49	-	7	35	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	33	33	-	-	-	11	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 050	\$2 077	\$750	\$1 725	\$2 315	\$1 880	\$3 045	\$2 682	-	-	\$4 500	\$1 708	\$1 932	\$1 038
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 637	\$2 654	\$720	\$2 076	\$2 548	\$3 131	\$4 023	\$4 335	-	-	\$4 814	\$1 904	\$2 062	\$1 496

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.]

SEASIDE CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER		PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	1 004	974	30	222	272	254	124	35	80	-	17	567	472	95
LESS THAN \$250	46	36	10	17	17	6	6	-	-	-	-	23	4	19
\$250 TO \$499	81	81	-	22	13	40	-	-	6	-	-	43	30	13
\$500 TO \$999	149	149	-	38	45	29	27	10	-	-	-	39	26	13
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	237	228	9	38	68	78	43	10	-	-	-	122	110	12
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	81	77	4	11	26	28	10	6	-	-	-	81	68	13
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	103	103	-	48	19	13	-	-	-	-	-	259	234	25
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	118	118	-	36	29	5	7	9	32	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	82	82	-	12	55	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	93	86	7	-	-	34	23	-	33	-	3	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 954	\$1 969	\$1 556	\$1 895	\$1 897	\$1 667	\$1 674	\$1 750	\$4 781	-	\$3 607	\$2 698	\$2 971	\$1 208
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 900	\$2 913	\$2 462	\$2 300	\$2 610	\$2 640	\$2 976	\$2 227	\$6 281	-	\$4 182	\$2 412	\$2 601	\$1 474
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	446	423	23	147	162	82	33	10	12	-	-	379	321	58
LESS THAN \$250	27	17	10	4	17	-	6	-	-	-	-	23	4	19
\$250 TO \$499	36	36	-	14	-	16	-	-	6	-	-	12	6	6
\$500 TO \$999	78	78	-	31	39	-	8	-	-	-	-	35	22	13
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	97	88	9	33	33	21	-	10	-	-	-	111	105	6
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	54	50	4	6	21	17	10	-	-	-	-	67	60	7
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	34	34	-	27	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	124	7
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	42	42	-	22	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	47	47	-	10	30	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	31	31	-	-	-	16	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 845	\$1 915	\$1 167	\$1 742	\$1 758	\$2 235	\$2 250	\$1 500	\$3 750	-	-	\$2 127	\$2 392	\$654
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 612	\$2 703	\$934	\$2 274	\$2 418	\$3 184	\$3 140	\$1 522	\$4 901	-	-	\$2 215	\$2 437	\$986

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

[EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.]

SIMI VALLEY CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS		65 YEARS AND OVER
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	768	747	21	151	202	206	145	50	7	7	-	911	809	102	
LESS THAN \$250	8	8	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	51	26	25	
\$250 TO \$499	34	34	-	5	23	-	6	-	-	-	-	35	28	7	
\$500 TO \$999	59	59	-	18	23	5	13	-	-	-	-	136	133	3	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	187	177	10	43	34	38	43	22	7	-	-	163	129	34	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	106	106	-	22	17	18	19	23	-	7	-	160	144	16	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	57	51	6	19	23	7	8	-	-	-	-	366	349	17	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	82	77	5	44	13	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	98	98	-	-	69	18	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	48	48	-	-	-	35	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	89	89	-	-	-	55	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 906	\$2 901	\$3 083	\$2 432	\$3 174	\$5 278	\$2 395	\$2 130	\$1 500	\$2 500	-	\$2 441	\$2 615	\$1 471	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 572	\$3 591	\$2 881	\$2 720	\$3 228	\$4 742	\$3 818	\$2 355	\$1 947	\$2 624	-	\$2 321	\$2 420	\$1 537	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	318	313	5	75	111	86	29	17	-	-	-	493	404	89	
LESS THAN \$250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	16	25	
\$250 TO \$499	11	11	-	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	20	13	7	
\$500 TO \$999	33	33	-	18	9	-	6	-	-	-	-	76	76	-	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	87	87	-	23	27	20	10	7	-	-	-	113	85	28	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	31	31	-	16	5	-	-	10	-	-	-	79	67	12	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	43	43	-	13	23	7	-	-	-	-	-	164	147	17	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	49	49	-	-	42	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	40	40	-	-	-	33	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 903	\$2 823	\$4 500	\$1 848	\$3 413	\$6 474	\$1 250	\$2 150	-	-	-	\$1 969	\$2 179	\$1 446	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$3 458	\$3 443	\$4 385	\$2 070	\$3 428	\$5 285	\$2 692	\$1 845	-	-	-	\$2 093	\$2 223	\$1 505	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

STOCKTON CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER			
TOTAL	5 138	4 713	425	1 552	1 144	1 078	631	341	246	71	75	5 592	4 615	977	
LESS THAN \$250	204	176	28	98	54	8	17	15	7	5	-	420	263	157	
\$250 TO \$499	186	155	31	77	66	36	-	5	-	2	-	459	228	231	
\$500 TO \$999	719	651	68	248	268	111	26	58	8	-	-	739	575	164	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 318	1 171	147	500	265	316	163	33	41	-	-	1 012	876	136	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	667	620	47	193	117	172	102	42	37	-	-	823	774	49	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	584	545	39	154	117	114	84	74	12	6	23	2 139	1 899	240	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	505	446	59	209	90	77	50	25	40	6	8	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	401	395	6	73	167	75	44	15	11	8	8	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	159	159	-	-	-	72	41	15	15	10	6	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	395	395	-	-	-	97	104	59	75	34	26	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 213	\$2 328	\$1 582	\$1 706	\$1 694	\$2 395	\$3 089	\$3 236	\$4 450	\$6 850	\$5 313	\$2 202	\$2 472	\$806	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 962	\$3 058	\$1 892	\$2 082	\$2 368	\$3 107	\$3 863	\$3 744	\$4 989	\$6 409	\$7 098	\$2 168	\$2 327	\$1 418	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	2 657	2 534	123	900	743	582	234	132	29	20	17	2 845	2 235	610	
LESS THAN \$250	74	74	-	32	22	-	7	8	-	5	-	228	134	94	
\$250 TO \$499	100	89	11	39	54	7	-	-	-	-	-	235	87	148	
\$500 TO \$999	440	411	29	147	209	54	8	22	-	-	-	427	301	126	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	892	843	49	364	187	232	80	14	15	-	-	525	447	78	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	308	298	10	83	52	117	34	22	-	-	-	448	405	43	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	251	244	7	76	81	37	32	21	-	4	-	982	861	121	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	224	207	17	97	50	30	23	18	-	6	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	169	169	-	62	88	11	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	74	74	-	-	-	44	22	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	125	125	-	-	-	50	28	24	6	-	17	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 801	\$1 822	\$1 439	\$1 637	\$1 463	\$1 991	\$2 647	\$3 000	\$1 967	\$4 167	\$7,000+	\$2 017	\$2 367	\$750	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 572	\$2 610	\$1 782	\$2 050	\$2 195	\$2 859	\$3 419	\$3 636	\$4 230	\$3 411	\$15 073	\$2 071	\$2 281	\$1 302	

TABLE 251. SIZE OF INCOME DEFICIT FOR FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY PERSONS IN FAMILY, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

EXCLUDES INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS, PERSONS IN MILITARY GROUP QUARTERS AND IN COLLEGE DORMITORIES, AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS UNDER 15 YEARS. DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

VALLEJO CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER			65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	1 959	1 731	228	735	484	387	230	42	63	6	12	1 883	1 526	357	
LESS THAN \$250	100	90	10	55	15	10	20	-	-	-	-	136	62	74	
\$250 TO \$499	130	85	45	39	14	34	23	-	11	6	3	118	69	49	
\$500 TO \$999	224	209	15	94	64	53	9	-	4	-	-	232	178	54	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	447	401	46	167	141	104	23	12	-	-	-	389	339	50	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	245	223	22	106	55	52	25	5	-	-	2	334	310	24	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	219	204	15	82	60	48	23	6	-	-	-	674	568	106	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	262	210	52	139	51	11	41	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	191	168	23	53	84	35	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	13	13	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	128	128	-	-	-	34	59	-	28	-	7	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 320	\$2 361	\$1 957	\$2 118	\$2 145	\$1 928	\$3 652	\$3 667	\$5 500	\$375	\$7,000+	\$2 199	\$2 371	\$1 030	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 896	\$2 958	\$2 429	\$2 413	\$2 713	\$2 702	\$3 931	\$3 434	\$6 160	\$306	\$8 656	\$2 161	\$2 296	\$1 580	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 012	973	39	402	279	153	103	18	42	6	9	1 068	828	240	
LESS THAN \$250	60	60	-	32	15	-	13	-	-	-	-	107	47	60	
\$250 TO \$499	61	44	17	17	14	16	8	-	-	6	-	68	35	33	
\$500 TO \$999	101	101	-	72	25	-	4	-	-	-	-	118	77	41	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	275	275	-	107	91	49	16	12	-	-	-	204	180	24	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	107	107	-	40	44	21	-	-	-	-	2	204	189	15	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	92	92	-	36	13	25	12	6	-	-	-	367	300	67	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	112	99	13	57	12	5	25	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	127	118	9	41	65	14	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	70	70	-	-	-	23	18	-	22	-	7	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 084	\$2 061	\$4 192	\$1 748	\$1 940	\$2 548	\$3 875	\$1 750	\$7,000+	\$375	\$7,000+	\$2 181	\$2 397	\$829	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 895	\$2 893	\$2 949	\$2 227	\$2 618	\$3 128	\$3 553	\$2 050	\$7 566	\$306	\$11 455	\$2 112	\$2 285	\$1 517	

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

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

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. Although not shown separately in this report, the urban population, as defined for the 1980 census, comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside 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. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled contiguous territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

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 interagency 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 Central Cities

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.

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.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

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.

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.

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, 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. When relationship was not reported for an individual, it was 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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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., "uncle," "niece," or "cousin").

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.

In table 208, families are classified by the sex, marital status, race, and Spanish origin of the householder. Subfamilies are classified by the sex, marital status, race, and Spanish origin of the husband in a married-couple subfamily, and by the parent in a parent-child subfamily.

Unmarried Couple

An unmarried couple is composed of two unrelated adults of opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with no other persons present or with children under 15 years old.

In table 208, unmarried couples are classified by the sex, marital status, race, and Spanish origin of the householder.

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

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

RACE

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

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

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian,

German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

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

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes 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 Fijian 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.

"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." Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Interracial, 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 subgroups comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the largest

component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

In table 196 where information is only presented for selected racial groups, the data for the category "Other races" includes the "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" and "Race, n.e.c." population.

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 differences 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,

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Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into an "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 data on 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 in census procedures and reporting by respondents in the 1980 census and 1970 census 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 total 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 of 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 Fijian 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.

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Married persons with "spouse present" are men or women whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization. Married persons with "spouse absent" are men or women whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, and all married persons living in group quarters. Married persons with "spouse absent, other" are those whose husband or wife was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding persons who were separated. Included are those whose husband or wife was employed and living away from home, absent in the Armed Forces, or an inmate of an institution.

By definition, the number of married men, spouse present, shown in this report should be identical with the number of married women, spouse present. However, the two figures may not be exactly the same because, in the weighting of the sample figures to represent total counts, husbands and their wives were sometimes given different weights.

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 American" was deleted because in 1970 some

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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

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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 has 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. Persons allocated as "foreign born" were not allocated a specific country of birth. 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 individ-

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ual 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.

In the tabulations in table 197 for persons under 5 years old living with at least one parent the child is classified according to the language of the parent who speaks a language other than English at home. If two parents are present and they speak different non-English languages, the child is classified by the language of the mother.

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 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.

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

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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 1975 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 understate the number of moves these persons made.

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.

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, 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.

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

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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 summarized to present the main destinations of workers living in the State and in each SMSA of 250,000 or more. Work places for the residents of the State include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category "in noncontiguous state or abroad" includes persons who worked in a State that does not border their State of residence and persons who worked outside the United States. Place-of-work locations for residents of SMSA's are defined with respect to the boundaries of the SMSA as inside the SMSA and "outside SMSA of residence." Locations within each SMSA are further divided into the central business district (CBD) of the central city, elsewhere in the central city, and outside the central city. For SMSA's with more than one central city and/or CBD, the data reflect the total for all such areas.

A CBD is an area of very high land valuation characterized by a high concentration of retail businesses, service businesses, offices, theaters, and hotels, and by high traffic flow. CBD's consist of one or more whole census tracts, and have been defined only in SMSA

central cities and other SMSA cities with populations of 50,000 or more. CBD's are designated by local Census Statistical Area Committees in consultation with the Census Bureau. Some eligible cities do not have a CBD because they chose not to participate in the CBD delineation program. In order to be counted as working in the CBD, a respondent had to provide enough information to allow the workplace to be coded to the census tract level. Since some respondents did not do this, the number of persons shown to be working in the CBD is usually understated by an unknown amount.

Persons were tabulated as working in a central city if they reported working inside its legal limits, or reported the city as their place of work without specifying whether or not they worked inside its legal boundaries. Persons who reported working outside the limits of a central city were tabulated as working outside the city.

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.

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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.

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 layoff); (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.

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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: 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.

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.

Year Last Worked—The data on year last worked were derived from answers to question 27. The data are tabulated for persons 16 years old and over who were not at work during the reference week. The data pertain to the most recent year in which a person did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or was on active duty in the Armed Forces. In addition to persons who marked "never worked" in question 27, the "never worked" category in tabulations includes persons 16 years old and over who reported that they last worked when they were 14 years old or younger.

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 according 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 year 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

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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.

This report presents industry and occupation data for the employed and for the experienced civilian labor force. Class of worker information is shown for employed persons only.

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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. 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 in the census system.

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 use of the SOC has affected comparability with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

In this report several levels of classification are presented. They range from 13 occupational categories to 482 categories. In this longest list, 36 of the 503 categories in the system have been combined into 14 categories. In addition, all but the shortest levels include some occupational categories subdivided by industry or class of worker groups; these subcategories bring the most detailed tables to over 700 individual categories. For tables 220 to 223 an "intermediate" classification of 121 categories was used. The relationship between the detailed and intermediate levels of occupational classification is provided in list A at the end of this appendix.

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 classifica-

tion 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. 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 census industry classification system.

Several levels of classification are presented in this report. The most detailed tabulation contains the full industry detail plus a few class of worker subcategories. Table 226 shows this level of detail. An "intermediate" classification, used in tables 227 and 228, has 140 industry lines. The relationship between the detailed and intermediate levels of industrial classification is provided in list B at the end of this appendix. A one-page condensed tabulation is used for tables 229, 230, and 231. The relationship between this condensed tabulation and the two longer ones is presented in list C at the end of this appendix.

Relation to Standard Industrial Classification.—The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) was developed under the sponsorship of the Office of Management and Budget and is designed for the classification of establishments by type of industrial activity in which they are engaged. One of the major purposes of the SIC is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies. Accordingly, in the Census of Population the industry categories are defined in these terms. However, population census reports, which are collected from households, differ in nature and detail from those obtained from establishment reports. Therefore, the population census classification system, though defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail of the SIC system.

In addition, population census data may differ from other industrial data because the dates to which the data refer may not be the same; workers who live in one geographic area and work in another may be reported at their place of residence by the population census but at their place of work in surveys; and dual jobholders may be counted in the reports of two establishments but counted in the census for only their major job.

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 chauffeurs, gardeners, and secretaries.

Class of Worker

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

1. *Private wage and salary workers*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Private employers include churches and other non-profit organizations.
2. *Government workers*—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships). Employees of the United Nations, other international organizations, and foreign governments are classified as Federal government employees. Most employees of the District of Columbia government are classified as local government employees.

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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 is sometimes 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.

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 Occupations*. 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. (For further information, see appendix D, page D-7.) 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, nonresponses 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.

Tables 217 and 226 of this report show 1970 industry and occupation data revised to be comparable with the 1980 data. The adjustments to the 1970 data are based on a 1970 census sample of about 120,000 labor force cases which were recoded to the 1980 industry and occupation schemes.

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 during the calendar year 1979 for work performed as an employee. 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, receipts from 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 payments 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 individuals 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

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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.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is

not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

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

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions.

Another type of problem involved non-reporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

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

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

Comparability

Data From Earlier Censuses—The income data collected in the 1960 and 1970 censuses are basically similar to the 1980 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1970, information on income was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary

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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 income 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 origi-

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nated 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 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."

Poverty Status Excluding Social Security and/or Public Assistance Income—Poverty status is normally computed on the basis of total family or unrelated individual income. In table 249 poverty status is also computed on the basis of total family or unrelated individual income less any public assistance or Social Security income. In these tabulations persons in families are classified as with Social Security income and/or public assistance income if any family member received such income in 1979.

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 x 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

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income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or 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. The mean deficits shown in table 251 of this report may differ slightly from the means previously published in the *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C reports. These differences are due to different rounding procedures used in tabulating the income deficits in the two report series.

Median Income Deficit—The median income deficit is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal parts, one having an income deficit above the median and the other having an income deficit below the median.

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 popu-

lation 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 B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

List A. INTERMEDIATE OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION (150 ITEMS) WITH COMPONENT DETAILED CATEGORIES

This list presents the relationship between the detailed occupation stub (e.g., table 219) and the intermediate stub (e.g., table 220). The occupation groups marked with an asterisk (*) are not shown in the tables using the intermediate classification but can be derived by subtraction. Numbers in parentheses following the occupation categories are the SOC definitions.

EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

1. Officials and administrators, public administration
 - Legislators, chief executives and general administrators; public administration (111, 112)
 - Administrators and officials, public administration (1132, 1139)
 - Administrators, protective services (1131)
2. Administrators, education and related fields (128)
3. Managers, medicine and health (131)
4. Other specified managers
 - Financial managers (122)
 - Personnel and labor relations managers (123)
 - Purchasing managers (124)
 - Managers, marketing, advertising, and public relations (125)
 - Managers, properties and real estate (1353)
 - Postmasters and mail superintendents (1344)
 - Funeral directors (part 1359)
5. Managers and administrators, n.e.c., salaried (121, 126, 127, 132–139, exc. 1344, 1353, part 1359)
6. Manufacturing
 - Nondurable goods
 - Durable goods
7. Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
 - Transportation
 - Communications, utilities and sanitary services
8. Wholesale and retail trade
 - Wholesale trade
 - General merchandise stores
 - Food, bakery, and dairy stores
 - Automotive dealers and gasoline stations
 - Eating and drinking places
 - Other retail trade
9. All other industries
 - Construction
 - Finance, insurance, and real estate
 - Business and repair services
 - Personal services
 - All other industries
10. Managers and administrators, n.e.c., self-employed
11. Construction
12. Manufacturing
 - Nondurable goods
 - Durable goods
13. Wholesale and retail trade
 - Wholesale trade
 - General merchandise stores
 - Food, bakery, and dairy stores
 - Automotive dealers and gasoline stations
 - Eating and drinking places
 - Other retail trade
14. All other industries
 - Transportation
 - Communications, utilities and sanitary services
 - Finance, insurance, and real estate
 - Business and repair services
 - Personal services
 - All other industries
15. Management related occupations
16. Accountants and auditors (1412)
17. Buyers and purchasing agents (144)

EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS—CON.

- Management related occupations—Con.
- * Other management related occupations
 - Underwriters (1414)
 - Other financial officers (1415, 1419)
 - Management analysts (142)
 - Personnel, training, and labor relations specialists (143)
 - Business and promotion agents (145)
 - Construction inspectors (1472)
 - Inspectors and compliance officers, except construction (1473)
 - Management related occupations, n.e.c. (149)

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS

18. Architects (161)
19. Electrical and electronic engineers (1633, 1636)
20. Mechanical engineers (1635)
21. Other engineers
 - Aerospace engineers (1622)
 - Metallurgical and materials engineers (1623)
 - Mining engineers (1624)
 - Petroleum engineers (1625)
 - Chemical engineers (1626)
 - Nuclear engineers (1627)
 - Civil engineers (1628)
 - Agricultural engineers (1632)
 - Industrial engineers (1634)
 - Marine engineers and naval architects (1637)
 - Engineers, n.e.c. (1639)
22. Surveyors and mapping scientists (164)
23. Mathematical and computer scientists
24. Computer systems analysts and scientists (171)
 - * Other mathematical and computer scientists
 - Operations and systems researchers and analysts (172)
 - Actuaries (1732)
 - Statisticians (1733)
 - Mathematical scientists, n.e.c. (1739)
25. Natural scientists
 - Physicists and astronomers (1842, 1843)
 - Chemists, except biochemists (1845)
 - Atmospheric and space scientists (1846)
 - Geologists and geodesists (1847)
 - Physical scientists, n.e.c. (1849)
 - Agricultural and food scientists (1853)
 - Biological and life scientists (1854)
 - Forestry and conservation scientists (1852)
 - Medical scientists (1855)
26. Physicians (261)
27. Dentists (262)
28. Other health diagnosing occupations
 - Veterinarians (27)
 - Optometrists (281)
 - Podiatrists (283)
 - Health diagnosing practitioners, n.e.c. (289)
29. Health assessment and treating occupations
30. Registered nurses (29)
31. Pharmacists (301)
32. Therapists
 - Inhalation therapists (3031)
 - Occupational therapists (3032)
 - Physical therapists (3033)
 - Speech therapists (3034)
 - Therapists, n.e.c. (3039)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS—CON.

- Health assessment and treating occupations—Con.
 * Physicians' assistants (304)
33. Teachers, librarians, and counselors
34. Teachers, postsecondary
 Biological science teachers (2213)
 Chemistry teachers (2214)
 Physics teachers (2215)
 Other natural science teachers (2212, 2216)
 Psychology teachers (2217)
 Economics teachers (2218)
 History teachers (2222)
 Other social science teachers (2223–2225)
 Engineering teachers (2226)
 Mathematical and computer science teachers (2227, 2228)
 Medical science teachers (2231)
 Health specialties teachers (2232)
 Business, commerce, and marketing teachers (2233)
 Art, drama, and music teachers (2235)
 English teachers (2238)
 Foreign language teachers (2242)
 Other specified teachers (2234, 2236, 2237, 2243–2249)
 Postsecondary teachers, subject not specified
35. Teachers, elementary and prekindergarten
 Teachers, prekindergarten and kindergarten (231)
 Teachers, elementary school (232)
36. Teachers, secondary school (233)
37. Other teachers, librarians, and counselors
 Teachers, special education (235)
 Teachers, n.e.c. (236–239)
 Counselors, educational and vocational (24)
 Librarians (251)
 Archivists and curators (252)
38. Social scientists and urban planners
 Economists (1912)
 Psychologists (1915)
 Sociologists (1916)
 Social scientists, n.e.c. (1913, 1914, 1919)
 Urban planners (192)
39. Social and recreation workers
 Social workers (2032)
 Recreation workers (2033)
40. Religious workers
 Clergy (2042)
 Religious workers, n.e.c. (2049)
41. Lawyers and judges
 Lawyers (211)
 Judges (212)
42. Writers, artists, entertainers, and athletes
 Authors (321)
 Technical writers (398)
 Designers (322)
 Musicians and composers (323)
 Actors and directors (324)
 Painters, sculptors, craft-artists, and artist printmakers (325)
 Photographers (326)
 Dancers (327)
 Artists, performers, and related workers, n.e.c. (328, 329)
 Editors and reporters (331)
 Public relations specialists (332)
 Announcers (333)
 Athletes (34)

TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS

43. Health technologists and technicians
44. Licensed practical nurses (366)
 * Other health technologists and technicians
 Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians (362)
 Dental hygienists (363)
 Health record technologists and technicians (364)
 Radiologic technicians (365)
 Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c. (369)

TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS—CON.

45. Engineering and science technicians
46. Electrical and electronic technicians (3711)
47. Drafting and surveying technicians (372, 373)
 * Other engineering and science technicians
 Industrial engineering technicians (3712)
 Mechanical engineering technicians (3713)
 Engineering technicians, n.e.c. (3719)
 Biological technicians (382)
 Chemical technicians (3831)
 Science technicians, n.e.c. (3832, 3833, 384, 389)
48. Technicians, except health, engineering, and science
49. Airplane pilots and navigators (825)
50. Computer programmers (3971, 3972)
 * Other technicians, except health, engineering, and science
 Air traffic controllers (392)
 Broadcast equipment operators (393)
 Tool programmers, numerical control (3974)
 Legal assistants (396)
 Technicians, n.e.c. (399)

SALES OCCUPATIONS

51. Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)
52. Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations — self-employed
 * Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations — salaried
53. Sale representatives, finance and business services
 Insurance sales occupations (4122)
 Real estate sales occupations (4123)
 Securities and financial services sales occupations (4124)
 Advertising and related sales occupations (4153)
 Sales occupations, other business service (4152)
54. Sales representatives, commodities except retail
 Sales engineers (421)
 Sales representatives, mining, manufacturing, and wholesale (423, 424)
55. Sales workers, retail and personal services
56. Cashiers
 * Other sales workers, retail and personal service
 Sales workers, motor vehicles and boats (4342, 4344)
 Sales workers, apparel (4346)
 Sales workers, shoes (4351)
 Sales workers, furniture and home furnishings (4348)
 Sales workers, radio, TV, hi-fi, and appliances (4343, 4352)
 Sales workers, hardware and building supplies (4353)
 Sales workers, parts (4367)
 Sales workers, other commodities (4345, 4347, 4354, 4356, 4359, 4362, 4369)
 Sales counter clerks (4363)
 Street and door-to-door sales workers (4366)
 News vendor (4365)
57. Sales related occupations
 Demonstrators, promoters and models, sales (445)
 Auctioneers (447)
 Sales support occupations, n.e.c. (444, 446, 449)

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL

58. Supervisors, administrative support occupations, including clerical
 Supervisors, general office (4511, 4513, 4514, 4516, 4519, 4529)
 Supervisors, computer equipment operators (4512)
 Supervisors, financial records processing (4521)
 Chief communications operators (4523)
 Supervisors; distribution, scheduling, and adjusting clerks (4522, 4524–4528)
59. Computer equipment operators
 Computer operators (4612)
 Peripheral equipment operators (4613)
60. Secretaries, stenographers, and typists

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL—CON.

- Secretaries, stenographers, and typists—Con.
61. Secretaries (4622)
 - * Stenographers and typists
 - Stenographers (4623)
 - Typists (4624)
 62. Receptionists (4645)
 63. File clerks (4696)
 64. Financial records processing occupations
 65. Bookkeepers, accounting, and auditing clerks (4712)
 - * Other financial records processing occupations
 - Payroll and timekeeping clerks (4713)
 - Billing clerks (4715)
 - Cost and rate clerks (4716)
 - Billing, posting, and calculating machine operators (4718)
 66. Telephone operators (4732)
 67. Mail and message distributing occupations
 - Postal clerks, except mail carriers (4742)
 - Mail carriers, postal service (4743)
 - Mail clerks, except postal service (4744)
 - Messengers (4745)
 68. Traffic, shipping, stock and inventory clerks
 - Traffic, shipping, and receiving clerks (4753)
 - Stock and inventory clerks (4754)
 69. Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators (4782)
 70. Bank tellers (4791)
 71. Data-entry keyers (4793)
 72. Other administrative support occupations
 - Interviewers (4642)
 - Hotel clerks (4643)
 - Transportation ticket and reservation agents (4644)
 - Information clerks, n.e.c. (4649)
 - Classified-ad-clerks (4662)
 - Correspondence clerks (4663)
 - Order clerks (4664)
 - Personnel clerks, except payroll and timekeeping (4692)
 - Library clerks (4694)
 - Records clerks (4699)
 - Duplicating machine operators (4722)
 - Mail preparing and paper handling machine operators (4723)
 - Office machine operators, n.e.c. (4729)
 - Telegraphers (4733)
 - Communications equipment operators, n.e.c. (4739)
 - Dispatchers (4751)
 - Production coordinators (4752)
 - Meter readers (4755)
 - Weighers, measurers and checkers (4756)
 - Samplers (4757)
 - Expeditors (4758)
 - Material recording, scheduling, and distributing clerks, n.e.c. (4759)
 - Investigators and adjusters, except insurance (4783)
 - Eligibility clerks, social welfare (4784)
 - Bill and account collectors (4786)
 - General office clerks (463)
 - Proofreaders (4792)
 - Statistical clerks (4794)
 - Teachers' aides (4795)
 - Administrative support occupations, n.e.c. (4787, 4799)

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS

73. Private household occupations
 - Launderers and ironers (503)
 - Cooks, private household (504)
 - Housekeepers and butlers (505)
 - Child care workers, private household (506)
 - Private household cleaners and servants (502, 507, 509)

PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

74. Firefighting occupations (5123)
75. Police and detectives, public service (5132)

PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS—CON.

76. Guards
 - Crossing guards (5142)
 - Guards and police, except public service (5144)
 - Protective service occupations, n.e.c. (5149)
77. Other protective service occupations
 - Supervisors, firefighting and fire prevention occupations (5111)
 - Supervisors, police and detectives (5112)
 - Supervisors, guards (5113)
 - Fire inspection and fire prevention occupations (5122)
 - Sheriffs, bailiffs, and other law enforcement officers (5134)
 - Correctional institution officers (5133)

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD

78. Food preparation and service occupations
79. Waiters and food counter workers
 - Waiters and waitresses (5213)
 - Food counter, fountain and related occupations (5216)
80. Cooks
 - Cooks, except short order (5214)
 - Short-order cooks (5215)
 - * Other food service occupations
 - Supervisors, food preparation and service occupations (5211)
 - Bartenders (5212)
 - Kitchen workers, food preparation (5217)
 - Waiters' and waitresses' assistants (5218)
 - Miscellaneous food preparation occupations (5219)
81. Health service occupations
82. Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants (5236)
 - * Other health service occupations
 - Dental assistants (5232)
 - Health aides, except nursing (5233)
83. Cleaning and building service occupations
 - Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers (5241)
 - Maids and housemen (5242,5249)
 - Janitors and cleaners (5244)
 - Elevator operators (5245)
 - Pest control occupations (5246)
84. Personal service occupations
85. Barbers, hairdressers and cosmetologists (5252, 5253)
 - * Other personal service occupations
 - Supervisors, personal service occupations (5251)
 - Attendants, amusement and recreation facilities (5254)
 - Guides (5255)
 - Ushers (5256)
 - Public transportation attendants (5257)
 - Baggage porters and bellhops (5262)
 - Welfare service aides (5263)
 - Child care workers, except private household (5264)
 - Personal service occupations, n.e.c. (5258, 5269)

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

86. Farm operators and managers
 - Farmers, except horticultural (5512–5514)
 - Horticultural specialty farmers (5515)
 - Managers, farms, except horticultural (5522–5524)
 - Managers, horticultural specialty farms (5525)
87. Farm occupations, except managerial
 - Supervisors, farm workers (5611)
 - Farm workers (5612–5617)
 - Marine life cultivation workers (5618)
 - Nursery workers (5619)
88. Related agricultural occupations
 - Supervisors, related agricultural occupations (5621)
 - Groundskeepers and gardeners, except farm (5622)
 - Animal caretakers, except farm (5624)
 - Graders and sorters, agricultural products (5625)
 - Inspectors, agricultural products (5627)
89. Forestry and fishing occupations
 - Supervisors, forestry and logging workers (571)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS—CON.

Forestry and fishing occupations—Con.

- Forestry workers, except logging (572)
- Timber cutting and logging occupations (573, 579)
- Captains and other officers, fishing vessels (part 8241)
- Fishers (583)
- Hunters and trappers (584)

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

90. Automobile mechanics, including body
 - Automobile mechanics (6111)
 - Automobile body and related repairers (6115)
91. Aircraft mechanics (6113, 6116)
92. Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics (616)
93. Other mechanics and repairers
 - Supervisors, mechanics and repairers (60)
 - Bus, truck, and stationary engine mechanics (6112)
 - Small engine repairers (6114)
 - Heavy equipment mechanics (6117)
 - Farm equipment mechanics (6118)
 - Industrial machinery repairers (613)
 - Machinery maintenance occupations (614)
 - Electronic repairers, communications and industrial equipment (6151, 6153, 6155)
 - Data processing equipment repairers (6154)
 - Household appliance and power tool repairers (6156)
 - Telephone line installers and repairers (6157)
 - Telephone installers and repairers (6158)
 - Miscellaneous electrical and electronic equipment repairers (6152, 6159)
 - Camera, watch, and musical instrument repairers (6171, 6172)
 - Locksmiths and safe repairers (6173)
 - Office machine repairers (6174)
 - Mechanical controls and valve repairers (6175)
 - Elevator installers and repairers (6176)
 - Millwrights (6178)
 - Specified mechanics and repairers, n.e.c. (6177, 6179)
 - Not specified mechanics and repairers
94. Carpenters (6422)
95. Electricians (6432)
96. Painters, construction and maintenance (6442)
97. Plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (645)
98. Other construction trades
 - Supervisors; brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters (6312)
 - Supervisors; carpenters and related workers (6313)
 - Supervisors; electricians and power transmission installers (6314)
 - Supervisors; painters, paperhangers, and plasterers (6315)
 - Supervisors; plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters (6316)
 - Supervisors; n.e.c. (6311, 6318)
 - Brickmasons and stonemasons (6412, 6413)
 - Tile setters, hard and soft (6414, part 6462)
 - Carpet installers (Part 6462)
 - Drywall installers (6424)
 - Electrical power installers and repairers (6433)
 - Paperhangers (6443)
 - Plasterers (6444)
 - Concrete and terrazzo finishers (6463)
 - Glaziers (6464)
 - Insulation workers (6465)
 - Paving, surfacing, and tamping equipment operators (6466)
 - Roofers (6468)
 - Sheetmetal duct installers (6472)
 - Structural metal workers (6473)
 - Drillers, earth (6474)
 - Construction trades, n.e.c. (6467, 6475, 6476, 6479)
99. Extractive occupations
 - Supervisors, extractive occupations (632)
 - Drillers, oil well (652)
 - Explosives workers (653)
 - Mining machine operators (654)
 - Mining occupations, n.e.c. (656)

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS—CON.

100. Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
101. Manufacturing
 - Nondurable goods
 - Durable goods
 - * Nonmanufacturing industries
 - Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
 - Wholesale and retail trade
 - All other industries
102. Tool and die makers (6811)
103. Machinists (6813)
104. Sheet metal workers (6824)
105. Other precision metal workers
 - Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
 - Boilermakers (6814)
 - Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)
 - Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
 - Lay-out workers (6821)
 - Precious stones and metals workers (Jewelers) (6822, 6866)
 - Engravers, metal (6823)
 - Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
106. Precision textile, apparel, and furnishings machine workers
 - Dressmakers (Part 6852, part 7752)
 - Tailors (Part 6852)
 - Upholsterers (6853)
 - Shoe repairers (6854)
 - Apparel and fabric patternmakers (6856)
 - Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6859, part 7752)
107. Plant and system operators
 - Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
 - Power plant operators (Part 693)
 - Stationary engineers (Part 693, 7668)
 - Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)
108. Other precision production occupations
 - Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
 - Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
 - Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
 - Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
 - Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
 - Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
 - Optical goods workers (6864, part 7477, part 7677)
 - Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
 - Bookbinders (6844)
 - Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
 - Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
 - Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
 - Bakers (6872)
 - Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
 - Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
 - Adjusters and calibrators (6882)

MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS

109. Metalworking and plastic working machine operators
 - Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
 - Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
 - Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
 - Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
 - Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
 - Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
 - Grinding, abrading, buffing and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
 - Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
 - Numerical control machine operators (7326)
 - Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
110. Printing machine operators
 - Printing machine operators (7443, 7643)
 - Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
 - Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
 - Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS—CON.

111. Textile, apparel, and furnishings machine operators
112. Textile machine operators
 Winding and twisting machine operators (7451, 7651)
 Knitting, looping, taping, and weaving machine operators (7452, 7652)
 Textile cutting machine operators (7654)
 Miscellaneous textile machine operators (7459, 7659)
113. Textile sewing machine operators (7655)
114. Laundering and dry cleaning machine operators (6855, 7658)
 * Shoe and pressing machine operators
 Shoe machine operators (7656)
 Pressing machine operators (7657)
115. Other specified machine operators
 Fabricating machine operators, n.e.c. (7339, 7539)
 Molding and casting machine operators (7315, 7342, 7515, 7542)
 Metal plating machine operators (7343, 7543)
 Heat treating equipment operators (7344, 7544)
 Miscellaneous metal and plastic processing machine operators (7349, 7549)
 Wood lathe, routing, and planing machine operators (7431, 7432, 7631, 7632)
 Sawing machine operators (7433, 7633)
 Shaping and joining machine operators (7435, 7635)
 Nailing and tacking machine operators (7636)
 Miscellaneous woodworking machine operators (7434, 7439, 7634, 7639)
 Cementing and gluing machine operators (7661)
 Packaging and filling machine operators (7462, 7662)
 Extruding and forming machine operators (7463, 7663)
 Mixing and blending machine operators (7664)
 Separating, filtering, and clarifying machine operators (7476, 7666, 7676)
 Compressing and compacting machine operators (7467, 7667)
 Painting and paint spraying machine operators (7669)
 Roasting and baking machine operators, food (7472, 7672)
 Washing, cleaning, and pickling machine operators (7673)
 Folding machine operators (7474, 7674)
 Furnace, kiln, and oven operators, except food (7675)
 Crushing and grinding machine operators (Part 7477, part 7677)
 Slicing and cutting machine operators (7478, 7678)
 Motion picture projectionists (Part 7479)
 Photographic process machine operators (6863, 6868, 7671)
116. Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c. (Part 7479, 7665, 7679)
117. Machine operators, not specified
 Miscellaneous and not specified machine operators by industry:
118. Food and kindred products
119. Textile mill and finished textile products
 Textile mill products
 Apparel and other finished textile products
120. Paper and allied products
121. Other nondurable goods
 Tobacco manufactures
 Printing, publishing, and allied industries
 Chemicals and allied products
 Petroleum and coal products
 Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
 Leather and leather products
122. Metal industries
 Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills
 Other primary metal industries
 Fabricated metal industries
123. Machinery, including electrical
 Machinery, except electrical
 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
124. Transportation equipment
 Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment
 Other transportation equipment

MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS—CON.

- Miscellaneous and not specified machine operators by industry:
 —Con.
125. Other durable goods
 Lumber and wood products, except furniture
 Furniture and fixtures
 Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
 Professional and photographic equipment and watches
 Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
 Not specified manufacturing industries
126. Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
127. Wholesale and retail trade
 Wholesale trade
 Retail trade
128. All other industries
 Construction
 Business and repair services
 Public administration
 All other industries
129. Welders and cutters (7332, 7532, 7714)
130. Assemblers (772, 774)
131. Other fabricators and hand working occupations
 Solderers and brazers (7333, 7533, 7717)
 Hand cutting and trimming occupations (7753)
 Hand molding, casting, and forming occupations (7754, 7755)
 Hand painting, coating and decorating occupations (7756)
 Hand engraving and printing occupations (7757)
 Hand grinding and polishing occupations (7758)
 Miscellaneous hand working occupations (7759)
132. Production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers
 Production inspectors, checkers, and examiners (782, 787)
 Production testers (783)
 Production samplers and weighers (784)
 Graders and sorters, except agricultural (785)
- #### TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS
133. Motor vehicle operators
134. Truck drivers and driver-sales workers
 Truck drivers, heavy (8212, 8213)
 Truck drivers, light (8214)
 Driver-sales workers (8218)
135. Bus drivers (8215)
 * Other motor vehicle operators
 Supervisors, motor vehicle operators (8111)
 Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs (8216)
 Parking lot attendants (874)
 Motor transportation occupations, n.e.c. (8219)
136. Rail and water transportation occupations
 Railroad conductors and yardmasters (8113)
 Locomotive operating occupations (8232)
 Railroad brake, signal, and switch operators (8233)
 Rail vehicle operators, n.e.c. (8239)
 Ship captains and mates, except fishing boats (Part 8241, 8242)
 Sailors and deckhands (8243)
 Marine engineers (8244)
 Bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders (8245)
137. Material moving equipment operators
138. Excavating, grading, and dozer machine operators
 Excavating and loading machine operators (8316)
 Grader, dozer, and scraper operators (8317)
 * Other material moving equipment operators
 Supervisors, material moving equipment operators (812)
 Operating engineers (8312)
 Longshore equipment operators (8313)
 Hoist and winch operators (8314)
 Crane and tower operators (8315)
 Industrial truck and tractor equipment operators (8318)
 Miscellaneous material moving equipment operators (8319)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS

- 139. Construction laborers (871)
- 140. Freight, stock, and material handlers
 - Garbage collectors (8722)
 - Stevedores (8723)
 - Stock handlers and baggers (8724)
 - Machine feeders and offbearers (8725)
 - Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c. (8726)
- 41 Garage and service station related occupations (873)
- 142. Hand packers and packagers (8761)
- 143. Other specified handlers, equipment cleaners, and helpers
 - Supervisors; handlers, equipment cleaners, and laborers, n.e.c. (85)
 - Helpers, mechanics and repairers (863)
 - Helpers, construction trades (8641–8645, 8648)
 - Helpers, surveyor (8646)
 - Helpers, extractive occupations (865)
 - Production helpers (861, 862)
 - Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners (875)
- 144. Laborers, except construction (8769)
- 145. Nondurable goods manufacturing
 - Food and kindred products
 - Textile mill and finished textile products
 - Paper and allied products
 - Chemicals and allied products
 - Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
 - Other nondurable goods

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS—CON.

- Laborers, except construction (8769)—Con.
- 146. Durable goods manufacturing
- 147. Metal industries
 - Primary metal industries
 - Fabricated metal industries
- * Other durable goods
 - Furniture, lumber, and wood products
 - Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
 - Machinery, except electrical
 - Transportation equipment
 - Other durable goods
 - Not specified manufacturing
- 148. Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
- 149. Wholesale and retail trade
 - Wholesale trade
 - Retail trade
- 150. All other industries
 - Business and repair services
 - Public administration
 - All other industries

List B. INTERMEDIATE INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (144 ITEMS) WITH COMPONENT DETAILED CATEGORIES

This list presents the relationship between the detailed industry stub (e.g., table 226) and the intermediate industry stub (e.g., table 227). The industry groups marked with an asterisk (*) are not shown in the tables using the intermediate classification but can be derived by subtraction. Numbers in parentheses following the industry categories are the SIC definitions.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES

- 1. Agricultural production
 - Agricultural production, crops (01)
 - Agricultural production, livestock (02)
- 2. Agricultural services, including horticultural
 - Agricultural services, except horticultural (07 except 078)
 - Horticultural services (078)
- 3. Forestry and fisheries
 - Forestry (03)
 - Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)

MINING

- 4. Metal mining (10)
- 5. Coal mining (11, 12)
- 6. Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13)
- 7. Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)

CONSTRUCTION

- 8. Construction (15, 16, 17)

MANUFACTURING

- 9. Meat products (201)
- 10. Dairy products (202)
- 11. Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
- 12. Bakery products (205)
- 13. Beverage industries (208)
- 14. Other food industries
 - Grain mill products (204)
 - Sugar and confectionery products (206)

MANUFACTURING—CON.

- Other food industries—Con.
 - Miscellaneous food preparations and kindred products (207, 209)
 - Not specified food industries
- 15. Tobacco manufactures (21)
- 16. Knitting mills (225)
- 17. Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (221–224, 228)
- 18. Other textile mill products
 - Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool and knit goods (226)
 - Floor coverings, except hard surface (227)
 - Miscellaneous textile mill products (229)
- 19. Apparel and other finished textile products
 - Apparel and accessories, except knit (231–238)
 - Miscellaneous fabricated textile products (239)
- 20. Paper and allied products
 - Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills (261–263, 266)
 - Miscellaneous paper and pulp products (264)
 - Paperboard containers and boxes (265)
- 21. Printing, publishing, and allied industries
- 22. Newspaper publishing and printing (271)
 - * Printing, publishing, and allied industries, except newspapers (272–279)
- 23. Chemicals and allied products
- 24. Plastics, synthetics, and resins (282)
- 25. Drugs (283)
 - * Other chemicals and allied products
 - Soaps and cosmetics (284)
 - Paints, varnishes, and related products (285)
 - Agricultural chemicals (287)
 - Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals (281, 286, 289)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

MANUFACTURING—CON.

26. Petroleum and coal products
27. Petroleum refining (291)
 - * Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products (295, 299)
28. Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (30)
29. Footwear, except rubber and plastic products (313, 314)
30. Leather and leather products, except footwear (311, 315–317, 319)
31. Logging (241)
32. Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (242, 243)
33. Wood buildings, mobile homes, and miscellaneous wood products
 - Wood buildings and mobile homes (245)
 - Miscellaneous wood products (244, 249)
34. Furniture and fixtures (25)
35. Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
36. Glass and glass products (321–323)
37. Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (324, 327)
 - * Other stone, clay, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products
 - Structural clay products (325)
 - Pottery and related products (326)
 - Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral and stone products (328, 329)
38. Blast furnaces, steelworks, rolling and finishing mills (331)
39. Iron and steel industries (332)
40. Primary nonferrous industries
 - Primary aluminum industries (3334, part 334, 3353–3355, 3361)
 - Other primary metal industries (3331–3333, 3339, part 334, 3351, 3356, 3357, 3362, 3369, 339)
41. Fabricated metal industries
42. Cutlery, handtools, and other hardware (342)
43. Fabricated structural metal products (344)
44. Metal forgings and stampings (346)
 - * Other fabricated metal industries
 - Screw machine products (345)
 - Ordnance (348)
 - Miscellaneous fabricated metal products (341, 343, 347, 349)
 - Not specified metal industries
45. Farm machinery and equipment (352)
46. Construction and material handling machines (353)
47. Metalworking machinery (354)
48. Office, accounting, and computing machines
 - Office and accounting machines (357 except 3573)
 - Electronic computing equipment (3573)
49. Other machinery, except electrical
 - Engines and turbines (351)
 - Machinery, except electrical, n.e.c. (355, 356, 358, 359)
 - Not specified machinery
50. Household appliances (363)
51. Radio, TV, and communication equipment (365, 366)
52. Other electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
 - Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. (361, 362, 364, 367, 369)
 - Not specified electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies
53. Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (371)
54. Aircraft, space vehicles, and parts
 - Aircraft and parts (372)
 - Guided missiles, space vehicles, and parts (376)
55. Ship and boat building and repairing (373)
56. Other transportation equipment
 - Railroad locomotives and equipment (374)
 - Cycles and miscellaneous transportation equipment (375, 379)
57. Professional and photographic equipment and watches
 - Scientific and controlling instruments (381, 382)
 - Optical and health services supplies (383, 384, 385)
 - Photographic equipment and supplies (386)
 - Watches, clocks, and clockwork operated devices (387)
 - Not specified professional equipment
58. Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
 - Toys, amusement, and sporting goods (394)
 - Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries (39 except 394)
59. Not specified manufacturing industries

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

60. Railroads (40)
61. Bus service and urban transit (41 except 412)
62. Taxicab service (412)
63. Trucking service and warehousing
 - Trucking service (421, 423)
 - Warehousing and storage (422)
64. U.S. Postal Service (43)
65. Water transportation (44)
66. Air transportation (45)
67. Other transportation
 - Pipe lines, except natural gas (46)
 - Services incidental to transportation (47)
68. Radio and television broadcasting (483)
69. Telephone (wire and radio)
70. Telegraph and miscellaneous communication services (482, 489)
71. Electric and gas utilities
 - Electric light and power (491)
 - Gas and steam supply systems (492, 496)
 - Electric and gas, and other combinations (493)
72. Water supply, sanitary services, and other utilities
 - Water supply and irrigation (494, 497)
 - Sanitary services (495)
 - Not specified utilities

WHOLESALE TRADE

73. Motor vehicles and equipment (501)
74. Lumber and construction materials (503)
75. Electrical goods (506)
76. Hardware, plumbing and heating supplies (507)
77. Machinery, equipment, and supplies (508)
78. Other wholesale, durable goods
 - Furniture and home furnishings (502)
 - Sporting goods, toys, and hobby goods (504)
 - Metals and minerals, except petroleum (505)
 - Not specified electrical and hardware products
 - Scrap and waste materials (5093)
 - Miscellaneous wholesale, durable goods (5094, 5099)
79. Drugs, chemicals, and allied products (512, 516)
80. Groceries and farm products
 - Groceries and related products (514)
 - Farm products – raw materials (515)
81. Petroleum products (517)
82. Other wholesale, nondurable goods
 - Paper and paper products (511)
 - Apparel, fabrics, and notions (513)
 - Alcoholic beverages (518)
 - Farm supplies (5191)
 - Miscellaneous wholesale, nondurable goods (5194, 5198, 5199)
 - Not specified wholesale trade

RETAIL TRADE

83. Hardware and building material retailing
 - Lumber and building material retailing (521, 523)
 - Hardware stores (525)
84. General merchandise stores
85. Department stores (531)
 - * Other general merchandise stores
 - Variety stores (533)
 - Miscellaneous general merchandise stores (539)
86. Food, bakery, and dairy stores
 - Grocery stores (541)
 - Dairy products stores (545)
 - Retail bakeries (546)
 - Food stores, n.e.c. (542, 543, 544, 549)
87. Motor vehicle dealers (551, 552)
88. Auto and home supply stores (553)
89. Gasoline service stations (554)
90. Miscellaneous vehicle dealers (555, 556, 557, 559)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

RETAIL TRADE—CON.

- 91. Apparel and accessory stores
 - Apparel and accessory stores, except shoe (56 except 566)
 - Shoe stores (566)
- 92. Furniture, home furnishings, and appliance stores
 - Furniture and home furnishings stores (571)
 - Household appliances, TV, and radio stores (572, 573)
- 93. Eating and drinking places (58)
- 94. Drug stores (591)
- 95. Other retail trade
 - Retail nurseries and garden stores (526)
 - Mobile home dealers (527)
 - Liquor stores (592)
 - Sporting goods, bicycles, and hobby stores (5941, 5945, 5946)
 - Book and stationary stores (5942, 5943)
 - Jewelry stores (5944)
 - Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores (5949)
 - Mail order houses (5961)
 - Vending machine operators (5962)
 - Direct selling establishments (5963)
 - Fuel and ice dealers (598)
 - Retail florists (5992)
 - Miscellaneous retail stores (593, 5947, 5948, 5993, 5994, 5999)
 - Not specified retail trade

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

- 96. Banking (60)
- 97. Credit agencies, other than banks
 - Savings and loan associations (612)
 - Credit agencies, n.e.c. (61 except 612)
- 98. Security, commodity brokerage, and investment companies (62, 67)
- 99. Insurance (63, 64)
- 100. Real estate, including real estate—insurance—law offices (65, 66)

BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

- 101. Advertising (731)
- 102. Services to dwellings and other buildings (734)
- 103. Commercial research, management, and data processing services
 - Commercial research, development, and testing labs (7391, 7397)
 - Business management and consulting services (7392)
 - Computer and data processing services (737)
- 104. Detective and protective services (7393)
- 105. Other business services
 - Personnel supply services (736)
 - Business services, n.e.c. (732, 733, 735, 7394—7396, 7399)
- 106. Automotive repair and services
 - Automotive services, except repair (751, 752, 754)
 - Automotive repair shops (753)
- 107. Other repair services
 - Electrical repair shops (762, 7694)
 - Miscellaneous repair services (763, 764, 7692, 7699)

PERSONAL SERVICES

- 108. Private households (88)
- 109. Hotels and lodging places
 - Hotels and motels (701)
 - Lodging places, except hotels and motels (702, 703, 704)
- 110. Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (721)
- 111. Barber and beauty shops
 - Beauty shops (723)
 - Barber shops (724)

PERSONAL SERVICES—CON.

- 112. Other personal services
 - Funeral service and crematories (726)
 - Shoe repair shops (725)
 - Dressmaking shops (part 729)
 - Miscellaneous personal services (722, part 729)

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES

- 113. Theaters and motion pictures (78, 792)
- 114. Other entertainment and recreation services
 - Bowling alleys, billiard and pool parlors (793)
 - Miscellaneous entertainment and recreation services (791, 794, 799)

PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

- 115. Offices of health practitioners
 - Offices of physicians (801, 803)
 - Offices of dentists (802)
 - Offices of chiropractors (8041)
 - Offices of optometrists (8042)
 - Offices of health practitioners, n.e.c. (8049)
- 116. Hospitals (806)
- 117. Nursing and personal care facilities (805)
- 118. Health services, n.e.c. (807, 808, 809)
- 119. Legal services (81)
- 120. Elementary and secondary schools (821)
- 121. Government (Class of worker entries of Federal, State, or local government)
 - * Private (Class of worker entries other than government)
- 122. Colleges and universities (822)
- 123. Government
 - * Private
- 124. Libraries (823)
- 125. Other educational services
 - Business, trade, and vocational schools (824)
 - Educational services, n.e.c. (829)
- 126. Child day care service (835)
- 127. Residential care facilities, without nursing (836)
- 128. Other social services
 - Job training and vocational rehabilitation services (833)
 - Social services, n.e.c. (832, 839)
- 129. Museums, art galleries, and zoos (84)
- 130. Religious organizations (866)
- 131. Engineering, architectural, and surveying services (891)
- 132. Accounting, auditing, and bookkeeping services (893)
- 133. Noncommercial educational and scientific research (892)
- 134. Miscellaneous professional and related services
 - Membership organizations (861—865, 869)
 - Miscellaneous professional and related services (899)

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- 135. Executive and legislative offices (911—913)
- 136. General government, n.e.c. (919)
- 137. Local government
 - * Federal and State government
- 138. Justice, public order, and safety (92)
- 139. Local government
 - * Federal and State government
- 140. Public finance, taxation, and monetary policy (93)
- 141. Administration of human resources programs (94)
- 142. Administration of environmental quality and housing programs (95)
- 143. Administration of economic programs (96)
- 144. National security and international affairs (97)

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

List C. CONDENSED INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION USED IN TABLES 229-231 AS RELATED TO COMPONENT DETAILED CATEGORIES PRESENTED IN LIST B

Agriculture (Items 1, 2)	
Forestry and Fisheries (Item 3)	
Mining (Items 4–7)	
Construction (Item 8)	
Manufacturing	Wholesale Trade (Items 73–82)
Nondurable goods	Groceries and farm products (Item 80)
Meat products (Item 9)	
Canned and preserved produce and beverages (Items 11, 13)	Retail Trade
Bakery products (Item 12)	Hardware and building material retailing (Item 83)
Other food industries (Items 10, 14)	General merchandise stores (Item 84)
Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (Item 17)	Food, bakery, and dairy stores (Item 86)
Other textile mill products (Items 16, 18)	Automotive dealers and auto supply stores (Items 87, 88, 90)
Apparel and other finished textile products (Item 19)	Gasoline service stations (Item 89)
Paper and allied products (Item 20)	Apparel and accessory stores (Item 91)
Printing, publishing, and allied industries (Item 21)	Furniture, home furnishings, and appliance stores (Item 92)
Chemicals and allied products (Item 23)	Eating and drinking places (Item 93)
Petroleum and coal products (Item 26)	Drug stores (Item 94)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (Item 28)	Other retail trade (Item 95)
Footwear, except rubber and plastic (Item 29)	
Other nondurable goods (Items 15, 30)	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
Durable goods	Banking and credit agencies (Items 96, 97)
Logging (Item 31)	Insurance (Item 99)
Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (Item 32)	Other finance and real estate (Items 98, 100)
Wood buildings, mobile homes, and miscellaneous wood products (Item 33)	
Furniture and fixtures (Item 34)	Business and Repair Services
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products (Item 35)	Advertising (Item 101)
Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (Item 37)	Commercial research, management, and data processing services (Item 103)
Primary iron and steel industries (Items 38, 39)	Automotive repair and services (Item 106)
Primary nonferrous industries (Item 40)	Other business and repair services (Items 102, 104, 105, 107)
Fabricated metal industries (Items 41–44)	
Machinery, except electrical (Items 45–49)	Personal Services
Office, accounting, and computing machines (Item 48)	Private households (Item 108)
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (Items 50–52)	Hotels and lodging places (Item 109)
Radio, TV, and communication equipment (Item 51)	Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (Item 110)
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (Item 53)	Barber and beauty shops (Item 111)
Aircraft, space vehicles, and parts (Item 54)	Other personal services (Item 112)
Other transportation equipment (Items 55, 56)	
Professional and photographic equipment and watches (Item 57)	Entertainment and Recreation Services (Items 113, 114)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (Item 58)	
Not specified manufacturing industries (Item 59)	Professional and Related Services
Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities	Health services (Items 115–118)
Railroads (Item 60)	Hospitals (Item 116)
Bus service and urban transit (Item 61)	Educational services
Trucking service and warehousing (Item 63)	Elementary and secondary schools (Item 120)
U.S. Postal Service (Item 64)	Government (Item 121)
Water transportation (Item 65)	Colleges and universities (Item 122)
Air transportation (Item 66)	Government (Item 123)
All other transportation (Items 62, 67)	Other educational services (Items 124, 125)
Communications (Items 68–70)	Social services, religious and membership organizations (Items 126–128, 130, part 134)
Electric and gas utilities (Item 71)	Legal, engineering, and other professional services (Items 119, 131–133, part 134)
Water supply, sanitary services, and other utilities (Item 72)	Public Administration (Items 135–144)

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
Armed Forces.	C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels	C-1
Persons Away at School	C-1
Persons in Institutions	C-1
Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day	C-1
Americans Abroad.	C-2
Citizens of Foreign Countries. . .	C-2
DATA COLLECTION	
PROCEDURES.	C-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . .	C-2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

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

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

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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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 1980 census 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 areas 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 areas. 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 areas containing about 95 percent of the population, 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 pro-

cedure 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 subsample 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 persons within 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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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 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. 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:

- 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.
- Find the geographic area with

which you are working in table D and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area.

- 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:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- 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.

- 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. 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

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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 confi-

dence 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. 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

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and formation of confidence intervals.

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 or household 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

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

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	<i>Persons in 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

17 *Persons in Group Quarters*

Stage II—Householder/
Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin

Male

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

Female

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

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

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
-------	--

American Indian, 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

6-10 *Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18*

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

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

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

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2	\$10,000 to \$19,999		<i>American Indian, Eskimo</i>
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999		<i>or Aleut Race</i>
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999	147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999		categories as groups 81 to
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999		102
7	\$150,000+		
8	Other Owners		<i>Other Race (includes those</i>
			<i>racés not listed above)</i>
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish</i>	169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin
	<i>Origin</i>		categories as groups 81 to
9-16	Same value categories as		102
	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>American Indian, Eskimo</i>		
	<i>or Aleut Race</i>		
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin		
	categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Other Race (includes those</i>		
	<i>racés 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</i>		
	<i>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		

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

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

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

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent

upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

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

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

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

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

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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 sample 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 these operations, 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, or to correct inconsistencies. In addition, a hand edit 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 machine 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.

After the field operations were completed, it was found (as expected) that some questionnaires were not fully filled out or that for a particular person or housing unit, certain items of information were inconsistent with other information on the questionnaire. As in previous censuses, allocations or the assignment of acceptable entries were used to replace blanks or unacceptable entries. The allocation procedure was based on using information reported for another person or housing unit with related characteristics similar to those of the person or housing unit for whom allocation was necessary. 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 by the computer. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, is designed to enhance 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 housing unit 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.

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Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons in sample)

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household and family type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Subfamily type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	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.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.3
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.3	0.7
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.1	3.1	2.0
Place of work.....	2.0	1.9	1.3
Travel time to work.....	1.8	1.5	1.0
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.1	0.7
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Labor force status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.0	1.5	1.0
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals....	1.2	1.0	0.6

TABLE D. PERCENT OF PERSONS IN SAMPLE: 1980

(FOR MEANINGS OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITION OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

	PERSONS	
	100-PERCENT COUNT	PERCENT IN SAMPLE
CALIFORNIA	23 667 902	15.4
RURAL	2 060 296	15.2
SMSA'S OF 250,000 OR MORE		
ANAHEIM-SANTA ANA-GARDEN GROVE, CA SMSA	1 932 709	15.6
BAKERSFIELD, CA SMSA	403 089	15.3
FRESNO, CA SMSA	514 621	15.7
LOS ANGELES-LONG BEACH, CA SMSA	7 477 503	15.4
MODESTO, CA SMSA	265 900	15.9
OXNARD-SIMI VALLEY-VENTURA, CA SMSA	529 174	15.6
RIVERSIDE-SAN BERNARDINO-ONTARIO, CA SMSA	1 558 182	15.0
SACRAMENTO, CA SMSA	1 014 002	15.7
SALINAS-SEASIDE-MONTEREY, CA SMSA	290 444	15.3
SAN DIEGO, CA SMSA	1 861 846	15.7
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND, CA SMSA	3 250 630	15.3
SAN JOSE, CA SMSA	1 295 071	15.2
SANTA BARBARA-SANTA MARIA-LOMPOC, CA SMSA	298 694	15.5
SANTA ROSA, CA SMSA	299 681	15.2
STOCKTON, CA SMSA	347 342	15.5
VALLEJO-FAIRFIELD-NAPA, CA SMSA	334 402	15.4
CENTRAL CITIES OF SMSA'S OF 250,000 OR MORE		
ANAHEIM CITY	219 311	16.0
BAKERSFIELD CITY	105 611	15.3
FAIRFIELD CITY	58 099	15.5
FRESNO CITY	218 202	15.2
GARDEN GROVE CITY	123 307	15.4
LOMPOC CITY	26 267	15.9
LONG BEACH CITY	361 334	15.2
LOS ANGELES CITY	2 966 850	15.2
MODESTO CITY	106 602	15.8
MONTEREY CITY	27 558	15.6
NAPA CITY	50 879	15.5
OAKLAND CITY	339 337	14.8
ONTARIO CITY	88 820	14.9
OXNARD CITY	108 195	15.2
RIVERSIDE CITY	170 876	15.2
SACRAMENTO CITY	275 741	15.4
SALINAS CITY	80 479	15.5
SAN BERNARDINO CITY	117 490	14.8
SAN BUENAVENTURA (VENTURA) CITY	74 393	15.5
SAN DIEGO CITY	875 558	15.6
SAN FRANCISCO CITY	678 974	14.7
SAN JOSE CITY	629 442	14.9
SANTA ANA CITY	203 713	14.7
SANTA BARBARA CITY	74 414	15.1
SANTA MARIA CITY	39 685	15.5
SANTA ROSA CITY	83 320	15.3
SEASIDE CITY	36 567	14.9
SIMI VALLEY CITY	77 500	15.9
STOCKTON CITY	149 779	15.4
VALLEJO CITY	80 303	15.2

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

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

For persons born outside the United States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

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

Count as work:

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

Do not count as work:

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

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

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

<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 I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

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

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

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

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

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

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

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

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

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

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

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

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

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

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

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

Do Not List in Question 1

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

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

Note

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

Then please:

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

Please continue →

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6.

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0		S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0		S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0
	Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1		Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1		Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1
④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0		S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0		S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0
	Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1		Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1		Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1
⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
	S.S.	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0		
	Yes	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1		

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1

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

Page 7

<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 31d</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p>
<p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</p>	<p>1 0 0 I I I 0 2 2 II 3 3 0 4 4 III 5 5 0 6 6 0 7 7 IV 8 8 0 9 9</p>	<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 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 — Skip to 27</p>	<p>0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>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>32a. 32b.</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 (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>	<p>0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>32. Income in 1979 — Fill circles and print dollar amounts. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</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>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 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</p> <p>Skip to 31d</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C 0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</p>	<p>D E F 0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</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>K L M 0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>c. Own farm . . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p>
<p>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>N P Q 0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>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>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>	<p>AF 0 NW 0 0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</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>R S T 0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>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>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</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>U V W 0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>X Y Z 0 0 0 I I I 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979? Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses. \$.00 (Annual amount — Dollars) If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 I I I I I I I I 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 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
HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics.	F-3	Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME).	F-5
HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports	F-3	Public-Use Microdata Samples.	F-5
HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change.	F-3	Census/EEO Special File.	F-5
		MAPS	F-5
		MICROFICHE	F-5
		STF 1 Microfiche	F-5
		STF 3 Microfiche	F-5
		P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche.	F-5
		GENERAL	

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

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

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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,

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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)

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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.

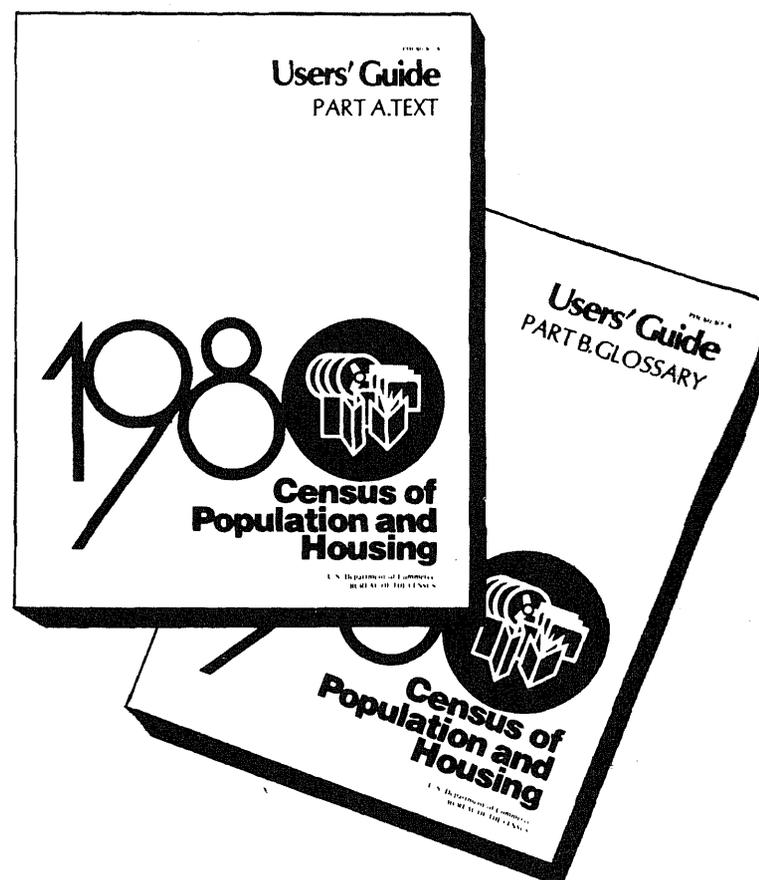
1980 Census of Population and Housing

Users' Guide

The Users' Guide, a reference work on the 1980 census, is now available. It consists of:

- **Part A. Text**—Covers census data subjects; geographic considerations; reports, tapes, maps, and other products; services available to users; and many other topics central to understanding and using 1980 census data.
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