

Table 131. Poverty Status in 1979 of White Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 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 B]

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Washington city
Families	532 677	30 352	248 833	253 492	465 396	30 352	222 495	212 549	30 352
With Social Security income	76 579	6 987	39 081	30 511	68 007	6 987	35 143	25 877	6 987
Income above poverty level	74 521	6 827	38 168	29 526	66 464	6 827	34 423	25 214	6 827
Below poverty level without Social Security income	7 943	723	4 402	2 818	6 701	723	3 903	2 075	723
With public assistance income	13 648	776	7 178	5 694	11 540	776	6 254	4 510	776
Income above poverty level	11 290	623	6 098	4 569	9 598	623	5 323	3 652	623
Below poverty level without public assistance income	969	69	567	333	818	69	499	250	69
Householder worked in 1979	467 530	23 619	215 572	228 339	407 061	23 619	192 557	190 885	23 619
With related children under 18 years	282 402	9 994	131 666	140 742	239 104	9 994	114 764	114 346	9 994
With related children 5 to 17 years	229 500	7 446	108 075	113 979	193 681	7 446	93 765	92 470	7 446
Female householder, no husband present	57 557	4 536	27 079	25 942	52 321	4 536	25 151	22 634	4 536
Householder worked in 1979	44 359	2 791	20 539	21 029	40 541	2 791	19 245	18 505	2 791
With related children under 18 years	34 728	1 649	16 273	16 806	31 100	1 649	14 991	14 400	1 649
With related children under 6 years	8 338	449	3 887	4 002	7 331	449	3 521	3 361	449
Householder 65 years and over	54 184	7 473	27 291	19 420	49 024	7 473	24 745	16 806	7 473
Unrelated individuals	350 084	78 400	124 887	146 797	333 585	78 400	119 943	135 242	78 400
With Social Security income	50 115	12 020	21 473	16 622	46 694	12 020	20 087	14 587	12 020
Income above poverty level	42 666	10 244	18 242	14 180	40 029	10 244	17 196	12 589	10 244
Below poverty level without Social Security income	14 244	2 914	6 666	4 664	13 072	2 914	6 202	3 956	2 914
With public assistance income	5 716	1 122	2 468	2 126	5 414	1 122	6 202	1 921	1 122
Income above poverty level	3 155	574	1 357	1 224	3 055	574	1 324	1 157	574
Below poverty level without public assistance income	949	213	392	344	984	213	394	329	213
Worked in 1979	283 719	60 839	97 413	125 467	271 289	60 839	94 212	116 238	60 839
65 years and over	54 190	14 855	22 465	16 870	51 002	14 855	21 141	15 006	14 855
Persons	2 040 102	158 763	930 036	951 303	1 790 064	158 763	831 948	799 353	158 763
Related children under 18 years	512 428	16 377	241 206	254 845	428 441	16 377	207 760	204 304	16 377
Related children 5 to 17 years	395 604	11 818	188 025	195 761	331 098	11 818	162 006	157 274	11 818
60 years and over	245 590	36 678	118 028	90 884	225 538	36 678	108 585	80 275	36 678
65 years and over	162 242	28 647	76 681	56 914	148 871	28 647	70 430	49 794	28 647

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	14 788	1 021	6 787	6 980	11 891	1 021	5 770	5 100	1 021
Percent below poverty level	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.4	3.4
Mean income deficit	\$2 984	\$3 051	\$2 998	\$2 962	\$2 967	\$3 051	\$2 962	\$2 956	\$3 051
Persons per family	3.25	2.73	3.28	3.29	3.16	2.73	3.18	3.22	2.73
With Social Security income	2 058	160	913	985	1 543	160	720	663	160
With public assistance income	2 358	153	1 080	1 125	1 942	153	931	858	153
Householder worked in 1979	8 839	477	3 931	4 431	7 005	477	3 367	3 161	477
With related children under 18 years	10 848	558	4 930	5 360	8 665	558	4 185	3 922	558
With related children 5 to 17 years	8 297	382	3 794	4 121	6 552	382	3 161	3 009	382
Female householder, no husband present	6 067	379	2 832	2 856	5 221	379	2 552	2 290	379
Householder worked in 1979	3 296	178	1 493	1 625	2 857	178	1 383	1 296	178
With related children under 18 years	5 199	272	2 395	2 532	4 457	272	2 157	2 028	272
With related children under 6 years	2 208	147	990	1 071	1 902	147	898	857	147
Householder 65 years and over	1 431	184	717	530	1 116	184	556	376	184
Unrelated individuals	43 979	12 143	17 285	14 551	41 018	12 143	16 206	12 669	12 143
Percent below poverty level	12.6	15.5	13.8	9.9	12.3	15.5	13.5	9.4	15.5
Mean income deficit	\$2 012	\$2 100	\$2 005	\$1 948	\$2 013	\$2 100	\$2 001	\$1 945	\$2 100
With Social Security income	7 449	1 776	3 231	2 442	6 665	1 776	2 891	1 998	1 776
With public assistance income	2 561	548	1 111	902	2 359	548	1 047	764	548
Worked in 1979	25 074	6 868	9 508	8 698	23 708	6 868	9 097	7 743	6 868
65 years and over	7 898	2 331	3 324	2 243	7 200	2 331	3 012	1 857	2 331
Persons	91 750	14 750	39 482	37 518	78 257	14 750	34 504	29 003	14 750
Percent below poverty level	4.5	9.3	4.2	3.9	4.4	9.3	4.1	3.6	9.3
Related children under 18 years	21 387	802	10 063	10 522	16 365	802	8 111	7 452	802
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 124	585	7 078	7 461	11 334	585	5 545	5 204	585
60 years and over	13 309	3 092	6 021	4 196	11 635	3 092	5 257	3 286	3 092
65 years and over	10 406	2 650	4 569	3 187	9 205	2 650	4 008	2 547	2 650

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	21 305	1 386	9 910	10 009	16 948	1 386	8 380	7 182	1 386
Percent below poverty level	4.0	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.6	3.8	3.4	4.6
Mean income deficit	\$3 414	\$3 504	\$3 397	\$3 419	\$3 412	\$3 504	\$3 366	\$3 447	\$3 504
Persons per family	3.29	2.87	3.31	3.34	3.21	2.87	3.22	3.26	2.87
With Social Security income	3 477	251	1 653	1 573	2 639	251	1 350	1 038	251
With public assistance income	3 085	188	1 481	1 416	2 534	188	1 260	1 086	188
Householder worked in 1979	13 618	717	6 151	6 750	10 681	717	5 212	4 752	717
With related children under 18 years	15 337	774	7 035	7 528	12 075	774	5 906	5 395	774
With related children 5 to 17 years	11 602	530	5 398	5 674	9 059	530	4 485	4 044	530
Female householder, no husband present	7 984	470	3 704	3 810	6 791	470	3 347	2 974	470
Householder worked in 1979	4 680	216	2 150	2 314	3 982	216	1 952	1 784	216
With related children under 18 years	6 716	315	3 130	3 271	5 684	315	2 818	2 551	315
With related children under 6 years	2 677	157	1 238	1 282	2 318	157	1 129	1 032	157
Householder 65 years and over	2 372	262	1 246	864	1 901	262	1 007	632	262
Unrelated individuals	56 447	15 015	22 510	18 922	52 698	15 015	21 081	16 602	15 015
Percent below poverty level	16.1	19.2	18.0	12.9	15.8	19.2	17.6	12.3	19.2
Mean income deficit	\$2 400	\$2 543	\$2 365	\$2 328	\$2 398	\$2 543	\$2 366	\$2 311	\$2 543
With Social Security income	11 964	2 507	5 604	3 853	10 803	2 507	5 086	3 210	2 507
With public assistance income	3 110	648	1 359	1 103	2 904	648	1 304	952	648
Worked in 1979	32 811	8 875	12 312	11 624	31 043	8 875	11 734	10 434	8 875
65 years and over	12 125	3 029	5 539	3 557	11 091	3 029	5 079	2 983	3 029
Persons	126 428	18 768	55 292	52 368	106 862	18 768	48 047	40 047	18 768
Percent below poverty level	6.2	11.8	5.9	5.5	6.0	11.8	5.8	5.0	11.8
Related children under 18 years	30 812	1 227	14 512	15 073	23 424	1 227	11 686	10 511	1 227
Related children 5 to 17 years	21 499	850	10 161	10 488	16 082	850	8 053	7 179	850
60 years and over	20 321	4 052	9 736	6 533	17 762	4 052	8 571	5 139	4 052
65 years and over	16 350	3 472	7 718	5 160	14 454	3 472	6 835	4 147	3 472

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:									
Below 75 percent of poverty level	3.1	7.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	7.0	2.9	2.5	7.0
Below 150 percent of poverty level	8.1	14.5	7.8	7.2	7.8	14.5	7.6	6.6	14.5
Below 200 percent of poverty level	12.6	20.0	12.5	11.4	12.1	20.0	12.3	10.4	20.0

Table 132. **Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics of Black Persons for Areas and Places: 1980**

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				Washington city
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	
AGE									
Total persons	853 593	448 370	313 733	91 490	813 785	448 370	286 195	79 220	448 370
Under 5 years	63 172	28 640	26 701	7 831	60 290	28 640	24 861	6 789	28 640
5 to 9 years	69 115	30 816	29 675	8 624	65 580	30 816	27 395	7 369	30 816
10 to 14 years	79 475	37 095	34 309	8 071	74 918	37 095	30 838	6 985	37 095
15 to 19 years	87 395	45 972	32 996	8 427	81 972	45 972	28 973	7 027	45 972
20 to 24 years	87 961	46 400	30 658	10 903	84 039	46 400	28 063	9 576	46 400
25 to 29 years	86 134	40 676	34 071	11 387	83 108	40 676	32 306	10 126	40 676
30 to 34 years	79 370	34 997	34 534	9 839	76 541	34 997	32 730	8 814	34 997
35 to 39 years	59 226	26 238	26 551	6 437	56 645	26 238	24 666	5 741	26 238
40 to 44 years	47 374	23 257	19 239	4 878	45 239	23 257	17 762	4 220	23 257
45 to 49 years	39 773	22 012	14 183	3 578	38 073	22 012	12 955	3 106	22 012
50 to 54 years	37 856	24 915	10 071	2 870	36 383	24 915	8 991	2 477	24 915
55 to 59 years	35 107	24 908	7 495	2 704	33 387	24 908	6 249	2 230	24 908
60 to 64 years	26 910	19 886	4 937	2 087	25 600	19 886	3 999	1 715	19 886
65 to 69 years	22 016	16 864	3 447	1 705	20 974	16 864	2 729	1 381	16 864
70 to 74 years	14 839	11 747	2 130	962	14 057	11 747	1 557	753	11 747
75 to 79 years	9 339	7 391	1 355	593	8 904	7 391	1 025	488	7 391
80 to 84 years	4 713	3 678	696	339	4 477	3 678	557	242	3 678
85 years and over	3 818	2 878	685	255	3 598	2 878	539	181	2 878
Median	27.3	29.3	25.4	25.8	27.4	29.3	25.5	25.9	29.3
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	92 605	48 864	34 042	9 699	88 264	48 864	30 973	8 427	48 864
Children ever born	35 214	19 610	11 172	4 432	33 480	19 610	10 103	3 767	19 610
Per 1,000 women	380	401	328	457	379	401	326	401	401
Women 25 to 34 years	90 249	40 836	38 713	10 700	87 293	40 836	36 868	9 589	40 836
Children ever born	128 752	57 430	55 564	15 758	123 207	57 430	52 023	13 754	57 430
Per 1,000 women	1 427	1 406	1 435	1 473	1 411	1 406	1 411	1 434	1 406
Women 35 to 44 years	56 290	26 856	24 079	5 355	53 980	26 856	22 424	4 700	26 856
Children ever born	146 369	69 786	61 311	15 272	138 644	69 786	55 734	13 124	69 786
Per 1,000 women	2 600	2 599	2 546	2 852	2 568	2 599	2 485	2 792	2 599
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	853 593	448 370	313 733	91 490	813 785	448 370	286 195	79 220	448 370
In households	833 570	437 363	309 800	86 407	795 657	437 363	283 506	74 788	437 363
Family householder: Male	119 706	54 213	51 193	14 300	113 267	54 213	46 788	12 266	54 213
Female	80 373	48 202	24 965	7 206	78 307	48 202	23 736	6 369	48 202
Nonfamily householder: Male	43 242	26 255	12 296	4 691	42 264	26 255	11 792	4 217	26 255
Female	49 771	33 318	12 194	4 259	48 945	33 318	11 760	3 867	33 318
Spouse	112 964	50 521	49 094	13 349	106 877	50 521	44 852	11 504	50 521
Child	312 982	154 229	126 327	32 426	296 991	154 229	114 882	27 880	154 229
Other relatives	74 934	48 069	20 932	5 933	70 804	48 069	17 790	4 945	48 069
Nonrelatives	39 598	22 556	12 799	4 243	38 202	22 556	11 906	3 740	22 556
Persons per household	2.84	2.70	3.08	2.85	2.81	2.70	3.01	2.81	2.70
Persons per family	3.51	3.47	3.59	3.43	3.48	3.47	3.52	3.40	3.47
In group quarters	20 023	11 007	3 933	5 083	18 128	11 007	2 689	4 432	11 007
Inmate of institution	8 475	4 076	1 473	2 926	7 586	4 076	826	2 684	4 076
Other	11 548	6 931	2 460	2 157	10 542	6 931	1 863	1 748	6 931
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	278 929	136 553	114 105	28 271	265 215	136 553	104 133	24 529	136 553
Nursery school	12 564	5 856	5 315	1 393	12 178	5 856	5 048	1 274	5 856
Private	6 189	2 289	3 151	749	6 002	2 289	3 031	682	2 289
Kindergarten	12 869	6 115	5 078	1 676	12 266	6 115	4 703	1 448	6 115
Private	2 085	720	1 017	348	2 002	720	998	284	720
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	128 017	59 683	54 110	14 224	121 050	59 683	49 204	12 163	59 683
Private	11 597	6 140	4 852	605	11 299	6 140	4 611	548	6 140
High school (1 to 4 years)	68 809	35 270	27 459	6 080	64 779	35 270	24 415	5 094	35 270
Private	5 477	3 604	1 629	244	5 374	3 604	1 548	222	3 604
College	56 670	29 629	22 143	4 898	54 942	29 629	20 763	4 550	29 629
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	11 599	5 830	4 682	1 087	11 243	5 830	4 415	998	5 830
Percent enrolled in school—									
3 and 4 years old	51.9	55.7	50.0	44.0	52.6	55.7	50.8	45.5	55.7
5 and 6 years old	92.0	91.7	92.5	91.4	92.0	91.7	92.5	91.2	91.7
7 to 15 years old	98.0	97.6	98.3	98.3	98.0	97.6	98.4	98.2	97.6
16 and 17 years old	89.8	89.0	91.5	87.6	89.9	89.0	91.8	87.8	89.0
18 and 19 years old	54.8	59.1	53.2	37.0	55.3	59.1	53.3	37.6	59.1
20 and 21 years old	32.5	36.0	31.5	18.9	33.0	36.0	32.1	19.2	36.0
22 to 24 years old	19.3	21.5	18.7	11.8	19.7	21.5	19.3	12.7	21.5
25 to 34 years old	12.5	13.2	12.3	11.1	12.7	13.2	12.5	11.6	13.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Male, 25 years old and over	210 758	114 326	72 839	23 593	201 136	114 326	66 258	20 552	114 326
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	9 334	6 331	1 948	1 055	8 486	6 331	1 350	805	6 331
5 to 7 years	18 300	12 200	4 080	2 020	16 505	12 200	2 819	1 486	12 200
8 years	10 357	7 195	2 133	1 029	9 744	7 195	1 688	861	7 195
High school: 1 to 3 years	39 539	25 249	10 696	3 594	37 736	25 249	9 476	3 011	25 249
4 years	65 590	32 853	25 941	6 796	62 801	32 853	24 075	5 873	32 853
College: 1 to 3 years	35 465	16 217	14 539	4 709	34 390	16 217	13 760	4 413	16 217
4 or more years	32 173	14 281	13 502	4 390	31 474	14 281	13 090	4 103	14 281
Percent high school graduates	63.2	55.4	74.1	67.4	64.0	55.4	76.9	70.0	55.4
Female, 25 years old and over	255 717	145 121	86 555	24 041	245 850	145 121	79 807	20 922	145 121
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	7 559	5 361	1 355	843	7 003	5 361	1 058	584	5 361
5 to 7 years	19 872	13 767	4 044	2 061	18 190	13 767	2 923	1 500	13 767
8 years	12 557	8 978	2 527	1 052	11 889	8 978	2 061	850	8 978
High school: 1 to 3 years	50 349	34 214	11 998	4 137	48 359	34 214	10 575	3 570	34 214
4 years	87 396	45 898	33 506	7 992	84 162	45 898	31 212	7 032	45 898
College: 1 to 3 years	41 630	19 519	17 913	4 198	40 614	19 519	17 182	3 913	19 519
4 or more years	36 354	17 384	15 212	3 758	35 633	17 384	14 796	3 453	17 384
Percent high school graduates	64.7	57.1	77.0	66.3	65.2	57.1	79.2	68.9	57.1
Persons 25 years old and over	466 475	259 447	159 394	47 634	446 986	259 447	146 065	41 474	259 447
Percent high school graduates	64.0	56.3	75.7	66.8	64.7	56.3	78.1	69.5	56.3
Median years of school completed	12.4	12.2	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.7	12.6	12.2

Table 133. Selected Social Characteristics of Black Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington city
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	200 079	102 415	76 158	21 506	191 574	102 415	70 524	18 635	102 415
With own children under 18 years.....	121 244	53 017	53 980	14 247	115 874	53 017	50 485	12 372	53 017
With own children under 6 years.....	48 255	19 344	22 219	6 692	46 370	19 344	21 129	5 897	19 344
Married-couple families	114 722	51 177	49 613	13 932	108 534	51 177	45 358	11 999	51 177
With own children under 18 years.....	67 264	23 468	34 713	9 083	63 172	23 468	31 893	7 811	23 468
With own children under 6 years.....	29 358	8 794	15 901	4 663	27 880	8 794	15 013	4 073	8 794
Female householder, no husband present	71 265	43 198	21 750	6 317	69 509	43 198	20 754	5 557	43 198
With own children under 18 years.....	47 454	26 355	16 469	4 630	46 490	26 355	16 008	4 127	26 355
With own children under 6 years.....	15 985	9 196	4 930	1 859	15 654	9 196	4 790	1 668	9 196
Subfamilies	10 061	6 576	2 752	733	9 411	6 576	2 286	549	6 576
With own children under 18 years.....	9 443	6 247	2 526	670	8 847	6 247	2 073	527	6 247
Married-couple subfamilies	1 523	926	461	134	1 365	926	380	59	926
With own children under 18 years.....	905	597	235	73	801	597	167	37	597
Mother-child subfamilies	8 075	5 349	2 137	589	7 605	5 349	1 774	482	5 349
Persons under 18 years	265 091	123 671	111 992	29 428	250 853	123 671	101 956	25 226	123 671
Percent living with two parents.....	48.3	35.9	59.7	56.7	47.5	35.9	59.5	56.2	35.9
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH									
Total persons	853 593	448 370	313 733	91 490	813 785	448 370	286 195	79 220	448 370
Native	822 495	435 604	299 300	87 591	782 947	435 604	271 947	75 396	435 604
Born in State of residence.....	334 903	218 162	173 435	43 306	307 206	218 162	54 240	34 804	218 162
Born in different State.....	483 715	215 979	224 292	43 444	472 012	215 979	216 205	39 828	215 979
Northeast.....	38 311	15 988	15 850	6 473	37 079	15 988	15 259	5 986	15 988
North Central.....	17 262	6 699	7 544	3 019	16 707	6 699	7 293	2 715	6 699
South.....	388 333	170 727	186 760	30 846	379 441	170 727	180 330	28 384	170 727
West.....	39 809	22 565	14 138	3 106	38 785	22 565	13 323	2 897	22 565
Born abroad, at sea, etc.....	3 877	1 463	1 573	841	3 729	1 463	1 502	764	1 463
Foreign born	31 098	12 766	14 433	3 899	30 838	12 766	14 248	3 824	12 766
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	787 774	420 685	283 261	83 828	751 010	420 685	258 582	71 743	420 685
Same house	417 449	274 243	114 076	29 130	395 680	274 243	97 710	23 727	274 243
Different house in United States	356 197	141 843	163 127	51 227	341 613	141 843	154 986	44 784	141 843
Same county.....	189 705	105 981	69 256	14 468	182 182	105 981	64 049	12 152	105 981
Different county.....	166 492	35 862	93 871	36 759	159 431	35 862	90 937	32 632	35 862
Same State.....	28 506	—	12 018	16 488	24 911	—	10 611	14 300	—
Different State.....	137 986	35 862	81 853	20 271	134 520	35 862	80 326	18 332	35 862
Northeast.....	17 744	6 931	6 975	3 838	17 077	6 931	6 706	3 440	6 931
North Central.....	6 447	2 034	2 665	1 748	6 291	2 034	2 627	1 030	2 034
South.....	107 158	24 198	70 039	12 921	104 915	24 198	68 915	11 802	24 198
West.....	6 637	2 699	2 174	1 764	6 237	2 699	2 078	1 602	2 699
Abroad	14 128	4 599	6 058	3 471	13 717	4 599	5 886	3 232	4 599
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS									
Persons 16 years and over:									
Different county in 1975.....	132 123	30 751	72 577	28 795	126 851	30 751	70 375	25 725	30 751
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	6 045	1 261	1 580	3 204	5 562	1 261	1 573	2 728	1 261
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	2 999	598	707	1 694	2 556	598	406	1 552	598
Attending college in 1980.....	17 789	6 632	8 745	2 412	17 308	6 632	8 452	2 224	6 632
Different State in 1975.....	110 361	30 751	63 068	16 542	107 712	30 751	61 877	15 084	30 751
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	5 409	1 261	1 486	2 662	5 012	1 261	1 464	2 287	1 261
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	2 133	598	528	1 007	1 942	598	342	1 002	598
Attending college in 1980.....	15 640	6 632	7 396	1 612	15 378	6 632	7 247	1 499	6 632
PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	383 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185 970
Place of work reported.....	331 800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154 550
Worked in area of residence.....	326 762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 518
Worked outside area of residence.....	5 038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 032
Percent of those reporting place of work.....	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.4
Mean travel time to work..... minutes.....	32.1	32.5	32.8	27.7	32.0	32.5	32.6	27.5	32.5
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	382 788	185 133	153 805	43 850	367 132	185 133	143 573	38 426	185 133
Private vehicle	252 091	97 841	121 158	33 092	238 381	97 841	112 079	28 461	97 841
Drive alone: Car.....	157 335	60 988	75 492	20 855	149 361	60 988	70 285	18 088	60 988
Truck or van.....	9 607	2 901	5 151	1 555	8 521	2 901	4 334	1 286	2 901
Carpool: Car.....	78 906	31 642	37 682	9 582	75 019	31 642	35 101	8 276	31 642
Truck or van.....	6 243	2 310	2 833	1 100	5 480	2 310	2 359	811	2 310
Public transportation	109 091	75 234	26 826	7 031	108 523	75 234	26 432	6 857	75 234
Walked only.....	16 522	9 710	3 777	3 035	15 665	9 710	3 402	2 553	9 710
Other means.....	2 626	1 169	1 007	450	2 441	1 169	892	380	1 169
Worked at home	2 458	1 179	1 037	242	2 122	1 179	768	175	1 179
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS									
Male veterans	86 475	44 883	32 018	9 574	82 783	44 883	29 441	8 459	44 883
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over.....	31.2	29.6	33.3	33.2	31.4	29.6	34.0	33.8	29.6
Female veterans	4 984	2 706	1 731	547	4 888	2 706	1 677	505	2 706
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over.....	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS									
Persons 16 to 64 years	562 823	297 641	206 413	58 769	538 455	297 641	189 646	51 168	297 641
With a work disability.....	52 799	35 879	12 514	4 406	50 595	35 879	10 975	3 741	35 879
Prevented from working.....	27 511	20 410	5 205	1 896	26 363	20 410	4 364	1 589	20 410
With a public transportation disability.....	13 320	9 441	2 961	918	12 730	9 441	2 509	780	9 441
Persons 65 years and over.....	53 033	41 475	7 878	3 680	50 381	41 475	5 995	2 911	41 475
With a public transportation disability.....	10 515	8 405	1 497	613	9 981	8 405	1 105	471	8 405

Table 134. Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington city
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	623 989	343 015	215 613	65 361	596 172	343 015	196 401	56 756	343 015
Labor force.....	424 355	209 446	167 374	47 535	406 966	209 446	155 857	41 663	209 446
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	68.0	61.1	77.6	72.7	68.3	61.1	79.4	73.4	61.1
Civilian labor force.....	415 188	207 352	164 729	43 107	398 511	207 352	153 293	37 866	207 352
Employed.....	384 856	189 333	154 890	40 633	369 561	189 333	144 521	35 707	189 333
Unemployed.....	30 332	18 019	9 839	2 474	28 950	18 019	8 772	2 159	18 019
Percent of civilian labor force.....	7.3	8.7	6.0	5.7	7.3	8.7	5.7	5.7	8.7
Not in labor force.....	199 634	133 569	48 239	17 826	189 206	133 569	40 544	15 093	133 569
Inmate of institution.....	8 133	3 899	1 322	2 912	7 336	3 899	760	2 677	3 899
Female, 16 years and over	339 692	189 615	117 098	32 979	325 980	189 615	107 622	28 743	189 615
Labor force.....	217 767	108 255	86 847	22 665	210 062	108 255	81 620	20 187	108 255
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	64.1	57.1	74.2	68.7	64.4	57.1	75.8	70.2	57.1
Civilian labor force.....	216 074	107 784	86 476	21 814	208 427	107 784	81 249	19 394	107 784
Employed.....	202 071	99 686	81 829	20 556	194 971	99 686	77 036	18 249	99 686
Unemployed.....	14 003	8 098	4 647	1 258	13 456	8 098	4 213	1 145	8 098
Percent of civilian labor force.....	6.5	7.5	5.4	5.8	6.5	7.5	5.2	5.9	7.5
Not in labor force.....	121 925	81 360	30 251	10 314	115 918	81 360	26 002	8 556	81 360
Inmate of institution.....	1 865	1 278	422	1 165	1 812	1 278	400	134	1 278
Persons 16 to 19 years	69 533	37 168	25 561	6 824	65 147	37 168	22 273	5 706	37 168
Employed.....	19 452	9 340	7 799	2 313	18 304	9 340	6 977	1 987	9 340
Unemployed.....	5 770	3 050	2 270	450	5 457	3 050	2 006	401	3 050
Not in labor force.....	43 555	24 528	15 368	3 659	40 733	24 528	13 183	3 022	24 528
Female, 16 years and over	339 692	189 615	117 098	32 979	325 980	189 615	107 622	28 743	189 615
With own children under 6 years.....	50 436	21 752	22 094	6 590	48 387	21 752	20 857	5 778	21 752
In labor force.....	35 409	13 659	17 311	4 439	34 127	13 659	16 537	3 931	13 659
With own children 6 to 17 years only.....	71 495	33 330	30 851	7 314	68 072	33 330	28 458	6 284	33 330
In labor force.....	56 745	24 378	26 702	5 665	54 244	24 378	24 930	4 936	24 378
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	113 906	51 064	49 419	13 423	107 702	51 064	45 115	11 523	51 064
In labor force.....	79 120	30 874	39 011	9 235	75 142	30 874	36 216	8 052	30 874
With own children under 6 years.....	28 934	8 885	15 696	4 353	27 481	8 885	14 796	3 800	8 885
In labor force.....	21 689	6 153	12 476	3 060	20 669	6 153	11 852	2 664	6 153
With own children 6 to 17 years only.....	37 537	14 530	18 656	4 351	34 939	14 530	16 750	3 659	14 530
In labor force.....	29 638	10 644	15 776	3 218	27 745	10 644	14 336	2 765	10 644
CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	384 856	189 333	154 890	40 633	369 561	189 333	144 521	35 707	189 333
Private wage and salary workers.....	199 780	98 442	76 927	24 411	192 120	98 442	72 368	21 310	98 442
Federal government workers.....	116 189	58 066	48 869	9 254	112 582	58 066	46 044	8 472	58 066
State government workers.....	14 980	7 167	6 759	1 054	14 138	7 167	6 080	891	7 167
Local government workers.....	45 632	21 042	19 564	5 026	42 968	21 042	17 663	4 263	21 042
Self-employed workers.....	7 853	4 410	2 628	815	7 395	4 410	2 287	698	4 410
Unpaid family workers.....	422	206	143	73	358	206	79	73	206
Employed females 16 years and over	202 071	99 686	81 829	20 556	194 971	99 686	77 036	18 249	99 686
Private wage and salary workers.....	98 368	48 475	38 061	11 832	94 916	48 475	36 006	10 435	48 475
Federal government workers.....	68 435	34 458	28 901	5 076	66 563	34 458	27 411	4 694	34 458
State government workers.....	8 305	3 968	3 722	615	7 870	3 968	3 380	522	3 968
Local government workers.....	24 685	11 614	10 305	2 766	23 491	11 614	9 522	2 355	11 614
Self-employed workers.....	1 997	1 048	748	201	1 895	1 048	670	177	1 048
Unpaid family workers.....	281	123	92	66	236	123	47	66	123
Employed persons 16 years and over	384 856	189 333	154 890	40 633	369 561	189 333	144 521	35 707	189 333
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	1 740	580	761	399	1 208	580	410	218	580
Mining.....	235	88	86	61	193	88	66	39	88
Construction.....	17 040	8 575	6 115	2 350	15 953	8 575	5 377	2 001	8 575
Manufacturing.....	19 237	8 673	8 314	2 250	18 511	8 673	7 945	1 893	8 673
Nondurable goods.....	13 156	6 466	5 877	813	12 872	6 466	5 650	756	6 466
Food and kindred products.....	1 937	920	892	125	1 899	920	864	115	920
Textile mill and finished textile products.....	361	160	115	86	342	160	107	75	160
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	9 998	5 139	4 377	1 482	9 832	5 139	4 232	461	5 139
Durable goods.....	6 081	2 207	2 437	1 437	5 639	2 207	2 295	1 137	2 207
Furniture, lumber, and wood products.....	445	236	56	153	400	236	50	114	236
Metal industries.....	737	253	377	107	645	253	324	68	253
Machinery, except electrical.....	1 005	388	379	238	894	388	368	138	388
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	1 879	521	852	504	1 755	521	824	410	521
Transportation equipment.....	545	166	211	168	535	166	207	162	166
Transportation.....	25 611	11 899	11 041	2 671	24 770	11 899	10 379	2 492	11 899
Communications and other public utilities.....	12 655	5 149	5 738	1 768	11 980	5 149	5 247	1 584	5 149
Wholesale trade.....	6 426	3 044	2 745	637	6 147	3 044	2 574	529	3 044
Retail trade.....	42 476	20 792	16 394	5 290	40 603	20 792	15 201	4 610	20 792
Food, bakery, and dairy stores.....	6 494	2 601	2 936	957	6 149	2 601	2 720	828	2 601
Eating and drinking places.....	12 255	6 739	4 048	1 468	11 775	6 739	3 695	1 341	6 739
Banking and credit agencies.....	7 752	3 166	3 492	1 094	7 489	3 166	3 308	1 015	3 166
Insurance, real estate, and other finance.....	12 532	6 574	4 515	1 443	12 164	6 574	4 286	1 304	6 574
Business and repair services.....	23 512	12 004	8 495	3 013	22 809	12 004	8 158	2 647	12 004
Private households.....	12 187	4 472	1 778	1 237	6 755	4 472	1 440	843	4 472
Other personal services.....	7 487	7 669	3 276	1 222	11 940	7 669	3 105	1 166	7 669
Entertainment and recreation services.....	3 258	1 786	1 074	398	3 146	1 786	1 014	346	1 786
Professional and related services.....	91 324	44 581	38 290	8 453	87 676	44 581	35 758	7 337	44 581
Hospitals.....	25 073	12 847	10 494	1 732	24 400	12 847	9 986	1 567	12 847
Health services, except hospitals.....	7 693	3 812	3 060	821	7 417	3 812	2 897	708	3 812
Educational services.....	37 389	16 912	16 714	3 763	35 179	16 912	15 220	3 047	16 912
Public administration.....	101 404	50 281	42 776	8 347	98 217	50 281	40 253	7 683	50 281
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979									
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	220 947	110 399	84 256	26 292	210 243	110 399	77 032	22 812	110 399
Worked in 1979.....	213 521	105 336	82 326	25 859	203 135	105 336	75 373	22 426	105 336
50 to 52 weeks.....	139 772	64 521	57 537	17 714	132 960	64 521	53 156	15 283	64 521
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week.....	130 306	59 237	54 425	16 644	123 953	59 237	50 353	14 363	59 237
With unemployment in 1979.....	43 864	25 291	14 102	4 471	42 029	25 291	12 755	3 983	25 291
Unemployed 15 or more weeks.....	19 817	12 094	6 104	1 619	18 990	12 094	5 486	1 410	12 094
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	235 187	119 042	91 923	24 222	226 564	119 042	86 025	21 497	119 042
Worked in 1979.....	225 726	112 701	89 380	23 645	217 484	112 701	83 759	21 024	112 701
50 to 52 weeks.....	139 047	67 726	57 331	13 990	134 228	67 726	54 013	12 489	67 726
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week.....	124 383	59 136	52 767	12 480	120 300	59 136	49 888	11 276	59 136
With unemployment in 1979.....	43 958	24 157	15 171	4 630	42 379	24 157	14 141	4 081	24 157
Unemployed 15 or more weeks.....	17 619	10 333	5 766	1 520	16 997	10 333	5 353	1 311	10 333

Table 135. Occupation of Employed Black Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington city
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	
Employed persons 16 years and over	384 856	189 333	154 890	40 633	369 561	189 333	144 521	35 707	189 333
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	82 169	37 119	36 636	8 414	79 906	37 119	35 136	7 651	37 119
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	38 513	16 882	17 479	4 152	37 408	16 882	16 714	3 812	16 882
Officials and administrators, public administration	4 774	2 014	2 204	556	4 612	2 014	2 076	522	2 014
Management related occupations	14 195	6 174	6 634	1 387	13 830	6 174	6 376	1 280	6 174
Professional specialty occupations	43 656	20 237	19 157	4 262	42 498	20 237	18 422	3 839	20 237
Engineers and natural scientists	7 457	3 055	3 503	899	7 241	3 055	3 364	822	3 055
Engineers	2 327	843	1 199	285	2 262	843	1 153	266	843
Health diagnosing occupations	1 327	655	596	76	1 293	655	577	61	655
Health assessment and treating occupations	5 789	2 593	2 771	425	5 678	2 593	2 683	402	2 593
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	17 892	8 011	8 185	1 696	17 328	8 011	7 836	1 481	8 011
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	12 384	5 294	5 853	1 237	11 921	5 294	5 581	1 046	5 294
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	148 185	71 151	62 503	14 531	143 688	71 151	59 424	13 113	71 151
Health technologists and technicians	4 794	2 269	2 155	370	4 685	2 269	2 087	329	2 269
Technologists and technicians, except health	11 370	4 751	5 391	1 228	10 974	4 751	5 148	1 077	4 751
Sales occupations	21 422	10 240	8 564	2 618	20 634	10 240	8 096	2 300	10 240
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	2 154	893	887	374	2 019	893	818	308	893
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	4 010	1 686	1 860	464	3 886	1 686	1 788	412	1 686
Other sales occupations	15 258	7 661	5 817	1 780	14 731	7 661	5 490	1 580	7 661
Cashiers	7 481	3 865	2 625	991	7 205	3 865	2 466	874	3 865
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	110 599	53 891	46 393	10 315	107 391	53 891	44 093	9 407	53 891
Computer equipment operators	4 142	1 865	1 957	320	4 060	1 865	1 895	300	1 865
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	33 112	15 509	14 753	2 850	32 266	15 509	14 137	2 620	15 509
Financial records processing occupations	5 920	2 664	2 681	575	5 753	2 664	2 544	545	2 664
Mail and message distributing occupations	10 156	5 455	4 035	666	9 831	5 455	3 756	620	5 455
Service occupations	74 517	42 139	24 077	8 301	70 685	42 139	21 557	6 989	42 139
Private household occupations	6 734	3 955	1 619	1 160	6 040	3 955	1 303	782	3 955
Protective service occupations	11 524	5 833	4 953	738	11 272	5 833	4 740	699	5 833
Police and firefighters	3 773	1 514	2 007	252	3 699	1 514	1 940	245	1 514
Service occupations, except protective and household	56 259	32 351	17 505	6 403	53 373	32 351	15 514	5 508	32 351
Food service occupations	14 848	8 787	4 451	1 610	14 233	8 787	3 998	1 448	8 787
Cleaning and building service occupations	24 015	14 073	6 737	3 205	22 473	14 073	5 765	2 635	14 073
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 726	1 159	1 148	419	2 127	1 159	718	250	1 159
Farm operators and managers	250	173	173	5	116	20	56	40	20
Farm workers and related occupations	2 383	1 090	955	338	1 932	1 090	648	194	1 090
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26 459	12 229	11 059	3 171	25 023	12 229	10 114	2 680	12 229
Mechanics and repairers	7 503	2 727	3 586	1 190	6 982	2 727	3 279	976	2 727
Construction trades	10 773	5 562	4 053	1 158	10 255	5 562	3 681	1 012	5 562
Precision production occupations	8 111	3 916	3 383	812	7 732	3 916	3 127	689	3 916
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	50 800	25 536	19 467	5 797	48 132	25 536	17 572	5 024	25 536
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	10 185	5 398	3 789	998	9 772	5 398	3 485	889	5 398
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	2 592	1 109	1 150	333	2 377	1 109	995	273	1 109
Transportation occupations	18 556	8 743	7 715	2 098	17 813	8 743	7 189	1 881	8 743
Motor vehicle operators	18 316	8 641	7 588	2 087	17 579	8 641	7 068	1 870	8 641
Material moving equipment operators	1 956	871	834	251	1 799	871	708	220	871
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17 511	9 415	5 979	2 117	16 371	9 415	5 195	1 761	9 415
Construction laborers	4 544	2 503	1 352	689	4 129	2 503	1 084	542	2 503
Freight, stock, and material handlers	4 112	2 060	1 521	531	3 891	2 060	1 375	456	2 060
Employed females 16 years and over	202 071	99 686	81 829	20 556	194 971	99 686	77 036	18 249	99 686
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	46 096	21 131	20 565	4 400	44 983	21 131	19 818	4 034	21 131
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	19 966	9 041	8 965	1 960	19 530	9 041	8 651	1 838	9 041
Officials and administrators, public administration	2 143	1 013	910	220	2 105	1 013	878	214	1 013
Management related occupations	8 720	3 759	4 116	845	8 517	3 759	3 963	795	3 759
Professional specialty occupations	26 130	12 090	11 600	2 440	25 453	12 090	11 167	2 196	12 090
Engineers and natural scientists	2 371	1 097	1 056	218	2 337	1 097	1 047	193	1 097
Engineers	220	48	163	9	220	48	163	9	220
Health diagnosing occupations	357	154	169	34	342	154	164	24	154
Health assessment and treating occupations	4 821	2 064	2 381	376	4 721	2 064	2 304	353	2 064
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	13 188	5 901	6 052	1 235	12 806	5 901	5 818	1 087	5 901
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	9 820	4 219	4 636	965	9 505	4 219	4 455	831	4 219
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	102 926	48 877	44 161	9 888	99 923	48 877	42 091	8 955	48 877
Health technologists and technicians	3 550	1 705	1 564	281	3 490	1 705	1 525	260	1 705
Technologists and technicians, except health	5 183	2 178	2 513	492	5 057	2 178	2 413	448	2 178
Sales occupations	12 386	6 332	4 630	1 424	11 913	6 332	4 343	1 238	6 332
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	719	288	321	110	685	288	291	106	288
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	1 538	787	585	166	1 485	787	553	145	787
Other sales occupations	10 129	5 257	3 724	1 148	9 743	5 257	3 499	987	5 257
Cashiers	5 958	3 153	2 062	743	5 727	3 153	1 932	642	3 153
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	81 807	38 662	35 454	7 691	79 463	38 662	33 792	7 009	38 662
Computer equipment operators	2 281	997	1 098	186	2 224	997	1 055	172	997
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	32 029	14 833	14 436	2 760	31 186	14 833	13 823	2 530	14 833
Financial records processing occupations	4 692	2 100	2 142	450	4 575	2 100	2 055	420	2 100
Mail and message distributing occupations	3 485	1 698	1 567	220	3 345	1 698	1 439	208	1 698
Service occupations	40 710	23 578	12 372	4 760	38 360	23 578	10 825	3 957	23 578
Private household occupations	6 386	3 807	1 515	1 064	5 759	3 807	1 213	739	3 807
Protective service occupations	1 966	1 137	702	127	1 947	1 137	683	127	1 137
Police and firefighters	398	165	206	27	398	165	206	27	165
Service occupations, except protective and household	32 358	18 634	10 155	3 569	30 654	18 634	8 929	3 091	18 634
Food service occupations	8 413	5 080	2 506	827	7 981	5 080	2 152	749	5 080
Cleaning and building service occupations	10 570	6 421	2 677	1 472	9 944	6 421	2 329	1 194	6 421
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	330	106	151	73	249	106	87	56	106
Farm operators and managers	47	23	23	4	24	23	24	2	23
Farm workers and related occupations	277	106	122	49	219	106	81	32	106
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 015	1 465	1 146	404	2 869	1 465	1 072	332	1 465
Mechanics and repairers	603	210	273	120	564	210	243	111	210
Construction trades	372	232	101	39	361	232	101	28	232
Precision production occupations	2 025	1 023	760	242	1 934	1 023	721	190	1 023
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	8 994	4 529	3 434	1 031	8 587	4 529	3 143	915	4 529
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	3 882	2 119	1 331	439	3 751	2 119	1 233	399	2 119
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	931	435	362	134	901	435	357	109	435
Transportation occupations	1 555	564	788	203	1 398	564	661	173	564
Motor vehicle operators	1 536	553	780	203	1 379	553	653	173	553
Material moving equipment operators	64	7	41	16	60	7	37	16	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 555	1 404	912	239	2 477	1 404	855	218	1 404
Construction laborers	161	110	40	11	150	110	29	11	110
Freight, stock, and material handlers	414	168	216	30	401	168	203	30	168

Table 136. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 of Black Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington city
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979									
Families	200 079	102 415	76 158	21 506	191 574	102 415	70 524	18 635	102 415
No workers	22 057	16 677	3 826	1 554	21 280	16 677	3 291	1 312	16 677
1 worker	65 708	36 166	22 447	7 095	63 441	36 166	21 139	6 136	36 166
2 workers	82 204	34 073	37 924	10 207	78 599	34 073	35 619	8 907	34 073
3 or more workers	30 110	15 499	11 961	2 650	28 254	15 499	10 475	2 280	15 499
Married-couple families	114 722	51 177	49 613	13 932	108 534	51 177	45 358	11 999	51 177
No workers	8 828	6 673	1 648	507	8 451	6 673	1 359	419	6 673
1 worker	22 312	12 141	7 270	2 901	21 079	12 141	6 516	2 422	12 141
2 workers	62 200	22 287	31 324	8 589	59 083	22 287	29 317	7 479	22 287
3 or more workers	21 382	10 076	9 371	1 935	19 921	10 076	8 166	1 679	10 076
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	293 092	161 988	100 648	30 456	282 783	161 988	94 076	26 719	161 988
Less than \$5,000	41 577	30 901	7 128	3 548	39 940	30 901	6 183	2 856	30 901
\$5,000 to \$7,499	19 791	13 642	3 866	2 283	19 129	13 642	3 495	1 992	13 642
\$7,500 to \$9,999	22 588	14 402	5 699	2 487	21 760	14 402	5 223	2 135	14 402
\$10,000 to \$14,999	49 046	27 912	15 839	5 295	47 700	27 912	15 035	4 753	27 912
\$15,000 to \$19,999	42 290	22 195	15 528	4 567	40 984	22 195	14 738	4 051	22 195
\$20,000 to \$24,999	32 894	16 015	13 335	3 544	31 813	16 015	12 719	3 079	16 015
\$25,000 to \$34,999	45 491	19 985	20 375	5 131	43 605	19 985	19 020	4 600	19 985
\$35,000 to \$49,999	27 864	11 550	13 843	2 471	26 617	11 550	12 846	2 221	11 550
\$50,000 or more	11 551	5 386	5 035	1 130	11 235	5 386	4 817	1 032	5 386
Median	\$16 484	\$13 860	\$20 750	\$16 668	\$16 453	\$13 860	\$20 825	\$16 899	\$13 860
Mean	\$19 679	\$17 421	\$23 385	\$19 440	\$19 663	\$17 421	\$23 510	\$19 715	\$17 421
Families	200 079	102 415	76 158	21 506	191 574	102 415	70 524	18 635	102 415
Less than \$5,000	21 003	14 486	4 460	2 057	20 113	14 486	3 958	1 669	14 486
\$5,000 to \$7,499	11 839	7 767	2 632	1 440	11 377	7 767	2 366	1 244	7 767
\$7,500 to \$9,999	13 448	8 051	3 914	1 683	13 022	8 051	3 517	1 454	8 051
\$10,000 to \$14,999	30 673	16 884	10 310	3 479	29 544	16 884	9 631	3 029	16 884
\$15,000 to \$19,999	28 098	14 207	10 661	3 290	26 964	14 207	9 974	2 783	14 207
\$20,000 to \$24,999	23 739	11 215	9 959	2 565	22 735	11 215	9 354	2 166	11 215
\$25,000 to \$34,999	36 609	15 519	17 144	3 946	34 829	15 519	15 813	3 497	15 519
\$35,000 to \$49,999	24 407	9 823	12 505	2 079	23 213	9 823	11 536	1 854	9 823
\$50,000 or more	10 063	4 463	4 573	1 027	9 777	4 463	4 375	939	4 463
Median	\$19 045	\$16 362	\$22 835	\$18 225	\$19 005	\$16 362	\$22 906	\$18 451	\$16 362
Mean	\$22 072	\$19 977	\$25 184	\$21 026	\$22 078	\$19 977	\$25 319	\$21 355	\$19 977
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	139 817	86 948	37 997	14 866	135 959	86 948	35 820	13 191	86 948
Median income	\$8 683	\$7 335	\$11 228	\$9 113	\$8 837	\$7 335	\$11 603	\$9 560	\$7 335
Mean income	\$10 080	\$9 266	\$11 771	\$10 522	\$10 186	\$9 266	\$12 176	\$10 851	\$9 266
Males 15 years and over, with income	249 885	132 017	89 401	28 467	237 857	132 017	81 147	24 693	132 017
Median income	\$10 905	\$9 293	\$13 439	\$10 739	\$10 972	\$9 293	\$13 829	\$10 893	\$9 293
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.1	44.9	60.9	58.5	52.1	44.9	62.0	58.2	44.9
Median income	\$15 510	\$14 633	\$16 647	\$14 528	\$15 555	\$14 633	\$16 760	\$14 952	\$14 633
Females 15 years and over, with income	289 387	160 372	100 889	28 126	278 570	160 372	93 457	24 741	160 372
Median income	\$8 211	\$6 982	\$10 249	\$7 678	\$8 321	\$6 982	\$10 524	\$8 078	\$6 982
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.0	36.9	52.3	44.4	43.2	36.9	53.4	45.6	36.9
Median income	\$12 404	\$12 101	\$12 981	\$11 489	\$12 432	\$12 101	\$13 052	\$11 539	\$12 101
Per capita income	\$6 844	\$6 396	\$7 538	\$6 663	\$6 918	\$6 396	\$7 760	\$6 836	\$6 396
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Age of family householder:									
15 to 24 years	\$10 154	\$7 696	\$12 799	\$10 972	\$10 180	\$7 696	\$12 955	\$10 936	\$7 696
25 to 34 years	\$16 918	\$13 176	\$20 734	\$17 515	\$16 808	\$13 176	\$20 575	\$17 670	\$13 176
35 to 44 years	\$22 090	\$17 752	\$26 239	\$22 229	\$21 950	\$17 752	\$26 251	\$22 139	\$17 752
45 to 54 years	\$24 884	\$21 961	\$29 752	\$22 988	\$24 942	\$21 961	\$30 111	\$24 304	\$21 961
55 to 64 years	\$21 175	\$20 577	\$23 762	\$19 322	\$21 353	\$20 577	\$24 661	\$20 327	\$20 577
65 years and over	\$13 645	\$13 711	\$13 627	\$13 051	\$13 843	\$13 711	\$15 243	\$13 515	\$13 711
Family type by presence of own children:									
Families	\$19 045	\$16 362	\$22 835	\$18 225	\$19 005	\$16 362	\$22 906	\$18 451	\$16 362
With own children under 18 years	\$18 319	\$14 346	\$22 499	\$17 701	\$18 162	\$14 346	\$22 349	\$17 835	\$14 346
With own children under 6 years	\$16 655	\$11 918	\$21 324	\$16 172	\$16 541	\$11 918	\$21 272	\$16 224	\$11 918
Without own children under 18 years	\$20 064	\$18 533	\$23 697	\$19 228	\$20 175	\$18 533	\$24 373	\$19 563	\$18 533
Married-couple families	\$23 383	\$22 298	\$28 488	\$22 907	\$23 465	\$22 298	\$28 742	\$23 596	\$22 298
With own children under 18 years	\$26 497	\$23 793	\$28 868	\$23 616	\$26 560	\$23 793	\$28 965	\$24 107	\$23 793
With own children under 6 years	\$23 437	\$20 269	\$25 785	\$21 060	\$23 438	\$20 269	\$25 742	\$21 335	\$20 269
Without own children under 18 years	\$23 017	\$20 965	\$27 517	\$21 578	\$23 288	\$20 965	\$28 159	\$22 151	\$20 965
Female householder, no husband present	\$11 980	\$11 167	\$13 859	\$10 757	\$12 014	\$11 167	\$13 967	\$10 919	\$11 167
With own children under 18 years	\$10 680	\$9 300	\$12 993	\$9 286	\$10 723	\$9 300	\$13 036	\$9 664	\$9 300
With own children under 6 years	\$7 907	\$6 801	\$10 091	\$6 699	\$8 030	\$6 801	\$10 313	\$7 183	\$6 801
Without own children under 18 years	\$15 820	\$15 309	\$17 741	\$14 599	\$15 973	\$15 309	\$18 231	\$14 766	\$15 309
Workers in family in 1979:									
No workers	\$4 782	\$4 835	\$4 779	\$4 371	\$4 784	\$4 835	\$4 713	\$4 453	\$4 835
1 worker	\$12 673	\$12 045	\$14 114	\$11 799	\$12 686	\$12 045	\$14 191	\$11 802	\$12 045
2 workers	\$25 167	\$22 905	\$27 514	\$22 999	\$25 137	\$22 905	\$27 497	\$23 409	\$22 905
3 or more workers	\$32 893	\$32 204	\$34 299	\$30 296	\$33 243	\$32 204	\$35 185	\$31 304	\$32 204
INCOME TYPE IN 1979									
Households	293 092	161 988	100 648	30 456	282 783	161 988	94 076	26 719	161 988
With earnings	249 279	127 907	94 273	27 599	240 432	127 407	88 645	24 380	127 407
Mean earnings	\$20 418	\$18 471	\$23 284	\$19 616	\$20 406	\$18 471	\$23 359	\$19 782	\$18 471
With wage or salary income	247 005	125 944	93 673	27 388	238 244	125 944	88 123	24 177	125 944
Mean wage or salary income	\$20 106	\$18 164	\$22 928	\$19 385	\$20 098	\$18 164	\$23 007	\$19 576	\$18 164
With nonfarm self-employment income	11 558	6 073	4 243	1 242	11 097	6 073	3 927	1 097	6 073
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$10 258	\$10 549	\$10 438	\$8 221	\$10 239	\$10 549	\$10 378	\$8 026	\$10 549
With farm self-employment income	946	380	448	118	757	380	281	96	380
Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 139	\$4 258	\$6 701	\$2 044	\$5 576	\$4 258	\$8 598	\$1 947	\$4 258
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	46 424	25 562	15 875	4 987	44 813	25 562	14 843	4 408	25 562
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$1 485	\$1 848	\$1 060	\$981	\$1 484	\$1 848	\$1 016	\$947	\$1 848
With Social Security income	47 662	34 959	8 852	3 851	45 206	34 959	7 203	3 044	34 959
Mean Social Security income	\$3 433	\$3 507	\$3 203	\$3 289	\$3 448	\$3 507	\$3 202	\$3 361	\$3 507
With public assistance income	35 139	25 475	6 868	2 796	33 747	25 475	5 892	2 380	25 475
Mean public assistance income	\$2 733	\$2 817	\$2 499	\$2 546	\$2 752	\$2 817	\$2 498	\$2 686	\$2 817
With all other income	60 890	37 283	18 250	5 357	58 797	37 283	16 759	4 755	37 283
Mean all other income	\$5 737	\$6 090	\$5 274	\$4 855	\$5 766	\$6 090	\$5 268	\$4 984	\$6 090

Table 137. Poverty Status in 1979 of Black Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 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 B.]

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Washington city
Families	200 079	102 413	76 138	21 306	191 374	102 415	70 324	18 635	102 415
With Social Security income	31 053	21 367	6 970	2 716	29 260	21 367	5 710	2 183	21 367
Income above poverty level	26 465	18 023	6 161	2 281	25 025	18 023	5 138	1 864	18 023
Below poverty level without Social Security income	5 405	4 031	998	376	5 063	4 031	750	282	4 031
With public assistance income	27 938	19 675	5 949	2 314	26 824	19 675	5 140	2 009	19 675
Income above poverty level	15 839	10 840	3 808	1 191	15 161	10 840	3 274	1 047	10 840
Below poverty level without public assistance income	3 276	2 414	641	221	3 120	2 414	488	218	2 414
Householder worked in 1979	156 734	70 664	67 725	18 345	150 082	70 664	63 454	15 964	70 664
With related children under 18 years	134 987	62 265	57 380	15 342	128 783	62 265	53 228	13 290	62 265
With related children 5 to 17 years	111 382	52 008	47 376	11 998	106 100	52 008	43 757	10 335	52 008
Female householder, no husband present	71 265	43 198	21 750	6 317	69 509	43 198	20 754	5 557	43 198
Householder worked in 1979	50 270	27 176	18 294	4 800	49 243	27 176	17 790	4 277	27 176
With related children under 18 years	54 620	31 480	17 986	5 154	53 331	31 480	17 296	4 555	31 480
With related children under 6 years	21 924	13 296	6 361	2 267	21 390	13 296	6 082	2 012	13 296
Householder 65 years and over	18 525	14 189	2 898	1 438	17 443	14 189	2 105	1 149	14 189
Unrelated individuals	130 864	82 165	35 822	12 877	127 926	82 165	34 165	11 596	82 165
With Social Security income	18 395	15 113	2 056	1 226	17 657	15 113	1 622	922	15 113
Income above poverty level	9 495	7 753	1 177	565	9 250	7 753	1 039	458	7 753
Below poverty level without Social Security income	5 750	4 927	524	299	5 594	4 927	435	232	4 927
With public assistance income	8 072	6 507	1 058	507	7 757	6 507	877	373	6 507
Income above poverty level	2 583	2 150	280	153	2 508	2 150	244	114	2 150
Below poverty level without public assistance income	1 472	1 261	141	70	1 431	1 261	110	60	1 261
Worked in 1979	95 261	53 792	30 747	10 722	93 501	53 792	29 862	9 847	53 792
65 years and over	18 023	15 205	1 752	1 066	17 292	15 205	1 293	794	15 205
Persons	831 823	437 399	308 333	86 091	794 172	437 399	282 213	74 560	437 399
Related children under 18 years	258 764	120 469	109 555	28 740	245 163	120 469	99 984	24 710	120 469
Related children 5 to 17 years	196 712	92 348	83 291	21 073	185 917	92 348	75 507	18 062	92 348
60 years and over	79 711	61 206	12 773	5 732	75 755	61 206	9 952	4 597	61 206
65 years and over	53 033	41 475	7 878	3 680	50 381	41 475	5 995	2 911	41 475

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	28 092	19 065	6 083	2 944	26 818	19 065	5 320	2 433	19 065
Percent below poverty level	14.0	18.4	8.0	13.7	14.0	18.4	7.5	13.1	18.4
Mean income deficit	\$3 406	\$3 452	\$3 450	\$3 018	\$3 391	\$3 452	\$3 379	\$2 948	\$3 452
Persons per family	3.74	3.70	3.88	3.71	3.70	3.74	3.74	3.68	3.70
With Social Security income	4 588	3 344	809	435	4 235	3 344	572	319	3 344
With public assistance income	12 099	8 835	2 141	1 123	11 663	8 835	1 866	962	8 835
Householder worked in 1979	11 587	6 703	3 187	1 697	10 991	6 703	2 877	1 411	6 703
With related children under 18 years	23 083	15 306	5 184	2 593	22 073	15 306	4 603	2 164	15 306
With related children 5 to 17 years	19 059	12 846	4 153	2 060	18 203	12 846	3 633	1 724	12 846
Female householder, no husband present	18 826	13 195	3 736	1 895	18 289	13 195	3 483	1 611	13 195
Householder worked in 1979	7 296	4 406	1 899	991	7 060	4 406	1 833	821	4 406
With related children under 18 years	17 011	11 690	3 497	1 824	16 516	11 690	3 283	1 543	11 690
With related children under 6 years	8 927	6 048	1 828	1 051	8 636	6 048	1 695	893	6 048
Householder 65 years and over	2 598	1 964	463	171	2 298	1 964	219	115	1 964
Unrelated individuals	33 979	25 138	6 209	2 632	32 656	25 138	5 351	2 167	25 138
Percent below poverty level	26.0	30.4	17.3	20.4	25.5	30.6	15.7	18.7	30.6
Mean income deficit	\$2 131	\$2 098	\$2 300	\$2 052	\$2 141	\$2 098	\$2 353	\$2 118	\$2 098
With Social Security income	8 900	7 360	879	661	8 407	7 360	583	464	7 360
With public assistance income	5 489	4 357	778	354	5 249	4 357	633	259	4 357
Worked in 1979	11 111	7 141	2 875	1 095	10 713	7 141	2 599	973	7 141
65 years and over	8 641	7 267	825	549	8 178	7 267	542	369	7 267
Persons	139 619	96 011	29 961	13 647	132 590	96 011	25 371	11 208	96 011
Percent below poverty level	16.8	22.0	9.7	15.9	16.7	22.0	9.0	15.0	22.0
Related children under 18 years	55 485	36 326	13 109	6 050	52 684	36 326	11 306	5 052	36 326
Related children 5 to 17 years	40 771	26 915	9 712	4 144	38 628	26 915	8 299	3 414	26 915
60 years and over	18 020	14 515	2 277	1 228	16 814	14 515	1 404	895	14 515
65 years and over	12 884	10 488	1 584	812	11 951	10 488	929	534	10 488

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	36 320	23 946	8 306	4 068	34 531	23 946	7 211	3 374	23 946
Percent below poverty level	18.2	23.4	10.9	18.9	18.0	23.4	10.2	18.1	23.4
Mean income deficit	\$4 200	\$4 321	\$4 102	\$3 686	\$4 192	\$4 321	\$4 032	\$3 617	\$4 321
Persons per family	3.76	3.70	3.96	3.73	3.72	3.70	3.80	3.70	3.70
With Social Security income	6 661	4 796	1 238	627	6 104	4 796	872	436	4 796
With public assistance income	14 475	10 517	2 434	1 324	13 862	10 517	2 196	1 149	10 517
Householder worked in 1979	16 787	9 447	4 771	2 569	15 877	9 447	4 275	2 155	9 447
With related children under 18 years	29 433	18 830	7 077	3 526	28 021	18 830	6 238	2 953	18 830
With related children 5 to 17 years	24 273	15 771	5 734	2 768	23 059	15 771	4 975	2 313	15 771
Female householder, no husband present	23 301	16 029	4 858	2 414	22 529	16 029	4 445	2 055	16 029
Householder worked in 1979	10 216	6 084	2 748	1 384	9 870	6 084	2 611	1 175	6 084
With related children under 18 years	20 721	13 926	4 510	2 285	20 032	13 926	4 159	1 947	13 926
With related children under 6 years	10 496	6 947	2 265	1 284	10 147	6 947	2 096	1 104	6 947
Householder 65 years and over	3 893	2 920	670	303	3 478	2 920	356	202	2 920
Unrelated individuals	39 451	29 074	7 237	3 140	37 991	29 074	6 307	2 610	29 074
Percent below poverty level	30.1	35.4	20.2	24.4	29.7	35.4	18.5	22.5	35.4
Mean income deficit	\$2 700	\$2 676	\$2 849	\$2 576	\$2 704	\$2 676	\$2 876	\$2 614	\$2 676
With Social Security income	10 990	9 104	1 098	788	10 431	9 104	764	563	9 104
With public assistance income	6 219	4 947	861	411	5 956	4 947	706	303	4 947
Worked in 1979	14 020	8 901	3 664	1 455	13 559	8 901	3 364	1 294	8 901
65 years and over	10 619	8 924	1 622	673	10 072	8 924	690	458	8 924
Persons	176 619	118 115	40 225	18 279	167 030	118 115	33 838	15 077	118 115
Percent below poverty level	21.2	27.0	13.0	21.2	21.0	27.0	12.0	20.2	27.0
Related children under 18 years	69 874	44 086	17 746	8 042	65 947	44 086	15 161	6 700	44 086
Related children 5 to 17 years	51 712	32 913	13 252	5 547	48 699	32 913	11 213	4 573	32 913
60 years and over	23 293	18 568	3 030	1 695	21 794	18 568	1 976	1 250	18 568
65 years and over	17 117	13 808	2 121	1 188	15 946	13 808	1 335	803	13 808

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:									
Below 75 percent of poverty level	12.3	16.4	7.1	10.7	12.3	16.4	6.6	10.2	16.4
Below 150 percent of poverty level	25.7	32.2	16.6	25.0	25.5	32.2	15.6	24.0	32.2
Below 200 percent of poverty level	35.7	42.7	25.6	35.7	35.4	42.7	24.3	34.7	42.7

Table 138. **Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Persons for Areas and Places: 1980**

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

SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 50,000 or More and Central Cities of SMSA's [1,000 or More American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Persons]	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Washington city
AGE									
Total persons	7 578	1 014	3 766	2 798	6 341	1 014	2 943	2 384	1 014
Under 5 years	477	52	223	202	389	52	186	151	52
5 to 9 years	470	35	285	150	410	35	257	118	35
10 to 14 years	782	54	420	308	639	54	317	268	54
15 to 19 years	808	107	443	258	664	107	329	228	107
20 to 24 years	948	155	491	302	786	155	373	258	155
25 to 29 years	844	94	393	357	735	94	328	313	94
30 to 34 years	733	112	297	324	638	112	276	250	112
35 to 39 years	717	106	336	275	576	106	244	226	106
40 to 44 years	490	52	191	247	424	52	136	236	52
45 to 49 years	375	44	205	126	335	44	165	126	44
50 to 54 years	326	49	194	83	280	49	148	83	49
55 to 59 years	220	27	102	91	176	27	70	79	27
60 to 64 years	174	47	82	45	130	47	60	23	47
65 to 69 years	66	21	34	11	38	21	6	11	21
70 to 74 years	38	14	17	7	33	14	12	7	14
75 to 79 years	24	10	14	—	19	10	9	—	10
80 to 84 years	68	27	34	7	61	27	27	7	27
85 years and over	18	8	5	5	8	8	—	—	8
Median	26.8	30.4	25.3	27.5	26.9	30.4	25.1	27.7	30.4
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	873	156	460	257	747	156	362	229	156
Children ever born	293	68	169	56	271	68	159	44	68
Per 1,000 women	336	436	367	218	363	436	439	192	436
Women 25 to 34 years	759	66	365	328	664	66	316	282	66
Children ever born	984	43	490	451	811	43	429	339	43
Per 1,000 women	1 296	652	1 342	1 375	1 221	652	1 358	1 202	652
Women 35 to 44 years	624	82	292	250	501	82	207	212	82
Children ever born	1 515	123	869	523	1 140	123	578	439	123
Per 1,000 women	2 428	1 500	2 976	2 092	2 275	1 500	2 792	2 079	1 500
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	7 578	1 014	3 766	2 798	6 341	1 014	2 943	2 384	1 014
In households	7 395	928	3 708	2 759	6 191	928	2 904	2 359	928
Family householder:									
Male	1 333	121	635	577	1 096	121	485	490	121
Female	373	84	203	86	319	84	155	80	84
Nonfamily householder:									
Male	469	139	144	186	429	139	122	168	139
Female	435	121	139	175	394	121	119	154	121
Spouse	1 383	110	709	564	1 158	110	575	473	110
Child	2 673	236	1 542	895	2 160	236	1 174	750	236
Other relatives	250	35	141	74	180	35	89	56	35
Nonrelatives	479	82	195	202	455	82	188	188	82
Persons per household	2.84	2.21	3.21	2.73	2.74	2.21	3.13	2.64	2.21
Persons per family	3.57	3.43	3.76	3.36	3.49	3.43	3.71	3.28	3.43
In group quarters	183	86	58	39	150	86	39	25	86
Inmate of institution	63	7	32	24	37	7	20	10	7
Other	120	79	26	15	113	79	19	15	79
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	2 455	279	1 281	895	2 089	279	1 021	789	279
Nursery school	73	14	25	34	63	14	21	28	14
Private	30	4	4	22	30	4	4	22	4
Kindergarten	104	13	57	34	75	13	42	20	13
Private	44	—	24	20	31	—	20	11	—
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	1 050	73	606	371	897	73	504	320	73
Private	83	8	34	41	70	8	28	34	8
High school (1 to 4 years)	668	65	369	234	527	65	244	218	65
Private	42	6	25	11	28	6	9	11	6
College	560	114	224	222	527	114	210	203	114
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	124	27	29	68	103	27	22	54	27
Percent enrolled in school—									
3 and 4 years old	26.4	36.0	21.1	31.3	23.5	36.0	12.1	45.5	36.0
5 and 6 years old	96.6	75.0	100.0	100.0	95.9	75.0	100.0	100.0	75.0
7 to 15 years old	99.4	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0
16 and 17 years old	95.8	78.6	100.0	96.2	95.3	78.6	100.0	96.2	78.6
18 and 19 years old	42.6	100.0	18.9	46.7	56.4	100.0	25.7	62.2	100.0
20 and 21 years old	34.3	37.3	40.0	23.1	34.3	37.3	35.0	31.3	37.3
22 to 24 years old	23.8	26.0	22.9	24.2	22.2	26.0	21.2	21.3	26.0
25 to 34 years old	11.4	7.8	11.2	12.6	12.2	7.8	11.8	14.4	7.8
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Male, 25 years old and over	2 041	321	911	809	1 712	321	697	694	321
Elementary:									
0 to 4 years	61	—	49	12	36	—	31	5	—
5 to 7 years	159	35	94	30	108	35	51	22	35
8 years	81	9	45	27	37	9	17	11	9
High school:									
1 to 3 years	239	56	125	58	189	56	89	44	56
4 years	491	51	275	165	422	51	232	139	51
College:									
1 to 3 years	407	50	164	193	355	50	138	167	50
4 or more years	603	120	159	324	565	120	139	306	120
Percent high school graduates	73.5	68.8	65.6	84.3	78.4	68.8	73.0	88.2	68.8
Female, 25 years old and over	2 052	290	993	769	1 741	290	784	667	290
Elementary:									
0 to 4 years	26	24	2	—	26	24	2	—	24
5 to 7 years	135	46	65	24	93	46	26	19	46
8 years	64	14	30	20	58	14	24	20	14
High school:									
1 to 3 years	293	40	182	71	229	40	131	40	40
4 years	763	55	409	299	641	55	333	253	55
College:									
1 to 3 years	413	17	178	218	362	17	151	194	17
4 or more years	358	94	127	137	332	94	115	123	94
Percent high school graduates	74.8	57.2	71.9	85.0	76.7	57.2	76.4	85.5	57.2
Persons 25 years old and over	4 093	611	1 904	1 578	3 453	611	1 481	1 361	611
Percent high school graduates	74.2	63.3	68.9	84.7	77.5	63.3	74.8	86.8	63.3
Median years of school completed	12.8	12.8	12.5	13.6	12.9	12.8	12.7	14.0	12.8

Table 139. Selected Social Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's
[1,000 or More American Indian,
Eskimo, and Aleut Persons]**

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)		Washington city
Families	1 706	205	838	663	1 415	205	640	570	205
With own children under 18 years.....	1 084	121	548	415	900	121	436	343	121
With own children under 6 years.....	490	75	193	222	406	75	174	157	75
Married-couple families	1 291	119	595	577	1 082	119	464	499	119
With own children under 18 years.....	837	65	395	377	696	65	317	314	65
With own children under 6 years.....	388	51	142	195	313	51	123	139	51
Female householder, no husband present	338	74	193	71	288	74	149	65	74
With own children under 18 years.....	216	51	136	29	189	51	109	29	51
With own children under 6 years.....	84	19	47	18	84	19	47	18	19
Subfamilies	47	--	31	16	35	--	25	10	--
With own children under 18 years.....	41	--	31	10	35	--	25	10	--
Married-couple subfamilies	6	--	--	6	--	--	--	--	--
With own children under 18 years.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mother-child subfamilies	31	--	21	10	31	--	21	10	--
Persons under 18 years	2 194	189	1 207	798	1 852	189	988	675	189
Percent living with two parents.....	72.1	27.0	68.5	88.2	71.1	27.0	69.2	86.1	27.0

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Urbanized areas	Washington city
Total persons	7 578	1 014	3 766	2 798	6 341	1 014
Native	7 123	925	3 556	2 642	5 893	925
Born in State of residence.....	2 231	304	1 300	627	1 436	304
Born in different State.....	4 799	621	2 209	1 969	4 369	621
Northeast.....	620	108	232	280	581	108
North Central.....	573	84	219	270	522	84
South.....	2 739	359	1 430	950	2 480	359
West.....	867	70	328	469	786	70
Born abroad, at sea, etc.....	93	--	47	46	88	--
Foreign born	455	89	210	156	448	89

RESIDENCE IN 1975

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Urbanized areas	Washington city
Persons 5 years and over	7 317	887	3 556	2 874	5 799	887
Same house.....	2 810	480	1 547	783	1 905	480
Different house in United States.....	4 366	386	1 996	1 984	3 753	386
Same county.....	1 677	155	976	546	1 270	155
Different county.....	2 689	231	1 020	1 438	2 483	231
Same State.....	636	--	341	295	518	--
Different State.....	2 053	231	679	1 143	1 965	231
Northeast.....	412	67	110	235	403	67
North Central.....	156	21	63	72	156	21
South.....	1 057	112	436	509	986	112
West.....	428	31	70	327	420	31
Abroad.....	141	21	13	107	141	21

SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Urbanized areas	Washington city
Persons 16 years and over:						
Different county in 1975.....	2 153	210	772	1 171	1 941	210
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	113	31	44	38	113	31
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	9	--	--	--	--	--
Attending college in 1980.....	163	28	39	96	163	28
Different State in 1975.....	1 635	210	549	876	1 559	210
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	102	31	44	27	102	31
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	9	--	--	--	--	--
Attending college in 1980.....	163	28	39	96	163	28

PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Urbanized areas	Washington city
Workers 16 years and over	3 973	...	...	...	...	485
Place of work reported.....	3 682	...	...	...	...	425
Worked in area of residence.....	3 596	...	...	...	...	412
Worked outside area of residence.....	86	...	...	...	...	13
Percent of those reporting place of work.....	2.3	...	...	...	...	3.1
Mean travel time to work..... minutes.....	30.0	28.2	29.1	31.3	29.1	28.2

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Urbanized areas	Washington city
Workers 16 years and over	3 735	522	1 698	1 515	3 222	522
Private vehicle	2 717	179	1 374	1 164	2 266	179
Drive alone: Car.....	1 447	110	763	574	1 199	110
Truck or van.....	258	--	160	98	196	--
Carpool: Car.....	797	61	322	414	705	61
Truck or van.....	215	8	129	78	166	8
Public transportation	551	208	141	202	531	208
Walked only.....	297	101	121	75	280	101
Other means.....	74	9	16	49	74	9
Worked at home.....	96	25	46	25	71	25

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Urbanized areas	Washington city
Male veterans	929	104	449	376	766	104
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over.....	35.0	26.2	35.4	38.1	35.3	26.2
Female veterans	46	8	26	12	46	8
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over.....	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.8

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Urbanized areas	Washington city
Persons 16 to 64 years	5 422	780	2 585	2 057	4 576	780
With a work disability.....	531	61	315	155	447	61
Prevented from working.....	194	36	135	23	157	36
With a public transportation disability.....	105	20	42	43	99	20
Persons 65 years and over	208	80	104	24	153	80
With a public transportation disability.....	20	3	17	--	20	3

Table 140. Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 50,000 or More and Central Cities of SMSA's [1,000 or More American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Persons]	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Washington city
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	5 693	867	2 721	2 105	4 766	867	2 085	1 814	867
Labor force	4 076	585	1 852	1 639	3 494	585	1 476	1 433	585
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.6	67.5	68.1	77.9	73.3	67.5	70.8	79.0	67.5
Civilian labor force	3 888	552	1 796	1 540	3 325	552	1 427	1 346	552
Employed	3 646	502	1 692	1 452	3 142	502	1 362	1 278	502
Unemployed	242	50	104	88	183	50	65	68	50
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	9.1	5.8	5.7	5.5	9.1	4.6	5.1	9.1
Not in labor force	1 617	282	869	466	1 272	282	609	381	282
Inmate of institution	63	7	32	24	37	7	20	10	7
Female, 16 years and over	2 881	446	1 409	1 026	2 450	446	1 108	896	446
Labor force	1 784	246	844	694	1 554	246	693	615	246
Percent of female, 16 years and over	61.9	55.2	59.9	67.6	63.4	55.2	62.5	68.6	55.2
Civilian labor force	1 754	237	830	687	1 531	237	686	608	237
Employed	1 664	215	804	645	1 446	215	660	571	215
Unemployed	90	22	26	42	85	22	26	37	22
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	9.3	3.1	6.1	5.6	9.3	3.8	6.1	9.3
Not in labor force	1 097	200	565	332	896	200	415	281	200
Inmate of institution	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	6	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	652	101	326	225	527	101	231	195	101
Employed	187	27	82	78	155	27	57	71	27
Unemployed	56	-	33	23	43	-	26	17	27
Not in labor force	406	74	211	121	329	74	148	107	74
Female, 16 years and over	2 881	446	1 409	1 026	2 450	446	1 108	896	446
With own children under 6 years	462	31	230	201	395	31	217	147	31
In labor force	281	21	141	119	243	21	135	87	21
With own children 6 to 17 years only	657	59	367	231	523	59	261	203	59
In labor force	405	34	210	161	348	34	163	151	34
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	1 383	120	690	573	1 154	120	557	477	120
In labor force	786	58	380	348	691	58	335	298	58
With own children under 6 years	347	12	162	173	280	12	149	119	12
In labor force	217	12	100	105	179	12	94	73	12
With own children 6 to 17 years only	525	27	278	220	418	27	199	192	27
In labor force	291	13	128	150	254	13	101	140	13
CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 646	502	1 692	1 452	3 142	502	1 362	1 278	502
Private wage and salary workers	2 023	275	955	793	1 792	275	829	688	275
Federal government workers	1 118	139	488	491	925	139	342	444	139
State government workers	84	12	48	24	77	12	48	17	12
Local government workers	228	52	110	66	172	52	61	59	52
Self-employed workers	187	24	85	78	170	24	76	70	24
Unpaid family workers	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	-
Employed females 16 years and over	1 664	215	804	645	1 446	215	660	571	215
Private wage and salary workers	867	110	415	342	811	110	377	324	110
Federal government workers	554	74	255	225	432	74	167	191	74
State government workers	55	7	30	18	48	7	30	11	7
Local government workers	95	13	43	39	70	13	25	32	13
Self-employed workers	87	11	55	21	79	11	55	13	11
Unpaid family workers	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	-
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 646	502	1 692	1 452	3 142	502	1 362	1 278	502
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	23	-	14	9	7	-	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	385	17	251	117	292	17	189	86	17
Manufacturing	188	11	106	71	158	11	97	50	11
Nondurable goods	75	11	39	25	68	11	39	18	11
Food and kindred products	13	-	6	7	13	-	6	7	-
Textile mill and finished textile products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	55	11	26	18	48	11	26	11	11
Durable goods	113	-	67	46	90	-	58	32	-
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal industries	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, except electrical	16	-	9	7	7	-	-	7	-
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	57	-	31	26	50	-	31	19	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation	162	32	58	72	128	32	39	57	32
Communications and other public utilities	77	19	24	34	71	19	24	28	19
Wholesale trade	101	-	51	50	89	-	44	45	-
Retail trade	462	26	243	193	399	26	200	173	26
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	58	-	42	16	38	-	22	16	-
Eating and drinking places	187	20	81	86	180	20	74	86	20
Banking and credit agencies	80	6	31	43	80	6	31	43	6
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	102	25	46	31	93	25	37	31	25
Business and repair services	274	31	116	127	264	31	111	122	31
Private households	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Other personal services	91	7	46	38	75	7	38	30	7
Entertainment and recreation services	24	13	11	-	24	13	11	-	13
Professional and related services	577	149	243	185	554	149	220	185	149
Hospitals	127	31	70	26	123	31	66	26	31
Health services, except hospitals	94	11	62	21	90	11	58	21	11
Educational services	153	32	71	50	138	32	56	50	32
Public administration	1 088	154	452	482	896	154	314	428	154
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979									
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	2 538	374	1 136	1 028	2 089	374	841	874	374
Worked in 1979	2 510	370	1 121	1 019	2 061	370	826	865	370
50 to 52 weeks	1 589	227	694	668	1 323	227	516	580	227
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 471	187	629	655	1 239	187	485	567	187
With unemployment in 1979	615	80	305	230	502	80	237	185	80
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	174	13	74	87	120	13	49	58	13
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	2 037	270	965	802	1 794	270	813	711	270
Worked in 1979	1 980	265	923	792	1 737	265	771	701	265
50 to 52 weeks	1 030	119	478	433	882	119	370	393	119
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	929	92	441	396	781	92	333	356	92
With unemployment in 1979	422	88	253	81	384	88	221	75	88
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	159	33	114	12	151	33	106	12	33

Table 141. Occupation of Employed American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's
[1,000 or More American Indian,
Eskimo, and Aleut Persons]**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)		Washington city
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 646	502	1 692	1 452	3 142	502	1 362	1 278	502
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 019	215	366	438	948	215	326	407	215
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	573	86	212	275	521	86	185	250	86
Officials and administrators, public administration	139	20	55	64	129	20	45	64	20
Management related occupations	180	11	58	111	173	11	58	104	11
Professional specialty occupations	446	129	154	163	427	129	141	157	129
Engineers and natural scientists	89	7	43	39	82	7	36	39	7
Engineers	22	-	11	11	15	-	4	11	-
Health diagnosing occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health assessment and treating occupations	61	11	34	16	61	11	34	16	11
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	65	16	36	13	59	16	36	7	16
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	25	7	16	2	25	7	16	2	7
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 289	137	603	549	1 076	137	451	488	137
Health technologists and technicians	50	-	33	17	46	-	29	17	-
Technologists and technicians, except health	111	21	46	44	98	21	33	44	21
Sales occupations	168	20	59	89	142	20	46	76	20
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	32	-	7	25	26	-	7	19	-
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	37	13	12	12	37	13	12	12	13
Other sales occupations	99	7	40	52	79	7	27	45	7
Cashiers	46	-	23	23	39	-	16	23	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	960	96	465	399	790	96	343	351	96
Computer equipment operators	34	-	17	17	29	-	17	12	-
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	341	23	157	161	267	23	107	137	23
Financial records processing occupations	40	7	8	25	40	7	8	25	7
Mail and message distributing occupations	49	14	29	6	30	14	10	6	14
Service occupations	495	112	212	171	473	112	198	163	112
Private household occupations	12	12	-	-	12	12	-	-	12
Protective service occupations	100	19	34	47	100	19	34	47	19
Police and firefighters	62	9	19	34	62	9	19	34	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	383	81	178	124	361	81	164	116	81
Food service occupations	142	13	53	76	135	13	46	76	13
Cleaning and building service occupations	124	45	62	17	117	45	55	17	45
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	38	-	29	9	14	-	14	-	-
Farm operators and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm workers and related occupations	31	-	22	9	7	-	7	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	418	18	243	157	360	18	216	126	18
Mechanics and repairers	77	10	43	24	77	10	43	24	10
Construction trades	237	8	153	96	214	8	135	71	8
Precision production occupations	84	-	47	37	69	-	38	31	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	387	20	239	128	271	20	157	94	20
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	101	-	59	42	89	-	59	30	-
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	19	-	7	12	5	-	5	5	-
Transportation occupations	101	7	60	34	65	7	39	19	7
Motor vehicle operators	101	7	60	34	65	7	39	19	7
Material moving equipment operators	50	-	50	-	26	-	26	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	116	13	63	40	86	13	33	40	13
Construction laborers	38	9	14	15	32	9	8	15	9
Freight, stock, and material handlers	39	4	17	18	27	4	5	18	4
Employed females 16 years and over	1 664	215	804	645	1 446	215	660	571	215
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	437	98	161	178	409	98	152	159	98
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	244	43	70	131	222	43	61	118	43
Officials and administrators, public administration	46	20	8	18	41	20	3	18	20
Management related occupations	89	4	34	51	89	4	34	51	4
Professional specialty occupations	193	55	91	47	187	55	91	41	55
Engineers and natural scientists	31	-	19	12	31	-	19	12	-
Engineers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health diagnosing occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health assessment and treating occupations	46	11	34	1	46	11	34	1	11
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	35	7	22	6	29	7	22	-	7
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	23	7	16	-	23	7	16	-	7
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	917	82	463	372	752	82	340	330	82
Health technologists and technicians	35	-	18	17	31	-	14	17	-
Technologists and technicians, except health	62	17	30	15	55	17	23	15	17
Sales occupations	81	-	34	47	67	-	27	40	-
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	6	-
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	5	-	-	5	5	-	-	5	-
Other sales occupations	70	-	34	36	56	-	27	29	-
Cashiers	46	-	23	23	39	-	16	23	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	739	65	381	293	599	65	276	258	65
Computer equipment operators	21	-	10	11	16	-	10	6	-
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	341	23	157	161	267	23	107	137	23
Financial records processing occupations	33	-	8	25	33	-	8	25	-
Mail and message distributing occupations	22	14	8	-	14	14	-	-	14
Service occupations	229	35	130	64	220	35	129	56	35
Private household occupations	12	12	-	-	12	12	-	-	12
Protective service occupations	10	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	10
Police and firefighters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	207	13	130	64	198	13	129	56	13
Food service occupations	80	-	40	40	80	-	40	40	-
Cleaning and building service occupations	44	13	27	4	43	13	26	4	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	-
Farm operators and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm workers and related occupations	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18	-	11	7	18	-	11	7	-
Mechanics and repairers	7	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	-
Construction trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production occupations	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	56	-	32	24	40	-	21	19	-
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	33	-	16	17	28	-	16	12	-
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation occupations	13	-	6	7	7	-	7	7	-
Motor vehicle operators	13	-	6	7	7	-	7	7	-
Material moving equipment operators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	-	10	-	5	-	5	-	-
Construction laborers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 142. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 50,000 or More and Central Cities of SMSA's [1,000 or More American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Persons]	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				Washington city
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979									
Families	1 706	205	838	663	1 415	205	640	570	205
No workers.....	80	18	51	11	73	18	44	11	18
1 worker.....	523	77	267	179	429	77	205	147	77
2 workers.....	845	101	352	392	728	101	283	344	101
3 or more workers.....	258	9	168	81	185	9	108	68	9
Married-couple families	1 291	119	595	577	1 082	119	464	499	119
No workers.....	40	—	33	7	40	—	33	7	—
1 worker.....	317	39	139	139	249	39	94	116	39
2 workers.....	715	76	289	350	632	76	248	308	76
3 or more workers.....	219	4	134	81	161	4	89	68	4
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	2 610	465	1 121	1 024	2 238	465	881	892	465
Less than \$5,000.....	236	61	93	82	207	61	81	65	61
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	123	22	58	43	116	22	51	45	22
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	224	64	75	85	190	64	51	75	64
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	434	78	204	152	372	78	164	130	78
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	362	74	180	108	290	74	142	74	74
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	353	38	162	153	296	38	117	141	38
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	337	50	166	121	298	50	140	108	50
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	268	24	91	153	222	24	63	135	24
\$50,000 or more.....	273	54	92	127	247	54	72	121	54
Median.....	\$18 543	\$15 457	\$18 180	\$21 694	\$18 526	\$15 457	\$17 361	\$22 379	\$15 457
Mean.....	\$23 824	\$23 162	\$22 051	\$26 065	\$23 796	\$23 162	\$21 407	\$26 486	\$23 162
Families	1 706	205	838	663	1 415	205	640	570	205
Less than \$5,000.....	153	35	85	33	137	35	78	24	35
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	97	24	53	20	90	24	46	20	24
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	95	14	44	37	78	14	27	37	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	227	25	101	101	184	25	73	86	25
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	205	32	112	61	157	32	84	41	32
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	244	24	126	94	193	24	95	74	24
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	209	8	134	67	172	8	102	62	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	231	—	91	140	185	—	63	122	—
\$50,000 or more.....	245	43	92	110	219	43	72	104	43
Median.....	\$21 696	\$15 417	\$21 000	\$24 341	\$21 585	\$15 417	\$20 566	\$25 278	\$15 417
Mean.....	\$26 447	\$25 078	\$24 127	\$29 804	\$26 349	\$25 078	\$23 323	\$30 204	\$25 078
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	1 456	408	483	565	1 344	408	424	512	408
Median income.....	\$9 756	\$8 429	\$9 891	\$10 170	\$9 806	\$8 429	\$9 840	\$10 453	\$8 429
Mean income.....	\$12 471	\$13 966	\$11 856	\$11 917	\$12 686	\$13 966	\$12 161	\$12 101	\$13 966
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 692	398	1 235	1 059	2 203	398	907	898	398
Median income.....	\$12 174	\$10 880	\$11 649	\$13 983	\$12 646	\$10 880	\$12 377	\$14 749	\$10 880
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	54.6	47.0	50.9	61.9	56.2	47.0	53.5	63.1	47.0
Median income.....	\$18 525	\$20 881	\$15 751	\$20 871	\$19 168	\$20 881	\$15 587	\$21 517	\$20 881
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 314	373	1 109	832	2 028	373	919	736	373
Median income.....	\$7 970	\$5 234	\$7 319	\$9 246	\$7 879	\$5 234	\$7 030	\$9 538	\$5 234
Percent year-round full-time workers.....	40.1	24.7	39.8	47.6	38.5	24.7	36.2	48.4	24.7
Median income.....	\$12 309	\$13 572	\$12 027	\$12 491	\$12 623	\$13 572	\$12 403	\$12 685	\$13 572
Per capita income	\$8 421	\$10 378	\$7 156	\$9 414	\$8 650	\$10 378	\$7 152	\$9 763	\$10 378
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Age of family householder:									
15 to 24 years.....	\$6 346	\$4 659	\$5 000	\$6 937	\$7 115	\$4 659	\$6 458	\$7 500	\$4 659
25 to 34 years.....	\$18 906	\$14 750	\$19 000	\$20 132	\$17 721	\$14 750	\$18 250	\$19 643	\$14 750
35 to 44 years.....	\$24 509	\$16 167	\$23 083	\$35 909	\$26 413	\$16 167	\$23 477	\$37 323	\$16 167
45 to 54 years.....	\$26 786	\$7 292	\$21 250	\$41 768	\$26 786	\$7 292	\$17 188	\$41 768	\$7 292
55 to 64 years.....	\$21 875	\$15 750	\$21 875	\$23 500	\$17 045	\$15 750	\$9 922	\$23 500	\$15 750
65 years and over.....	\$14 773	\$14 464	\$18 500	\$2500—	\$13 214	\$14 464	\$16 250	\$2500—	\$14 464
Family type by presence of own children:									
Families	\$21 696	\$15 417	\$21 000	\$24 341	\$21 585	\$15 417	\$20 566	\$25 278	\$15 417
With own children under 18 years.....	\$20 231	\$12 019	\$19 919	\$24 792	\$20 536	\$12 019	\$20 000	\$26 065	\$12 019
With own children under 6 years.....	\$17 007	\$15 972	\$17 356	\$18 929	\$16 769	\$15 972	\$17 115	\$20 288	\$15 972
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$23 491	\$23 409	\$23 182	\$23 800	\$23 977	\$23 409	\$25 833	\$23 882	\$23 409
Married-couple families	\$24 363	\$20 288	\$23 848	\$25 977	\$24 281	\$20 288	\$22 727	\$27 083	\$20 288
With own children under 18 years.....	\$23 621	\$16 193	\$22 533	\$26 289	\$23 421	\$16 193	\$21 756	\$27 407	\$16 193
With own children under 6 years.....	\$21 700	\$16 989	\$23 929	\$22 019	\$21 450	\$16 989	\$23 036	\$22 019	\$16 989
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$32 131	\$50 535	\$33 742	\$24 474	\$32 657	\$50 535	\$34 479	\$50 535	\$50 535
Female householder, no husband present	\$8 365	\$5 313	\$9 013	\$11 513	\$6 667	\$5 313	\$6 450	\$11 118	\$5 313
With own children under 18 years.....	\$7 202	\$5 125	\$8 421	\$6 607	\$6 399	\$5 125	\$6 850	\$6 607	\$5 125
With own children under 6 years.....	\$5 667	\$6 125	\$4 250	\$6 786	\$5 667	\$6 125	\$4 250	\$6 786	\$6 125
Without own children under 18 years.....	\$12 917	\$5 625	\$12 250	\$22 917	\$10 521	\$5 625	\$4 583	\$14 167	\$5 625
Workers in family in 1979:									
No workers.....	\$5 455	\$5 250	\$6 771	\$2500—	\$5 057	\$5 250	\$6 042	\$2500—	\$5 250
1 worker.....	\$12 253	\$9 375	\$11 920	\$15 673	\$12 236	\$9 375	\$11 648	\$16 058	\$9 375
2 workers.....	\$23 891	\$17 361	\$22 794	\$26 111	\$24 364	\$17 361	\$22 697	\$27 917	\$17 361
3 or more workers.....	\$36 295	\$19 750	\$32 665	\$51 166	\$35 256	\$19 750	\$32 320	\$51 227	\$19 750
INCOME TYPE IN 1979									
Households	2 610	465	1 121	1 024	2 238	465	881	892	465
With earnings.....	2 429	413	1 029	987	2 082	413	809	860	413
Mean earnings.....	\$23 077	\$21 615	\$21 419	\$25 416	\$23 021	\$21 615	\$20 865	\$25 724	\$21 615
With wage or salary income.....	2 362	399	1 005	958	2 015	399	785	831	399
Mean wage or salary income.....	\$22 554	\$20 805	\$20 520	\$25 415	\$22 567	\$20 805	\$20 105	\$25 738	\$20 805
With nonfarm self-employment income.....	283	48	123	112	261	48	108	105	48
Mean nonfarm self-employment income.....	\$9 547	\$12 596	\$11 221	\$6 401	\$9 228	\$12 596	\$10 112	\$6 778	\$12 596
With farm self-employment income.....	55	7	22	26	33	7	7	19	7
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$1 448	\$3 005	\$1 714	\$803	\$1 463	\$3 005	\$705	\$1 174	\$3 005
With interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	755	126	268	361	659	126	196	337	126
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	\$2 006	\$7 179	\$6 17	\$1 232	\$2 196	\$7 179	\$476	\$1 334	\$7 179
With Social Security income.....	231	75	105	51	187	75	66	46	75
Mean Social Security income.....	\$3 232	\$3 280	\$2 855	\$3 936	\$3 339	\$3 280	\$2 873	\$4 102	\$3 280
With public assistance income.....	272	84	124	64	224	84	92	48	84
Mean public assistance income.....	\$2 153	\$3 330	\$1 951	\$997	\$2 190	\$3 330	\$1 906	\$740	\$3 330
With all other income.....	586	60	332	194	513	60	273	180	60
Mean all other income.....	\$5 599	\$6 885	\$5 939	\$4 618	\$5 387	\$6 885	\$5 572	\$4 607	\$6 885

Table 143. **Poverty Status in 1979 of American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 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 B]

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's
[1,000 or More American Indian,
Eskimo, and Aleut Persons]**

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Washington city
Families	1 706	205	838	663	1 415	205	640	570	205
With Social Security income.....	139	45	62	32	113	45	36	32	45
Income above poverty level.....	131	42	57	32	110	42	36	32	42
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	26	7	12	7	26	7	12	7	7
With public assistance income.....	202	55	99	48	161	55	67	39	55
Income above poverty level.....	105	26	40	39	85	26	20	39	26
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	22	9	13	—	15	9	6	—	9
Householder worked in 1979.....	1 529	175	715	639	1 274	175	546	553	175
With related children under 18 years.....	1 140	131	583	426	945	131	460	354	131
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	890	79	492	319	735	79	382	274	79
Female householder, no husband present.....	338	74	193	71	288	74	149	65	74
Householder worked in 1979.....	271	51	153	67	235	51	123	61	51
With related children under 18 years.....	257	57	163	37	224	57	130	37	57
With related children under 6 years.....	111	19	68	24	111	19	68	24	19
Householder 65 years and over.....	64	17	40	7	38	17	14	7	17
Unrelated individuals	1 361	337	463	561	1 256	337	411	508	337
With Social Security income.....	100	38	43	19	82	38	30	14	38
Income above poverty level.....	38	16	17	5	30	16	9	5	16
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	7	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	7
With public assistance income.....	69	21	39	9	69	21	39	9	21
Income above poverty level.....	13	13	—	—	13	13	—	—	13
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked in 1979.....	1 197	295	373	529	1 120	295	344	481	295
65 years and over.....	72	25	30	17	54	25	17	12	25
Persons	7 373	923	3 693	2 757	6 169	923	2 889	2 357	923
Related children under 18 years.....	2 118	167	1 170	781	1 779	167	954	658	167
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 649	115	955	579	1 398	115	774	507	115
60 years and over.....	382	127	186	69	283	127	114	42	127
65 years and over.....	208	80	104	24	153	80	54	19	80

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	229	59	128	42	192	59	109	24	59
Percent below poverty level.....	13.4	28.8	15.3	6.3	13.6	28.8	17.0	4.2	28.8
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 547	\$2 811	\$2 337	\$2 814	\$2 813	\$2 811	\$2 467	\$4 389	\$2 811
Persons per family.....	3.55	3.39	3.77	3.12	3.34	3.39	3.56	2.25	3.39
With Social Security income.....	8	3	5	—	3	3	—	—	3
With public assistance income.....	97	29	59	9	76	29	47	—	29
Householder worked in 1979.....	153	41	81	31	128	41	74	13	41
With related children under 18 years.....	181	49	104	28	144	49	85	10	49
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	116	36	61	19	95	36	49	10	36
Female householder, no husband present.....	148	51	80	17	141	51	73	17	51
Householder worked in 1979.....	96	33	50	13	96	33	50	13	33
With related children under 18 years.....	119	41	68	10	112	41	61	10	41
With related children under 6 years.....	69	15	50	4	69	15	50	4	15
Householder 65 years and over.....	15	3	5	—	10	3	—	—	3
Unrelated individuals	266	69	115	82	243	69	100	74	69
Percent below poverty level.....	19.5	20.5	24.8	14.6	19.3	20.5	24.3	14.6	20.5
Mean income deficit.....	\$1 810	\$1 835	\$1 915	\$1 642	\$1 723	\$1 825	\$1 729	\$1 610	\$1 835
With Social Security income.....	62	22	26	14	52	22	21	9	22
With public assistance income.....	56	8	39	9	56	8	39	9	8
Worked in 1979.....	154	43	49	62	151	43	49	59	43
65 years and over.....	36	9	22	5	26	9	17	—	9
Persons	1 050	202	587	261	891	202	454	235	202
Percent below poverty level.....	14.2	21.9	15.9	9.5	14.4	21.9	15.7	10.0	21.9
Related children under 18 years.....	363	59	201	103	311	59	149	103	59
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	241	36	123	82	212	36	94	82	36
60 years and over.....	99	27	53	19	77	27	36	14	27
65 years and over.....	61	12	37	12	46	12	27	7	12

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	324	73	170	81	280	73	144	63	73
Percent below poverty level.....	19.0	35.6	20.3	12.2	19.8	35.6	22.5	11.1	35.6
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 351	\$4 082	\$3 410	\$2 568	\$3 415	\$4 082	\$3 463	\$2 530	\$4 082
Persons per family.....	3.77	3.99	3.88	3.32	3.65	3.99	3.75	3.05	3.99
With Social Security income.....	20	3	17	—	15	3	12	—	3
With public assistance income.....	131	38	72	21	103	38	53	12	38
Householder worked in 1979.....	236	55	111	70	204	55	97	52	55
With related children under 18 years.....	255	65	134	58	211	65	108	40	65
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	178	50	91	37	150	50	72	28	50
Female householder, no husband present.....	134	51	86	17	147	51	79	17	51
Householder worked in 1979.....	102	33	56	13	102	33	56	13	33
With related children under 18 years.....	125	41	74	10	118	41	67	10	41
With related children under 6 years.....	49	15	50	4	69	15	50	4	15
Householder 65 years and over.....	15	3	5	—	10	3	—	—	3
Unrelated individuals	308	80	115	113	285	80	100	105	80
Percent below poverty level.....	22.6	23.7	24.8	20.1	22.7	23.7	24.3	20.7	23.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 448	\$2 487	\$2 846	\$2 016	\$2 351	\$2 487	\$2 661	\$1 953	\$2 487
With Social Security income.....	62	22	26	14	52	22	21	9	22
With public assistance income.....	56	8	39	9	56	8	39	9	8
Worked in 1979.....	189	54	49	86	186	54	49	83	54
65 years and over.....	43	9	22	12	33	9	17	7	9
Persons	1 382	285	744	353	1 187	285	580	322	285
Percent below poverty level.....	18.7	30.9	20.1	12.8	19.2	30.9	20.1	13.7	30.9
Related children under 18 years.....	496	97	279	120	426	97	209	120	97
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	333	68	183	82	286	68	136	82	68
60 years and over.....	135	32	77	26	107	32	54	21	32
65 years and over.....	80	12	49	19	59	12	33	14	12

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:									
Below 75 percent of poverty level.....	8.6	15.7	9.2	5.4	9.5	15.7	10.5	6.0	15.7
Below 150 percent of poverty level.....	22.6	35.0	23.7	16.9	22.5	35.0	23.7	16.0	35.0
Below 200 percent of poverty level.....	31.0	45.8	32.5	24.0	29.5	45.8	30.9	21.3	45.8

Table 144. Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics of Asian and Pacific Islander Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 50,000 or More and Central Cities of SMSA's [1000 or More Asian and Pacific Islander Persons]	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Washington city
AGE									
Total persons	87 037	6 883	41 729	38 425	84 902	6 883	41 210	36 809	6 883
Under 5 years	7 003	232	3 462	3 309	6 786	232	3 456	3 098	232
5 to 9 years	7 998	319	3 968	3 711	7 716	319	3 858	3 539	319
10 to 14 years	7 830	342	3 889	3 599	7 616	342	3 843	3 431	342
15 to 19 years	6 864	483	3 393	2 988	6 718	483	3 333	2 902	483
20 to 24 years	6 470	664	2 835	2 971	6 341	664	2 822	2 855	664
25 to 29 years	9 093	972	4 008	4 113	8 907	972	3 949	3 986	972
30 to 34 years	10 243	756	4 887	4 600	10 021	756	4 861	4 404	756
35 to 39 years	8 469	589	4 115	3 765	8 242	589	4 065	3 588	589
40 to 44 years	7 385	535	3 472	3 378	7 214	535	3 453	3 226	535
45 to 49 years	4 883	403	2 362	2 118	4 765	403	2 311	2 051	403
50 to 54 years	3 359	334	1 673	1 352	3 279	334	1 633	1 312	334
55 to 59 years	2 621	393	1 374	854	2 562	393	1 351	818	393
60 to 64 years	1 912	290	880	742	1 899	290	880	729	290
65 to 69 years	1 039	109	519	411	1 007	109	513	385	109
70 to 74 years	903	172	492	239	895	172	501	222	172
75 to 79 years	511	147	217	147	498	147	216	135	147
80 to 84 years	278	74	119	85	273	74	114	85	74
85 years and over	176	69	64	43	163	69	51	43	69
Median	29.0	32.8	29.1	28.2	29.1	32.8	29.2	28.2	32.8
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	6 799	575	3 293	2 931	6 652	575	3 260	2 817	575
Children ever born	1 087	96	308	683	1 037	96	311	630	96
Per 1,000 women	160	167	94	233	156	167	95	224	167
Women 25 to 34 years	10 983	960	4 846	5 177	10 721	960	4 800	4 961	960
Children ever born	12 363	436	5 858	6 069	11 965	436	5 718	5 811	436
Per 1,000 women	1 126	454	1 209	1 172	1 116	454	1 191	1 171	454
Women 35 to 44 years	8 106	623	3 690	3 793	7 888	623	3 647	3 618	623
Children ever born	16 713	751	8 126	7 836	16 341	751	8 064	7 526	751
Per 1,000 women	2 062	1 205	2 202	2 066	2 072	1 205	2 211	2 080	1 205
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	87 037	6 883	41 729	38 425	84 902	6 883	41 210	36 809	6 883
In households	86 030	6 460	41 326	38 244	83 935	6 460	40 817	36 658	6 460
Family householder:									
Male	17 071	863	8 970	7 238	16 713	863	8 909	6 941	863
Female	2 098	273	939	886	2 080	273	937	870	273
Nonfamily householder:									
Male	2 625	701	895	1 029	2 605	701	895	1 009	701
Female	2 354	789	644	921	2 330	789	631	910	789
Spouse	19 837	1 205	9 522	9 110	19 239	1 205	9 363	8 671	1 205
Child	31 177	1 310	15 897	13 970	30 299	1 310	15 620	13 369	1 310
Other relatives	7 168	451	3 284	3 433	7 081	451	3 287	3 343	451
Nonrelatives	3 700	868	1 175	1 657	3 588	868	1 175	1 545	868
Persons per household	3.31	2.18	3.52	3.36	3.30	2.18	3.51	3.35	2.18
Persons per family	3.79	3.34	3.82	3.80	3.78	3.34	3.81	3.81	3.34
In group quarters	1 007	423	403	181	967	423	393	151	423
Inmate of institution	109	22	56	31	106	22	53	31	22
Other	898	401	347	150	861	401	340	120	401
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	31 384	2 070	15 434	13 880	30 459	2 070	15 132	13 257	2 070
Nursery school	1 492	47	740	705	1 443	47	733	663	47
Private	1 094	41	515	538	1 053	41	508	504	41
Kindergarten	1 497	68	724	705	1 429	68	695	666	68
Private	387	20	186	181	371	20	179	172	20
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	12 978	519	6 388	6 071	12 585	519	6 275	5 791	519
Private	1 374	102	748	524	1 354	102	737	515	102
High school (1 to 4 years)	5 904	381	2 874	2 649	5 752	381	2 826	2 545	381
Private	502	122	250	140	472	112	243	117	112
College	9 513	1 055	4 708	3 750	9 250	1 055	4 603	3 592	1 055
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	2 325	192	970	1 163	2 201	192	943	1 066	192
Percent enrolled in school—									
3 and 4 years old	46.6	61.0	49.3	43.4	47.2	61.0	49.6	44.0	61.0
5 and 6 years old	91.5	100.0	91.3	91.0	91.3	100.0	91.1	90.6	100.0
7 to 15 years old	97.8	97.3	97.6	98.1	97.7	97.3	97.5	98.1	97.3
16 and 17 years old	95.9	94.9	95.7	96.2	95.9	94.9	95.7	96.2	94.9
18 and 19 years old	79.5	82.7	82.7	75.0	79.6	82.7	82.9	74.8	82.7
20 and 21 years old	59.5	68.8	71.2	45.6	58.7	68.8	70.6	43.9	68.8
22 to 24 years old	38.5	55.9	43.3	30.1	39.2	55.9	43.3	31.2	55.9
25 to 34 years old	16.6	20.7	17.8	14.6	16.6	20.7	17.4	14.9	20.7
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Male, 25 years old and over	23 460	2 159	11 630	9 671	22 998	2 159	11 530	9 309	2 159
Elementary:									
0 to 4 years	518	142	179	197	518	142	179	197	142
5 to 7 years	830	184	314	332	785	184	306	295	184
8 years	255	46	164	45	247	46	156	45	46
High school:									
1 to 3 years	1 211	127	505	505	1 221	127	591	503	127
4 years	3 628	309	1 717	1 602	3 554	309	1 706	1 539	309
College:									
1 to 3 years	4 053	238	1 841	1 974	3 992	238	1 838	1 916	238
4 or more years	12 965	1 113	6 836	5 016	12 681	1 113	6 754	4 814	1 113
Percent high school graduates	88.0	76.9	89.4	88.8	88.0	76.9	89.3	88.3	76.9
Female, 25 years old and over	27 412	2 684	12 552	12 176	26 727	2 684	12 368	11 675	2 684
Elementary:									
0 to 4 years	1 259	156	529	574	1 239	156	530	553	156
5 to 7 years	1 709	152	718	839	1 648	152	698	798	152
8 years	754	51	321	382	725	51	306	368	51
High school:									
1 to 3 years	2 243	275	908	1 060	2 160	275	880	1 005	275
4 years	6 835	689	2 857	3 289	6 640	689	2 804	3 147	689
College:									
1 to 3 years	4 664	338	2 039	2 287	4 536	338	1 993	2 205	338
4 or more years	9 948	1 023	5 180	3 745	9 779	1 023	5 157	3 599	1 023
Percent high school graduates	78.2	76.4	80.3	76.6	78.4	76.4	80.5	76.7	76.4
Persons 25 years old and over	50 872	4 843	24 182	21 847	49 725	4 843	23 898	20 984	4 843
Percent high school graduates	82.7	76.6	84.6	82.0	82.8	76.6	84.7	82.1	76.6
Median years of school completed	15.1	14.7	15.9	14.5	15.1	14.7	16.0	14.5	14.7

Table 145. Selected Social Characteristics of Asian and Pacific Islander Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 50,000 or More and Central Cities of SMSA's [1000 or More Asian and Pacific Islander Persons]	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)		Washington city
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families.....	19 169	1 136	9 909	8 124	18 793	1 136	9 846	7 811	1 136
With own children under 18 years.....	12 859	439	6 915	5 505	12 569	439	6 856	5 274	439
With own children under 6 years.....	6 065	142	3 307	2 616	5 905	142	3 283	2 480	142
Married-couple families.....	16 617	897	8 796	6 924	16 267	897	8 728	6 642	897
With own children under 18 years.....	11 789	363	6 450	4 976	11 517	363	6 395	4 759	363
With own children under 6 years.....	5 789	142	3 216	2 431	5 629	142	3 186	2 301	142
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 598	192	724	682	1 581	192	723	666	192
With own children under 18 years.....	831	76	336	419	807	76	326	405	76
With own children under 6 years.....	202	-	52	150	196	-	52	144	-
Subfamilies.....	703	48	378	277	681	48	378	255	48
With own children under 18 years.....	310	24	170	116	300	24	170	106	24
Married-couple subfamilies.....	327	38	295	194	515	38	295	182	38
With own children under 18 years.....	134	14	87	33	134	14	87	33	14
Mother-child subfamilies.....	145	4	80	61	135	4	80	51	4
Persons under 18 years.....	26 983	1 104	13 392	12 487	26 198	1 104	13 201	11 893	1 104
Percent living with two parents.....	88.6	72.8	91.3	87.1	88.6	72.8	91.1	87.1	72.8
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH									
Total persons.....	87 037	6 883	41 729	38 425	84 902	6 883	41 210	36 809	6 883
Native.....	21 484	1 963	11 429	8 292	20 790	1 963	11 172	7 655	1 963
Born in State of residence.....	7 284	508	4 175	2 603	7 055	508	4 117	2 430	508
Born in different State.....	12 855	1 284	6 582	4 989	12 322	1 284	6 435	4 603	1 284
Northeast.....	2 017	161	945	911	1 945	161	953	831	161
North Central.....	1 792	173	1 005	614	1 719	173	972	574	173
South.....	5 011	290	2 917	1 804	4 842	290	2 860	1 692	290
West.....	4 035	660	1 715	1 660	3 816	660	1 650	1 506	660
Born abroad, at sea, etc.....	1 543	171	672	700	1 413	171	620	622	171
Foreign born.....	65 353	4 920	30 300	30 133	64 112	4 920	30 038	29 154	4 920
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over.....	79 675	5 957	38 082	35 636	77 587	5 957	37 697	33 933	5 957
Some house.....	17 912	2 525	10 462	4 925	17 439	2 525	10 183	4 731	2 525
Different house in United States.....	33 636	1 859	17 196	14 581	32 551	1 859	17 051	13 641	1 859
Some county.....	12 850	680	8 148	4 022	12 239	680	7 964	3 595	680
Different county.....	20 786	1 179	9 048	10 559	20 312	1 179	9 087	10 046	1 179
Some State.....	7 637	-	2 607	5 030	7 514	-	2 643	4 871	-
Different State.....	13 149	1 179	6 441	5 529	12 798	1 179	6 444	5 175	1 179
Northeast.....	3 057	190	1 365	1 502	3 005	190	1 396	1 419	190
North Central.....	1 556	175	980	401	1 526	175	966	385	175
South.....	6 625	548	3 382	2 695	6 437	548	3 368	2 521	548
West.....	1 911	266	714	931	1 830	266	714	850	266
Abroad.....	28 127	1 573	10 424	16 130	27 597	1 573	10 463	15 561	1 573
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS									
Persons 16 years and over:									
Different county in 1975.....	16 564	1 143	7 002	8 419	16 187	1 143	7 033	8 011	1 143
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	664	86	272	306	627	86	258	283	86
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	14	-	-	14	14	-	-	14	-
Attending college in 1980.....	2 596	318	1 002	1 276	2 527	318	1 002	1 207	318
Different State in 1975.....	10 659	1 143	5 040	4 476	10 393	1 143	5 023	4 227	1 143
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	608	86	262	260	580	86	248	246	86
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	4	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	-
Attending college in 1980.....	1 692	318	625	749	1 623	318	625	680	318
PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over.....	42 249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 745
Place of work reported.....	38 089	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 323
Worked in area of residence.....	37 309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 791
Worked outside area of residence.....	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532
Percent of those reporting place of work.....	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.0
Mean travel time to work..... minutes.....	27.4	22.6	28.1	27.5	27.2	22.6	28.0	27.2	22.6
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over.....	42 141	4 069	19 820	18 252	41 258	4 069	19 656	17 533	4 069
Private vehicle.....	32 774	1 421	16 401	14 952	32 006	1 421	16 279	14 306	1 421
Drive alone: Car.....	20 426	802	10 414	9 210	20 024	802	10 381	8 841	802
Truck or van.....	571	36	285	250	551	36	283	232	36
Carpool: Car.....	11 236	573	5 443	5 200	10 926	573	5 381	4 972	573
Truck or van.....	541	10	239	292	505	10	234	261	10
Public transportation.....	5 597	1 378	2 222	1 997	5 570	1 378	2 221	1 971	1 378
Walked only.....	2 532	1 016	690	826	2 498	1 016	679	803	1 016
Other means.....	395	48	175	172	395	48	175	172	48
Worked at home.....	843	206	332	305	789	206	302	281	206
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS									
Male veterans.....	3 332	304	1 691	1 337	3 243	304	1 691	1 248	304
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over.....	11.7	11.6	12.2	11.2	11.6	11.6	12.3	10.8	11.6
Female veterans.....	303	66	100	137	296	66	93	137	66
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over.....	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	2.1	0.6	1.0	2.1
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS									
Persons 16 to 64 years.....	59 800	5 366	28 179	26 255	58 480	5 366	27 869	25 245	5 366
With a work disability.....	1 794	217	708	869	1 762	217	707	838	217
Prevented from working.....	642	100	232	310	633	100	225	308	100
With a public transportation disability.....	490	76	183	231	488	76	183	229	76
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 847	549	1 380	918	2 776	549	1 364	863	549
With a public transportation disability.....	362	86	162	114	364	86	164	114	86

Table 146. Labor Force Characteristics of Asian and Pacific Islander Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's
[1000 or More Asian and Pacific
Islander Persons]**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)		Washington city
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	62 751	5 937	29 610	27 204	61 357	5 937	29 281	26 139	5 937
Labor force	44 578	4 290	20 887	19 401	43 646	4 290	20 719	18 637	4 290
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.0	72.3	70.5	71.3	71.1	72.3	70.8	71.3	72.3
Civilian labor force	43 648	4 190	20 511	18 947	42 774	4 190	20 355	18 229	4 190
Employed	41 962	4 034	19 805	18 123	41 144	4 034	19 674	17 436	4 034
Unemployed	1 686	156	706	824	1 630	156	681	793	156
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	3.7	3.4	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.3	4.4	3.7
Not in labor force	18 173	1 647	8 723	7 803	17 711	1 647	8 562	7 502	1 647
Inmate of institution	104	22	51	31	101	22	48	31	22
Female, 16 years and over	33 504	3 228	15 417	14 859	32 683	3 228	15 211	14 244	3 228
Labor force	20 611	2 253	9 205	9 153	20 163	2 253	9 136	8 774	2 253
Percent of female, 16 years and over	61.5	69.8	59.7	61.6	61.7	69.8	60.1	61.6	69.8
Civilian labor force	20 495	2 239	9 169	9 087	20 047	2 239	9 100	8 708	2 239
Employed	19 583	2 148	8 795	8 640	19 164	2 148	8 741	8 275	2 148
Unemployed	912	91	374	447	883	91	359	433	91
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.9	5.0	4.1
Not in labor force	12 893	975	6 212	5 706	12 520	975	6 075	5 470	975
Inmate of institution	29	-	29	-	29	-	29	-	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 409	430	2 593	2 386	5 291	430	2 561	2 300	430
Employed	1 827	168	738	921	1 780	168	712	900	168
Unemployed	228	14	100	114	224	14	100	110	14
Not in labor force	3 321	248	1 748	1 325	3 254	248	1 742	1 264	248
Female, 16 years and over	33 504	3 228	15 417	14 859	32 683	3 228	15 211	14 244	3 228
With own children under 6 years	7 195	227	3 491	3 477	6 939	227	3 459	3 253	227
In labor force	3 860	140	1 861	1 859	3 784	140	1 872	1 772	140
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 654	371	3 753	3 530	7 460	371	3 680	3 409	371
In labor force	5 450	187	2 734	2 529	5 313	187	2 708	2 418	187
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	20 364	1 242	9 772	9 350	19 749	1 242	9 607	8 900	1 242
In labor force	12 739	772	6 115	5 852	12 411	772	6 054	5 585	772
With own children under 6 years	6 898	223	3 393	3 282	6 658	223	3 361	3 074	223
In labor force	3 682	140	1 806	1 736	3 612	140	1 817	1 655	140
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 975	295	3 435	3 245	6 799	295	3 372	3 132	295
In labor force	4 885	120	2 477	2 288	4 763	120	2 458	2 185	120
CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	41 962	4 034	19 805	18 123	41 144	4 034	19 674	17 436	4 034
Private wage and salary workers	29 593	2 857	13 671	13 065	29 073	2 857	13 594	12 622	2 857
Federal government workers	6 970	733	3 444	2 793	6 821	733	3 412	2 676	733
State government workers	1 175	66	750	359	1 169	66	773	330	66
Local government workers	1 783	99	928	756	1 694	99	906	689	99
Self-employed workers	2 143	224	853	1 066	2 090	224	831	1 035	224
Unpaid family workers	298	55	159	84	297	55	158	84	55
Employed females 16 years and over	19 583	2 148	8 795	8 640	19 164	2 148	8 741	8 275	2 148
Private wage and salary workers	14 144	1 511	6 230	6 403	13 858	1 511	6 195	6 152	1 511
Federal government workers	2 840	410	1 334	1 096	2 776	410	1 313	1 053	410
State government workers	587	59	327	201	570	59	339	172	59
Local government workers	986	57	481	448	949	57	472	420	57
Self-employed workers	825	90	308	427	811	90	308	413	90
Unpaid family workers	201	21	115	65	200	21	114	65	21
Employed persons 16 years and over	41 962	4 034	19 805	18 123	41 144	4 034	19 674	17 436	4 034
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	96	21	24	51	96	21	24	51	21
Mining	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-
Construction	1 363	64	708	591	1 287	64	676	547	64
Manufacturing	3 052	162	1 584	1 306	2 983	162	1 570	1 251	162
Nondurable goods	1 158	106	551	501	1 142	106	547	489	106
Food and kindred products	137	-	105	32	137	-	105	32	-
Textile mill and finished textile products	279	14	76	189	273	14	76	183	14
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	617	77	299	241	613	77	301	235	77
Durable goods	1 894	56	1 033	805	1 841	56	1 023	762	56
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	59	-	38	21	59	-	38	21	-
Metal industries	185	5	90	90	177	5	82	90	5
Machinery, except electrical	186	5	90	91	186	5	90	91	5
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	1 084	38	682	364	1 071	38	669	364	38
Transportation equipment	128	5	48	75	125	5	53	67	5
Transportation	970	61	388	521	953	61	388	504	61
Communications and other public utilities	706	73	339	294	706	73	339	294	73
Wholesale trade	555	21	286	248	556	21	287	248	21
Retail trade	9 452	780	4 274	4 398	9 341	780	4 288	4 273	780
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	1 444	59	716	669	1 434	59	728	647	59
Eating and drinking places	4 797	545	2 062	2 190	4 754	545	2 060	2 149	545
Banking and credit agencies	2 250	261	993	474	2 218	261	983	974	261
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	1 125	106	545	474	1 092	106	541	445	106
Business and repair services	3 215	265	1 466	1 484	3 210	265	1 486	1 457	265
Private households	654	180	217	257	654	180	217	257	180
Other personal services	2 373	353	836	1 184	2 302	353	818	1 131	353
Entertainment and recreation services	338	61	122	155	328	61	112	155	61
Professional and related services	9 960	922	5 297	3 771	9 708	922	5 265	3 451	922
Hospitals	2 669	165	561	655	2 606	165	571	670	165
Health services, except hospitals	1 192	29	773	390	1 157	29	763	365	29
Educational services	2 727	347	1 401	979	2 647	347	1 379	921	347
Public administration	5 848	634	2 721	2 493	5 705	634	2 673	2 398	634
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979									
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	25 022	2 143	12 241	10 638	24 536	2 143	12 131	10 264	2 143
Worked in 1979	24 544	2 077	12 047	10 420	24 072	2 077	11 941	10 054	2 077
50 to 52 weeks	16 552	1 315	8 409	6 828	16 223	1 315	8 368	6 540	1 315
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	15 577	1 211	7 970	6 396	15 260	1 211	7 929	6 120	1 211
With unemployment in 1979	4 392	348	1 929	2 115	4 339	348	1 902	2 089	348
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	1 069	106	566	397	1 056	106	561	389	106
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	22 277	2 268	10 184	9 825	21 807	2 268	10 105	9 434	2 268
Worked in 1979	21 663	2 218	9 867	9 578	21 203	2 218	9 798	9 187	2 218
50 to 52 weeks	11 962	1 474	5 320	5 168	11 694	1 474	5 283	4 937	1 474
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	10 490	1 254	4 633	4 603	10 253	1 254	4 605	4 394	1 254
With unemployment in 1979	4 408	260	1 967	2 181	4 320	260	1 921	2 139	260
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	1 251	74	605	572	1 225	74	589	562	74

Table 147. Occupation of Employed Asian and Pacific Islander Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's
[1000 or More Asian and Pacific
Islander Persons]**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Washington city
Employed persons 16 years and over	41 962	4 034	19 805	18 123	41 144	4 034	19 674	17 436	4 034
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	14 111	1 296	7 258	5 557	13 700	1 296	7 172	5 232	1 296
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 317	508	2 416	2 393	5 167	508	2 372	2 287	508
Officials and administrators, public administration	473	77	181	215	452	77	174	201	77
Management related occupations	1 769	153	757	859	1 716	153	744	819	153
Professional specialty occupations	8 794	788	4 842	3 164	8 533	788	4 800	2 945	788
Engineers and natural scientists	3 335	222	1 883	1 230	3 197	222	1 839	1 136	222
Engineers	1 782	56	1 069	657	1 691	56	1 037	598	56
Health diagnosing occupations	993	21	670	302	954	21	674	259	21
Health assessment and treating occupations	1 129	56	730	343	1 122	56	744	322	56
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	1 338	155	718	465	1 295	155	708	432	155
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	476	59	213	204	447	59	207	181	59
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	14 664	1 413	6 881	6 370	14 512	1 413	6 862	6 237	1 413
Health technologists and technicians	814	57	467	290	810	57	469	284	57
Technologists and technicians, except health	2 492	180	1 496	816	2 510	180	1 514	816	180
Sales occupations	3 763	215	1 638	1 910	3 731	215	1 655	1 861	215
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	668	30	307	331	660	30	307	323	30
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	532	36	267	229	519	36	268	215	36
Other sales occupations	2 563	149	1 064	1 350	2 552	149	1 080	1 323	149
Cashiers	1 479	64	602	813	1 468	64	611	793	64
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 595	961	3 280	3 354	7 461	961	3 224	3 276	961
Computer equipment operators	418	30	164	224	417	30	171	216	30
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	2 117	335	787	995	2 067	335	760	972	335
Financial records processing occupations	854	131	398	325	848	131	392	325	131
Mail and message distributing occupations	198	20	108	70	196	20	106	70	20
Service occupations	7 677	985	3 109	3 583	7 526	985	3 091	3 450	985
Private household occupations	622	176	202	244	622	176	202	244	176
Protective service occupations	257	45	112	100	252	45	107	100	45
Police and firefighters	118	17	48	53	107	17	37	53	17
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 798	764	2 795	3 230	6 652	764	2 782	3 106	764
Food service occupations	4 311	525	1 857	1 929	4 247	525	1 843	1 879	525
Cleaning and building service occupations	1 040	93	333	614	1 015	93	339	583	93
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	100	21	25	54	100	21	25	54	21
Farm operators and managers	32	21	5	6	32	21	5	6	21
Farm workers and related occupations	61	-	20	41	61	-	20	41	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 718	121	1 400	1 197	2 676	121	1 387	1 168	121
Mechanics and repairers	1 114	31	593	490	1 101	31	585	485	31
Construction trades	613	39	250	324	609	39	246	324	39
Precision production occupations	991	51	557	383	966	51	556	359	51
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 692	198	1 132	1 362	2 630	198	1 137	1 295	198
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	990	109	362	519	985	109	372	504	109
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	637	-	357	280	619	-	355	264	-
Transportation occupations	359	46	108	205	359	46	108	205	46
Motor vehicle operators	359	46	108	205	359	46	108	205	46
Material moving equipment operators	90	11	18	61	84	11	18	55	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	616	32	287	297	583	32	284	267	32
Construction laborers	48	6	11	31	48	6	11	31	6
Freight, stock, and material handlers	194	7	96	96	187	7	96	84	7
Employed females 16 years and over	19 583	2 148	8 795	8 640	19 164	2 148	8 741	8 275	2 148
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	5 046	529	2 453	2 064	4 887	529	2 436	1 922	529
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	1 826	165	767	894	1 762	165	747	850	165
Officials and administrators, public administration	109	4	62	43	94	4	55	35	4
Management related occupations	730	35	325	370	704	35	312	357	35
Professional specialty occupations	3 220	364	1 686	1 170	3 125	364	1 689	1 072	364
Engineers and natural scientists	487	62	271	154	469	62	266	141	62
Engineers	39	-	30	9	39	-	30	9	-
Health diagnosing occupations	330	14	223	93	313	14	230	69	14
Health assessment and treating occupations	963	49	608	306	956	49	622	285	49
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	741	101	337	303	709	101	331	277	101
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	321	39	138	144	299	39	132	128	39
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	8 470	954	3 813	3 703	8 356	954	3 788	3 614	954
Health technologists and technicians	510	34	284	192	510	34	290	186	34
Technologists and technicians, except health	756	84	454	218	750	84	448	218	84
Sales occupations	2 053	94	891	1 068	2 052	94	913	1 045	94
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	190	7	101	82	182	7	101	74	7
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	215	7	106	102	215	7	106	102	7
Other sales occupations	1 648	80	684	884	1 655	80	706	869	80
Cashiers	1 020	42	437	541	1 023	42	453	528	42
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 151	742	2 184	2 225	5 044	742	2 137	2 165	742
Computer equipment operators	149	26	77	46	156	26	84	46	26
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	1 971	327	743	901	1 921	327	716	878	327
Financial records processing occupations	538	49	300	189	532	49	294	189	49
Mail and message distributing occupations	42	20	7	15	42	20	7	15	20
Service occupations	4 294	544	1 706	2 044	4 175	544	1 694	1 937	544
Private household occupations	574	163	193	218	574	163	193	218	163
Protective service occupations	34	11	15	4	34	11	15	4	11
Police and firefighters	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 686	366	1 498	1 822	3 567	366	1 486	1 715	366
Food service occupations	1 848	187	767	894	1 806	187	754	865	187
Cleaning and building service occupations	635	57	235	343	610	57	241	312	57
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-
Farm operators and managers	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-
Farm workers and related occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	493	43	238	212	479	43	236	200	43
Mechanics and repairers	15	-	10	5	15	-	10	5	-
Construction trades	38	15	8	15	38	15	8	15	15
Precision production occupations	440	28	220	192	426	28	218	180	28
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 275	78	580	617	1 262	78	582	602	78
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	609	56	198	355	604	56	208	340	56
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	452	-	241	211	450	-	239	211	-
Transportation occupations	21	12	4	5	21	12	4	5	12
Motor vehicle operators	21	12	4	5	21	12	4	5	12
Material moving equipment operators	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	187	10	131	46	181	10	125	46	10
Construction laborers	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers	88	5	56	27	88	5	56	27	5

Table 148. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 of Asian and Pacific Islander Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 50,000 or More and Central Cities of SMSA's [1000 or More Asian and Pacific Islander Persons]	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)		Washington city
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979									
Families	19 169	1 136	9 909	8 124	18 793	1 136	9 846	7 811	1 136
No workers	842	98	325	419	832	98	325	409	98
1 worker	5 386	406	2 826	2 154	5 236	406	2 786	2 044	406
2 workers	9 964	480	5 132	4 352	9 791	480	5 120	4 191	480
3 or more workers	2 977	152	1 626	1 199	2 934	152	1 615	1 167	152
Married-couple families	16 617	897	8 796	6 924	16 267	897	8 728	6 642	897
No workers	565	67	256	242	555	67	256	232	67
1 worker	4 345	298	2 343	1 704	4 195	298	2 295	1 602	298
2 workers	9 105	418	4 793	3 894	8 955	418	4 781	3 756	418
3 or more workers	2 602	114	1 404	1 084	2 562	114	1 396	1 052	114
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	24 148	2 626	11 448	10 074	23 728	2 626	11 372	9 730	2 626
Less than \$5,000	1 941	448	703	790	1 915	448	703	764	448
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 155	226	441	488	1 125	226	435	464	226
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 283	269	464	550	1 276	269	464	543	269
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 146	386	1 363	1 397	3 133	386	1 370	1 377	386
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3 045	334	1 434	1 277	3 003	334	1 418	1 251	334
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3 055	230	1 295	1 530	3 007	230	1 306	1 471	230
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 830	379	2 583	1 868	4 760	379	2 572	1 809	379
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 507	268	1 858	1 381	3 406	268	1 830	1 308	268
\$50,000 or more	2 186	86	1 307	793	2 103	86	1 274	743	86
Median	\$22 279	\$14 742	\$25 085	\$21 726	\$22 145	\$14 742	\$24 954	\$21 549	\$14 742
Mean	\$25 835	\$18 387	\$28 401	\$24 861	\$25 682	\$18 387	\$28 302	\$24 589	\$18 387
Families	19 169	1 136	9 909	8 124	18 793	1 136	9 846	7 811	1 136
Less than \$5,000	1 118	83	461	574	1 104	83	461	560	83
\$5,000 to \$7,499	758	92	286	380	726	92	286	348	92
\$7,500 to \$9,999	883	91	372	420	876	91	372	413	91
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 200	165	1 093	942	2 195	165	1 100	930	165
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 241	161	1 181	899	2 211	161	1 172	878	161
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2 470	86	1 145	1 239	2 444	86	1 171	1 187	86
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 279	210	2 372	1 697	4 201	210	2 353	1 638	210
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 178	188	1 763	1 227	3 071	188	1 722	1 161	188
\$50,000 or more	2 042	60	1 236	746	1 965	60	1 209	696	60
Median	\$24 818	\$19 000	\$26 663	\$23 401	\$24 648	\$19 000	\$26 437	\$23 221	\$19 000
Mean	\$28 092	\$22 672	\$30 007	\$26 513	\$27 917	\$22 672	\$29 870	\$26 218	\$22 672
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	9 354	2 660	3 026	3 668	9 179	2 660	3 000	3 519	2 660
Median income	\$8 633	\$7 803	\$7 283	\$10 087	\$8 702	\$7 803	\$7 221	\$10 270	\$7 803
Mean income	\$10 439	\$10 007	\$9 933	\$11 169	\$10 479	\$10 007	\$9 935	\$11 300	\$10 007
Males 15 years and over, with income	26 390	2 326	12 886	11 178	25 856	2 326	12 753	10 777	2 326
Median income	\$13 247	\$10 172	\$14 582	\$12 676	\$13 178	\$10 172	\$14 568	\$12 528	\$10 172
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.9	51.6	61.8	57.2	58.9	51.6	62.1	56.8	51.6
Median income	\$18 076	\$14 231	\$19 093	\$17 654	\$17 949	\$14 231	\$19 042	\$17 374	\$14 231
Females 15 years and over, with income	24 158	2 540	10 998	10 620	23 625	2 540	10 898	10 187	2 540
Median income	\$7 580	\$8 978	\$7 470	\$7 386	\$7 631	\$8 978	\$7 540	\$7 418	\$8 978
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.2	49.4	41.8	43.3	43.2	49.4	41.9	43.1	49.4
Median income	\$12 070	\$12 575	\$12 615	\$11 471	\$12 128	\$12 575	\$12 614	\$11 576	\$12 575
Per capita income	\$7 563	\$8 144	\$7 950	\$7 038	\$7 562	\$8 144	\$7 959	\$7 008	\$8 144
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Age of family householder:									
15 to 24 years	\$11 496	\$5 781	\$14 792	\$10 379	\$11 620	\$5 781	\$14 792	\$10 644	\$5 781
25 to 34 years	\$20 958	\$14 265	\$21 556	\$20 576	\$20 896	\$14 265	\$21 627	\$20 318	\$14 265
35 to 44 years	\$26 132	\$16 766	\$27 979	\$24 520	\$25 874	\$16 766	\$27 678	\$24 200	\$16 766
45 to 54 years	\$29 978	\$26 875	\$32 080	\$27 930	\$29 698	\$26 875	\$31 593	\$28 012	\$26 875
55 to 64 years	\$28 623	\$25 833	\$31 301	\$27 148	\$28 242	\$25 833	\$31 117	\$27 007	\$25 833
65 years and over	\$17 896	\$19 000	\$16 827	\$19 250	\$18 201	\$19 000	\$17 404	\$19 750	\$19 000
Family type by presence of own children:									
Families	\$24 818	\$19 000	\$26 663	\$23 401	\$24 648	\$19 000	\$26 437	\$23 221	\$19 000
With own children under 18 years	\$24 860	\$15 915	\$27 367	\$22 891	\$24 672	\$15 915	\$27 079	\$22 664	\$15 915
With own children under 6 years	\$22 813	\$14 091	\$25 238	\$21 540	\$22 658	\$14 091	\$25 041	\$21 434	\$14 091
Without own children under 18 years	\$24 732	\$24 271	\$24 955	\$24 620	\$24 599	\$24 271	\$24 857	\$24 441	\$24 271
Married-couple families	\$26 157	\$20 625	\$27 890	\$24 573	\$25 995	\$20 625	\$27 675	\$24 424	\$20 625
With own children under 18 years	\$26 141	\$16 360	\$28 280	\$24 081	\$25 959	\$16 360	\$28 029	\$23 934	\$16 360
With own children under 6 years	\$23 476	\$14 091	\$25 663	\$22 376	\$23 360	\$14 091	\$25 500	\$22 233	\$14 091
Without own children under 18 years	\$26 194	\$25 192	\$26 619	\$26 004	\$26 076	\$25 192	\$26 595	\$25 748	\$25 192
Female householder, no husband present	\$12 434	\$11 288	\$14 928	\$10 633	\$12 427	\$11 288	\$14 909	\$10 582	\$11 288
With own children under 18 years	\$9 816	\$15 227	\$12 283	\$8 018	\$9 669	\$15 227	\$12 011	\$7 982	\$15 227
With own children under 6 years	\$5 417	-	\$10 357	\$4 625	\$5 139	-	\$10 357	\$4 437	-
Without own children under 18 years	\$18 257	\$10 948	\$18 000	\$20 919	\$18 451	\$10 948	\$18 205	\$20 993	\$10 948
Workers in family in 1979:									
No workers	\$3 665	\$5 357	\$3 917	\$3 351	\$3 606	\$5 357	\$3 917	\$3 223	\$5 357
1 worker	\$18 199	\$15 040	\$19 537	\$17 835	\$17 971	\$15 040	\$19 177	\$17 668	\$15 040
2 workers	\$26 443	\$24 559	\$28 412	\$24 646	\$26 269	\$24 559	\$28 250	\$24 435	\$24 559
3 or more workers	\$33 239	\$32 303	\$34 512	\$31 679	\$33 038	\$32 303	\$34 364	\$31 428	\$32 303
INCOME TYPE IN 1979									
Households	24 148	2 626	11 448	10 074	23 728	2 626	11 372	9 730	2 626
With earnings	\$22 731	\$2 224	\$10 968	\$9 539	\$22 334	\$2 224	\$10 905	\$9 205	\$2 224
Mean earnings	\$25 490	\$18 902	\$27 835	\$24 329	\$25 341	\$18 902	\$27 722	\$24 075	\$18 902
With wage or salary income	\$22 131	\$2 114	\$10 748	\$9 269	\$21 751	\$2 114	\$10 691	\$8 946	\$2 114
Mean wage or salary income	\$24 319	\$18 898	\$26 237	\$23 332	\$24 203	\$18 898	\$26 176	\$23 099	\$18 898
With nonfarm self-employment income	\$2 751	\$275	\$1 279	\$1 197	\$2 659	\$275	\$1 237	\$1 147	\$275
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$14 595	\$7 598	\$17 709	\$12 876	\$14 471	\$7 598	\$17 643	\$12 697	\$7 598
With farm self-employment income	\$91	\$6	\$58	\$27	\$91	\$6	\$58	\$27	\$6
Mean farm self-employment income	\$11 442	\$35	\$11 108	\$14 695	\$11 442	\$35	\$11 108	\$14 695	\$35
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$1 172	\$1 098	\$5 744	\$4 330	\$1 909	\$1 098	\$5 710	\$4 101	\$1 098
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$1 708	\$1 629	\$1 684	\$1 762	\$1 709	\$1 629	\$1 668	\$1 788	\$1 629
With Social Security income	\$1 740	\$434	\$766	\$400	\$1 679	\$434	\$738	\$507	\$434
Mean Social Security income	\$3 041	\$3 508	\$2 989	\$2 741	\$3 047	\$3 508	\$2 949	\$2 796	\$3 508
With public assistance income	\$1 316	\$69	\$592	\$655	\$1 291	\$69	\$580	\$642	\$69
Mean public assistance income	\$2 383	\$2 208	\$1 991	\$2 757	\$2 348	\$2 208	\$1 927	\$2 744	\$2 208
With all other income	\$2 826	\$422	\$1 308	\$1 096	\$2 768	\$422	\$1 279	\$1 067	\$422
Mean all other income	\$5 993	\$6 592	\$5 123	\$6 801	\$6 008	\$6 592	\$5 252	\$6 684	\$6 592

Table 149. **Poverty Status in 1979 of Asian and Pacific Islander Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 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 B.]

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's
[100 or More Asian and Pacific
Islander Persons]**

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Families	19 169	1 136	9 909	8 124
With Social Security income.....	1 321	224	675	422
Income above poverty level.....	1 256	219	662	375
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	116	45	34	37
With public assistance income.....	1 205	47	560	598
Income above poverty level.....	856	39	412	405
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	136	4	62	70
Householder worked in 1979.....	17 638	952	9 215	7 466
With related children under 18 years.....	13 353	480	7 152	5 721
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	10 358	392	5 518	4 448
Female householder, no husband present.....	1 598	192	724	682
Householder worked in 1979.....	1 240	152	591	497
With related children under 18 years.....	1 000	93	424	483
With related children under 6 years.....	289	15	88	186
Householder 65 years and over.....	709	156	367	186
Unrelated individuals	8 573	2 343	2 703	3 527
With Social Security income.....	457	235	98	124
Income above poverty level.....	338	153	83	102
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	194	117	48	29
With public assistance income.....	196	33	46	117
Income above poverty level.....	59	17	14	28
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	31	7	9	15
Worked in 1979.....	7 065	1 827	2 266	2 972
65 years and over.....	460	283	95	82
Persons	85 924	6 445	41 315	38 164
Related children under 18 years.....	26 594	971	13 288	12 335
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	19 667	770	9 837	9 060
60 years and over.....	4 759	839	2 260	1 660
65 years and over.....	2 847	549	1 380	918

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Families	1 613	121	620	872
Percent below poverty level.....	8.4	10.7	6.3	10.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 998	\$3 729	\$4 253	\$3 853
Persons per family.....	4.11	4.03	4.16	4.08
With Social Security income.....	65	5	13	47
With public assistance income.....	349	8	148	193
Householder worked in 1979.....	947	61	364	522
With related children under 18 years.....	1 264	83	476	705
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	950	63	363	524
Female householder, no husband present.....	347	30	111	206
Householder worked in 1979.....	161	10	64	87
With related children under 18 years.....	281	15	71	195
With related children under 6 years.....	139	4	22	113
Householder 65 years and over.....	121	28	56	37
Unrelated individuals	2 232	570	761	901
Percent below poverty level.....	26.0	24.3	28.2	25.5
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 585	\$2 674	\$2 608	\$2 508
With Social Security income.....	119	82	15	22
With public assistance income.....	137	16	32	89
Worked in 1979.....	1 127	269	418	440
65 years and over.....	149	114	22	13
Persons	8 795	1 075	3 313	4 407
Percent below poverty level.....	10.2	16.7	8.0	11.5
Related children under 18 years.....	2 826	191	1 032	1 603
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 951	159	716	1 076
60 years and over.....	543	172	200	171
65 years and over.....	423	149	129	145

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Families	2 257	179	906	1 172
Percent below poverty level.....	11.8	15.8	9.1	14.4
Mean income deficit.....	\$4 486	\$4 086	\$4 599	\$4 460
Persons per family.....	4.16	4.11	4.21	4.13
With Social Security income.....	108	16	34	58
With public assistance income.....	453	16	184	253
Householder worked in 1979.....	1 488	108	615	765
With related children under 18 years.....	1 818	126	729	963
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 346	91	552	703
Female householder, no husband present.....	406	34	132	240
Householder worked in 1979.....	205	10	85	110
With related children under 18 years.....	330	19	86	225
With related children under 6 years.....	148	8	22	118
Householder 65 years and over.....	144	28	79	37
Unrelated individuals	2 561	705	865	991
Percent below poverty level.....	29.9	30.1	32.0	28.1
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 143	\$3 021	\$3 188	\$3 191
With Social Security income.....	207	138	31	38
With public assistance income.....	158	16	41	101
Worked in 1979.....	1 368	355	505	508
65 years and over.....	203	152	22	29
Persons	11 959	1 443	4 633	5 883
Percent below poverty level.....	13.9	22.4	11.2	15.4
Related children under 18 years.....	4 019	304	1 493	2 222
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 763	227	1 057	1 479
60 years and over.....	760	239	290	231
65 years and over.....	562	187	194	181

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Below 75 percent of poverty level.....	7.7	13.0	6.1	8.6
Below 150 percent of poverty level.....	17.9	29.5	15.0	19.0
Below 200 percent of poverty level.....	25.9	38.9	22.2	27.7

SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				
Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Washington city
18 793	1 136	9 846	7 811	1 273	224	660	389	1 136
1 273	224	660	389	1 213	219	647	347	224
110	45	34	31	110	45	34	31	219
1 182	47	548	587	842	39	400	403	47
130	4	56	70	130	4	56	70	39
17 290	952	9 163	7 175	17 290	952	9 163	7 175	952
13 070	480	7 108	5 482	13 070	480	7 108	5 482	480
10 114	392	5 459	4 263	10 114	392	5 459	4 263	392
1 581	192	723	666	1 581	192	723	666	192
1 228	152	593	483	1 228	152	593	483	152
985	93	424	469	985	93	424	469	93
283	15	88	180	283	15	88	180	15
685	156	361	168	685	156	361	168	156
8 426	2 343	2 684	3 399	444	235	85	124	2 343
444	235	85	124	325	153	70	102	235
188	117	42	29	188	117	42	29	153
184	33	46	105	59	17	14	28	117
31	7	9	15	31	7	9	15	33
6 972	1 827	2 260	2 885	440	283	82	75	7
440	283	82	75	440	283	82	75	283
83 838	6 445	40 800	36 593	25 846	971	13 091	11 784	6 445
25 846	971	13 091	11 784	19 127	770	9 646	8 711	971
4 675	839	2 244	1 592	4 675	839	2 244	1 592	770
2 776	549	1 364	863	2 776	549	1 364	863	839
1 573	121	620	832	8.4	10.7	6.3	10.7	121
8.4	10.7	6.3	10.7	\$3 998	\$3 729	\$4 253	\$3 853	10.7
\$3 998	\$3 729	\$4 253	\$3 853	4.11	4.03	4.16	4.12	\$3 729
4.11	4.03	4.16	4.12	65	5	13	42	4.03
65	5	13	42	349	8	148	184	5
349	8	148	184	947	61	364	496	8
947	61	364	496	1 264	83	476	670	61
1 264	83	476	670	950	63	363	498	83
950	63	363	498	347	30	111	200	63
347	30	111	200	161	10	64	81	30
161	10	64	81	281	15	71	189	10
281	15	71	189	139	4	22	107	15
139	4	22	107	121	28	56	32	4
121	28	56	32	2 232	570	761	839	2 232
2 232	570	761	839	26.0	24.3	28.2	24.7	570
26.0	24.3	28.2	24.7	\$2 585	\$2 674	\$2 608	\$2 495	24.3
\$2 585	\$2 674	\$2 608	\$2 495	119	82	15	22	26.0
119	82	15	22	137	16	32	77	82
137	16	32	77	1 127	269	418	419	137
1 127	269	418	419	149	114	22	13	269
149	114	22	13	8 795	1 075	3 313	4 210	114
8 795	1 075	3 313	4 210	10.2	16.7	8.0	11.5	1 075
10.2	16.7	8.0	11.5	2 826	191	1 032	1 548	16.7
2 826	191	1 032	1 548	1 951	159	716	1 037	191
1 951	159	716	1 037	543	172	200	160	159
543	172	200	160	423	149	129	134	172
423	149	129	134	2 217	179	906	1 132	423
2 217	179	906	1 132	11.8	15.8	9.2	14.5	179
11.8	15.8	9.2	14.5	\$4 486	\$4 086	\$4 599	\$4 491	15.8
\$4 486	\$4 086	\$4 599	\$4 491	4.16	4.11	4.21	4.16	\$4 086
4.16	4.11	4.21	4.16	108	16	34	53	4.11
108	16	34	53	453	16	184	244	16
453	16	184	244	1 488	108	615	739	108
1 488	108	615	739	1 818	126	729	928	108
1 818	126	729	928	1 346	91	552	677	126
1 346	91	552	677	406	34	132	234	91
406	34	132	234	205	10	85	104	34
205	10	85	104	330	19	86	219	10
330	19	86	219	148	8	22	112	19
148	8	22	112	144	28	79	32	8
144	28	79	32	2 561	705	865		

Table 150. Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics of Spanish Origin Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)		Washington city
AGE									
Total persons	93 483	17 777	37 583	38 123	89 264	17 777	36 018	35 469	17 777
Under 5 years	7 816	1 001	3 137	3 678	7 384	1 001	3 000	3 383	1 001
5 to 9 years	7 319	873	3 123	3 323	6 821	873	2 936	3 012	873
10 to 14 years	7 900	946	3 714	3 240	7 383	946	3 498	2 939	946
15 to 19 years	8 754	1 590	3 886	3 278	8 223	1 590	3 664	2 969	1 590
20 to 24 years	9 861	2 376	3 647	3 838	9 465	2 376	3 578	3 511	2 376
25 to 29 years	10 196	2 350	3 754	4 092	9 811	2 350	3 591	3 870	2 350
30 to 34 years	10 307	1 954	3 598	4 755	9 935	1 954	3 475	4 506	1 954
35 to 39 years	7 873	1 326	3 003	3 544	7 513	1 326	2 839	3 348	1 326
40 to 44 years	6 378	1 277	2 654	2 447	6 128	1 277	2 571	2 280	1 277
45 to 49 years	5 002	1 028	2 142	1 832	4 866	1 028	2 092	1 746	1 028
50 to 54 years	4 128	844	1 857	1 427	3 981	844	1 792	1 345	844
55 to 59 years	2 882	727	1 134	1 021	2 797	727	1 090	980	727
60 to 64 years	1 864	481	742	641	1 856	481	745	630	481
65 to 69 years	1 281	411	472	398	1 247	411	450	386	411
70 to 74 years	796	232	269	269	774	232	288	254	232
75 to 79 years	542	156	211	175	523	156	205	162	156
80 to 84 years	322	137	83	102	305	137	73	95	137
85 years and over	262	68	131	63	252	68	131	53	68
Median	27.5	29.5	26.7	27.1	27.7	29.5	26.9	27.5	29.5
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 24 years	9 598	2 083	3 922	3 593	9 208	2 083	3 795	3 330	2 083
Children ever born	1 812	332	757	723	1 636	332	712	592	332
Per 1,000 women	189	159	193	201	178	159	188	178	159
Women 25 to 34 years	11 003	2 220	3 931	4 852	10 568	2 220	3 776	4 572	2 220
Children ever born	12 910	1 958	5 053	5 899	12 181	1 958	4 841	5 382	1 958
Per 1,000 women	1 173	882	1 285	1 216	1 153	882	1 282	1 177	882
Women 35 to 44 years	8 048	1 479	3 196	3 373	7 652	1 479	3 011	3 162	1 479
Children ever born	16 434	2 391	7 136	6 907	15 397	2 391	6 606	6 400	2 391
Per 1,000 women	2 042	1 617	2 233	2 048	2 012	1 617	2 194	2 024	1 617
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
Total persons	93 483	17 777	37 583	38 123	89 264	17 777	36 018	35 469	17 777
In households	90 898	16 259	37 148	37 491	86 915	16 259	35 650	35 006	16 259
Family householder: Male	16 102	2 014	6 868	7 220	15 411	2 014	6 631	6 766	2 014
Female	4 301	1 306	1 508	1 487	4 178	1 306	1 441	1 431	1 306
Nonfamily householder: Male	3 853	1 385	977	1 491	3 754	1 385	970	1 399	1 385
Female	4 191	1 690	1 100	1 401	4 167	1 690	1 094	1 383	1 690
Spouse	17 589	2 054	7 657	7 878	16 698	2 054	7 363	7 281	2 054
Child	31 499	3 854	14 318	13 327	29 738	3 854	13 621	12 263	3 854
Other relatives	6 541	1 609	2 468	2 464	6 334	1 609	2 342	2 383	1 609
Nonrelatives	6 822	2 347	2 252	2 223	6 635	2 347	2 188	2 100	2 347
Persons per household	2.90	2.29	3.24	2.94	2.89	2.29	3.23	2.92	2.29
Persons per family	3.43	3.09	3.61	3.40	3.43	3.09	3.62	3.39	3.09
In group quarters	2 585	1 518	435	632	2 349	1 518	368	463	1 518
Inmate of institution	242	67	57	118	183	67	24	92	67
Other	2 343	1 451	378	514	2 166	1 451	344	371	1 451
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	31 676	5 290	13 578	12 808	30 010	5 290	12 920	11 800	5 290
Nursery school	1 355	131	498	726	1 266	131	479	656	131
Private	912	47	325	540	846	47	312	487	47
Kindergarten	1 527	180	618	729	1 381	180	559	642	180
Private	371	49	149	173	364	49	142	173	49
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	12 579	1 528	5 493	5 558	11 768	1 528	5 182	5 058	1 528
Private	2 744	374	1 069	1 301	2 575	374	1 027	1 174	374
High school (1 to 4 years)	6 806	931	3 327	2 548	6 409	931	3 134	2 344	931
Private	1 211	310	569	332	1 175	310	550	315	310
College	9 409	2 520	3 642	3 247	9 186	2 520	3 566	3 100	2 520
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	1 807	317	783	707	1 699	317	745	637	317
Percent enrolled in school—									
3 and 4 years old	45.3	55.4	42.3	45.6	45.1	55.4	41.9	45.3	55.4
5 and 6 years old	89.9	83.1	90.2	91.4	88.9	83.1	89.5	90.2	83.1
7 to 15 years old	98.0	96.4	97.8	98.7	98.1	96.4	98.1	98.6	96.4
16 and 17 years old	93.1	91.8	94.7	91.5	93.2	91.8	95.1	91.8	91.8
18 and 19 years old	65.7	71.2	70.3	55.0	66.3	71.2	70.1	56.1	71.2
20 and 21 years old	48.3	58.5	53.7	36.0	49.7	58.5	52.8	39.5	58.5
22 to 24 years old	30.8	40.6	29.6	26.3	31.7	40.6	30.3	27.6	40.6
25 to 34 years old	14.1	16.1	13.2	13.9	14.5	16.1	13.6	14.4	16.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED									
Male, 25 years old and over	22 708	4 783	8 783	9 142	21 911	4 783	8 489	8 639	4 783
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	759	376	218	165	750	376	218	156	376
5 to 7 years	1 454	560	446	448	1 414	560	425	429	560
8 years	702	255	188	259	671	255	168	248	255
High school: 1 to 3 years	1 700	464	674	562	1 637	464	654	519	464
4 years	5 085	953	2 178	1 954	4 830	953	2 064	1 813	953
College: 1 to 3 years	4 750	589	1 905	2 256	4 621	589	1 875	2 157	589
4 or more years	8 258	1 586	3 174	3 498	7 988	1 586	3 085	3 317	1 586
Percent high school graduates	79.7	65.4	82.6	84.3	79.6	65.4	82.7	84.4	65.4
Female, 25 years old and over	29 125	6 208	11 293	11 624	28 077	6 208	10 853	11 016	6 208
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	1 627	618	584	425	1 600	618	565	417	618
5 to 7 years	2 885	1 078	988	819	2 824	1 078	953	793	1 078
8 years	1 228	324	506	398	1 183	324	471	388	324
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 838	712	1 168	958	2 715	712	1 127	876	712
4 years	9 003	1 311	3 675	4 017	8 576	1 311	3 492	3 775	1 311
College: 1 to 3 years	5 581	997	2 033	2 551	5 377	997	1 962	2 418	997
4 or more years	5 963	1 168	2 339	2 456	5 800	1 168	2 283	2 349	1 168
Percent high school graduates	70.5	56.0	71.3	77.6	70.4	56.0	71.3	77.5	56.0
Persons 25 years old and over	51 833	10 991	20 076	20 766	49 988	10 991	19 342	19 655	10 991
Percent high school graduates	74.5	60.1	76.2	80.6	74.4	60.1	76.3	80.5	60.1
Median years of school completed	12.9	12.5	12.9	13.2	12.9	12.5	12.9	13.3	12.5

Table 151. Selected Social Characteristics of Spanish Origin Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Families	20 403	3 320	8 376	8 707
With own children under 18 years	12 833	1 531	5 697	5 605
With own children under 6 years	6 183	839	2 458	2 886
Married-couple families	15 665	1 919	6 707	7 039
With own children under 18 years	10 196	872	4 688	4 636
With own children under 6 years	5 371	548	2 228	2 595
Female householder, no husband present	3 590	1 117	1 253	1 220
With own children under 18 years	2 190	573	837	780
With own children under 6 years	629	246	152	231
Subfamilies	614	181	184	249
With own children under 18 years	421	148	122	151
Married-couple subfamilies	308	72	117	119
With own children under 18 years	115	39	55	21
Mother-child subfamilies	262	91	48	123
Persons under 18 years	28 042	3 412	12 299	12 331
Percent living with two parents	75.2	47.9	79.7	78.1

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Total persons	93 483	17 777	37 583	38 123
Native	46 802	8 381	19 042	19 379
Born in State of residence	13 163	3 389	4 559	5 215
Born in different State	27 302	3 858	11 987	11 457
Northeast	5 632	957	2 175	2 500
North Central	1 748	217	720	811
South	13 521	1 649	6 528	5 344
West	6 401	1 035	2 564	2 802
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	6 337	1 134	2 496	2 707
Foreign born	46 681	9 396	18 541	18 744

RESIDENCE IN 1975

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Persons 5 years and over	85 816	16 232	35 691	33 893
Same house	27 569	6 375	12 746	8 448
Different house in United States	40 821	6 337	16 571	17 913
Same county	17 268	3 662	8 657	4 949
Different county	23 553	2 675	7 914	12 964
Same State	6 682	—	2 037	4 645
Different State	16 871	2 675	5 877	8 319
Northeast	3 293	819	1 133	1 341
North Central	1 187	162	343	682
South	9 344	1 350	3 579	4 415
West	3 047	344	822	1 881
Abroad	17 426	3 520	6 374	7 532

SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Persons 16 years and over:				
Different county in 1975	19 555	2 462	6 431	10 662
In Armed Forces in 1980	1 142	107	319	716
Inmate of institution in 1980	100	20	44	36
Attending college in 1980	3 175	733	936	1 506
Different State in 1975	14 221	2 462	4 786	6 973
In Armed Forces in 1980	1 070	107	319	644
Inmate of institution in 1980	76	20	44	12
Attending college in 1980	2 364	733	623	1 008

PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Workers 16 years and over	46 766	...	...	...
Place of work reported	42 157	...	...	...
Worked in area of residence	41 411	...	...	...
Worked outside area of residence	746	...	...	...
Percent of those reporting place of work	1.8	...	...	...
Mean travel time to work minutes.....	28.5	27.2	28.8	28.8

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Workers 16 years and over	47 191	9 821	17 999	19 371
Private vehicle	31 373	3 179	13 777	14 417
Drive alone:	19 621	2 114	8 966	8 541
Car	1 229	93	544	592
Truck or van	9 895	913	3 971	5 011
Carpool:	628	59	296	273
Car	10 330	4 347	2 608	3 375
Truck or van	3 506	1 789	763	954
Public transportation	572	130	215	227
Walked only	1 410	376	624	410
Other means	1 358	376	602	380
Worked at home	1 410	376	624	410

VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Male veterans	5 447	966	2 092	2 389
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	18.7	15.0	18.3	21.2
Female veterans	595	133	236	226
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5

DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS

	Total persons	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)
Persons 16 to 64 years	65 259	13 683	25 562	26 014
With a work disability	2 554	728	1 028	798
Prevented from working	800	214	385	201
With a public transportation disability	529	138	251	140
Persons 65 years and over	3 149	995	1 175	979
With a public transportation disability	431	145	170	116

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				Washington city
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	20 403	3 320	8 376	8 707	19 589	3 320	8 072	8 197	3 320
With own children under 18 years	12 833	1 531	5 697	5 605	12 313	1 531	5 504	5 278	1 531
With own children under 6 years	6 183	839	2 458	2 886	5 944	839	2 399	2 706	839
Married-couple families	15 665	1 919	6 707	7 039	14 991	1 919	6 481	6 591	1 919
With own children under 18 years	10 196	872	4 688	4 636	9 763	872	4 547	4 344	872
With own children under 6 years	5 371	548	2 228	2 595	5 155	548	2 185	2 422	548
Female householder, no husband present	3 590	1 117	1 253	1 220	3 496	1 117	1 195	1 184	1 117
With own children under 18 years	2 190	573	837	780	2 127	573	802	752	573
With own children under 6 years	629	246	152	231	617	246	147	224	246
Subfamilies	614	181	184	249	585	181	178	226	181
With own children under 18 years	421	148	122	151	398	148	116	134	148
Married-couple subfamilies	308	72	117	119	302	72	117	113	72
With own children under 18 years	115	39	55	21	115	39	55	21	39
Mother-child subfamilies	262	91	48	123	245	91	48	106	91
Persons under 18 years	28 042	3 412	12 299	12 331	26 273	3 412	11 595	11 266	3 412
Percent living with two parents	75.2	47.9	79.7	78.1	75.1	47.9	80.3	78.1	47.9
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH									
Total persons	93 483	17 777	37 583	38 123	89 264	17 777	36 018	35 469	17 777
Native	46 802	8 381	19 042	19 379	43 478	8 381	17 776	17 321	8 381
Born in State of residence	13 163	3 389	4 559	5 215	12 019	3 389	4 120	4 510	3 389
Born in different State	27 302	3 858	11 987	11 457	25 391	3 858	11 253	10 280	3 858
Northeast	5 632	957	2 175	2 500	5 248	957	2 118	2 173	957
North Central	1 748	217	720	811	1 618	217	669	732	217
South	13 521	1 649	6 528	5 344	12 626	1 649	6 127	4 850	1 649
West	6 401	1 035	2 564	2 802	5 899	1 035	2 339	2 525	1 035
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	6 337	1 134	2 496	2 707	6 068	1 134	2 403	2 531	1 134
Foreign born	46 681	9 396	18 541	18 744	45 786	9 396	18 242	18 148	9 396
RESIDENCE IN 1975									
Persons 5 years and over	85 816	16 232	35 691	33 893	81 700	16 232	33 806	31 662	16 232
Same house	27 569	6 375	12 746	8 448	26 395	6 375	11 942	8 078	6 375
Different house in United States	40 821	6 337	16 571	17 913	38 252	6 337	15 690	16 225	6 337
Same county	17 268	3 662	8 657	4 949	16 318	3 662	8 288	4 368	3 662
Different county	23 553	2 675	7 914	12 964	21 934	2 675	7 402	11 857	2 675
Same State	6 682	—	2 037	4 645	6 186	—	1 852	4 334	—
Different State	16 871	2 675	5 877	8 319	15 748	2 675	5 550	7 523	2 675
Northeast	3 293	819	1 133	1 341	2 979	819	1 115	1 045	819
North Central	1 187	162	343	682	1 126	162	298	666	162
South	9 344	1 350	3 579	4 415	8 899	1 350	3 399	4 150	1 350
West	3 047	344	822	1 881	2 744	344	738	1 662	344
Abroad	17 426	3 520	6 374	7 532	17 053	3 520	6 174	7 359	3 520
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS									
Persons 16 years and over:									
Different county in 1975	19 555	2 462	6 431	10 662	18 363	2 462	6 098	9 803	2 462
In Armed Forces in 1980	1 142	107	319	716	1 000	107	332	561	107
Inmate of institution in 1980	100	20	44	36	70	20	14	36	20
Attending college in 1980	3 175	733	936	1 506	3 107	733	935	1 439	733
Different State in 1975	14 221	2 462	4 786	6 973	13 407	2 462	4 568	6 377	2 462

Table 152. Labor Force Characteristics of Spanish Origin Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 50,000 or More and Central Cities of SMSA's	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Washington city
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	68 650	14 745	26 794	27 111	65 979	14 745	25 820	25 414	14 745
Labor force	50 495	10 857	19 278	20 360	48 711	10 857	18 684	19 170	10 857
Percent of persons 16 years and over	73.6	73.6	71.9	75.1	73.8	73.6	72.4	75.4	73.6
Civilian labor force	48 597	10 664	18 682	19 251	47 045	10 664	18 104	18 272	10 664
Employed	46 529	10 007	17 870	18 652	45 056	10 007	17 327	17 722	10 007
Unemployed	2 068	657	812	599	1 989	657	777	555	657
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	6.2	4.3	3.1	4.2	6.2	4.3	3.0	4.2
Not in labor force	18 155	3 888	7 516	6 751	17 268	3 888	7 136	6 244	3 888
Inmate of institution	242	67	57	118	183	67	24	92	67
Female, 16 years and over	37 864	8 161	14 822	14 881	36 479	8 161	14 275	14 043	8 161
Labor force	24 685	5 784	9 238	9 663	23 950	5 784	8 961	9 205	5 784
Percent of female, 16 years and over	65.2	70.9	62.3	64.9	65.7	70.9	62.8	65.5	70.9
Civilian labor force	24 413	5 722	9 170	9 521	23 684	5 722	8 887	9 075	5 722
Employed	23 347	5 443	8 701	9 203	22 664	5 443	8 434	8 787	5 443
Unemployed	1 066	279	469	318	1 020	279	453	288	279
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.9	5.1	3.3	4.3	4.9	5.1	3.2	4.9
Not in labor force	13 179	2 377	5 584	5 218	12 529	2 377	5 314	4 838	2 377
Inmate of institution	91	16	11	64	77	16	11	61	16
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 956	1 378	3 071	2 507	6 526	1 378	2 900	2 248	1 378
Employed	2 692	571	1 050	1 071	2 571	571	1 032	968	571
Unemployed	324	64	172	88	293	64	153	76	64
Not in labor force	3 821	706	1 820	1 295	3 550	706	1 693	1 151	706
Female, 16 years and over	37 864	8 161	14 822	14 881	36 479	8 161	14 275	14 043	8 161
With own children under 6 years	6 972	983	2 621	3 368	6 646	983	2 513	3 150	983
In labor force	3 800	573	1 356	1 871	3 666	573	1 298	1 795	573
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 176	721	3 458	2 997	6 735	721	3 281	2 733	721
In labor force	5 096	573	2 387	2 136	4 817	573	2 267	1 977	573
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	17 707	2 043	7 651	8 013	16 825	2 043	7 351	7 431	2 043
In labor force	10 958	1 394	4 580	4 984	10 470	1 394	4 412	4 664	1 394
With own children under 6 years	6 181	676	2 435	3 070	5 884	676	2 332	2 876	676
In labor force	3 240	398	1 209	1 633	3 118	398	1 156	1 564	398
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 521	364	2 759	2 398	5 131	364	2 612	2 155	364
In labor force	3 619	257	1 737	1 625	3 377	257	1 647	1 473	257
CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	46 529	10 007	17 870	18 652	45 056	10 007	17 327	17 722	10 007
Private wage and salary workers	34 224	7 749	13 022	13 453	33 293	7 749	12 708	12 836	7 749
Federal government workers	7 542	1 540	2 744	3 258	7 272	1 540	2 621	3 111	1 540
State government workers	841	82	440	319	817	82	422	313	82
Local government workers	2 217	356	889	972	2 036	356	825	855	356
Self-employed workers	1 582	252	718	612	1 525	252	700	573	252
Unpaid family workers	1 23	28	57	38	113	28	51	34	28
Employed females 16 years and over	23 347	5 443	8 701	9 203	22 664	5 443	8 434	8 787	5 443
Private wage and salary workers	17 605	4 289	6 489	6 827	17 158	4 289	6 335	6 334	4 289
Federal government workers	3 409	816	1 220	1 373	3 293	816	1 168	1 309	816
State government workers	498	32	208	208	482	32	242	208	32
Local government workers	1 314	201	544	549	1 237	201	517	519	201
Self-employed workers	437	85	156	196	420	85	144	191	85
Unpaid family workers	84	20	34	30	74	20	28	26	20
Employed persons 16 years and over	46 529	10 007	17 870	18 652	45 056	10 007	17 327	17 722	10 007
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	162	29	36	97	147	29	28	90	29
Mining	5	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Construction	2 676	360	1 057	1 259	2 483	360	995	1 128	360
Manufacturing	2 057	264	971	822	2 000	264	948	788	264
Nondurable goods	1 067	206	468	393	1 036	206	457	373	206
Food and kindred products	183	10	75	98	170	10	69	91	10
Textile mill and finished textile products	88	37	25	26	83	37	20	26	37
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	649	140	281	228	636	140	281	215	140
Durable goods	990	58	503	429	964	58	491	415	58
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	46	—	22	24	46	—	22	24	—
Metal industries	92	—	71	21	82	—	61	21	—
Machinery, except electrical	116	12	70	34	108	12	67	29	12
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	402	—	204	198	402	—	211	191	—
Transportation equipment	74	—	36	38	66	—	30	36	—
Transportation	1 201	179	509	513	1 168	179	489	500	179
Communications and other public utilities	1 015	231	399	385	954	231	369	354	231
Wholesale trade	667	90	345	232	635	90	345	200	90
Retail trade	7 292	1 538	2 819	2 935	7 062	1 538	2 774	2 750	1 538
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	703	98	316	289	687	98	328	261	98
Eating and drinking places	3 131	969	985	1 177	3 070	969	973	1 128	969
Banking and credit agencies	2 734	414	989	1 331	2 704	414	984	1 306	414
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	1 680	350	694	636	1 619	350	679	590	350
Business and repair services	3 302	548	1 340	1 414	3 224	548	1 307	1 369	548
Private households	2 952	1 037	1 142	1 773	2 896	1 037	1 104	1 755	1 037
Other personal services	3 517	1 094	1 026	1 397	3 476	1 094	1 008	1 374	1 094
Entertainment and recreation services	837	313	346	178	826	313	338	175	313
Professional and related services	9 452	2 203	3 591	3 658	9 147	2 203	3 482	3 462	2 203
Hospitals	1 682	323	705	654	1 644	323	700	621	323
Health services, except hospitals	1 108	185	531	392	1 051	185	506	360	185
Educational services	2 806	725	1 096	985	2 672	725	1 049	898	725
Public administration	6 980	1 357	2 601	3 022	6 710	1 357	2 472	2 881	1 357
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979									
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	26 850	5 396	10 353	11 101	25 738	5 396	10 020	10 322	5 396
Worked in 1979	26 471	5 298	10 238	10 935	25 372	5 298	9 911	10 163	5 298
50 to 52 weeks	17 460	3 243	6 836	7 381	16 663	3 243	6 599	6 821	3 243
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	16 529	3 028	6 441	7 060	15 764	3 028	6 204	6 532	3 028
With unemployment in 1979	4 573	1 091	1 725	1 757	4 427	1 091	1 681	1 655	1 091
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	1 295	367	542	386	1 235	367	520	348	367
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	26 396	6 139	9 893	10 364	25 529	6 139	9 575	9 815	6 139
Worked in 1979	25 934	6 006	9 702	10 226	25 067	6 006	9 384	9 677	6 006
50 to 52 weeks	14 732	3 422	5 377	5 933	14 256	3 422	5 192	5 642	3 422
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	12 855	3 036	4 608	5 211	12 459	3 036	4 472	4 951	3 036
With unemployment in 1979	4 475	1 058	1 706	1 711	4 368	1 058	1 689	1 621	1 058
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	1 087	260	510	317	1 055	260	502	293	260

Table 153. Occupation of Employed Spanish Origin Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.--Md.--Va.				Washington, D.C.--Md.--Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)		Washington city
Employed persons 16 years and over	46 329	10 007	17 870	18 652	45 056	10 007	17 327	17 722	10 007
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	13 088	2 513	5 058	5 517	12 752	2 513	4 940	5 299	2 513
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 328	1 284	2 241	2 803	6 140	1 284	2 177	2 679	1 284
Officials and administrators, public administration	874	159	353	362	828	159	334	335	159
Management related occupations	2 024	416	766	842	1 990	416	767	807	416
Professional specialty occupations	6 760	1 229	2 817	2 714	6 612	1 229	2 763	2 620	1 229
Engineers and natural scientists	1 516	162	729	625	1 477	162	705	610	162
Engineers	725	20	341	364	701	20	325	356	20
Health diagnosing occupations	498	36	260	202	477	36	260	181	36
Health assessment and treating occupations	547	50	253	244	538	50	244	244	50
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	1 577	262	688	627	1 531	262	666	603	262
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	798	87	412	299	752	87	390	275	87
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	14 874	2 561	5 722	6 591	14 332	2 561	5 542	6 229	2 561
Health technologists and technicians	311	51	150	110	306	51	145	110	51
Technologists and technicians, except health	1 433	291	470	472	1 378	291	451	636	291
Sales occupations	3 415	496	1 500	1 419	3 249	496	1 470	1 283	496
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	399	42	129	228	352	42	119	191	42
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	794	95	393	306	765	95	393	277	95
Other sales occupations	2 222	359	978	885	2 132	359	958	815	359
Cashiers	696	181	377	438	665	181	374	310	181
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 715	1 723	3 602	4 390	9 399	1 723	3 476	4 200	1 723
Computer equipment operators	298	44	110	144	283	44	101	138	44
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3 662	668	1 241	1 353	3 540	668	1 174	1 698	668
Financial records processing occupations	718	88	277	353	707	88	278	341	88
Mail and message distributing occupations	360	78	146	136	341	78	127	136	78
Service occupations	11 404	3 600	4 013	3 791	11 138	3 600	3 895	3 643	3 600
Private household occupations	2 819	1 019	1 056	744	2 771	1 019	1 026	726	1 019
Protective service occupations	669	149	263	257	617	149	226	242	149
Police and firefighters	211	-	128	83	176	-	97	79	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 916	2 432	2 694	2 790	7 750	2 432	2 643	2 675	2 432
Food service occupations	3 757	1 154	1 213	1 390	3 716	1 154	1 213	1 349	1 154
Cleaning and building service occupations	2 111	664	657	790	2 050	664	626	760	664
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	251	97	71	83	241	97	68	76	97
Farm operators and managers	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	-
Farm workers and related occupations	242	97	71	74	232	97	68	67	97
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 799	598	1 700	1 501	3 611	598	1 621	1 392	598
Mechanics and repairers	984	138	494	352	953	138	481	334	138
Construction trades	1 703	262	669	772	1 595	262	635	698	262
Precision production occupations	1 112	198	537	377	1 063	198	505	360	198
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	3 113	638	1 306	1 169	2 982	638	1 261	1 083	638
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	927	180	340	407	908	180	332	396	180
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	292	24	153	115	263	24	140	99	24
Transportation occupations	649	194	264	191	616	194	257	165	194
Motor vehicle operators	638	194	253	191	605	194	246	165	194
Material moving equipment operators	83	31	37	15	83	31	37	15	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 162	209	512	441	1 112	209	495	408	209
Construction laborers	502	81	197	224	459	81	179	199	81
Freight, stock, and material handlers	188	14	81	93	184	14	82	88	14
Employed females 16 years and over	23 347	5 443	8 701	9 203	22 664	5 443	8 434	8 787	5 443
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	5 076	1 055	1 903	2 118	4 977	1 055	1 859	2 063	1 055
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	2 268	538	738	992	2 230	538	726	966	538
Officials and administrators, public administration	223	40	82	101	223	40	82	101	40
Management related occupations	851	209	319	323	850	209	325	316	209
Professional specialty occupations	2 808	517	1 165	1 126	2 747	517	1 133	1 097	517
Engineers and natural scientists	246	54	133	59	240	54	127	59	54
Engineers	37	14	19	4	36	14	18	4	14
Health diagnosing occupations	48	-	21	27	37	-	21	16	-
Health assessment and treating occupations	487	41	220	226	478	41	211	226	41
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	1 099	148	517	434	1 059	148	495	416	148
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	657	64	351	242	617	64	329	224	64
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	10 074	1 774	3 866	4 434	9 743	1 774	3 741	4 228	1 774
Health technologists and technicians	204	31	83	90	204	31	83	90	31
Technologists and technicians, except health	515	132	153	230	494	132	139	223	132
Sales occupations	2 023	295	881	847	1 950	295	848	787	295
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	118	-	52	66	108	-	46	62	-
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	308	33	151	124	301	33	151	117	33
Other sales occupations	1 597	262	678	657	1 541	262	671	608	262
Cashiers	681	113	298	270	658	113	288	257	113
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 332	1 316	2 749	3 267	7 095	1 316	2 651	3 128	1 316
Computer equipment operators	126	30	34	62	126	30	34	62	30
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	3 543	647	1 216	1 680	3 421	647	1 149	1 625	647
Financial records processing occupations	512	65	210	237	501	65	211	225	65
Mail and message distributing occupations	140	38	65	37	127	38	52	37	38
Service occupations	6 851	2 291	2 431	2 129	6 683	2 291	2 363	2 029	2 291
Private household occupations	2 749	996	1 033	720	2 701	996	1 003	702	996
Protective service occupations	61	8	36	17	58	8	36	14	8
Police and firefighters	32	-	24	8	32	-	24	8	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 041	1 287	1 362	1 392	3 924	1 287	1 324	1 313	1 287
Food service occupations	1 342	397	464	481	1 311	397	464	450	397
Cleaning and building service occupations	1 249	468	312	469	1 220	468	294	458	468
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	58	-	23	35	45	-	17	28	-
Farm operators and managers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm workers and related occupations	52	-	23	29	39	-	17	22	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	501	149	181	171	475	149	176	150	149
Mechanics and repairers	25	18	7	-	25	18	7	-	18
Construction trades	31	-	-	31	15	-	-	15	-
Precision production occupations	445	131	174	140	435	131	169	135	131
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	787	174	297	316	741	174	278	289	174
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	466	132	148	186	456	132	143	181	132
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	111	-	63	48	97	-	56	41	-
Transportation occupations	64	11	25	28	42	11	18	13	11
Motor vehicle operators	64	11	25	28	42	11	18	13	11
Material moving equipment operators	7	-	7	-	7	-	7	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	139	31	54	54	139	31	54	54	31
Construction laborers	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers	20	5	10	5	20	5	10	5	5

Table 154. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 of Spanish Origin Persons for Areas and Places: 1980

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

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.--Md.--Va.				Washington, D.C.--Md.--Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)		Washington city
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979									
Families	20 403	3 320	8 376	8 707	19 589	3 320	8 072	8 197	3 320
No workers	914	293	357	264	848	293	316	239	293
1 worker	6 808	1 138	2 912	2 758	6 545	1 138	2 829	2 578	1 138
2 workers	9 621	1 404	3 739	4 478	9 235	1 404	3 586	4 245	1 404
3 or more workers	3 060	485	1 368	1 207	2 961	485	1 341	1 135	485
Married-couple families	15 665	1 919	6 707	7 039	14 991	1 919	6 481	6 591	1 919
No workers	504	130	234	140	463	130	202	130	130
1 worker	4 392	499	2 007	1 886	4 212	499	1 975	1 738	499
2 workers	8 247	1 025	3 239	3 983	7 888	1 025	3 099	3 764	1 025
3 or more workers	2 522	265	1 227	1 030	2 428	265	1 205	958	265
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	28 447	6 395	10 453	11 599	27 510	6 395	10 136	10 979	6 395
Less than \$5,000	2 457	990	664	803	2 364	990	620	754	990
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 653	511	567	575	1 592	511	559	522	511
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2 060	757	654	649	1 998	757	649	592	757
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 455	1 301	1 460	1 694	4 358	1 301	1 444	1 613	1 301
\$15,000 to \$19,999	4 119	1 029	1 475	1 615	4 046	1 029	1 442	1 575	1 029
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3 141	460	1 210	1 471	3 013	460	1 152	1 401	460
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 639	609	1 930	2 100	4 484	609	1 882	1 993	609
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 569	447	1 448	1 674	3 424	447	1 386	1 591	447
\$50,000 or more	2 354	291	1 045	1 018	2 231	291	1 002	938	291
Median	\$19 319	\$13 452	\$21 458	\$21 493	\$19 209	\$13 452	\$21 323	\$21 479	\$13 452
Mean	\$24 190	\$17 584	\$26 359	\$25 877	\$23 890	\$17 584	\$26 271	\$25 365	\$17 584
Families	20 403	3 320	8 376	8 707	19 589	3 320	8 072	8 197	3 320
Less than \$5,000	1 227	382	394	451	1 150	382	355	413	382
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 944	278	338	348	1 877	278	324	326	278
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 229	357	458	414	1 167	357	453	357	357
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 830	670	1 111	1 049	2 732	670	1 090	972	670
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 854	575	1 149	1 153	2 786	552	1 104	1 130	552
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2 358	275	950	1 133	2 271	275	903	1 093	275
\$25,000 to \$34,999	3 912	403	1 710	1 799	3 759	403	1 666	1 690	403
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 994	272	1 300	1 422	2 858	272	1 245	1 341	272
\$50,000 or more	2 035	131	966	938	1 938	131	932	875	131
Median	\$22 216	\$14 750	\$23 838	\$24 127	\$22 147	\$14 750	\$23 867	\$24 104	\$14 750
Mean	\$26 862	\$18 672	\$28 424	\$28 483	\$26 610	\$18 672	\$28 482	\$27 983	\$18 672
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	16 811	6 775	4 562	5 474	16 410	6 775	4 464	5 171	6 775
Median income	\$7 217	\$6 421	\$6 931	\$8 754	\$7 274	\$6 421	\$6 978	\$8 979	\$6 421
Mean income	\$9 666	\$9 257	\$9 047	\$10 687	\$9 619	\$9 257	\$9 069	\$10 569	\$9 257
Males 15 years and over, with income	28 157	5 711	10 919	11 527	26 962	5 711	10 535	10 716	5 711
Median income	\$12 447	\$8 992	\$13 261	\$13 452	\$12 446	\$8 992	\$13 214	\$13 633	\$8 992
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.6	52.7	59.0	58.4	58.9	52.7	58.9	60.9	52.7
Median income	\$17 016	\$13 064	\$17 885	\$18 304	\$16 985	\$13 064	\$17 812	\$18 419	\$13 064
Females 15 years and over, with income	29 046	6 765	11 035	11 246	28 037	6 765	10 637	10 635	6 765
Median income	\$7 228	\$6 556	\$7 118	\$7 780	\$7 276	\$6 556	\$7 162	\$7 881	\$6 556
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.2	44.9	41.7	46.3	44.4	44.9	42.0	46.6	44.9
Median income	\$11 276	\$9 920	\$11 185	\$12 034	\$11 314	\$9 920	\$11 163	\$12 137	\$9 920
Per capita income	\$7 734	\$7 188	\$7 627	\$8 093	\$7 739	\$7 188	\$7 711	\$8 045	\$7 188
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
Age of family householder:									
15 to 24 years	\$13 670	\$7 315	\$15 478	\$14 016	\$14 018	\$7 315	\$15 602	\$14 722	\$7 315
25 to 34 years	\$18 996	\$12 962	\$19 917	\$19 959	\$18 946	\$12 962	\$19 752	\$19 959	\$12 962
35 to 44 years	\$24 029	\$13 822	\$24 914	\$26 356	\$23 750	\$13 822	\$24 989	\$26 076	\$13 822
45 to 54 years	\$30 121	\$17 977	\$30 366	\$32 394	\$30 012	\$17 977	\$30 424	\$32 255	\$17 977
55 to 64 years	\$31 392	\$17 328	\$33 832	\$34 158	\$31 660	\$17 328	\$34 686	\$34 268	\$17 328
65 years and over	\$16 875	\$17 647	\$15 985	\$17 375	\$17 557	\$17 647	\$16 856	\$18 672	\$17 647
Family type by presence of own children:									
Families	\$22 216	\$14 750	\$23 838	\$24 127	\$22 147	\$14 750	\$23 867	\$24 104	\$14 750
With own children under 18 years	\$22 209	\$12 425	\$22 923	\$24 239	\$22 121	\$12 425	\$23 021	\$24 058	\$12 425
With own children under 6 years	\$19 616	\$11 171	\$20 255	\$21 419	\$19 483	\$11 171	\$20 207	\$21 305	\$11 171
Without own children under 18 years	\$22 230	\$16 404	\$24 957	\$23 918	\$22 200	\$16 404	\$24 960	\$24 192	\$16 404
Married-couple families	\$25 897	\$18 417	\$27 398	\$26 523	\$25 826	\$18 417	\$27 338	\$26 505	\$18 417
With own children under 18 years	\$25 932	\$18 218	\$26 661	\$26 538	\$25 835	\$18 218	\$26 659	\$26 435	\$18 218
With own children under 6 years	\$21 734	\$14 045	\$21 656	\$22 982	\$21 545	\$14 045	\$21 382	\$22 906	\$14 045
Without own children under 18 years	\$25 792	\$18 615	\$28 896	\$26 468	\$25 801	\$18 615	\$28 686	\$26 735	\$18 615
Female householder, no husband present	\$11 799	\$10 576	\$11 714	\$13 750	\$11 806	\$10 576	\$11 590	\$14 083	\$10 576
With own children under 18 years	\$10 632	\$7 932	\$10 878	\$12 563	\$10 678	\$7 932	\$10 759	\$13 006	\$7 932
With own children under 6 years	\$8 125	\$4 552	\$9 198	\$10 388	\$8 188	\$4 552	\$9 245	\$10 690	\$4 552
Without own children under 18 years	\$15 161	\$13 714	\$15 613	\$17 353	\$15 085	\$13 714	\$15 583	\$17 206	\$13 714
Workers in family in 1979:									
No workers	\$4 769	\$3 197	\$7 656	\$4 025	\$4 861	\$3 197	\$9 792	\$3 806	\$3 197
1 worker	\$16 277	\$10 649	\$17 150	\$17 373	\$16 271	\$10 649	\$17 225	\$17 416	\$10 649
2 workers	\$24 021	\$17 518	\$25 531	\$24 939	\$23 952	\$17 518	\$25 324	\$25 036	\$17 518
3 or more workers	\$33 462	\$19 442	\$35 439	\$36 875	\$33 227	\$19 442	\$35 197	\$36 713	\$19 442
INCOME TYPE IN 1979									
Households	28 447	6 395	10 453	11 599	27 510	6 395	10 136	10 979	6 395
With earnings	26 809	5 710	9 794	11 105	25 759	5 710	9 528	10 521	5 710
Mean earnings	\$23 573	\$17 633	\$25 291	\$25 111	\$23 238	\$17 633	\$25 128	\$24 569	\$17 633
With wage or salary income	26 166	5 633	9 597	10 936	25 341	5 633	9 337	10 371	5 633
Mean wage or salary income	\$22 547	\$17 003	\$24 160	\$23 987	\$22 245	\$17 003	\$23 985	\$23 524	\$17 003
With nonfarm self-employment income	2 139	397	940	802	2 076	397	915	764	397
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$17 118	\$12 351	\$16 416	\$20 300	\$16 514	\$12 351	\$16 538	\$18 647	\$12 351
With farm self-employment income	188	12	106	68	186	12	91	63	12
Mean farm self-employment income	\$3 519	\$530	\$3 676	\$3 797	\$3 624	\$530	\$3 742	\$4 042	\$530
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	8 866	1 525	3 511	3 830	8 510	1 525	3 390	3 595	1 525
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 742	\$2 843	\$3 518	\$1 991	\$2 734	\$2 843	\$3 537	\$1 931	\$2 843
With Social Security income	2 175	617	856	702	2 033	617	790	626	617
Mean Social Security income	\$3 155	\$3 430	\$3 253	\$2 793	\$3 124	\$3 430	\$3 179	\$2 753	\$3 430
With public assistance income	1 266	416	462	388	1 217	416	441	360	416
Mean public assistance income	\$2 347	\$2 733	\$2 093	\$2 236	\$2 348	\$2 733	\$2 134	\$2 166	\$2 733
With all other income	4 160	737	1 686	1 737	4 034	737	1 643	1 654	737
Mean all other income	\$6 426	\$5 663	\$6 956	\$6 236	\$6 480	\$5 663	\$6 952	\$6 376	\$5 663

Table 155. Poverty Status in 1979 of Spanish Origin Families and Persons for Areas and Places: 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 B]

**SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 50,000 or More and
Central Cities of SMSA's**

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

	SMSA's				Urbanized areas				Places
	Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.				
	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Total	District of Columbia (pt.)	Maryland (pt.)	Virginia (pt.)	Washington city
Families	20 403	3 320	8 376	8 707	19 589	3 320	8 072	8 197	3 320
With Social Security income.....	1 411	325	822	464	1 295	325	550	420	325
Income above poverty level.....	1 287	300	570	417	1 193	300	518	375	300
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	134	28	55	51	104	28	41	35	28
With public assistance income.....	939	232	388	319	893	232	370	291	232
Income above poverty level.....	576	91	273	212	556	91	267	198	91
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	75	24	23	28	75	24	23	28	24
Householder worked in 1979.....	18 679	2 794	7 700	8 185	17 957	2 794	7 447	7 716	2 794
With related children under 18 years.....	13 570	1 753	5 933	5 884	13 014	1 753	5 712	5 549	1 753
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	10 487	1 249	4 809	4 429	10 034	1 249	4 602	4 183	1 249
Female householder, no husband present.....	3 590	1 117	1 253	1 220	3 496	1 117	1 195	1 184	1 117
Householder worked in 1979.....	3 030	885	1 074	1 071	2 969	885	1 033	1 051	885
With related children under 18 years.....	2 506	698	926	882	2 428	698	876	854	698
With related children under 6 years.....	774	332	186	256	762	332	181	249	332
Householder 65 years and over.....	787	248	306	233	744	248	283	213	248
Unrelated individuals	14 911	5 561	4 254	5 096	14 599	5 561	4 182	4 856	5 561
With Social Security income.....	912	405	256	251	886	405	262	219	405
Income above poverty level.....	551	202	199	150	525	202	205	118	202
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	236	91	91	54	228	91	91	46	91
With public assistance income.....	389	214	100	75	377	214	100	63	214
Income above poverty level.....	163	113	39	11	163	113	39	11	113
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	91	75	16	—	91	75	16	—	91
Worked in 1979.....	12 563	4 664	3 468	4 431	12 302	4 664	3 419	4 219	4 664
65 years and over.....	990	433	326	231	974	433	326	215	433
Persons	90 943	16 398	37 073	37 472	86 958	16 398	35 580	34 980	16 398
Related children under 18 years.....	27 345	3 219	12 067	12 059	25 702	3 219	11 389	11 094	3 219
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	19 663	2 263	8 990	8 410	18 441	2 263	8 442	7 736	2 263
60 years and over.....	4 979	1 442	1 620	1 620	4 889	1 442	1 912	1 555	1 442
65 years and over.....	3 123	969	1 175	979	3 041	969	1 147	925	969

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	1 734	529	627	578	1 646	529	583	534	529
Percent below poverty level.....	8.5	15.9	7.5	6.6	8.4	15.9	7.2	6.5	15.9
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 186	\$3 411	\$2 726	\$3 478	\$3 157	\$3 411	\$2 636	\$3 473	\$3 411
Persons per family.....	3.46	3.24	3.45	3.68	3.44	3.24	3.41	3.68	3.24
With Social Security income.....	124	25	52	47	102	25	32	45	25
With public assistance income.....	363	141	115	107	337	141	103	93	141
Householder worked in 1979.....	1 059	279	396	384	1 019	279	379	361	279
With related children under 18 years.....	1 361	397	500	464	1 289	397	462	430	397
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 028	273	384	371	956	273	346	337	273
Female householder, no husband present.....	805	343	251	211	765	343	232	190	343
Householder worked in 1979.....	466	183	163	120	449	183	153	113	183
With related children under 18 years.....	678	291	200	187	638	291	181	166	291
With related children under 6 years.....	316	195	51	70	304	195	46	63	195
Householder 65 years and over.....	121	34	44	43	112	34	35	43	34
Unrelated individuals	3 691	1 371	1 178	1 142	3 590	1 371	1 144	1 075	1 371
Percent below poverty level.....	24.8	24.7	27.7	22.4	24.6	24.7	27.4	22.1	24.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 422	\$2 474	\$2 417	\$2 365	\$2 421	\$2 474	\$2 406	\$2 370	\$2 474
With Social Security income.....	361	203	57	101	361	203	57	101	203
With public assistance income.....	226	101	61	64	214	101	61	52	101
Worked in 1979.....	1 957	720	643	594	1 898	720	632	546	720
65 years and over.....	393	183	103	107	391	183	103	105	183
Persons	9 945	3 160	3 428	3 357	9 494	3 160	3 213	3 121	3 160
Percent below poverty level.....	10.9	19.3	9.2	9.0	10.9	19.3	9.0	8.9	19.3
Related children under 18 years.....	2 855	810	1 038	1 007	2 657	810	934	810	810
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 019	554	737	728	1 867	554	653	660	554
60 years and over.....	798	335	231	232	787	335	222	230	335
65 years and over.....	629	255	175	199	618	255	166	197	255

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	2 448	734	864	850	2 339	734	813	792	734
Percent below poverty level.....	12.0	22.1	10.3	9.8	11.9	22.1	10.1	9.7	22.1
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 718	\$3 930	\$3 448	\$3 809	\$3 680	\$3 930	\$3 360	\$3 776	\$3 930
Persons per family.....	3.53	3.46	3.49	3.65	3.53	3.46	3.47	3.66	3.46
With Social Security income.....	176	39	64	73	144	39	37	68	39
With public assistance income.....	430	159	142	129	404	159	130	115	159
Householder worked in 1979.....	1 725	469	606	648	1 674	469	591	614	469
With related children under 18 years.....	1 937	556	701	680	1 854	556	663	635	556
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	1 435	390	559	486	1 363	390	521	452	390
Female householder, no husband present.....	992	411	323	258	952	411	304	237	411
Householder worked in 1979.....	630	241	222	167	613	241	212	160	241
With related children under 18 years.....	836	351	256	229	796	351	237	208	351
With related children under 6 years.....	364	212	60	92	352	212	55	85	212
Householder 65 years and over.....	169	34	72	63	150	34	56	60	34
Unrelated individuals	4 364	1 650	1 345	1 369	4 250	1 650	1 316	1 284	1 650
Percent below poverty level.....	29.3	29.7	31.6	26.9	29.1	29.7	31.5	26.4	29.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 907	\$2 905	\$2 997	\$2 821	\$2 903	\$2 905	\$2 969	\$2 834	\$2 905
With Social Security income.....	455	237	91	237	455	237	91	127	237
With public assistance income.....	261	133	64	64	249	133	64	52	133
Worked in 1979.....	2 524	944	768	812	2 452	944	762	746	944
65 years and over.....	502	217	152	133	494	217	152	125	217
Persons	13 377	4 322	4 501	4 554	12 864	4 322	4 284	4 258	4 322
Percent below poverty level.....	14.7	26.4	12.1	12.2	14.8	26.4	12.0	12.2	26.4
Related children under 18 years.....	4 026	1 133	1 441	1 452	3 815	1 133	1 337	1 345	1 133
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	2 691	758	1 008	925	2 539	758	924	857	758
60 years and over.....	1 044	416	332	296	1 017	416	316	285	416
65 years and over.....	832	316	259	257	805	316	243	246	316

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:									
Below 75 percent of poverty level.....	8.0	15.6	6.2	6.5	8.0	15.6	6.0	6.4	15.6
Below 150 percent of poverty level.....	19.1	32.9	16.5	15.8	19.2	32.9	16.5	15.5	32.9
Below 200 percent of poverty level.....	28.7	45.9	26.1	23.8	28.9	45.9	26.3	23.5	45.9

- Table 156. **Social Characteristics for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1980**
- Table 157. **Family, Educational, and Disability Characteristics for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1980**
- Table 158. **Labor Force Characteristics for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1980**
- Table 159. **Occupation of Employed Persons for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1980**
- Table 160. **Industry of Employed Persons and Labor Force Status in 1979 for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1980**
- Table 161. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1980**
- Table 162. **Social Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1980**
- Table 163. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1980**
- Table 164. **Occupation and Class of Worker of Employed Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1980**
- Table 165. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 10,000 to 50,000: 1980**
- Table 166. **Social Characteristics for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**
- Table 167. **Labor Force Characteristics for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**
- Table 168. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**
- Table 169. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**
- Table 170. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Places of 2,500 to 10,000: 1980**

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

Table 171. **General Characteristics for Counties: 1980**

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

Counties	District of Columbia
AGE	
Total persons	638 333
Under 5 years	34 044
5 to 9 years	36 256
10 to 14 years	42 390
15 to 19 years	57 335
20 to 24 years	69 655
25 to 29 years	65 754
30 to 34 years	57 152
35 to 39 years	41 359
40 to 44 years	32 938
45 to 49 years	30 102
50 to 54 years	33 264
55 to 59 years	35 159
60 to 64 years	28 616
65 to 69 years	26 212
70 to 74 years	19 954
75 to 79 years	13 782
80 to 84 years	8 094
85 years and over	6 268
Median	31.2
Female	342 880
Under 5 years	16 809
5 to 9 years	17 762
10 to 14 years	21 084
15 to 19 years	29 541
20 to 24 years	37 327
25 to 29 years	34 711
30 to 34 years	29 791
35 to 39 years	21 601
40 to 44 years	17 032
45 to 49 years	16 392
50 to 54 years	17 787
55 to 59 years	19 517
60 to 64 years	16 285
65 to 69 years	15 853
70 to 74 years	12 409
75 to 79 years	8 780
80 to 84 years	5 632
85 years and over	4 567
Median	32.4
CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS 60 YEARS AND OVER	
Persons 60 to 64 years	28 616
In families	18 661
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	9.8
Householder or spouse	16 687
Other relatives	1 974
Nonrelatives in households	8 861
Living alone	6 962
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	24.6
In group quarters	1 094
Inmate of institution	319
Home for the aged	114
Other	775
Persons 65 to 74 years	46 166
In families	27 291
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	9.0
Householder or spouse	23 293
Other relatives	3 998
Nonrelatives in households	17 008
Living alone	13 806
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	27.9
In group quarters	1 867
Inmate of institution	920
Home for the aged	575
Other	947
Persons 75 years and over	28 144
In families	13 211
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	8.7
Householder or spouse	9 271
Other relatives	3 940
Nonrelatives in households	11 959
Living alone	10 069
Percent with income in 1979 below poverty level	31.1
In group quarters	2 974
Inmate of institution	2 294
Home for the aged	1 805
Other	680
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD	
Households	254 032
1 person	100 080
2 persons	65 175
3 persons	34 480
4 persons	24 407
5 persons	13 792
6 or more persons	16 098

Table 172. **Nativity and Language for Counties: 1980**

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

Counties	
District of Columbia	
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP	
Total persons	638 333
Native	597 774
Foreign born	40 559
Naturalized citizen	16 164
Not a citizen	24 395
COUNTRY OF BIRTH	
Foreign born persons	40 559
Europe	9 462
Austria	360
Czechoslovakia	282
France	873
Germany	1 613
Greece	549
Hungary	303
Ireland	338
Italy	840
Netherlands	281
Poland	371
Portugal	190
Sweden	130
United Kingdom	1 827
England	1 181
Northern Ireland	33
Scotland	185
Wales	22
Yugoslavia	122
U.S.S.R.	887
Asia	5 828
China	941
India	532
Japan	363
Korea	254
Philippines	1 006
Vietnam	393
North and Central America	11 389
Canada	1 029
Mexico	514
West Indies	6 443
Cuba	465
Dominican Republic	651
Jamaica	2 659
South America	3 928
North Africa	563
Other Africa	2 816
All other countries	290
Country not reported	5 396
YEAR OF IMMIGRATION	
Foreign born persons	40 559
1975 to 1980	13 334
1970 to 1974	7 435
1965 to 1969	5 616
1960 to 1964	3 385
1950 to 1959	4 292
Before 1950	6 497
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Persons 5 years and over	604 289
Speak only English at home	556 689
Speak a language other than English at home	47 600
Speak English very well	30 846
Speak English well	10 211
Speak English not well or not at all	6 543
5 to 13 years	530
14 to 17 years	259
18 to 24 years	948
25 years and over	4 796
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	
Persons 5 to 17 years	109 311
English only	103 494
Chinese	283
French	1 259
German	239
Greek	78
Italian	111
Philippine languages	69
Polish	9
Spanish	2 761
Other specified language	727
Unspecified language	281
Persons 18 years and over	494 978
English only	453 195
Chinese	1 754
French	7 520
German	2 690
Greek	1 067
Italian	1 599
Philippine languages	795
Polish	425
Spanish	16 047
Other specified language	8 646
Unspecified language	1 240

Table 173. **Fertility and Family Composition for Counties: 1980**

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

Counties	District of Columbia
FERTILITY	
Women 15 to 24 years	66 868
Children ever born.....	20 632
Per 1,000 women.....	309
Women ever married.....	6 284
Children ever born.....	5 927
Per 1,000 women.....	943
Women 25 to 34 years	64 502
Children ever born.....	65 403
Per 1,000 women.....	1 014
Women ever married.....	33 423
Children ever born.....	46 990
Per 1,000 women.....	1 406
Women 35 to 44 years	38 633
Children ever born.....	83 477
Per 1,000 women.....	2 161
Women ever married.....	29 852
Children ever born.....	75 316
Per 1,000 women.....	2 523
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
Total persons	638 333
In households.....	604 538
Family householder: Male.....	79 154
Female.....	56 415
Nonfamily householder: Male.....	50 619
Female.....	67 844
Spouse.....	77 094
Child.....	178 622
Other relatives.....	53 867
Nonrelatives.....	42 923
Persons per household.....	2.39
Persons per family.....	3.28
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	135 569
With own children under 18 years.....	63 866
With own children under 6 years.....	24 423
Married-couple families	77 421
With own children under 18 years.....	32 113
With own children under 6 years.....	13 294
Female householder, no husband present	48 461
With own children under 18 years.....	28 154
With own children under 6 years.....	9 656
Subfamilies	7 030
With own children under 18 years.....	6 537
Married-couple subfamilies	1 176
With own children under 18 years.....	683
Mother-child subfamilies	5 537
Persons under 18 years	143 355
Percent living with two parents.....	41.6
MARITAL HISTORY	
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years	179 060
Never widowed or divorced.....	122 168
Known to have been: Widowed.....	10 000
Divorced.....	47 784
Widowed and divorced.....	892
LABOR FORCE STATUS OF FAMILY MEMBERS	
Families	135 569
Householder: Employed or in Armed Forces.....	90 903
Unemployed.....	4 307
Not in labor force.....	40 359
Married-couple families	77 421
Husband employed or in Armed Forces.....	56 344
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	36 456
Wife unemployed.....	1 575
Wife not in labor force.....	18 313
Husband unemployed.....	2 029
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	1 143
Wife unemployed.....	232
Wife not in labor force.....	654
Husband not in labor force.....	19 048
Wife employed or in Armed Forces.....	5 957
Wife unemployed.....	260
Wife not in labor force.....	12 831
Female householder, no husband present	48 461
Employed or in Armed Forces.....	28 234
Unemployed.....	2 000
Not in labor force.....	18 227
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS	
Persons in group quarters	31 795
Inmate of mental hospital.....	2 215
Inmate of home for the aged.....	2 866
Inmate of other institution.....	2 031
In military quarters.....	2 308
In college dormitory.....	15 974
Other, in group quarters.....	6 401

Table 174. **Geographical Mobility and Commuting for Counties: 1980**

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

Counties	District of Columbia
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH	
Total persons	638 333
Native	597 774
Born in State of residence	245 609
Born in different State	346 659
Northeast	70 169
North Central	33 119
South	207 598
West	35 773
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	5 506
Foreign born	40 559
RESIDENCE IN 1975	
Persons 5 years and over	603 154
Same house	351 301
Different house in United States	234 776
Same county	136 639
Different county	98 137
Same State	-
In Armed Forces in 1975	-
Attending college in 1975	-
Different State	98 137
In Armed Forces in 1975	2 330
Attending college in 1975	24 259
Northeast	28 854
North Central	10 090
South	49 641
West	9 552
Abroad	17 077
In Armed Forces in 1975	870
Attending college in 1975	2 295
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS	
Persons 16 years and over:	
Different county in 1975	90 166
In Armed Forces in 1980	4 003
Inmate of institution in 1980	973
Attending college in 1980	25 250
Living with at least one parent	767
Not living with any parent	24 483
Different State in 1975	90 166
In Armed Forces in 1980	4 003
Inmate of institution in 1980	973
Attending college in 1980	25 250
Living with at least one parent	767
Not living with any parent	24 483
PLACE OF WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	295 399
Place of work reported	254 410
Worked in area of residence	205 743
Worked outside area of residence	48 667
Percent of those reporting place of work	19.1
Place of work not reported	40 989
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	295 131
Private vehicle	140 168
Drive alone: Car	90 372
Truck or van	3 542
Carpool: Car	43 414
Truck or van	2 840
Public transportation	112 100
Bus or streetcar	86 213
Subway or elevated train	22 443
Railroad	182
Taxicab	3 262
Bicycle	1 666
Motorcycle	621
Walked only	33 813
Other means	1 479
Worked at home	5 284
PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY	
Workers 16 years and over using private vehicles	140 168
Drive alone	93 914
In 2-person carpool	29 946
In 3-person carpool	9 681
In 4-person carpool	4 242
In 5-or-more-person carpool	2 385
Persons per private vehicle	1.23
TRAVEL TIME TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	289 960
Less than 10 minutes	20 245
10 to 19 minutes	63 027
20 to 29 minutes	66 555
30 to 44 minutes	79 465
45 or more minutes	60 668
Mean	29.0
Workers traveling 45 or more minutes	57.7

Table 175. Educational Characteristics for Counties: 1980

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

Counties	District of Columbia
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	182 267
Nursery school.....	7 303
Public.....	4 003
Church-related.....	1 563
Other private.....	1 737
Kindergarten.....	7 218
Public.....	6 000
Church-related.....	615
Other private.....	603
Elementary (1 to 8 years).....	68 599
Public.....	57 935
Church-related.....	7 508
Other private.....	3 156
High school (1 to 4 years).....	39 845
Public.....	33 410
Church-related.....	4 547
Other private.....	1 888
College.....	59 302
Public.....	30 003
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	182 267
3 and 4 years old.....	7 652
5 and 6 years old.....	11 993
7 to 13 years old.....	55 189
14 and 15 years old.....	18 586
16 and 17 years old.....	18 604
18 and 19 years old.....	17 818
20 and 21 years old.....	13 809
22 to 24 years old.....	12 178
25 to 34 years old.....	17 816
35 years old and over.....	8 622
Percent enrolled in school—	
3 and 4 years old.....	57.7
5 and 6 years old.....	92.3
7 to 13 years old.....	98.0
14 and 15 years old.....	96.9
16 and 17 years old.....	89.5
18 and 19 years old.....	66.8
20 and 21 years old.....	48.9
22 to 24 years old.....	29.4
25 to 34 years old.....	14.5
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 to 19 years old	47 461
Armed Forces.....	683
Civilian, enrolled in school.....	36 362
Employed.....	9 333
Unemployed.....	1 714
Not in labor force.....	25 315
Civilian, not enrolled in school.....	10 416
High school graduate.....	4 484
Employed.....	2 421
Unemployed.....	554
Not in labor force.....	1 509
Not high school graduate.....	5 932
Employed.....	1 481
Unemployed.....	1 008
Not in labor force.....	3 443
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	
Male, 25 years old and over	178 296
Elementary: 0 to 4 years.....	7 350
5 to 7 years.....	14 139
8 years.....	8 439
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	28 011
4 years.....	40 412
College: 1 to 3 years.....	23 389
4 years.....	17 619
5 or more years.....	38 937
Percent high school graduates.....	67.5
Female, 25 years old and over	220 357
Elementary: 0 to 4 years.....	6 915
5 to 7 years.....	16 224
8 years.....	11 350
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	38 849
4 years.....	61 405
College: 1 to 3 years.....	32 692
4 years.....	23 685
5 or more years.....	29 237
Percent high school graduates.....	66.7
Persons 25 years old and over	398 653
Percent: Less than 5 years of elementary school.....	3.6
High school graduates.....	67.1
4 or more years of college.....	27.5
Median years of school completed.....	12.7
Persons 18 to 24 years old	96 325
Percent: High school graduates.....	73.5
4 or more years of college.....	12.4
Male, 18 to 24 years old	44 820
Percent: High school graduates.....	69.5
4 or more years of college.....	11.5
Female, 18 to 24 years old	51 505
Percent: High school graduates.....	77.0
4 or more years of college.....	13.1

Table 176. Labor Force Characteristics for Counties: 1980

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

Counties	District of Columbia
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	515 769
Labor force	325 396
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.1
Armed Forces	5 658
Civilian labor force	319 738
Employed	298 107
Unemployed	21 631
Percent of civilian labor force	6.8
Not in labor force	190 373
Inmate of institution	6 885
Female, 16 years and over	282 321
Labor force	164 301
Percent of female, 16 years and over	58.2
Armed Forces	916
Civilian labor force	163 385
Employed	153 497
Unemployed	9 888
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1
Not in labor force	118 020
Inmate of institution	3 110
Male, 16 to 19 years	22 824
Employed	6 038
Unemployed	1 681
Not in labor force	14 541
Male, 20 to 24 years	32 328
Employed	18 698
Unemployed	2 824
Not in labor force	9 432
Male, 25 to 54 years	123 255
Employed	98 528
Unemployed	6 128
Not in labor force	15 887
Male, 55 to 64 years	27 972
Employed	15 704
Unemployed	786
Not in labor force	11 390
Male, 65 years and over	27 069
Employed	5 642
Unemployed	324
Not in labor force	21 103
Female, 16 to 19 years	24 637
Employed	7 197
Unemployed	1 595
Not in labor force	15 726
Female, 20 to 24 years	37 327
Employed	23 088
Unemployed	2 632
Not in labor force	11 336
Female, 25 to 54 years	137 314
Employed	100 198
Unemployed	4 872
Not in labor force	31 787
Female, 55 to 64 years	35 802
Employed	17 025
Unemployed	591
Not in labor force	18 129
Female, 65 years and over	47 241
Employed	5 989
Unemployed	198
Not in labor force	41 042
MARITAL STATUS AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Female, 16 years and over	282 321
With own children under 6 years	27 062
In labor force	16 814
With own children 6 to 17 years only	39 022
In labor force	28 153
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	77 821
In labor force	45 831
With own children under 6 years	13 646
In labor force	8 953
With own children 6 to 17 years only	18 784
In labor force	13 187
CLASS OF WORKER	
Employed persons 16 years and over	298 107
Private wage and salary workers	164 937
Employees of own corporation	3 584
Federal government workers	87 152
State government workers	8 446
Local government workers	24 582
Self-employed workers	12 575
In agriculture	166
Unpaid family workers	415
In agriculture	44
Employed females 16 years and over	153 497
Private wage and salary workers	83 094
Employees of own corporation	861
Federal government workers	48 155
State government workers	4 701
Local government workers	13 575
Self-employed workers	3 726
Unpaid family workers	246

Table 177. Occupation of Employed Persons for Counties: 1980

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

Counties	District of Columbia
Employed persons 16 years and over	298 107
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	97 151
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	39 603
Officials and administrators, public administration	5 916
Management related occupations	13 084
Professional specialty occupations	57 548
Engineers and natural scientists	7 463
Engineers	1 671
Health diagnosing occupations	2 250
Health assessment and treating occupations	4 147
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	14 388
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	7 567
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	103 781
Health technologists and technicians	2 779
Technologists and technicians, except health	11 130
Sales occupations	16 594
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	1 668
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	4 088
Other sales occupations	10 838
Cashiers	4 763
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	73 278
Computer equipment operators	2 234
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	22 713
Financial records processing occupations	4 262
Mail and message distributing occupations	6 071
Service occupations	52 103
Private household occupations	5 589
Protective service occupations	6 855
Police and firefighters	1 748
Service occupations, except protective and household	39 659
Food service occupations	12 879
Cleaning and building service occupations	15 203
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 588
Farm operators and managers	1 98
Farm workers and related occupations	1 441
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15 035
Mechanics and repairers	3 442
Construction trades	6 915
Precision production occupations	4 648
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	28 449
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	6 298
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	1 289
Transportation occupations	9 654
Motor vehicle operators	9 524
Material moving equipment operators	943
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10 265
Construction laborers	2 747
Freight, stock, and material handlers	2 199
Employed females 16 years and over	153 497
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	47 108
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	18 968
Officials and administrators, public administration	2 619
Management related occupations	6 615
Professional specialty occupations	28 140
Engineers and natural scientists	2 462
Engineers	140
Health diagnosing occupations	461
Health assessment and treating occupations	3 379
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	9 827
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	5 809
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	69 749
Health technologists and technicians	2 065
Technologists and technicians, except health	5 530
Sales occupations	9 530
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	546
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	1 713
Other sales occupations	7 271
Cashiers	3 803
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	52 624
Computer equipment operators	1 176
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	21 652
Financial records processing occupations	3 087
Mail and message distributing occupations	1 849
Service occupations	29 243
Private household occupations	5 364
Protective service occupations	1 401
Police and firefighters	214
Service occupations, except protective and household	22 478
Food service occupations	6 868
Cleaning and building service occupations	6 984
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	183
Farm operators and managers	21
Farm workers and related occupations	162
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 966
Mechanics and repairers	271
Construction trades	1 380
Precision production occupations	1 309
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	5 248
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	2 524
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	497
Transportation occupations	654
Motor vehicle operators	18
Material moving equipment operators	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 555
Construction laborers	118
Freight, stock, and material handlers	186

Table 178. Industry of Employed Persons for Counties: 1980

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

Counties

District of Columbia

Employed persons 16 years and over	298 107
Agriculture	814
Forestry and fisheries	135
Mining	169
Construction	10 549
Manufacturing	13 474
Nondurable goods	10 338
Food and kindred products	1 020
Textile mill and finished textile products	323
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	8 568
Chemicals and allied products	213
Durable goods	3 136
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	367
Primary metal industries	129
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	222
Machinery, except electrical	490
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	761
Transportation equipment	269
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	20 959
Railroads	1 065
Trucking service and warehousing	2 479
Other transportation	10 410
Communications	4 502
Utilities and sanitary services	2 503
Wholesale trade	4 028
Retail trade	30 777
General merchandise stores	4 589
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	3 209
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	1 707
Eating and drinking places	10 992
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17 302
Banking and credit agencies	6 321
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	10 981
Services	123 579
Business services	18 588
Repair services	2 007
Private households	6 212
Other personal services	10 473
Entertainment and recreation services	3 537
Professional and related services	82 762
Hospitals	16 120
Health services, except hospitals	6 165
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	24 830
Other educational services	3 546
Social services, religious and membership organizations	14 181
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	17 920
Public administration	76 321
Employed females 16 years and over	153 497
Agriculture	178
Forestry and fisheries	50
Mining	51
Construction	972
Manufacturing	5 151
Nondurable goods	4 174
Food and kindred products	321
Textile mill and finished textile products	182
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3 499
Chemicals and allied products	88
Durable goods	977
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	114
Primary metal industries	19
Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance	53
Machinery, except electrical	166
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	266
Transportation equipment	91
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	7 047
Railroads	214
Trucking service and warehousing	302
Other transportation	3 274
Communications	2 642
Utilities and sanitary services	615
Wholesale trade	1 041
Retail trade	15 024
General merchandise stores	2 891
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	1 213
Automotive dealers and gasoline stations	252
Eating and drinking places	5 491
Finance, insurance, and real estate	8 932
Banking and credit agencies	3 683
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	5 249
Services	72 301
Business services	8 836
Repair services	225
Private households	5 787
Other personal services	6 195
Entertainment and recreation services	1 331
Professional and related services	49 927
Hospitals	10 869
Health services, except hospitals	4 226
Elementary and secondary schools and colleges	15 641
Other educational services	2 266
Social services, religious and membership organizations	8 754
Legal, engineering, and other professional services	8 171
Public administration	42 750

Table 179. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Disability and Veteran Status for Counties: 1980

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

Counties	District of Columbia
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979	
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	175 921
Worked in 1979	170 200
50 to 52 weeks	107 256
48 to 49 weeks	7 421
40 to 47 weeks	13 189
27 to 39 weeks	10 745
14 to 26 weeks	14 763
1 to 13 weeks	16 826
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	140 681
50 to 52 weeks	99 151
27 to 49 weeks	22 710
1 to 26 weeks	18 820
With unemployment in 1979	34 675
Percent of those in labor force in 1979	19.7
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	8 559
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	11 453
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	14 663
Mean weeks of unemployment	17.3
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	181 649
Worked in 1979	174 353
50 to 52 weeks	102 745
48 to 49 weeks	8 249
40 to 47 weeks	14 822
27 to 39 weeks	13 670
14 to 26 weeks	15 912
1 to 13 weeks	19 155
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	131 562
50 to 52 weeks	89 960
27 to 49 weeks	24 060
1 to 26 weeks	17 542
With unemployment in 1979	34 841
Percent of those in labor force in 1979	19.2
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	11 164
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	10 956
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	12 721
Mean weeks of unemployment	15.4
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979	
Families	135 569
No workers	21 031
1 worker	46 559
2 workers	50 224
3 or more workers	17 755
Married-couple families	77 421
No workers	9 819
1 worker	19 489
2 workers	36 295
Husband and wife worked	31 599
3 or more workers	11 818
Husband and wife worked	9 300
Female householder, no husband present	48 461
No workers	9 978
1 worker	22 405
2 workers	10 971
3 or more workers	5 107
WORK DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS	
Male, 16 to 64 years	203 620
With a work disability	19 979
Not in labor force	11 798
Prevented from working	9 469
Female, 16 to 64 years	234 168
With a work disability	23 280
Not in labor force	16 708
Prevented from working	13 637
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS	
Persons 16 to 64 years	437 788
With a public transportation disability	10 849
With a work disability	9 962
Persons 65 years and over	71 096
With a public transportation disability	12 817
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS	
Male veterans	66 873
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over	29.2
Female veterans	4 837
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over	1.7
PERIOD OF SERVICE	
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	71 710
Percent of civilians 16 years and over	14.1
May 1975 or later only	3 106
Vietnam era	17 266
February 1955 to July 1964 only	6 667
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	1 959
Korean conflict	10 037
Korean conflict and World War II	2 868
World War II	26 935
World War I	1 431
Other	1 441
Civilian nonveterans 16 years and over	438 401

Table 180. **Income Characteristics in 1979 for Counties: 1980**

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

Counties	District of Columbia
INCOME IN 1979	
Households	254 032
Less than \$5,000	38 929
\$5,000 to \$7,499	18 289
\$7,500 to \$9,999	20 380
\$10,000 to \$14,999	40 412
\$15,000 to \$19,999	34 201
\$20,000 to \$24,999	25 369
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33 738
\$35,000 to \$49,999	23 072
\$50,000 or more	19 642
Median	\$16 211
Mean	\$21 982
Families	135 569
Less than \$5,000	15 690
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 816
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 398
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19 588
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17 315
\$20,000 to \$24,999	13 974
\$25,000 to \$34,999	20 590
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15 897
\$50,000 or more	14 301
Median	\$19 099
Mean	\$25 755
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	183 578
Less than \$2,000	30 513
\$2,000 to \$2,999	13 776
\$3,000 to \$4,999	18 399
\$5,000 to \$7,999	22 629
\$8,000 to \$9,999	14 293
\$10,000 to \$14,999	30 187
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33 127
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17 731
\$50,000 or more	2 923
Median	\$8 909
Mean	\$11 982
Males 15 years and over, with income	207 726
Median income	\$10 768
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.7
Median income	\$16 774
Females 15 years and over, with income	243 463
Median income	\$7 997
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.9
Median income	\$13 268
Per capita income	\$8 960
Persons in households	\$9 231
Persons in group quarters	\$3 780
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
Age of family householder:	
15 to 24 years	\$8 093
25 to 34 years	\$15 269
35 to 44 years	\$20 875
45 to 54 years	\$24 246
55 to 64 years	\$23 467
65 years and over	\$17 284
Family type by presence of own children:	
Families	\$19 099
With own children under 18 years	\$16 208
With own children under 6 years	\$13 885
Without own children under 18 years	\$21 747
Married-couple families	\$26 044
With own children under 18 years	\$26 209
With own children under 6 years	\$22 941
Without own children under 18 years	\$25 920
Female householder, no husband present	\$11 701
With own children under 18 years	\$9 538
With own children under 6 years	\$6 855
Without own children under 18 years	\$16 252
Workers in family in 1979:	
No workers	\$6 113
1 worker	\$13 559
2 workers	\$25 920
3 or more workers	\$32 829
Unrelated individuals:	
Male, 15 years and over	\$9 598
65 years and over	\$5 677
Female, 15 years and over	\$8 307
65 years and over	\$6 084
INCOME TYPE IN 1979	
Households	254 032
With earnings	203 167
Mean earnings	\$22 106
With wage or salary income	198 398
Mean wage or salary income	\$20 940
With nonfarm self-employment income	17 940
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$18 343
With farm self-employment income	1 274
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 334
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	83 812
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$4 548
With Social Security income	53 170
Mean Social Security income	\$3 645
With public assistance income	27 533
Mean public assistance income	\$2 792
With all other income	58 193
Mean all other income	\$7 571

Table 181. Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons for Counties: 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 B]

Counties

District of Columbia

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

Families	135 569
With Social Security income.....	28 703
Income above poverty level.....	25 191
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	4 815
With public assistance income.....	20 642
Income above poverty level.....	11 579
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	2 524
Householder worked in 1979.....	96 675
With related children under 18 years.....	73 665
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	60 499
Female householder, no husband present.....	48 461
Householder worked in 1979.....	30 531
With related children under 18 years.....	33 549
With related children under 6 years.....	13 881
Householder 65 years and over.....	21 863
Unrelated individuals	165 302
With Social Security income.....	27 540
Income above poverty level.....	18 231
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	7 982
With public assistance income.....	7 754
Income above poverty level.....	2 785
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	1 499
Worked in 1979.....	118 418
65 years and over.....	30 545
Persons	610 454
Related children under 18 years.....	139 377
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	105 990
60 years and over.....	99 273
65 years and over.....	71 047

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	20 507
Percent below poverty level.....	15.1
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 430
Persons per family.....	3.65
With Social Security income.....	3 512
With public assistance income.....	9 063
Householder worked in 1979.....	7 425
With related children under 18 years.....	16 133
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	13 441
Female householder, no husband present.....	13 789
Householder worked in 1979.....	4 700
With related children under 18 years.....	12 108
With related children under 6 years.....	6 257
Householder 65 years and over.....	2 192
Unrelated individuals	38 508
Percent below poverty level.....	23.3
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 110
With Social Security income.....	9 309
With public assistance income.....	4 969
Worked in 1979.....	14 609
65 years and over.....	9 792
Persons	113 336
Percent below poverty level.....	18.6
Related children under 18 years.....	37 596
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	27 852
60 years and over.....	17 929
65 years and over.....	13 396

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	25 958
Percent below poverty level.....	19.1
Mean income deficit.....	\$4 264
Persons per family.....	3.66
With Social Security income.....	5 075
With public assistance income.....	10 806
Householder worked in 1979.....	10 592
With related children under 18 years.....	20 051
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	16 637
Female householder, no husband present.....	16 757
Householder worked in 1979.....	6 449
With related children under 18 years.....	14 430
With related children under 6 years.....	7 181
Householder 65 years and over.....	3 226
Unrelated individuals	45 520
Percent below poverty level.....	27.5
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 642
With Social Security income.....	11 840
With public assistance income.....	5 668
Worked in 1979.....	18 520
65 years and over.....	12 194
Persons	140 563
Percent below poverty level.....	23.0
Related children under 18 years.....	46 135
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	34 333
60 years and over.....	23 054
65 years and over.....	17 605

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:	
Below 75 percent of poverty level.....	13.9
Below 150 percent of poverty level.....	27.6
Below 200 percent of poverty level.....	36.9

Table 182. **Age, Fertility, Relationship, and Educational Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980**

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

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	District of Columbia				
	Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
AGE					
Total persons	174 705	448 370	1 014	6 883	17 777
Under 5 years	4 644	28 640	52	232	1 001
5 to 9 years	4 637	30 816	35	319	873
10 to 14 years	4 534	37 095	54	342	946
15 to 19 years	10 170	45 972	107	483	1 590
20 to 24 years	21 283	46 400	155	664	2 376
25 to 29 years	22 945	40 676	94	972	2 350
30 to 34 years	20 434	34 997	112	756	1 954
35 to 39 years	13 873	26 238	106	589	1 326
40 to 44 years	8 624	23 257	52	535	1 277
45 to 49 years	7 359	22 012	44	403	1 028
50 to 54 years	7 569	24 915	49	334	844
55 to 59 years	9 570	24 908	27	393	727
60 to 64 years	8 258	19 886	47	290	481
65 to 69 years	9 077	16 864	21	109	411
70 to 74 years	7 962	11 747	14	172	232
75 to 79 years	6 213	7 391	10	147	156
80 to 84 years	4 247	3 678	27	74	137
85 years and over	3 306	2 878	8	69	68
Median	34.7	29.3	30.4	32.8	29.5
FERTILITY					
Women 15 to 24 years	16 418	48 864	156	575	2 083
Children ever born	637	19 610	68	96	332
Per 1,000 women	39	401	436	167	159
Women 25 to 34 years	21 718	40 836	66	960	2 220
Children ever born	6 534	57 430	43	436	1 958
Per 1,000 women	301	1 406	652	454	882
Women 35 to 44 years	10 529	26 856	82	623	1 479
Children ever born	11 864	69 786	123	751	2 391
Per 1,000 women	1 127	2 599	1 500	1 205	1 617
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
Total persons	174 705	448 370	1 014	6 883	17 777
In households	154 879	437 363	928	6 460	16 259
Family householder: Male	23 051	54 213	121	863	2 014
Female	7 301	48 202	84	273	1 306
Nonfamily householder: Male	22 959	26 255	139	701	1 385
Female	33 010	33 318	121	789	1 690
Spouse	24 452	50 521	110	1 205	2 054
Child	21 102	154 229	236	1 310	3 854
Other relatives	4 457	48 069	35	451	1 609
Nonrelatives	18 547	22 556	82	868	2 347
Persons per household	1.81	2.70	2.21	2.18	2.29
Persons per family	2.67	3.47	3.43	3.34	3.09
In group quarters	19 826	11 007	86	423	1 518
Inmate of institution	2 956	4 076	7	22	67
Other	16 870	6 931	79	401	1 451
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	41 261	136 553	279	2 070	5 290
Nursery school	1 326	5 856	14	47	131
Private	952	2 289	4	41	47
Kindergarten	950	6 115	13	68	180
Private	454	720	-	20	49
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	7 664	59 683	73	519	1 528
Private	4 314	6 140	8	102	374
High school (1 to 4 years)	3 817	35 270	65	381	931
Private	2 666	3 604	6	112	310
College	27 504	29 629	114	1 055	2 520
Persons 35 years old and over enrolled in school	2 472	5 830	27	192	317
Percent enrolled in school—					
3 and 4 years old	73.2	55.7	36.0	61.0	55.4
5 and 6 years old	96.4	91.7	75.0	100.0	83.1
7 to 15 years old	98.8	97.6	100.0	97.3	96.4
16 and 17 years old	93.4	89.0	78.6	94.9	91.8
18 and 19 years old	87.4	59.1	100.0	82.7	71.2
20 and 21 years old	78.1	36.0	37.3	68.8	58.5
22 to 24 years old	45.0	21.5	26.0	55.9	40.6
25 to 34 years old	16.5	13.2	7.8	20.7	16.1
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
Male, 25 years old and over	59 563	114 326	321	2 159	4 783
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	648	6 331	-	142	376
5 to 7 years	1 472	12 200	35	184	560
8 years	1 093	7 195	9	46	255
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 429	25 249	56	127	464
4 years	6 892	32 853	51	309	953
College: 1 to 3 years	6 543	16 217	10	238	589
4 or more years	40 486	14 281	120	1 113	1 586
Percent high school graduates	90.5	55.4	68.8	76.9	65.4
Female, 25 years old and over	69 874	145 121	290	2 684	6 208
Elementary: 0 to 4 years	984	5 361	24	156	618
5 to 7 years	1 802	13 767	46	152	1 078
8 years	2 119	8 978	14	51	324
High school: 1 to 3 years	4 096	34 214	40	275	712
4 years	14 327	45 898	55	689	1 311
College: 1 to 3 years	12 514	19 519	17	338	997
4 or more years	34 032	17 384	94	1 023	1 168
Percent high school graduates	87.1	57.1	57.2	76.4	56.0
Persons 25 years old and over	129 437	259 447	611	4 843	10 991
Percent high school graduates	88.7	56.3	63.3	76.6	60.1
Median years of school completed	16.4	12.2	12.8	14.7	12.5

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 183. Selected Social Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

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

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

	District of Columbia					Spanish origin ¹
	Race					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	30 352	102 415	205	1 136		3 320
With own children under 18 years.....	9 615	53 017	121	439		1 531
With own children under 6 years.....	4 506	19 344	75	142		839
Married-couple families	24 436	51 177	119	897		1 919
With own children under 18 years.....	7 807	23 468	65	363		872
With own children under 6 years.....	4 038	8 794	51	142		548
Female householder, no husband present	4 536	43 198	74	192		1 117
With own children under 18 years.....	1 474	26 355	51	76		573
With own children under 6 years.....	381	9 196	19	-		246
Subfamilies	310	6 576	-	48		181
With own children under 18 years.....	189	6 247	-	24		148
Married-couple subfamilies	161	926	-	38		72
With own children under 18 years.....	40	597	-	14		39
Mother-child subfamilies	143	5 349	-	4		91
Persons under 18 years	16 939	123 671	189	1 104		3 412
Percent living with two parents.....	79.7	35.9	27.0	72.8		47.9
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH						
Total persons	174 705	448 370	1 014	6 883		17 777
Native	156 485	435 604	925	1 963		8 381
Born in State of residence.....	25 452	218 162	304	508		3 389
Born in different State.....	127 609	215 979	621	1 284		3 858
Northeast.....	53 650	15 988	108	161		957
North Central.....	26 035	6 699	84	173		217
South.....	35 807	170 727	359	290		1 649
West.....	12 117	22 565	70	660		1 035
Born abroad, at sea, etc.....	3 424	1 463	-	171		1 134
Foreign born	18 220	12 766	89	4 920		9 396
RESIDENCE IN 1975						
Persons 5 years and over	168 704	420 685	887	5 957		16 232
Same house.....	71 466	274 243	480	2 525		6 375
Different house in United States.....	88 202	141 843	386	1 859		6 337
Same county.....	28 207	105 981	155	680		3 662
Different county.....	59 995	35 862	231	1 179		2 675
Same State.....	-	-	-	-		-
Different State.....	59 995	35 862	231	1 179		2 675
Northeast.....	21 371	6 931	67	190		819
North Central.....	7 759	2 034	21	175		162
South.....	24 434	24 198	112	548		1 350
West.....	6 431	2 699	31	266		344
Abroad.....	9 036	4 599	21	1 573		3 520
SELECTED CLASSES OF MIGRANTS						
Persons 16 years and over:						
Different county in 1975.....	57 280	30 751	210	1 143		2 462
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	2 558	1 261	31	86		107
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	375	598	-	-		20
Attending college in 1980.....	18 015	6 632	28	318		733
Different State in 1975.....	57 280	30 751	210	1 143		2 462
In Armed Forces in 1980.....	2 558	1 261	31	86		107
Inmate of institution in 1980.....	375	598	-	-		20
Attending college in 1980.....	18 015	6 632	28	318		733
PLACE OF WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	101 174	185 970	485	3 745		9 277
Place of work reported.....	92 538	154 550	425	3 323		8 193
Worked in area of residence.....	78 122	121 518	412	2 791		6 975
Worked outside area of residence.....	14 416	33 032	13	532		1 218
Percent of those reporting place of work.....	15.6	21.4	3.1	16.0		14.9
Mean travel time to work..... minutes.....	22.6	32.5	28.2	22.6		27.2
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	101 288	185 133	522	4 069		9 821
Private vehicle.....	39 503	97 841	179	1 421		3 179
Drive alone: Car.....	27 669	60 988	110	802		2 114
Truck or van.....	569	2 901	-	36		93
Carpool: Car.....	10 792	31 642	61	573		913
Truck or van.....	473	2 310	8	10		59
Public transportation.....	33 255	75 234	208	1 378		4 347
Walked only.....	22 274	9 710	101	1 016		1 789
Other means.....	2 475	1 169	9	48		130
Worked at home.....	3 781	1 179	25	206		376
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS						
Male veterans	21 302	44 883	104	304		966
Percent of civilian males 16 years and over.....	29.9	29.6	26.2	11.6		15.0
Female veterans	2 013	2 706	8	66		133
Percent of civilian females 16 years and over.....	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.1		1.6
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS						
Persons 16 to 64 years	128 347	297 641	780	5 366		13 683
With a work disability.....	6 817	35 879	61	217		728
Prevented from working.....	2 495	20 410	36	100		214
With a public transportation disability.....	1 263	9 441	20	76		138
Persons 65 years and over	28 696	41 475	80	549		995
With a public transportation disability.....	4 289	8 405	3	86		145

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 184. Labor Force Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

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

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	159 949	343 015	867	5 937	14 745
Labor force	106 518	209 446	585	4 290	10 857
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.6	61.1	67.5	72.3	73.6
Civilian labor force	103 196	207 352	552	4 190	10 664
Employed	100 044	189 333	502	4 034	10 007
Unemployed	3 152	18 019	50	156	657
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	8.7	9.1	3.7	6.2
Not in labor force	53 431	133 569	282	1 647	3 888
Inmate of institution	2 906	3 899	7	22	67
Female, 16 years and over	85 822	189 615	446	3 228	8 161
Labor force	51 272	108 255	246	2 253	5 784
Percent of female, 16 years and over	59.7	57.1	55.2	69.8	70.9
Civilian labor force	50 869	107 784	237	2 239	5 722
Employed	49 306	99 686	215	2 148	5 443
Unemployed	1 563	8 098	22	91	279
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	7.5	9.3	4.1	4.9
Not in labor force	34 550	81 360	200	975	2 377
Inmate of institution	1 823	1 278	-	-	16
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 229	37 168	101	430	1 378
Employed	3 444	9 340	27	168	571
Unemployed	181	3 050	-	14	64
Not in labor force	5 210	24 528	74	248	706
Female, 16 years and over	85 822	189 615	446	3 228	8 161
With own children under 6 years	4 668	21 752	31	227	983
In labor force	2 798	13 659	21	140	573
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 936	33 330	59	371	721
In labor force	3 259	24 378	34	187	573
Married women 16 years and over, husband present	24 592	51 064	120	1 242	2 043
In labor force	13 572	30 874	58	772	1 394
With own children under 6 years	4 213	8 885	12	223	676
In labor force	2 495	6 153	12	140	398
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 774	14 530	27	295	364
In labor force	2 272	10 644	13	120	257

CLASS OF WORKER AND INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	100 044	189 333	502	4 034	10 007
Private wage and salary workers	59 934	98 442	275	2 857	7 749
Federal government workers	27 729	58 066	139	733	1 540
State government workers	1 165	7 167	12	66	82
Local government workers	3 238	21 042	52	99	356
Self-employed workers	7 845	4 410	24	224	252
Unpaid family workers	133	206	-	55	28
Employed females 16 years and over	49 306	99 686	215	2 148	5 443
Private wage and salary workers	31 239	48 475	110	1 511	4 289
Federal government workers	12 965	34 458	74	410	816
State government workers	657	3 968	7	59	32
Local government workers	1 811	11 614	13	57	201
Self-employed workers	2 545	1 048	11	90	85
Unpaid family workers	89	123	-	21	20
Employed persons 16 years and over	100 044	189 333	502	4 034	10 007
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	336	580	-	21	29
Mining	81	88	-	-	-
Construction	1 662	8 575	17	64	360
Manufacturing	4 483	8 673	11	162	264
Nondurable goods	3 640	6 466	11	106	206
Food and kindred products	94	920	-	-	10
Textile mill and finished textile products	122	160	-	14	37
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	3 267	5 139	11	77	140
Durable goods	843	2 207	-	56	58
Furniture, lumber, and wood products	151	236	-	-	-
Metal industries	93	253	-	5	-
Machinery, except electrical	97	388	-	5	12
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	202	521	-	38	-
Transportation equipment	92	166	-	5	-
Transportation	1 887	11 899	32	61	179
Communications and other public utilities	1 644	5 149	19	73	231
Wholesale trade	947	3 044	-	21	90
Retail trade	8 464	20 792	26	780	1 538
Food, bakery, and dairy stores	544	2 601	-	59	98
Eating and drinking places	3 142	6 739	20	545	969
Banking and credit agencies	2 792	3 166	6	261	414
Insurance, real estate, and other finance	4 189	6 574	25	106	350
Business and repair services	7 969	12 004	31	265	548
Private households	1 116	4 472	12	180	1 037
Other personal services	1 831	7 669	7	353	1 094
Entertainment and recreation services	1 520	1 786	13	61	313
Professional and related services	36 311	44 581	149	992	2 203
Hospitals	2 967	12 847	31	165	323
Health services, except hospitals	2 241	3 812	11	29	185
Educational services	10 838	16 912	32	347	725
Public administration	24 812	50 281	154	634	1 357

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	60 707	110 399	374	2 143	5 396
Worked in 1979	60 146	105 336	370	2 077	5 298
50 to 52 weeks	39 763	64 521	227	1 315	3 243
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	37 203	59 237	187	1 211	3 028
With unemployment in 1979	8 503	25 291	80	348	1 091
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	2 301	12 094	13	106	367
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	57 636	119 042	270	2 268	6 139
Worked in 1979	57 017	112 701	265	2 218	6 006
50 to 52 weeks	32 066	67 726	119	1 474	3 422
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	28 252	59 136	92	1 254	3 036
With unemployment in 1979	9 872	24 157	88	260	1 058
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	2 119	10 333	33	74	260

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 185. Occupation of Employed Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

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

Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]

	District of Columbia				
	Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
Employed persons 16 years and over	100 044	189 333	502	4 034	10 007
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	57 680	37 119	215	1 296	2 513
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	21 711	16 882	86	508	1 284
Officials and administrators, public administration	3 755	2 014	20	77	159
Management related occupations	6 616	6 174	11	153	416
Professional specialty occupations	35 969	20 237	129	788	1 229
Engineers and natural scientists	4 114	3 055	7	222	162
Engineers	761	843	-	56	20
Health diagnosing occupations	1 558	655	-	21	36
Health assessment and treating occupations	1 466	2 593	11	56	50
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	6 108	8 011	16	155	262
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	2 164	5 294	7	59	87
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	30 313	71 151	137	1 413	2 561
Health technologists and technicians	416	2 269	-	57	51
Technologists and technicians, except health	6 110	4 751	21	180	291
Sales occupations	5 970	10 240	20	215	496
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	735	893	-	30	42
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	2 324	1 686	13	36	95
Other sales occupations	2 911	7 661	7	149	359
Cashiers	784	3 865	-	64	181
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	17 817	53 891	96	961	1 723
Computer equipment operators	339	1 865	-	30	44
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	6 655	15 509	23	335	668
Financial records processing occupations	1 414	2 664	7	131	88
Mail and message distributing occupations	530	5 455	14	20	78
Service occupations	6 995	42 139	112	985	3 600
Private household occupations	1 017	3 955	12	176	1 019
Protective service occupations	906	5 833	19	45	149
Police and firefighters	208	1 514	9	17	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 072	32 351	81	764	2 432
Food service occupations	2 890	8 787	13	525	1 154
Cleaning and building service occupations	571	14 073	45	93	664
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	387	1 159	-	21	97
Farm operators and managers	57	20	-	21	-
Farm workers and related occupations	330	1 090	-	-	97
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2 375	12 229	18	121	598
Mechanics and repairers	594	2 727	10	31	138
Construction trades	1 158	5 562	8	39	262
Precision production occupations	617	3 916	-	51	198
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	2 294	25 536	20	198	638
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	686	5 398	-	109	180
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	153	1 109	-	-	24
Transportation occupations	764	8 743	7	46	194
Motor vehicle operators	736	8 641	7	46	194
Material moving equipment operators	42	871	-	11	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	649	9 415	13	32	209
Construction laborers	165	2 503	9	6	81
Freight, stock, and material handlers	122	2 060	4	7	14
Employed females 16 years and over	49 306	99 686	215	2 148	5 443
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	25 061	21 131	98	529	1 055
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9 575	9 041	43	165	538
Officials and administrators, public administration	1 572	1 013	20	40	40
Management related occupations	2 763	3 759	4	35	209
Professional specialty occupations	15 486	12 090	55	364	517
Engineers and natural scientists	1 286	1 097	-	62	54
Engineers	92	48	-	-	14
Health diagnosing occupations	293	154	-	14	-
Health assessment and treating occupations	1 240	2 064	11	49	41
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	3 782	5 901	7	101	148
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	1 521	4 219	7	39	64
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	19 265	48 877	82	954	1 774
Health technologists and technicians	293	1 705	-	34	31
Technologists and technicians, except health	3 214	2 178	17	84	132
Sales occupations	3 013	6 332	-	94	295
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	246	288	-	7	-
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	901	787	-	7	33
Other sales occupations	1 866	5 257	-	80	262
Cashiers	579	3 153	-	42	113
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12 745	38 662	65	742	1 316
Computer equipment operators	153	997	-	26	30
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	6 278	14 833	23	327	647
Financial records processing occupations	900	2 100	-	49	65
Mail and message distributing occupations	104	1 698	14	20	38
Service occupations	3 948	23 578	35	544	2 291
Private household occupations	959	3 807	12	163	996
Protective service occupations	235	1 137	10	15	8
Police and firefighters	38	165	-	11	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	2 754	18 634	13	366	1 287
Food service occupations	1 402	5 080	-	187	397
Cleaning and building service occupations	221	6 421	13	57	468
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	77	106	-	-	-
Farm operators and managers	21	-	-	-	-
Farm workers and related occupations	56	106	-	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	409	1 465	-	43	149
Mechanics and repairers	56	210	-	-	18
Construction trades	133	232	-	15	-
Precision production occupations	214	1 023	-	28	131
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	546	4 529	-	78	174
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	274	2 119	-	56	132
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	62	435	-	-	-
Transportation occupations	73	564	-	12	11
Motor vehicle operators	73	553	-	12	11
Material moving equipment operators	11	7	-	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	126	1 404	-	10	31
Construction laborers	8	110	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers	13	168	-	5	5

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 186. Labor Force Status in 1979 and Income Characteristics in 1979 by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 1980

District of Columbia

Counties [400 or More of the Specified Racial or Spanish Origin Group]	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	Race					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979						
Families	30 352	102 415	205	1 136		3 320
No workers	4 156	16 677	18	98		293
1 worker	9 449	36 166	77	406		1 138
2 workers	14 904	34 073	101	480		1 404
3 or more workers	1 843	15 499	9	152		485
Married-couple families	24 436	51 177	119	897		1 919
No workers	3 047	6 673	—	67		130
1 worker	6 816	12 141	39	298		499
2 workers	13 051	22 287	76	418		1 025
3 or more workers	1 522	10 076	4	114		265
INCOME IN 1979						
Households	86 321	161 988	465	2 626		6 395
Less than \$5,000	7 130	30 901	61	448		990
\$5,000 to \$7,499	4 148	13 642	22	225		511
\$7,500 to \$9,999	5 277	14 402	64	269		737
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11 512	27 912	78	386		1 301
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11 161	22 195	74	334		1 029
\$20,000 to \$24,999	8 860	16 015	38	230		460
\$25,000 to \$34,999	13 134	19 985	50	379		609
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 074	11 550	24	268		447
\$50,000 or more	14 025	5 386	54	86		291
Median	\$21 955	\$13 860	\$15 457	\$14 742		\$13 452
Mean	\$30 829	\$17 421	\$23 162	\$18 387		\$17 584
Families	30 352	102 415	205	1 136		3 320
Less than \$5,000	921	14 486	35	83		382
\$5,000 to \$7,499	775	7 767	24	92		278
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 044	8 051	14	91		357
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 208	16 884	25	165		670
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 672	14 207	32	161		552
\$20,000 to \$24,999	2 514	11 215	24	86		275
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 728	15 519	8	210		403
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 791	9 823	—	188		272
\$50,000 or more	9 699	4 463	43	60		131
Median	\$35 692	\$16 362	\$15 417	\$19 000		\$14 750
Mean	\$45 833	\$19 977	\$25 078	\$22 672		\$18 672
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	91 160	86 948	408	2 660		6 775
Median income	\$71 248	\$7 335	\$8 429	\$7 803		\$6 421
Mean income	\$14 731	\$9 266	\$13 966	\$10 007		\$9 257
Males 15 years and over, with income	70 658	132 017	398	2 326		5 711
Median income	\$16 069	\$9 293	\$10 880	\$10 172		\$8 992
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.6	44.9	47.0	51.6		52.7
Median income	\$25 212	\$14 633	\$20 881	\$14 281		\$13 064
Females 15 years and over, with income	77 571	160 372	373	2 540		6 765
Median income	\$10 956	\$6 982	\$5 234	\$8 978		\$6 556
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.4	36.9	24.7	49.4		44.9
Median income	\$17 528	\$12 101	\$13 572	\$12 575		\$9 920
Per capita income	\$15 688	\$6 396	\$10 378	\$8 144		\$7 188
MEDIAN INCOME IN 1979 BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
Age of family householder:						
15 to 24 years	\$11 010	\$7 696	\$4 659	\$5 781		\$7 315
25 to 34 years	\$29 848	\$13 176	\$14 750	\$14 265		\$12 962
35 to 44 years	\$42 598	\$17 752	\$16 167	\$16 766		\$13 822
45 to 54 years	\$45 289	\$21 961	\$7 292	\$26 875		\$17 977
55 to 64 years	\$41 813	\$20 577	\$15 750	\$25 833		\$17 328
65 years and over	\$30 396	\$13 711	\$14 464	\$19 000		\$17 647
Family type by presence of own children:						
Families	\$35 692	\$16 362	\$15 417	\$19 000		\$14 750
With own children under 18 years	\$37 642	\$14 346	\$12 019	\$15 915		\$12 425
With own children under 6 years	\$36 852	\$11 918	\$15 972	\$14 091		\$11 171
Without own children under 18 years	\$34 969	\$18 533	\$23 409	\$24 271		\$16 404
Married-couple families	\$40 106	\$22 298	\$20 288	\$20 625		\$18 417
With own children under 18 years	\$42 976	\$23 793	\$16 193	\$16 360		\$18 218
With own children under 6 years	\$40 294	\$20 269	\$16 989	\$14 091		\$14 045
Without own children under 18 years	\$38 509	\$20 965	\$50 535	\$25 192		\$18 615
Female householder, no husband present	\$20 967	\$11 167	\$5 313	\$11 288		\$10 576
With own children under 18 years	\$17 572	\$9 300	\$5 125	\$15 227		\$7 932
With own children under 6 years	\$8 944	\$6 801	\$6 125	—		\$4 552
Without own children under 18 years	\$22 799	\$15 309	\$5 625	\$10 948		\$13 714
Workers in family in 1979:						
No workers	\$20 711	\$4 835	\$5 250	\$5 357		\$3 197
1 worker	\$31 695	\$12 045	\$9 375	\$15 040		\$10 649
2 workers	\$41 532	\$22 905	\$17 361	\$24 559		\$17 518
3 or more workers	\$44 863	\$32 204	\$19 750	\$32 303		\$19 442
INCOME TYPE IN 1979						
Households	86 321	161 988	465	2 626		6 395
With earnings	70 770	127 407	413	2 224		5 710
Mean earnings	\$28 941	\$18 471	\$21 615	\$18 902		\$17 633
With wage or salary income	67 610	125 944	399	2 114		5 633
Mean wage or salary income	\$26 344	\$18 164	\$20 805	\$18 898		\$17 003
With nonfarm self-employment income	11 401	6 073	48	275		397
Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$22 854	\$10 549	\$12 596	\$7 598		\$12 351
With farm self-employment income	875	380	7	6		12
Mean farm self-employment income	\$7 342	\$4 258	\$3 005	\$35		\$530
With interest, dividend, or net rental income	56 500	25 562	126	1 098		1 525
Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$5 852	\$1 848	\$7 179	\$1 629		\$2 843
With Social Security income	17 498	34 959	75	434		617
Mean Social Security income	\$3 935	\$3 507	\$3 280	\$3 508		\$3 430
With public assistance income	1 743	25 475	84	69		416
Mean public assistance income	\$2 454	\$2 817	\$3 330	\$2 208		\$2 733
With all other income	20 213	37 283	60	422		737
Mean all other income	\$10 354	\$6 090	\$6 885	\$6 592		\$5 663

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 187. Poverty Status in 1979 of Families and Persons by Race and Spanish Origin for Counties: 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 appendices A and B]

**Counties
[400 or More of the Specified
Racial or Spanish Origin Group]**

ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979

Families	30 352	102 415	205	1 136	3 320
With Social Security income.....	6 987	21 367	45	224	325
Income above poverty level.....	6 827	18 023	42	219	300
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	723	4 031	7	45	28
With public assistance income.....	776	19 675	55	47	232
Income above poverty level.....	623	10 840	26	39	91
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	69	2 414	9	4	24
Householder worked in 1979.....	23 619	70 664	175	952	2 794
With related children under 18 years.....	9 994	62 265	131	480	1 753
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	7 446	52 008	79	392	1 249
Female householder, no husband present.....	4 536	43 198	51	192	1 117
Householder worked in 1979.....	2 791	27 176	31	152	885
With related children under 18 years.....	1 649	31 480	57	93	698
With related children under 6 years.....	449	13 296	19	15	332
Householder 65 years and over.....	7 473	14 189	17	156	248
Unrelated individuals	78 400	82 165	337	2 343	5 561
With Social Security income.....	12 020	15 113	38	235	405
Income above poverty level.....	10 244	7 753	16	153	202
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	2 914	4 927	7	117	91
With public assistance income.....	1 122	6 507	21	33	214
Income above poverty level.....	574	2 150	13	17	113
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	213	1 261	—	7	75
Worked in 1979.....	60 839	53 792	295	1 827	4 664
65 years and over.....	14 855	15 205	25	283	433
Persons	158 763	437 399	923	6 445	16 398
Related children under 18 years.....	16 377	120 469	167	971	3 219
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	11 818	92 348	115	770	2 263
60 years and over.....	36 678	61 206	127	839	1 442
65 years and over.....	28 647	41 475	80	549	969

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	1 021	19 065	59	121	529
Percent below poverty level.....	3.4	18.6	28.8	10.7	15.9
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 051	\$3 452	\$2 811	\$3 729	\$3 411
Persons per family.....	2.73	3.70	3.39	4.03	3.24
With Social Security income.....	160	3 344	3	5	25
With public assistance income.....	153	8 835	29	8	141
Householder worked in 1979.....	477	6 703	41	61	279
With related children under 18 years.....	558	15 306	49	83	397
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	382	12 846	36	63	273
Female householder, no husband present.....	379	13 195	51	30	343
Householder worked in 1979.....	178	4 406	33	10	183
With related children under 18 years.....	272	11 690	41	15	291
With related children under 6 years.....	147	6 048	15	4	195
Householder 65 years and over.....	184	1 964	3	28	34
Unrelated individuals	12 143	25 138	69	570	1 371
Percent below poverty level.....	15.5	30.6	20.5	24.3	24.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 100	\$2 098	\$1 835	\$2 674	\$2 474
With Social Security income.....	1 776	7 360	22	82	203
With public assistance income.....	548	4 357	8	16	101
Worked in 1979.....	6 868	7 141	43	269	720
65 years and over.....	2 331	7 267	9	114	183
Persons	14 750	96 011	202	1 075	3 160
Percent below poverty level.....	9.3	22.0	21.9	16.7	19.3
Related children under 18 years.....	802	36 326	59	191	810
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	585	26 915	36	159	554
60 years and over.....	3 092	14 515	27	172	335
65 years and over.....	2 650	10 488	12	149	255

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL

Families	1 386	23 946	73	179	734
Percent below poverty level.....	4.6	23.4	35.6	15.8	22.1
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 504	\$4 321	\$4 082	\$4 086	\$3 930
Persons per family.....	2.87	3.70	3.99	4.11	3.46
With Social Security income.....	251	4 796	3	16	39
With public assistance income.....	188	10 517	38	16	159
Householder worked in 1979.....	717	9 447	55	108	469
With related children under 18 years.....	774	18 830	63	126	556
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	530	15 771	50	91	390
Female householder, no husband present.....	470	16 029	51	34	411
Householder worked in 1979.....	216	6 084	33	10	241
With related children under 18 years.....	315	13 926	41	19	351
With related children under 6 years.....	157	6 947	15	8	212
Householder 65 years and over.....	262	2 920	3	28	34
Unrelated individuals	15 015	29 074	80	705	1 650
Percent below poverty level.....	19.2	35.4	23.7	30.1	29.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 543	\$2 676	\$2 487	\$3 021	\$2 905
With Social Security income.....	2 507	9 104	22	138	237
With public assistance income.....	648	4 947	8	16	133
Worked in 1979.....	8 875	8 901	54	355	944
65 years and over.....	3 029	8 924	9	152	217
Persons	18 768	118 115	285	1 443	4 322
Percent below poverty level.....	11.8	27.0	30.9	22.4	26.4
Related children under 18 years.....	1 227	44 086	97	304	1 133
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	850	32 913	68	227	758
60 years and over.....	4 052	18 568	32	239	416
65 years and over.....	3 472	13 808	12	187	316

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL

Percent of persons:					
Below 75 percent of poverty level.....	7.0	16.4	15.7	13.0	15.6
Below 150 percent of poverty level.....	14.5	32.2	35.0	29.5	32.9
Below 200 percent of poverty level.....	20.0	42.7	45.8	38.9	45.9

District of Columbia					
	Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
ALL INCOME LEVELS IN 1979					
Families	30 352	102 415	205	1 136	3 320
With Social Security income.....	6 987	21 367	45	224	325
Income above poverty level.....	6 827	18 023	42	219	300
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	723	4 031	7	45	28
With public assistance income.....	776	19 675	55	47	232
Income above poverty level.....	623	10 840	26	39	91
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	69	2 414	9	4	24
Householder worked in 1979.....	23 619	70 664	175	952	2 794
With related children under 18 years.....	9 994	62 265	131	480	1 753
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	7 446	52 008	79	392	1 249
Female householder, no husband present.....	4 536	43 198	51	192	1 117
Householder worked in 1979.....	2 791	27 176	31	152	885
With related children under 18 years.....	1 649	31 480	57	93	698
With related children under 6 years.....	449	13 296	19	15	332
Householder 65 years and over.....	7 473	14 189	17	156	248
Unrelated individuals	78 400	82 165	337	2 343	5 561
With Social Security income.....	12 020	15 113	38	235	405
Income above poverty level.....	10 244	7 753	16	153	202
Below poverty level without Social Security income.....	2 914	4 927	7	117	91
With public assistance income.....	1 122	6 507	21	33	214
Income above poverty level.....	574	2 150	13	17	113
Below poverty level without public assistance income.....	213	1 261	—	7	75
Worked in 1979.....	60 839	53 792	295	1 827	4 664
65 years and over.....	14 855	15 205	25	283	433
Persons	158 763	437 399	923	6 445	16 398
Related children under 18 years.....	16 377	120 469	167	971	3 219
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	11 818	92 348	115	770	2 263
60 years and over.....	36 678	61 206	127	839	1 442
65 years and over.....	28 647	41 475	80	549	969
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					
Families	1 021	19 065	59	121	529
Percent below poverty level.....	3.4	18.6	28.8	10.7	15.9
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 051	\$3 452	\$2 811	\$3 729	\$3 411
Persons per family.....	2.73	3.70	3.39	4.03	3.24
With Social Security income.....	160	3 344	3	5	25
With public assistance income.....	153	8 835	29	8	141
Householder worked in 1979.....	477	6 703	41	61	279
With related children under 18 years.....	558	15 306	49	83	397
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	382	12 846	36	63	273
Female householder, no husband present.....	379	13 195	51	30	343
Householder worked in 1979.....	178	4 406	33	10	183
With related children under 18 years.....	272	11 690	41	15	291
With related children under 6 years.....	147	6 048	15	4	195
Householder 65 years and over.....	184	1 964	3	28	34
Unrelated individuals	12 143	25 138	69	570	1 371
Percent below poverty level.....	15.5	30.6	20.5	24.3	24.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 100	\$2 098	\$1 835	\$2 674	\$2 474
With Social Security income.....	1 776	7 360	22	82	203
With public assistance income.....	548	4 357	8	16	101
Worked in 1979.....	6 868	7 141	43	269	720
65 years and over.....	2 331	7 267	9	114	183
Persons	14 750	96 011	202	1 075	3 160
Percent below poverty level.....	9.3	22.0	21.9	16.7	19.3
Related children under 18 years.....	802	36 326	59	191	810
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	585	26 915	36	159	554
60 years and over.....	3 092	14 515	27	172	335
65 years and over.....	2 650	10 488	12	149	255
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL					
Families	1 386	23 946	73	179	734
Percent below poverty level.....	4.6	23.4	35.6	15.8	22.1
Mean income deficit.....	\$3 504	\$4 321	\$4 082	\$4 086	\$3 930
Persons per family.....	2.87	3.70	3.99	4.11	3.46
With Social Security income.....	251	4 796	3	16	39
With public assistance income.....	188	10 517	38	16	159
Householder worked in 1979.....	717	9 447	55	108	469
With related children under 18 years.....	774	18 830	63	126	556
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	530	15 771	50	91	390
Female householder, no husband present.....	470	16 029	51	34	411
Householder worked in 1979.....	216	6 084	33	10	241
With related children under 18 years.....	315	13 926	41	19	351
With related children under 6 years.....	157	6 947	15	8	212
Householder 65 years and over.....	262	2 920	3	28	34
Unrelated individuals	15 015	29 074	80	705	1 650
Percent below poverty level.....	19.2	35.4	23.7	30.1	29.7
Mean income deficit.....	\$2 543	\$2 676	\$2 487	\$3 021	\$2 905
With Social Security income.....	2 507	9 104	22	138	237
With public assistance income.....	648	4 947	8	16	133
Work					

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

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

**The State
Counties**

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

Persons 16 years and over -----
Labor force -----
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----
Employed -----
Unemployed -----
Percent of civilian labor force -----

Female, 16 years and over -----
Labor force -----
Percent of female, 16 years and over -----
Employed -----
Unemployed -----
Percent of civilian labor force -----

Employed persons 16 years and over -----
Managerial and professional specialty occupations -----
Professional specialty occupations -----
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations -----
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----
Service occupations -----
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----
Farm operators and managers -----
Farm occupations, except managerial -----
Related agricultural occupations -----
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----
Operators, fabricators, and laborers -----
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----

Employed females 16 years and over -----
Managerial and professional specialty occupations -----
Professional specialty occupations -----
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations -----
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----
Service occupations -----
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----
Farm operators and managers -----
Farm occupations, except managerial -----
Related agricultural occupations -----
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----
Operators, fabricators, and laborers -----
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----

Employed persons 16 years and over -----
Private wage and salary workers -----
Government workers -----
Self-employed workers -----
Unpaid family workers -----

Male, employed in agriculture -----
Wage and salary workers -----
Self-employed workers -----
Unpaid family workers -----

Female, employed in agriculture -----
Wage and salary workers -----
Self-employed workers -----
Unpaid family workers -----

INCOME IN 1979

Households -----
Less than \$5,000 -----
\$5,000 to \$7,499 -----
\$7,500 to \$9,999 -----
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----
\$15,000 to \$19,999 -----
\$20,000 to \$24,999 -----
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----
\$50,000 or more -----
Median -----
Mean -----

Families -----
Median income -----
Mean income -----

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over -----
Median income -----
Mean income -----

Per capita income -----

Households with farm self-employment income -----
Mean income -----
Mean farm self-employment income -----

Percent of household income from farm self-employment: -----
Less than 25.0 percent -----
25.0 to 49.9 percent -----
50.0 to 74.9 percent -----
75.0 percent or more -----

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families -----
Percent below poverty level -----
Female householder, no husband present -----

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----
Percent below poverty level -----

Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----
Percent below poverty level -----
Related children under 18 years -----
65 years and over -----

	The State	District of Columbia
Persons 16 years and over	-	-
Labor force	-	-
Percent of persons 16 years and over	-	-
Employed	-	-
Unemployed	-	-
Percent of civilian labor force	-	-
Female, 16 years and over	-	-
Labor force	-	-
Percent of female, 16 years and over	-	-
Employed	-	-
Unemployed	-	-
Percent of civilian labor force	-	-
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	-
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	-	-
Professional specialty occupations	-	-
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	-	-
Service occupations	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	-
Farm operators and managers	-	-
Farm occupations, except managerial	-	-
Related agricultural occupations	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	-	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-
Employed females 16 years and over	-	-
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	-	-
Professional specialty occupations	-	-
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	-	-
Service occupations	-	-
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	-	-
Farm operators and managers	-	-
Farm occupations, except managerial	-	-
Related agricultural occupations	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	-	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	-	-
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	-
Private wage and salary workers	-	-
Government workers	-	-
Self-employed workers	-	-
Unpaid family workers	-	-
Male, employed in agriculture	-	-
Wage and salary workers	-	-
Self-employed workers	-	-
Unpaid family workers	-	-
Female, employed in agriculture	-	-
Wage and salary workers	-	-
Self-employed workers	-	-
Unpaid family workers	-	-
Households	-	-
Less than \$5,000	-	-
\$5,000 to \$7,499	-	-
\$7,500 to \$9,999	-	-
\$10,000 to \$14,999	-	-
\$15,000 to \$19,999	-	-
\$20,000 to \$24,999	-	-
\$25,000 to \$34,999	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	-	-
\$50,000 or more	-	-
Median	-	-
Mean	-	-
Families	-	-
Median income	-	-
Mean income	-	-
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	-	-
Median income	-	-
Mean income	-	-
Per capita income	-	-
Households with farm self-employment income	-	-
Mean income	-	-
Mean farm self-employment income	-	-
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:	-	-
Less than 25.0 percent	-	-
25.0 to 49.9 percent	-	-
50.0 to 74.9 percent	-	-
75.0 percent or more	-	-
Income in 1979 below poverty level	-	-
Families	-	-
Percent below poverty level	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	-	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	-	-
Percent below poverty level	-	-
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	-	-
Percent below poverty level	-	-
Related children under 18 years	-	-
65 years and over	-	-

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

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

The State Counties	The State	District of Columbia
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN		
Total persons	-	-
White	-	-
Black	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	-	-
Asian and Pacific Islander	-	-
Spanish origin ¹	-	-
SEX AND AGE		
Total persons	-	-
Male	-	-
Female	-	-
Total persons	-	-
Under 5 years	-	-
5 to 9 years	-	-
10 to 14 years	-	-
15 to 19 years	-	-
20 to 24 years	-	-
25 to 29 years	-	-
30 to 34 years	-	-
35 to 39 years	-	-
40 to 44 years	-	-
45 to 49 years	-	-
50 to 54 years	-	-
55 to 59 years	-	-
60 to 64 years	-	-
65 to 69 years	-	-
70 to 74 years	-	-
75 to 79 years	-	-
80 to 84 years	-	-
85 years and over	-	-
Median	-	-
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
Total persons	-	-
In households	-	-
Family householder: Male	-	-
Female	-	-
Nonfamily householder: Male	-	-
Female	-	-
Spouse	-	-
Child	-	-
Other relatives	-	-
Nonrelatives	-	-
Persons per household	-	-
Persons per family	-	-
Persons under 18 years	-	-
Percent living with two parents	-	-
FERTILITY		
Women 15 to 24 years	-	-
Children ever born	-	-
Per 1,000 women	-	-
Women 25 to 34 years	-	-
Children ever born	-	-
Per 1,000 women	-	-
Women 35 to 44 years	-	-
Children ever born	-	-
Per 1,000 women	-	-
RESIDENCE IN 1975		
Persons 5 years and over	-	-
Same house	-	-
Different house in United States	-	-
Same county	-	-
Different county	-	-
Same State	-	-
Different State	-	-
Abroad	-	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED		
Persons 25 years old and over	-	-
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	-	-
8 years	-	-
High school: 1 to 3 years	-	-
4 years	-	-
College: 1 to 3 years	-	-
4 or more years	-	-
INDUSTRY		
Employed persons 16 years and over	-	-
Agriculture	-	-
Forestry and fisheries	-	-
Mining	-	-
Construction	-	-
Manufacturing	-	-
Transportation	-	-
Communications and other public utilities	-	-
Wholesale trade	-	-
Retail trade	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	-	-
Business and repair services	-	-
Personal services	-	-
Entertainment and recreation services	-	-
Professional and related services	-	-
Health services	-	-
Educational services	-	-
Public administration	-	-

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Counties	The State	District of Columbia
	LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS	
Persons 16 years and over	---	---
Labor force	---	---
Percent of persons 16 years and over	---	---
Employed	---	---
Unemployed	---	---
Percent of civilian labor force	---	---
Female, 16 years and over	---	---
Labor force	---	---
Percent of female, 16 years and over	---	---
Employed	---	---
Unemployed	---	---
Percent of civilian labor force	---	---
Employed persons 16 years and over	---	---
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	---	---
Professional specialty occupations	---	---
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	---	---
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	---	---
Service occupations	---	---
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	---	---
Farm operators and managers	---	---
Farm occupations, except managerial	---	---
Related agricultural occupations	---	---
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	---	---
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	---	---
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	---	---
Employed females 16 years and over	---	---
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	---	---
Professional specialty occupations	---	---
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	---	---
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	---	---
Service occupations	---	---
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	---	---
Farm operators and managers	---	---
Farm occupations, except managerial	---	---
Related agricultural occupations	---	---
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	---	---
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	---	---
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	---	---
Employed persons 16 years and over	---	---
Private wage and salary workers	---	---
Government workers	---	---
Self-employed workers	---	---
Unpaid family workers	---	---
Male, employed in agriculture	---	---
Wage and salary workers	---	---
Self-employed workers	---	---
Unpaid family workers	---	---
Female, employed in agriculture	---	---
Wage and salary workers	---	---
Self-employed workers	---	---
Unpaid family workers	---	---
INCOME IN 1979		
Households	---	---
Less than \$5,000	---	---
\$5,000 to \$7,499	---	---
\$7,500 to \$9,999	---	---
\$10,000 to \$14,999	---	---
\$15,000 to \$19,999	---	---
\$20,000 to \$24,999	---	---
\$25,000 to \$34,999	---	---
\$35,000 to \$49,999	---	---
\$50,000 or more	---	---
Median	---	---
Mean	---	---
Families	---	---
Median income	---	---
Mean income	---	---
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	---	---
Median income	---	---
Mean income	---	---
Per capita income	---	---
Households with farm self-employment income	---	---
Mean income	---	---
Mean farm self-employment income	---	---
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:		
Less than 25.0 percent	---	---
25.0 to 49.9 percent	---	---
50.0 to 74.9 percent	---	---
75.0 percent or more	---	---
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
Families	---	---
Percent below poverty level	---	---
Female householder, no husband present	---	---
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	---	---
Percent below poverty level	---	---
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	---	---
Percent below poverty level	---	---
Related children under 18 years	---	---
65 years and over	---	---

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

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

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

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

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

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

	The State	Urban				Rural		Rural form	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
		Total	Inside urbanized areas		Outside urbanized areas		Total				Places of 1,000 to 2,500
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more						Places of 2,500 to 10,000
Total persons (number)	638 333	638 333	638 333	638 333	-	-	-	-	638 333	-	
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	625 474	625 474	625 474	625 474	-	-	-	-	625 474	-	
Percent of total	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	-	-	-	-	98.0	-	
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	381 003	381 003	381 003	381 003	-	-	-	-	381 003	-	
Percent of total	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	-	-	-	-	59.7	-	
Total persons (number)	638 333	638 333	638 333	638 333	-	-	-	-	638 333	-	
Relationship	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	
Sex	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	
Age	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	
Race	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	
Origin	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	-	-	-	-	5.3	-	
Place of birth	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	-	-	-	-	9.8	-	
Persons in rural areas (number)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Farm residence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Persons in households (number)	606 538	606 538	606 538	606 538	-	-	-	-	606 538	-	
Relationship	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	
Persons in group quarters (number)	31 795	31 795	31 795	31 795	-	-	-	-	31 795	-	
Type of group quarters	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	
Foreign born persons (number)	40 559	40 559	40 559	40 559	-	-	-	-	40 559	-	
Citizenship	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	-	-	-	-	8.9	-	
Year of immigration	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	-	-	-	-	12.1	-	
Persons 5 years and over (number)	604 289	604 289	604 289	604 289	-	-	-	-	604 289	-	
Language spoken at home	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	-	-	-	-	12.7	-	
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	47 600	47 600	47 600	47 600	-	-	-	-	47 600	-	
Language	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	22.0	-	
Ability to speak English	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	
Residence in 1975	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	-	-	-	-	14.9	-	
Persons 21 years and over (number)	454 577	454 577	454 577	454 577	-	-	-	-	454 577	-	
Armed Forces status in 1975	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	
College attendance in 1975	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	-	-	-	-	10.3	-	
Work status in 1975	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	-	-	-	-	9.7	-	
Women 15 years and over (number)	287 225	287 225	287 225	287 225	-	-	-	-	287 225	-	
Children ever born	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	-	-	-	-	11.6	-	
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	170 003	170 003	170 003	170 003	-	-	-	-	170 003	-	
Children ever born	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	-	-	-	-	11.8	-	
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	179 060	179 060	179 060	179 060	-	-	-	-	179 060	-	
Times married	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	-	-	-	-	12.4	-	
Date of first marriage	19.1	19.1	19.1	19.1	-	-	-	-	19.1	-	
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	56 892	56 892	56 892	56 892	-	-	-	-	56 892	-	
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	7.0	-	
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	617 541	617 541	617 541	617 541	-	-	-	-	617 541	-	
School enrollment	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	-	-	-	-	7.8	-	
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	182 267	182 267	182 267	182 267	-	-	-	-	182 267	-	
Year of school	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	341 794	341 794	341 794	341 794	-	-	-	-	341 794	-	
School enrollment	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	-	-	-	-	8.5	-	
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	398 653	398 653	398 653	398 653	-	-	-	-	398 653	-	
Highest year of school attended	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	
Finished highest year	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	-	-	-	-	14.2	-	
Persons 15 years and over (number)	525 643	525 643	525 643	525 643	-	-	-	-	525 643	-	
Marital status	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	
Income in 1979	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9	-	-	-	-	16.9	-	
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	88 531	88 531	88 531	88 531	-	-	-	-	88 531	-	
Percent of income allocated:					-	-	-	-		-	
None	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	-	-	-	-	18.3	-	
0.1 to 9.9 percent	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	
10.0 to 24.9 percent	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	
25.0 to 49.9 percent	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	
50.0 to 99.9 percent	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	
100 percent	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	-	-	-	-	72.2	-	
Persons 16 years and over (number)	515 769	515 769	515 769	515 769	-	-	-	-	515 769	-	
Labor force status	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	-	-	-	-	8.6	-	
Work status in 1979	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	
Unemployment in 1979	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.2	-	-	-	-	24.2	-	
Veteran status	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	-	-	-	-	9.2	-	
Male	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	-	-	-	-	9.4	-	
Female	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	289 539	289 539	289 539	289 539	-	-	-	-	289 539	-	
Hours worked	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	-	-	-	-	11.8	-	
Workers 16 years and over (number)	295 131	295 131	295 131	295 131	-	-	-	-	295 131	-	
Means of transportation to work	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	-	-	-	-	10.4	-	
Carpooling arrangements	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	-	-	-	-	10.3	-	
Private vehicle occupancy	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	-	-	-	-	13.8	-	
Travel time to work	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	-	-	-	-	14.8	-	

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

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

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

	The State	Urban				Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's	
		Total	Inside urbanized areas		Outside urbanized areas		Total				Places of 1,000 to 2,500
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more						Places of 2,500 to 10,000
Employed persons 16 years and over (number)---	298 107	298 107	298 107	298 107	--	--	--	298 107	--		
Industry	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	--	--	--	13.8	--		
Occupation	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	--	--	--	13.2	--		
Class of worker	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	--	--	--	13.1	--		
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number)---	437 788	437 788	437 788	437 788	--	--	--	437 788	--		
Work disability status	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	--	--	--	9.1	--		
Work prevention	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	--	--	--	3.5	--		
Public transportation disability status	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	--	--	--	14.1	--		
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number)---	71 096	71 096	71 096	71 096	--	--	--	71 096	--		
Public transportation disability status	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	--	--	--	18.5	--		
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number)---	344 753	344 753	344 753	344 753	--	--	--	344 753	--		
Weeks worked	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	--	--	--	16.1	--		
Usual hours worked per week	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	--	--	--	15.6	--		
Households (number)---	254 032	254 032	254 032	254 032	--	--	--	254 032	--		
Income in 1979	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	--	--	--	22.0	--		
Wage or salary income	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	--	--	--	17.1	--		
Nonfarm self-employment income	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	--	--	--	13.9	--		
Farm self-employment income	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	--	--	--	17.5	--		
Interest, dividend, or net rental income	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	--	--	--	16.1	--		
Social Security income	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	--	--	--	17.3	--		
Public assistance income	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	--	--	--	17.5	--		
All other income	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	--	--	--	17.3	--		
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number)---	55 867	55 867	55 867	55 867	--	--	--	55 867	--		
Percent of income allocated:											
None	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	--	--	--	12.3	--		
0.1 to 9.9 percent	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	--	--	--	8.5	--		
10.0 to 24.9 percent	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	--	--	--	8.5	--		
25.0 to 49.9 percent	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	--	--	--	12.7	--		
50.0 to 99.9 percent	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.8	--	--	--	19.8	--		
100 percent	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	--	--	--	38.2	--		
Families (number)---	135 569	135 569	135 569	135 569	--	--	--	135 569	--		
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts)	26.8	26.8	26.8	26.8	--	--	--	26.8	--		
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number)---	183 578	183 578	183 578	183 578	--	--	--	183 578	--		
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts)	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	--	--	--	16.2	--		

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

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

	Number		Percent distribution			Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
The State					The State				
SEX					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	638 333	627 359	100.0	100.0	Total persons	638 333	575 664	100.0	100.0
Male	295 453	290 423	46.3	46.3	Native	597 774	540 788	93.6	93.9
Female	342 880	336 936	53.7	53.7	Born in State of residence	245 609	219 294	38.5	38.1
RACE					Born in different State				
Total persons	638 333	622 912	100.0	100.0	Northeast	70 169	64 801	11.0	11.3
White	174 705	170 343	27.4	27.3	North Central	33 119	30 854	5.2	5.4
Black	448 370	437 826	70.2	70.3	South	207 598	188 412	32.5	32.7
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	1 014	972	0.2	0.2	West	35 773	32 659	5.6	5.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	6 883	6 687	1.1	1.1	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	5 306	4 768	0.9	0.8
Race, n.e.c.	7 361	7 084	1.2	1.1	Foreign born	40 559	34 876	6.4	6.1
ORIGIN					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	638 333	604 394	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	603 154	513 286	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	17 777	17 290	2.8	2.9	Same house	351 301	312 893	58.2	61.0
Mexican	3 133	3 007	0.5	0.5	Different house in United States	234 776	185 482	38.9	36.1
Puerto Rican	1 485	1 455	0.2	0.2	Same county	136 639	107 486	22.7	20.9
Cuban	689	679	0.1	0.1	Different county	98 137	77 996	16.3	15.2
Other Spanish	12 470	12 149	2.0	2.0	Same State	—	—	—	—
Not of Spanish origin	620 556	587 104	97.2	97.1	Different State	98 137	77 996	16.3	15.2
AGE					Northeast				
Total persons	638 333	619 156	100.0	100.0	North Central	22 854	22 250	4.8	4.3
Under 5 years	34 044	33 099	5.3	5.3	South	10 090	8 775	1.7	1.7
5 to 9 years	36 256	35 194	5.7	5.7	West	49 641	39 665	8.2	7.7
10 to 14 years	42 390	41 405	6.6	6.7	Abroad	9 552	7 306	1.6	1.4
15 to 19 years	57 335	55 943	9.0	9.0	17 077	14 911	2.8	2.9	
20 to 24 years	69 655	67 362	10.9	10.9	ACTIVITY IN 1975				
25 to 29 years	65 754	64 072	10.3	10.3	Persons 21 years and over	454 577	412 809	100.0	100.0
30 to 34 years	57 152	55 661	9.0	9.0	In Armed Forces in 1975	5 374	5 051	1.2	1.2
35 to 39 years	41 359	40 260	6.5	6.5	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	449 203	407 758	98.8	98.8
40 to 44 years	32 938	31 890	5.2	5.2	Persons 21 years and over	454 577	407 971	100.0	100.0
45 to 49 years	30 102	29 138	4.7	4.7	Attending college in 1975	52 019	47 930	11.4	11.7
50 to 54 years	33 264	32 356	5.2	5.2	Not attending college in 1975	402 558	360 041	88.6	88.3
55 to 59 years	35 158	34 018	5.5	5.5	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
60 to 64 years	28 616	27 758	4.5	4.5	Workers 16 years and over	295 131	264 574	100.0	100.0
65 to 69 years	26 212	25 368	4.1	4.1	Private vehicle	140 168	124 127	47.5	46.9
70 to 74 years	19 954	19 105	3.1	3.1	Drive alone	93 914	84 336	31.8	31.9
75 to 79 years	13 782	13 106	2.2	2.1	Carpool	46 254	39 789	15.7	15.0
80 to 84 years	8 094	7 757	1.3	1.3	Public transportation	112 100	101 136	38.0	38.2
85 years and over	6 268	5 664	1.0	0.9	Bus or streetcar	86 213	77 374	29.2	29.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					Subway or elevated train				
Total persons	638 333	622 258	100.0	100.0	Railroad	182	169	0.1	0.1
In households	606 538	591 002	95.0	95.0	Taxicab	3 262	3 002	1.1	1.1
Family householder	135 569	134 930	21.2	21.7	Bicycle	1 666	1 582	0.6	0.6
Nonfamily householder	118 463	118 202	18.6	19.0	Motorcycle	621	529	0.2	0.2
Spouse	77 094	75 612	12.1	12.2	Walked only	33 813	31 094	11.5	11.8
Child	178 622	173 400	28.0	27.9	Other means	1 479	1 320	0.5	0.5
Other relatives	53 867	48 205	8.4	7.7	Worked at home	5 284	4 787	1.8	1.8
Nonrelatives	42 923	40 653	6.7	6.5	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
In group quarters	31 795	31 256	5.0	5.0	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	289 960	246 915	100.0	100.0
FARM RESIDENCE					Less than 10 minutes				
Persons in rural areas	—	—	—	—	20 245	16 954	7.0	6.9	
Farm	—	—	—	—	10 to 19 minutes	63 027	53 850	21.7	21.8
Nonfarm	—	—	—	—	20 to 29 minutes	66 555	57 778	23.0	23.4
FERTILITY					30 to 44 minutes				
Women 15 to 44 years	170 003	149 915	100.0	100.0	45 or more minutes	79 465	67 490	27.4	27.3
No children ever born	96 052	82 230	56.5	54.9	60 668	50 843	20.9	20.6	
1 child	29 185	26 402	17.2	17.6	SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
2 children	21 188	19 535	12.5	13.0	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	182 267	167 050	100.0	100.0
3 children	10 952	10 118	6.4	6.7	Nursery school	7 303	5 425	4.0	3.2
4 children	5 707	5 307	3.4	3.5	Kindergarten	7 218	6 285	4.0	3.8
5 children	3 293	3 074	1.9	2.1	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	68 599	63 236	37.6	37.9
6 children	1 668	1 522	1.0	1.0	High school (1 to 4 years)	39 845	37 029	21.9	22.2
7 or more children	1 958	1 727	1.2	1.2	College	59 302	55 075	32.5	33.0
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
Total persons	638 333	574 473	100.0	100.0	Persons 25 years old and over	398 653	340 209	100.0	100.0
Native	597 774	540 648	93.6	94.1	Elementary: 0 to 4 years	14 265	11 990	3.6	3.5
Foreign born	40 559	33 825	6.4	5.9	5 to 7 years	30 363	24 684	7.6	7.3
Naturalized citizen	16 164	12 518	2.5	2.2	8 years	19 789	16 482	5.0	4.8
Not a citizen	24 395	21 307	3.8	3.7	High school: 1 to 3 years	66 860	55 005	16.8	16.2
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					4 years				
Persons 5 years and over	604 289	527 747	100.0	100.0	High school: 4 years	101 817	89 302	25.5	25.2
Speak only English at home	556 689	483 305	92.1	91.6	College: 1 to 3 years	56 081	45 698	14.1	13.4
Speak a language other than English at home	47 600	44 442	7.9	8.4	4 years	41 304	37 060	10.4	10.9
Speak English very well	30 846	22 513	5.1	4.3	5 or more years	68 174	59 988	17.1	17.6
Speak English well	10 211	7 830	1.7	1.5	LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Speak English not well or not at all	6 543	5 359	1.1	1.0	Persons 16 years and over	515 769	471 249	100.0	100.0
LABOR FORCE STATUS					Labor force				
Persons 16 years and over	515 769	471 249	100.0	100.0	325 396	301 017	63.1	63.9	
Labor force	325 396	301 017	63.1	63.9	Armed Forces	5 658	5 333	1.1	1.1
Armed Forces	5 658	5 333	1.1	1.1	Civilian labor force	319 738	295 684	62.0	62.7
Civilian labor force	319 738	295 684	62.0	62.7	Employed	298 107	276 499	57.8	58.7
Employed	298 107	276 499	57.8	58.7	Unemployed	21 631	19 185	4.2	4.1
Unemployed	21 631	19 185	4.2	4.1	Not in labor force	190 373	170 232	36.9	36.1
Not in labor force	190 373	170 232	36.9	36.1					

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

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

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment	Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended	Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em-ployed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked		
The State	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
Inside urbanized areas	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
Central cities	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
Urban fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside urbanized areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of 10,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural form	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA'S														
Inside SMSA's	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
Urban	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
Central cities	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
Not in central cities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outside SMSA's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SMSA's														
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.	99.2	45.8	1.9	5.2	8.8	9.3	4.4	2.6	3.9	15.4	6.7	9.2	10.5	15.2
Urban	99.1	46.1	1.9	5.3	8.9	9.4	4.4	2.6	4.0	15.6	6.7	9.2	10.5	15.2
Rural	99.4	40.8	1.5	3.9	7.4	7.0	3.6	2.0	3.3	13.3	6.2	8.5	9.9	16.0
District of Columbia (pt.)	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
Urban	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland (pt.)	99.6	42.9	1.7	4.0	7.8	7.4	3.6	1.9	2.6	13.4	4.9	7.6	8.6	13.5
Urban	99.6	43.0	1.7	4.0	7.9	7.5	3.5	1.9	2.6	13.4	4.9	7.6	8.6	13.3
Rural	99.4	41.1	1.6	3.8	6.8	5.9	3.8	2.0	3.2	13.2	6.0	8.5	9.3	15.0
Virginia (pt.)	99.3	41.2	1.5	4.0	7.8	8.2	3.4	2.1	2.6	12.5	5.2	7.4	8.8	12.9
Urban	99.3	41.2	1.5	4.0	7.8	8.2	3.4	2.1	2.6	12.4	5.2	7.3	8.6	12.7
Rural	99.4	40.4	1.5	4.1	8.1	8.3	3.4	1.9	3.4	13.5	6.4	8.5	10.6	17.2
URBANIZED AREAS														
Washington, D.C.—Md.—Va.	99.1	46.4	1.9	5.3	9.0	9.5	4.5	2.6	4.0	15.7	6.7	9.3	10.6	15.2
District of Columbia (pt.)	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
Maryland (pt.)	99.6	43.3	1.7	4.0	8.0	7.6	3.5	1.9	2.6	13.4	4.9	7.5	8.6	13.3
Virginia (pt.)	99.3	41.4	1.5	4.0	7.7	8.3	3.4	2.1	2.6	12.4	5.2	7.3	8.6	12.6
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE														
Washington city	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0
COUNTIES														
District of Columbia	98.0	59.7	3.0	9.8	12.7	14.9	7.8	4.6	8.6	24.2	13.2	16.1	16.9	22.0

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STATES

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

COUNTIES

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

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

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

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

PLACES

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

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

Incorporated Places

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

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

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

Census Designated Places

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

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

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

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

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

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

Rural Farm

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

Extended Cities

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

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

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

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

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

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

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

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

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

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

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

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

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

Urbanized Area Titles

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

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

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

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

Urbanized Area Central Cities

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

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

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

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

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

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

SMSA Titles

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

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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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

New SMSA Standards

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

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

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

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

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

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

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

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

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

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

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

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

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENTS

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

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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. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family and Subfamily

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

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

Group Quarters

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

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

SEX

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

RACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGE

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

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

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

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

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

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

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANCESTRY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESIDENCE IN 1975

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACTIVITY IN 1975

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

VETERAN STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

WORK DISABILITY

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

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

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

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

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

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

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

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

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

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

MARITAL HISTORY

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

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

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

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

PLACE OF WORK

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

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

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

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

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the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

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

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

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCE WEEK

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

LABOR FORCE STATUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

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

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

Occupation Classification System

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

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

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

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

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

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

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

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

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

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

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

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

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

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

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

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

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

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

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

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

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

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

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

Protective Service Occupations(51)

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

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

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

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

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

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

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

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

Farm operators and managers(55)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Construction laborers(871)

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

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

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

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 – 34)

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

Service occupations (50 – 52)

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

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

Operators, fabricators; and laborers (73 – 87)

Industry Classification System

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

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

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

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

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

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

Printing, publishing, and allied industries(27)

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

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

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

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

Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance(34)

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

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies(36)

Transportation equipment(37)

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

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

Railroads(40)

Trucking service and warehousing(42)

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

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

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

Wholesale Trade(50, 51)

Retail Trade(52-59)

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

Food, bakery, and dairy stores(54)

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations(55)

Eating and drinking places(58)

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

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

Banking and credit agencies(60, 61)

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

Business and Repair Services(73, 75, 76)

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

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

Personal Services(70, 72, 88)

Private households(88)

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

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

Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)

Hospitals(806)

Health services, except hospitals(80, except 806)

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges(821, 822)

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

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

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

Public Administration(91-97)

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

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

3. *Self-employed workers*—

a. *Own business not incorporated*—

Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INCOME IN 1979

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

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

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

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

Type of Income

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Comparability

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

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

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

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

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	C-1
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Persons Away at School	C-1
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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

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

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

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

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

SAMPLE DESIGN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

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

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

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

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

Calculation of Standard Errors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Confidence Intervals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 3 shows that for the city of College Park 12,153¹ persons out of all 21,070 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix¹ lists the city of College

Park with a percent-in-sample of 15.6 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.6 percent in sample shows that adjustment factor to be 1.0¹ for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 12,153 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se , is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(12,153) \left(1 - \frac{12,153}{23,614}\right)} = 172 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for College Park city is 23,614.

The standard error of the estimated 12,153 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 172 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 172 for the total persons 16 years and over in College Park city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 57.7. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.80. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 57.7 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.80 \times 1.0 = 0.80$.

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

In the previous example, the standard error of the 12,153 persons 16 years and over in College Park city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 172. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

¹ Data for example come from PHC80-3-24, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Maryland, September 1982.*

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

$$[12,153 - 2(172)] \text{ to } [12,153 + 2(172)]$$

or

$$11,809 \text{ to } 12,497.$$

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

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Gaithersburg city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 15,607, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 19,849. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 78.6 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.71 percent. Table D lists Gaithersburg city with a percent-in-sample of 16.1 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 16.1 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (78.6 percent) is $0.71 \times 1.0 = 0.71$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between College Park city and Gaithersburg city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$78.6 - 57.7 = 20.9 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} Se(20.9) &= \sqrt{(Se(78.6))^2 + (Se(57.7))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.71)^2 + (0.80)^2} \\ &= 1.1 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$[20.9 - 2(1.1)] \text{ to } [20.9 + 2(1.1)]$$

or

$$18.7 \text{ to } 23.1.$$

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

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

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

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

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

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

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

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

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

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

17 *Persons in group quarters*

Stage II—Householder/ Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race Persons of Spanish Origin Male

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

Female

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

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

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

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

- Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race*
- 97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
- Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*
- 129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

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

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

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

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

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I.—Type of Household

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

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

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

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

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

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

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

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

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

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

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

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

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

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

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

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

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

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

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

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons in sample)

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	1.0	1.0
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Household and family type.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Household relationship.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Household size.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Marital status.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.9	1.9	1.9
Ancestry.....	2.2	2.2	2.2
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.9	1.9	1.9
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	4.3	4.3	4.3
Place of work.....	2.2	2.2	2.2
Travel time to work.....	1.9	1.9	1.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
School enrollment.....	1.5	1.5	1.5
Year of school completed.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Labor force status.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Industry and occupation.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.4	1.4
Household income.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Income type.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Family income.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Unrelated individual income.....	1.2	1.2	1.2
Workers in family.....	1.4	1.4	1.4
Poverty status: Family.....	1.3	1.3	1.3
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.1	2.1	2.1
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals....	1.3	1.3	1.3

Table D. **Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980**

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State -----	638 333	13.7
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE		
Urban -----	638 333	13.7
Inside urbanized areas -----	638 333	13.7
Central cities -----	638 333	13.7
Urban fringe -----	-	-
Outside urbanized areas -----	-	-
Places of 10,000 or more -----	-	-
Places of 2,500 to 10,000 -----	-	-
Rural -----	-	-
Places of 1,000 to 2,500 -----	-	-
Other rural -----	-	-
Farm -----	-	-
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's		
Inside SMSA's -----	638 333	13.7
Urban -----	638 333	13.7
Central cities -----	638 333	13.7
Not in central cities -----	-	-
Rural -----	-	-
Outside SMSA's -----	-	-
Urban -----	-	-
Rural -----	-	-
SMSA's		
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. -----	3 060 922	15.5
Urban -----	2 883 743	15.4
Rural -----	177 179	17.2
District of Columbia (pt.) -----	638 333	13.7
Urban -----	638 333	13.7
Rural -----	-	-
Maryland (pt.) -----	1 316 875	16.0
Urban -----	1 219 760	15.9
Rural -----	97 115	16.8
Virginia (pt.) -----	1 105 714	15.9
Urban -----	1 025 650	15.8
Rural -----	80 064	17.6
URBANIZED AREAS		
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va. -----	2 763 105	15.4
District of Columbia (pt.) -----	638 333	13.7
Maryland (pt.) -----	1 188 380	15.9
Virginia (pt.) -----	936 392	15.8
PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE		
Washington city -----	638 333	13.7
COUNTIES		
District of Columbia -----	638 333	13.7

Appendix E.— Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13.** Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

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

Count as work:

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

Do not count as work:

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

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

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

Unacceptable

Furniture company
 Grocery store
 Oil company
 Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing
 Wholesale grocery store
 Retail gas station
 Cattle ranch

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

Clerk
 Helper
 Mechanic
 Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk
 Carpenter's helper
 Auto engine mechanic
 Registered nurse

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

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

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

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

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

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

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

1980 Census of the United States

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

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

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

Para personas de habla hispana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○	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 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○
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 ○ ○	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ Middle initial _____

First name _____

If relative of person in column 1:

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

If not related to person in column 1:

Roomer, boarder Other nonrelative
 Partner, roommate
 Paid employee

Male Female

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

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

b. Month of birth _____

Jan.—Mar. Apr.—June
 July—Sept. Oct.—Dec.

Now married Separated
 Widowed Never married
 Divorced

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

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

Highest grade attended:

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

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

CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N O

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

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

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

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

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

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

H8. Are your living quarters —

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

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

No
 Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

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

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

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

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

Do not answer this question if this is —

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

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

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

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

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

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

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

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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

0
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

<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>H21 a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>H21a.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories 	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <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> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</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>H21b.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<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> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</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>H21b.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>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> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</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>H21c.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <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> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</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>H21c.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>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>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> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>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>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H22d.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>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>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>H22d.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>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 <i>(Do not count electric heat pumps here)</i> <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>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>H22d.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>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>H22d.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>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>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>H22d.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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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 — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>1 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>0 2 2</p> <p>11 3 3</p> <p>0 4 4</p> <p>111 5 5</p> <p>0 6 6</p> <p>0 7 7</p> <p>IV 8 8</p> <p>0 9 9</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p> <p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>0 0</p> <p>1 1</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p> <p>32a. <input checked="" type="radio"/> 32b.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p> <p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</i></p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? <i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . <i>Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . <i>Report net income after business expenses.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>c. Own farm . . . <i>Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . <i>Report even small amounts credited to an account.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . <i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p> <p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (<i>city, county, etc.</i>) . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p><i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i></p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>

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

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

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

GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Evaluation and Reference Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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

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

Other Computer Tape Files

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

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAPS

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

MICROFICHE

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

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

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

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

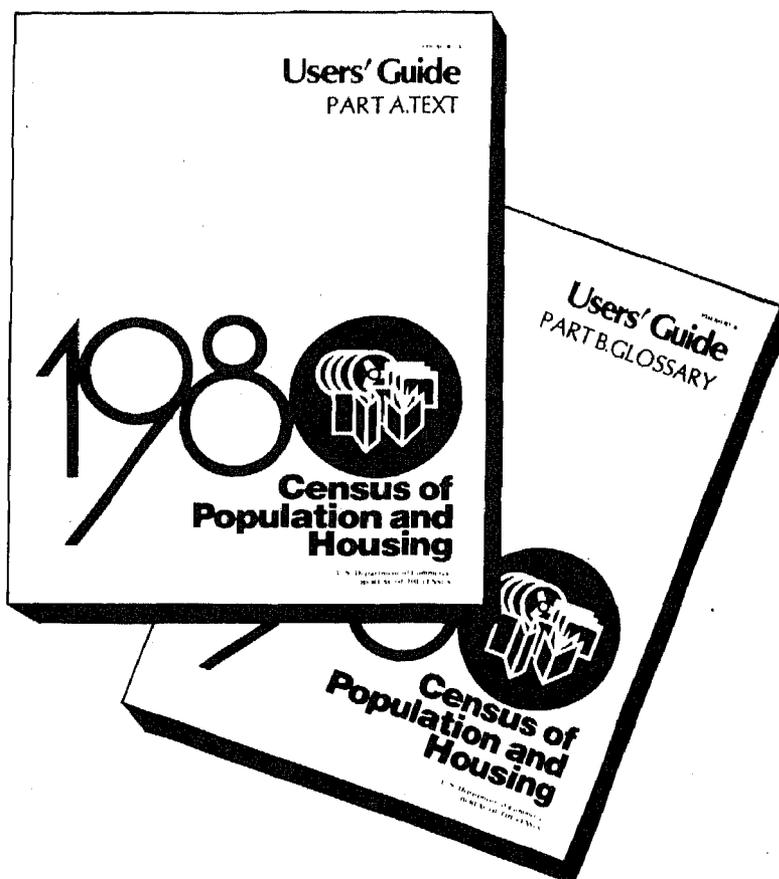
1980 Census of Population and Housing

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