

TABLE 247. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

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

RHODE ISLAND

	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND OR PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS									
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE								
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER						
TOTAL																		
ALL INCOME LEVELS																		
TOTAL	246 342	12 078	192 876	41 388	36 921	3 067	26 727	7 127	113 445	18 876	55 776	38 793						
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	8 318	137	5 051	3 130	1 342	21	651	680	5 962	90	995	2 877						
5 TO 7 YEARS	17 700	312	9 518	7 870	2 922	138	1 323	1 461	11 032	199	3 158	7 675						
8 YEARS	21 237	635	12 633	7 969	3 795	284	1 887	1 624	11 778	412	3 479	7 796						
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	46 177	2 960	35 350	7 867	8 473	1 125	6 252	1 096	18 665	2 655	8 887	7 123						
4 YEARS	77 604	5 545	64 022	8 037	13 179	1 161	10 652	1 366	29 970	5 504	16 871	7 595						
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	75 306	2 489	66 302	6 515	7 210	328	5 982	900	38 038	9 916	22 395	5 727						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	62.1	66.5	67.6	35.2	55.2	48.5	62.2	31.8	59.9	81.7	70.4	34.3						
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL																		
TOTAL	19 057	2 965	14 247	1 845	10 815	2 191	8 215	409	30 364	8 246	10 380	11 738						
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	992	29	924	239	326	9	244	73	1 804	38	403	1 363						
5 TO 7 YEARS	1 811	158	1 202	451	779	115	562	102	4 428	118	1 147	3 163						
8 YEARS	2 119	283	1 453	383	1 065	224	746	95	4 108	269	2 269	2 570						
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 316	1 106	3 897	313	3 318	860	2 400	58	6 134	1 446	2 490	2 198						
4 YEARS	6 070	1 089	4 637	344	3 895	804	3 047	44	5 513	1 415	2 533	1 565						
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	2 749	300	2 334	115	1 432	179	1 216	37	8 377	4 960	2 538	879						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	46.3	46.8	48.9	24.9	49.3	44.9	51.9	19.8	45.7	77.3	48.9	20.8						
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL																		
TOTAL	7.7	24.5	7.4	4.5	29.3	71.4	30.7	5.7	26.8	43.7	18.6	30.3						
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	11.9	21.2	14.3	7.6	24.3	29.0	38.7	10.7	45.5	42.2	40.5	47.4						
5 TO 7 YEARS	10.2	50.6	12.6	5.7	26.7	83.3	42.5	7.0	40.1	59.3	36.3	41.2						
8 YEARS	10.0	44.6	11.5	4.8	28.1	17.9	35.2	5.8	34.9	54.5	36.6	33.0						
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	11.5	37.4	11.0	4.0	39.2	76.4	38.4	2.3	54.5	28.0	35.9	35.9						
4 YEARS	7.8	19.6	7.2	4.3	29.6	69.3	28.6	3.2	18.7	25.7	15.0	20.6						
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	3.7	12.1	3.5	1.8	19.9	54.6	20.3	4.1	22.0	50.0	11.3	15.3						
WHITE																		
ALL INCOME LEVELS																		
TOTAL	235 585	10 928	184 039	40 618	32 821	2 323	23 593	6 905	107 547	17 699	52 083	37 765						
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	7 628	107	4 515	3 064	1 103	22	431	650	3 614	74	809	2 731						
5 TO 7 YEARS	16 826	250	8 871	7 705	2 233	83	1 125	1 415	10 452	158	2 817	7 477						
8 YEARS	20 369	595	11 894	7 880	3 449	249	1 333	1 567	11 300	481	3 179	7 640						
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	43 673	2 501	33 447	7 725	7 245	806	5 374	1 065	17 433	2 366	8 179	6 899						
4 YEARS	74 231	5 124	61 196	7 911	11 833	908	9 574	1 351	28 249	5 146	15 712	7 391						
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	72 858	2 351	64 116	6 391	6 568	255	5 456	857	36 499	9 474	21 398	5 627						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	62.4	68.4	68.1	35.2	56.1	50.1	63.7	32.0	60.2	82.6	71.3	34.5						
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL																		
TOTAL	16 085	2 322	11 981	1 782	8 714	1 633	6 692	389	28 011	7 631	9 181	11 199						
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	732	13	488	231	210	-	137	73	1 587	28	314	1 245						
5 TO 7 YEARS	1 581	103	1 043	435	615	60	459	94	4 115	88	1 008	3 019						
8 YEARS	1 861	259	1 238	374	1 002	200	607	95	3 877	254	1 129	2 494						
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 321	791	3 224	306	2 569	591	1 920	58	5 554	1 245	2 197	2 132						
4 YEARS	5 179	910	3 936	333	3 210	641	2 525	44	4 991	1 265	2 224	1 502						
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	2 411	246	2 062	103	1 210	141	1 044	25	7 887	4 751	2 309	827						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	47.2	49.8	50.1	24.5	50.7	47.9	53.3	17.7	46.0	78.8	49.4	20.8						
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL																		
TOTAL	6.8	21.2	6.5	4.4	26.6	70.3	28.4	5.6	26.0	43.1	17.6	29.7						
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	9.6	12.1	10.8	7.7	19.0	-	31.8	11.2	43.9	37.8	38.8	45.6						
5 TO 7 YEARS	9.4	41.2	11.8	5.6	23.4	72.3	40.8	6.6	39.4	55.7	35.8	40.4						
8 YEARS	9.1	43.5	10.3	4.7	26.2	80.3	37.2	6.1	34.3	52.8	35.5	32.6						
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	9.9	31.6	9.6	4.0	35.5	73.3	35.7	5.4	31.9	52.6	26.9	30.6						
4 YEARS	7.0	17.8	6.4	4.2	27.1	70.6	26.4	3.3	17.7	24.6	14.2	20.3						
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	3.3	10.5	3.2	1.6	18.4	55.3	19.1	2.9	21.6	50.1	10.8	14.7						
BLACK																		
ALL INCOME LEVELS																		
TOTAL	6 427	714	5 269	444	2 852	582	2 138	132	3 741	697	2 371	673						
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	200	-	149	51	163	-	52	11	178	-	76	102						
5 TO 7 YEARS	385	29	280	76	152	29	101	22	369	23	207	139						
8 YEARS	441	15	375	51	240	15	186	39	244	13	141	90						
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	1 709	337	1 292	80	900	282	606	159	822	159	536	127						
4 YEARS	2 156	254	1 828	74	1 002	196	801	12	1 186	241	822	123						
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	1 536	79	1 345	112	495	60	392	43	942	261	589	92						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	57.4	46.6	60.2	41.9	52.5	44.0	55.8	36.4	56.9	72.0	59.5	31.9						
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL																		
TOTAL	1 842	502	1 309	31	1 515	464	1 031	20	1 474	362	706	406						
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	56	29	53	3	34	-	34	-	111	-	24	87						
5 TO 7 YEARS	106	10	139	16	86	29	49	8	235	5	101	111						
8 YEARS	149	10	139	-	110	100	100	-	129	5	74	50						
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	707	269	438	-	589	243	346	-	386	105	225	56						
4 YEARS	625	149	476	-	530	144	386	-	370	116	204	50						
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	199	45	142	12	166	38	116	12	243	113	78	52						
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	44.7	38.6	47.2	38.7	45.9	39.2	48.7	60.0	41.6	63.3	39.9	25.1						
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL																		
TOTAL	28.7	70.3	24.8	7.0	53.1	79.7	48.2	15.2										

TABLE 247. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

RURAL	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE			
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL													
ALL INCOME LEVELS													
TOTAL	32 076	1 157	26 702	4 217	2 854	154	2 247	453	11 885	3 072	5 969	2 844	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	208	-	67	141	28	-	6	22	133	-	21	112	
5 TO 7 YEARS	1 713	27	983	703	147	13	74	60	727	10	220	497	
8 YEARS	2 338	20	1 514	804	262	4	121	137	1 033	63	297	673	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 987	198	4 000	789	502	49	371	82	1 519	332	704	483	
4 YEARS	10 667	589	9 212	866	1 102	60	975	67	2 730	641	1 577	512	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	12 163	323	10 926	914	813	28	700	85	5 743	2 026	3 150	567	
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	71.2	78.8	75.4	42.2	67.1	57.1	74.5	33.6	71.3	86.8	79.2	37.9	
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	1 529	154	1 214	161	615	76	502	37	3 283	1 615	906	762	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	18	-	13	5	6	-	6	-	47	-	5	42	
5 TO 7 YEARS	143	9	71	63	38	9	19	10	207	6	38	163	
8 YEARS	145	4	114	27	32	4	23	5	362	51	81	230	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	316	33	249	34	133	23	99	11	457	186	112	159	
4 YEARS	545	64	473	8	256	36	220	-	464	158	208	98	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	362	44	294	24	150	4	135	11	1 746	1 214	462	70	
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	59.3	70.1	63.2	19.9	66.0	52.6	70.7	29.7	67.3	85.0	74.0	22.0	
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	4.8	13.3	4.5	3.8	21.5	49.4	22.3	8.2	27.6	52.6	15.2	26.8	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	8.7	-	19.4	3.5	21.4	-	100.0	-	35.3	-	23.8	37.5	
5 TO 7 YEARS	8.3	33.3	7.2	9.0	25.9	69.2	25.7	16.7	28.5	60.0	17.3	32.8	
8 YEARS	6.2	20.0	7.5	3.4	12.2	100.0	19.0	3.6	35.0	81.0	27.3	34.2	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	6.3	16.7	6.2	4.3	26.5	46.9	26.7	13.4	30.1	56.0	15.9	32.9	
4 YEARS	5.1	10.9	5.1	0.9	23.2	60.0	22.6	-	17.0	24.6	13.2	19.1	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	3.0	13.6	2.7	2.6	18.5	14.3	19.3	12.9	30.4	59.9	14.7	12.3	

TABLE 247. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-
PANTUCKET, RI-MA SMSA

	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE			
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL													
ALL INCOME LEVELS													
TOTAL	239 726	11 767	188 363	39 596	35 662	2 943	26 013	6 706	108 290	17 746	52 776	37 768	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	8 275	139	5 145	2 991	1 348	31	671	646	3 815	88	997	2 730	
5 TO 7 YEARS	17 464	296	9 494	7 674	2 827	130	1 274	1 423	11 004	193	3 147	7 664	
8 YEARS	20 743	662	12 472	7 609	3 569	286	1 827	1 456	11 338	489	3 322	7 527	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	45 134	2 939	34 726	7 469	8 172	1 106	6 072	994	18 410	2 567	8 868	6 975	
4 YEARS	75 870	5 402	62 745	7 723	12 871	1 089	10 429	1 353	28 754	5 146	16 252	7 356	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	72 240	2 329	63 781	6 130	6 875	301	5 740	834	34 969	9 263	20 190	5 516	
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	61.8	65.7	67.2	35.0	55.4	47.2	62.2	32.6	58.8	81.2	69.1	34.1	
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	18 016	2 766	13 412	1 838	10 251	2 074	7 761	416	28 651	7 592	9 781	11 278	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	1 009	29	720	260	358	9	240	89	1 750	38	417	1 295	
5 TO 7 YEARS	1 745	159	1 167	439	749	107	540	102	4 239	112	1 080	3 047	
8 YEARS	2 005	300	1 337	368	1 015	226	702	87	3 889	248	1 208	2 433	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	5 003	1 037	3 675	291	3 170	833	2 292	45	5 870	1 348	2 420	2 102	
4 YEARS	5 645	966	4 332	347	3 645	728	2 868	49	5 185	1 248	2 419	1 518	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	2 589	275	2 181	133	1 314	171	1 099	44	7 718	4 598	2 237	883	
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	45.7	44.9	48.6	26.1	48.4	43.3	51.1	22.4	45.0	77.0	47.6	21.3	
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	7.5	23.5	7.1	4.6	28.7	70.5	29.8	6.2	26.5	42.8	18.5	29.9	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	12.2	20.9	14.0	8.7	26.6	29.0	38.7	13.8	45.9	43.2	41.8	47.4	
5 TO 7 YEARS	10.1	53.7	12.3	5.7	26.5	82.3	42.4	7.2	38.5	58.0	34.3	39.8	
8 YEARS	9.7	45.3	10.7	4.8	28.4	79.0	38.4	6.0	34.3	50.7	36.4	32.3	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	11.1	35.3	10.6	3.9	38.8	75.3	37.7	4.5	31.9	52.5	27.3	30.1	
4 YEARS	7.4	17.9	6.9	4.5	28.3	66.9	27.5	3.6	18.0	24.3	14.9	20.6	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	3.6	11.8	3.4	2.2	19.1	56.8	19.1	5.3	22.1	49.6	11.1	16.0	

TABLE 247. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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PANTUCKET CITY

	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE			
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL													
ALL INCOME LEVELS													
TOTAL	19 221	1 282	14 351	3 588	3 464	333	2 478	653	9 996	1 110	4 732	4 154	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	1 322	43	973	306	198	7	138	53	398	-	91	307	
5 TO 7 YEARS	1 870	32	1 016	822	282	10	124	148	1 435	33	402	1 000	
8 YEARS	2 037	83	1 318	636	429	26	245	158	1 193	17	419	757	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 068	354	2 994	720	842	147	580	115	2 214	248	1 051	915	
4 YEARS	6 105	562	4 769	774	1 240	114	998	128	2 744	493	1 526	725	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	3 819	208	3 281	330	473	29	393	51	2 012	319	1 243	450	
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	51.6	60.1	56.1	30.8	49.5	42.9	56.1	27.4	47.6	73.2	58.5	28.3	
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	1 767	332	1 277	158	1 016	249	741	26	2 582	315	958	1 309	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	185	7	157	21	59	-	59	-	197	-	19	178	
5 TO 7 YEARS	128	10	107	11	58	10	48	-	530	27	134	369	
8 YEARS	255	38	156	61	136	26	90	20	372	-	123	249	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	503	129	350	24	290	107	183	-	720	112	325	283	
4 YEARS	515	125	349	41	380	90	284	6	490	66	239	185	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	181	23	158	-	93	16	77	-	273	110	118	45	
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	39.4	44.6	39.7	25.9	46.6	42.6	48.7	23.1	29.6	55.9	37.3	17.6	
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	9.2	25.9	8.9	4.4	29.3	74.8	29.9	4.0	25.8	28.4	20.2	31.5	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	14.0	16.3	16.1	6.9	29.8	-	42.8	-	49.5	-	20.9	58.0	
5 TO 7 YEARS	6.8	31.3	10.5	1.3	20.6	100.0	38.7	-	36.9	81.8	33.3	36.9	
8 YEARS	12.5	45.8	11.8	9.6	31.7	100.0	36.7	12.7	31.2	-	29.4	32.9	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	12.4	36.4	11.7	3.3	34.4	72.8	31.6	-	32.5	45.2	30.9	30.9	
4 YEARS	8.4	22.2	7.3	5.3	30.6	78.9	28.5	4.7	17.9	13.4	15.7	25.5	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	4.7	11.1	4.8	-	19.7	55.2	19.6	-	13.6	34.5	9.5	10.0	

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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.

PROVIDENCE CITY

	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE		
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	37 202	2 599	27 049	7 554	9 548	1 193	6 614	1 741	29 496	6 485	14 259	8 752
ALL INCOME LEVELS												
TOTAL	5 703	1 013	4 275	415	3 743	829	2 758	156	10 084	3 422	3 609	3 053
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	413	7	310	96	148	-	123	45	617	38	200	379
5 TO 7 YEARS	459	64	324	71	274	51	185	38	1 186	35	370	781
8 YEARS	636	129	436	71	421	114	289	18	1 331	66	498	767
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	1 840	401	1 399	40	1 315	341	958	16	1 767	413	856	498
4 YEARS	1 599	286	1 203	110	1 125	241	865	19	1 543	383	782	378
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	756	126	603	27	440	82	358	20	3 640	2 487	903	250
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	41.3	40.7	42.2	33.0	41.8	39.0	43.6	25.0	51.4	83.9	46.7	20.6
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	15.3	39.0	15.8	5.5	39.2	69.5	41.7	9.0	34.2	52.8	25.3	34.9
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	20.1	13.7	25.4	12.2	33.0	-	47.1	18.8	52.2	56.7	53.1	51.4
5 TO 7 YEARS	14.9	71.9	20.6	5.0	33.9	100.0	46.3	10.6	46.8	41.7	46.3	47.3
8 YEARS	16.0	52.7	20.3	4.5	37.5	75.5	49.1	4.7	43.2	48.2	53.7	38.1
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	21.4	50.3	21.1	3.4	50.6	76.8	48.8	8.4	37.5	59.1	31.7	38.0
4 YEARS	16.0	31.0	15.9	7.5	38.4	61.8	39.3	5.6	23.6	34.8	21.4	21.1
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	7.9	25.6	7.6	2.4	27.9	55.4	28.2	8.7	31.8	56.6	15.6	20.0

TABLE 247. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

WARWICK CITY

	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE			
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL													
ALL INCOME LEVELS													
TOTAL	23 389	850	18 767	3 772	2 876	119	2 210	547	8 918	925	4 688	3 305	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	181	-	54	127	33	-	-	33	140	-	25	115	
5 TO 7 YEARS	929	13	445	471	109	7	48	54	571	4	200	367	
8 YEARS	1 709	16	917	776	217	-	97	120	863	18	180	665	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	4 172	131	3 272	769	658	31	511	116	1 535	119	633	783	
4 YEARS	8 425	462	7 082	881	1 109	74	884	151	3 063	451	1 743	869	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	7 973	228	6 997	748	750	7	670	73	2 746	333	1 907	506	
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	70.1	81.2	75.0	43.2	64.6	68.1	70.3	41.0	65.1	84.8	77.9	41.6	
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	1 216	142	965	109	605	84	497	24	1 618	240	599	779	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	6	25	
5 TO 7 YEARS	100	7	62	31	23	7	11	5	146	4	55	107	
8 YEARS	108	-	75	33	36	-	22	14	287	18	74	195	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	332	43	273	16	176	21	150	5	392	67	118	207	
4 YEARS	415	76	321	18	216	49	167	-	442	91	209	142	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	244	16	217	11	154	7	147	-	300	60	137	103	
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	54.2	64.8	55.8	26.6	61.2	66.7	63.2	-	45.9	62.9	57.8	31.5	
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	5.2	16.7	5.1	2.9	21.0	70.6	22.5	4.4	18.1	25.9	12.8	23.6	
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	9.4	-	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	22.1	-	24.0	21.7	
5 TO 7 YEARS	10.8	53.8	13.9	6.6	21.1	100.0	22.9	9.3	29.1	100.0	27.5	29.2	
8 YEARS	6.3	-	8.2	4.3	16.6	-	22.7	11.7	33.3	100.0	41.1	29.3	
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	8.0	32.8	8.3	2.1	26.7	67.7	29.4	4.3	25.5	56.3	18.6	24.4	
4 YEARS	4.9	16.5	4.5	2.0	19.5	66.2	18.9	-	14.4	20.2	12.0	16.3	
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	3.1	7.0	3.1	1.5	20.5	100.0	21.9	-	10.9	18.0	7.2	20.4	

TABLE 248. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME TYPE, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

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

RHODE ISLAND

	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE		
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	227 285	9 113	178 629	39 543	26 106	876	18 512	6 718	83 081	10 630	45 396	27 055
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	227 285	9 113	178 629	39 543	26 106	876	18 512	6 718	83 081	10 630	45 396	27 055
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	203 693	8 962	174 418	20 313	22 805	759	17 529	4 517	56 934	10 365	41 646	4 923
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	198 994	8 914	170 960	19 120	22 506	754	17 356	4 396	54 970	10 244	40 133	4 593
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	21 566	380	18 721	2 465	925	22	581	322	3 129	237	2 489	403
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1 223	17	948	258	112	-	61	51	213	20	101	92
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	167 773	4 440	124 534	38 799	21 467	573	14 290	6 604	54 608	3 893	24 196	26 519
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	58 442	278	22 625	35 539	10 528	45	4 451	6 032	28 108	429	3 677	24 002
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	14 515	810	10 458	3 247	4 908	364	3 517	1 027	2 652	133	1 005	1 514
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	118 542	2 349	91 066	25 127	11 384	81	7 214	4 089	35 110	2 166	17 533	15 411
ALL OTHER INCOME	73 470	1 909	53 013	18 548	11 068	206	8 050	2 812	19 539	1 677	8 258	9 604
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$21 926	\$14 611	\$23 371	\$12 739	\$12 617	\$8 532	\$12 816	\$12 533	\$11 259	\$8 015	\$12 523	\$7 400
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$21 029	\$14 361	\$22 351	\$12 319	\$12 512	\$8 533	\$12 724	\$12 356	\$11 070	\$7 949	\$12 309	\$7 209
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$12 738	\$7 242	\$13 376	\$8 739	\$5 807	\$1 885	\$5 835	\$6 023	\$10 104	\$6 998	\$10 909	\$6 958
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	\$5 448	\$10 383	\$5 077	\$6 488	\$6 863	-	\$6 827	\$6 905	\$4 211	\$-888	\$3 942	\$5 615
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$5 393	\$1 887	\$3 905	\$10 569	\$6 137	\$4 044	\$4 827	\$9 153	\$5 034	\$1 446	\$3 125	\$7 302
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$4 761	\$2 575	\$3 544	\$5 533	\$4 184	\$4 083	\$3 653	\$4 576	\$3 653	\$2 198	\$3 152	\$3 756
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 840	\$3 139	\$2 903	\$2 563	\$3 041	\$4 006	\$3 187	\$2 201	\$2 700	\$2 593	\$2 997	\$2 512
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$2 569	\$742	\$2 044	\$4 643	\$2 673	\$1 394	\$1 857	\$4 137	\$2 757	\$606	\$1 802	\$4 147
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$3 822	\$1 768	\$3 578	\$4 730	\$3 826	\$2 730	\$3 493	\$4 860	\$3 492	\$1 807	\$3 562	\$3 725
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	83.2	94.0	89.3	38.7	68.6	73.6	76.5	48.4	70.0	93.7	87.3	15.8
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	77.9	91.9	83.7	35.2	67.1	73.2	75.2	46.4	66.4	91.8	82.7	14.4
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	5.1	2.0	5.5	3.2	1.3	0.5	1.2	1.7	3.5	1.9	4.5	1.2
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	16.8	6.0	10.7	61.3	31.4	26.4	23.5	51.6	30.0	6.3	12.7	84.2
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	5.2	0.5	1.8	29.5	10.5	2.1	5.5	23.6	11.2	1.1	1.9	39.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.2	3.6	16.6	3.8	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.7
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	5.7	1.3	4.1	17.4	7.3	1.3	4.6	14.5	10.6	1.5	5.3	27.8
ALL OTHER INCOME	5.2	2.4	4.2	13.1	10.1	6.4	9.6	11.7	7.4	3.4	4.9	15.6
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	19 057	2 965	14 247	1 845	10 815	2 191	8 215	409	30 364	8 246	10 380	11 738
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	10 196	1 445	8 442	309	4 665	713	3 846	106	10 979	6 500	4 118	361
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	9 685	1 431	7 987	267	4 589	706	3 788	95	10 463	6 368	3 769	326
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	1 091	72	971	48	147	14	122	11	663	207	427	29
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	57	6	46	5	7	-	7	-	26	-	14	12
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	13 723	2 222	9 969	1 532	8 813	1 877	6 583	353	19 385	2 317	6 193	10 875
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	2 833	57	1 438	1 338	9 333	44	606	283	11 862	182	2 114	9 566
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	8 350	1 738	6 374	238	6 820	1 602	5 137	81	5 923	371	2 594	2 958
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1 937	159	1 401	377	508	34	395	79	4 601	1 336	1 346	1 919
ALL OTHER INCOME	3 623	497	2 870	256	1 978	297	1 604	77	3 220	618	1 458	1 144
NO INCOME	1 151	133	810	208	622	103	495	24	3 528	1 196	1 622	710
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$2 969	\$2 471	\$3 123	\$1 110	\$2 349	\$1 734	\$2 476	\$1 866	\$1 789	\$1 853	\$1 738	\$1 218
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$3 094	\$2 480	\$3 242	\$1 972	\$2 359	\$1 709	\$2 487	\$2 097	\$1 838	\$1 853	\$1 860	\$1 285
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$402	\$247	\$570	\$-2 778	\$781	\$2 084	\$713	\$-127	\$721	\$1 174	\$419	\$1 925
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	\$-2 322	\$555	\$-1 864	\$-9 994	\$2 005	-	\$2 005	-	\$-2 582	-	\$-2 280	\$-2 934
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$2 988	\$2 620	\$3 015	\$5 348	\$3 173	\$2 818	\$3 274	\$3 183	\$2 322	\$872	\$2 130	\$2 740
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$2 780	\$2 516	\$2 651	\$2 938	\$2 624	\$2 135	\$2 620	\$2 708	\$2 470	\$1 675	\$2 338	\$2 514
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$3 019	\$2 767	\$3 111	\$2 400	\$3 133	\$2 854	\$3 221	\$3 048	\$1 555	\$1 859	\$1 977	\$1 147
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$580	\$5	\$607	\$725	\$529	\$231	\$733	\$-361	\$493	\$264	\$656	\$337
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$1 877	\$1 771	\$1 940	\$1 382	\$1 964	\$2 068	\$1 952	\$1 804	\$1 317	\$1 091	\$1 535	\$1 161
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	42.5	38.0	46.7	6.3	28.1	18.9	30.6	15.0	30.4	85.6	35.2	1.5
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	42.0	37.8	45.9	9.6	27.8	18.5	30.3	15.1	29.7	83.9	34.4	1.4
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	0.6	0.2	1.0	-2.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	-	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.2
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	-0.1	-	-0.1	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	57.5	62.0	53.3	93.7	71.9	81.1	69.4	85.0	69.6	14.4	64.8	98.5
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	11.0	1.4	6.8	71.8	6.3	1.4	5.1	58.0	45.3	2.2	24.3	79.5
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	35.4	51.2	35.1	10.4	54.9	70.1	53.2	18.7	14.2	4.9	25.2	11.2
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1.6	-	1.5	5.0	0.7	0.1	0.9	-2.1	3.5	2.5	4.3	3.4
ALL OTHER INCOME	9.5	9.4	9.9	6.5	10.0	9.4	10.1	10.5	6.6	4.8	11.0	4.4
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 248. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME TYPE, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

RHODE ISLAND

	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE			
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	
WHITE													
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	219 500	8 606	172 058	38 836	24 107	690	16 901	6 516	79 536	10 068	42 902	26 566	
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	196 276	8 483	167 989	19 804	20 948	601	15 981	4 366	53 915	9 829	39 310	4 776	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	191 655	8 435	164 609	18 611	20 655	596	15 814	4 245	51 990	9 708	37 829	4 453	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	21 130	356	18 351	2 423	884	14	566	304	3 036	228	2 427	381	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1 213	17	938	258	107	-	56	51	188	9	95	84	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	163 209	4 219	120 868	38 122	20 159	439	13 307	6 413	53 247	3 740	23 443	26 064	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	57 238	266	22 045	34 927	10 146	39	4 246	5 861	27 603	4 421	3 589	23 593	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	13 319	687	9 546	3 086	4 330	284	3 074	972	2 493	127	937	1 429	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	116 651	2 310	89 457	24 884	11 074	74	6 958	4 042	34 648	2 128	17 232	15 288	
ALL OTHER INCOME	71 133	1 813	51 155	18 165	10 430	149	7 548	2 733	18 831	1 558	7 837	9 436	
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	\$22 100	\$14 815	\$23 570	\$12 753	\$12 724	\$8 762	\$12 929	\$12 518	\$11 326	\$8 081	\$12 609	\$7 442	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$21 189	\$14 563	\$22 530	\$12 332	\$12 629	\$8 766	\$12 856	\$12 325	\$11 150	\$8 015	\$12 415	\$7 241	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$12 794	\$7 460	\$13 422	\$8 821	\$5 968	\$2 948	\$5 750	\$6 514	\$9 896	\$7 195	\$10 558	\$7 296	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	\$5 195	\$10 383	\$4 745	\$6 488	\$3 819	-	\$1 008	\$6 905	\$4 745	\$-2 004	\$4 153	\$6 139	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$3 627	\$1 783	\$3 914	\$10 626	\$6 243	\$4 139	\$4 906	\$9 222	\$5 069	\$1 436	\$5 121	\$7 342	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$4 778	\$2 534	\$3 549	\$5 570	\$4 205	\$3 725	\$3 686	\$4 584	\$3 654	\$2 233	\$3 186	\$3 756	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 794	\$3 002	\$2 847	\$2 585	\$2 996	\$4 112	\$3 138	\$2 221	\$2 684	\$2 708	\$2 937	\$2 517	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$2 586	\$749	\$2 055	\$4 664	\$2 703	\$1 492	\$1 883	\$4 139	\$2 770	\$615	\$1 796	\$4 167	
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$3 844	\$1 684	\$3 594	\$4 762	\$3 900	\$2 642	\$3 563	\$4 899	\$3 525	\$1 783	\$3 591	\$3 757	
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	83.0	94.4	89.3	38.4	67.9	74.3	76.0	48.0	69.3	93.7	87.1	15.7	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	77.7	92.2	83.7	34.9	66.4	73.8	74.8	46.0	65.8	91.8	82.6	14.2	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	5.2	2.0	5.6	3.2	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	3.4	1.9	4.5	1.2	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	17.0	5.6	10.7	61.6	32.1	25.7	24.0	52.0	30.7	6.3	12.9	84.3	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	5.2	0.5	1.8	29.6	10.9	2.1	5.8	23.6	11.5	1.1	2.0	39.1	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.2	3.3	16.5	3.5	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.6	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	5.8	1.3	4.1	17.6	7.6	1.6	4.8	14.7	10.9	1.5	5.4	28.1	
ALL OTHER INCOME	5.2	2.3	4.1	13.2	10.4	5.6	9.9	11.8	7.5	3.3	4.9	15.6	
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	16 085	2 322	11 981	1 782	8 714	1 633	6 692	389	28 011	7 631	9 181	11 199	
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	8 850	1 227	7 319	304	3 874	566	3 202	106	10 202	6 194	3 659	349	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	8 361	1 213	6 886	262	3 810	559	3 156	95	9 696	6 062	3 320	314	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	1 032	72	912	48	123	14	98	11	653	207	417	29	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	57	6	46	5	7	-	7	-	26	14	12	12	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	11 508	1 733	8 301	1 474	7 060	1 413	5 314	333	18 146	2 133	5 665	10 348	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	2 606	49	1 257	1 300	838	36	519	283	11 164	1 171	1 884	9 109	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	6 610	1 309	5 091	210	5 325	1 179	4 085	61	5 412	288	2 354	2 770	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1 826	152	1 302	372	459	34	346	79	4 480	1 272	1 311	1 897	
ALL OTHER INCOME	3 175	437	2 495	243	1 683	256	1 350	77	3 069	583	1 358	1 128	
NO INCOME	956	107	646	203	497	84	389	24	3 054	989	1 355	710	
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	\$2 989	\$2 487	\$3 151	\$1 117	\$2 319	\$1 706	\$2 442	\$1 866	\$1 794	\$1 861	\$1 735	\$1 220	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$3 115	\$2 498	\$3 266	\$1 996	\$2 340	\$1 675	\$2 465	\$2 097	\$1 846	\$1 862	\$1 869	\$1 290	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$523	\$247	\$719	\$-2 778	\$418	\$2 084	\$242	\$-127	\$723	\$1 174	\$416	\$1 925	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	\$-2 322	\$555	\$-1 864	\$-9 994	\$2 005	-	\$2 005	-	\$-2 582	-	\$-2 280	\$-2 934	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$2 939	\$2 415	\$2 979	\$3 330	\$3 109	\$2 619	\$3 236	\$3 152	\$2 316	\$829	\$2 107	\$2 737	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$2 804	\$2 090	\$2 699	\$2 933	\$2 609	\$1 786	\$2 612	\$2 708	\$2 472	\$1 672	\$2 344	\$2 513	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 970	\$2 563	\$3 105	\$2 256	\$3 069	\$2 649	\$3 193	\$2 837	\$1 522	\$1 785	\$1 965	\$1 118	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$540	\$-9	\$550	\$732	\$402	\$231	\$594	\$-361	\$502	\$269	\$671	\$541	
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$1 857	\$1 668	\$1 931	\$1 438	\$1 923	\$1 975	\$1 919	\$1 804	\$1 288	\$1 074	\$1 484	\$1 163	
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	43.9	42.2	48.2	6.5	29.0	20.7	31.3	15.9	30.3	86.7	34.7	1.5	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	43.2	41.9	47.1	10.0	28.8	20.1	31.1	16.0	29.7	84.9	33.9	1.4	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	0.9	0.2	1.4	-2.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	-	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.2	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	-0.1	-	-0.1	-0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.1	-	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	56.1	57.8	51.8	93.5	71.0	79.3	68.7	84.1	69.7	13.3	65.3	98.5	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	12.1	1.4	7.1	72.7	7.1	1.4	5.4	61.4	45.7	2.1	24.2	79.6	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	32.6	46.4	35.1	9.0	52.8	66.9	52.1	13.9	13.7	3.9	25.3	10.8	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1.6	-	1.5	5.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	-2.2	3.7	2.6	4.8	3.6	
ALL OTHER INCOME	9.8	10.1	10.1	6.7	10.5	10.8	10.4	11.1	6.6	4.7	11.0	4.6	
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 248. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME TYPE, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

RHODE ISLAND	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE		
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
BLACK												
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	4 585	212	3 960	413	1 337	118	1 107	112	2 267	335	1 665	267
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	4 376	197	3 884	295	1 269	103	1 074	92	1 984	324	1 553	107
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	4 348	197	3 856	295	1 263	103	1 068	92	1 960	324	1 536	100
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	262	8	217	37	32	8	6	18	54	9	23	22
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	11	-	8
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	2 628	95	2 138	395	835	80	649	106	858	93	522	243
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	688	-	345	343	224	-	138	86	289	8	59	222
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	731	68	562	101	377	62	278	37	130	-	61	69
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	968	11	810	147	197	7	181	9	229	12	184	33
ALL OTHER INCOME	1 381	38	1 121	222	365	27	300	38	489	73	321	95
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$17 053	\$9 681	\$17 804	\$12 096	\$11 663	\$7 167	\$11 877	\$14 197	\$9 917	\$6 864	\$10 884	\$5 132
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$16 654	\$9 679	\$17 400	\$11 551	\$11 704	\$7 166	\$11 889	\$14 641	\$9 703	\$6 807	\$10 605	\$5 242
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$8 455	\$25	\$9 467	\$4 345	\$558	\$25	\$9 755	\$-2 269	\$12 135	\$2 005	\$26 657	\$1 097
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$59	\$25	-	\$105
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$4 189	\$3 728	\$3 664	\$7 140	\$3 803	\$4 070	\$3 470	\$5 639	\$3 216	\$1 409	\$2 962	\$4 454
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$3 907	-	\$3 227	\$4 592	\$3 482	-	\$2 860	\$4 481	\$3 292	\$405	\$2 833	\$3 518
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$3 445	\$3 849	\$3 595	\$2 342	\$3 292	\$3 950	\$3 373	\$1 579	\$3 279	-	\$3 994	\$2 647
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$1 096	\$246	\$1 011	\$1 630	\$1 057	\$355	\$914	\$4 463	\$746	\$75	\$814	\$613
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$3 432	\$2 360	\$3 462	\$3 464	\$2 592	\$2 896	\$2 513	\$2 994	\$2 476	\$1 738	\$3 070	\$1 035
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	87.1	84.3	89.8	55.9	82.3	69.4	85.0	68.6	87.7	94.4	91.6	33.7
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	84.6	84.3	87.2	53.3	82.2	69.4	84.6	70.7	84.8	93.7	88.3	32.1
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	2.6	-	2.7	2.5	0.1	-	0.4	-2.0	2.9	0.8	3.3	1.5
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	12.9	15.7	10.2	44.1	17.7	30.6	15.0	31.4	12.3	5.6	8.4	66.9
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	5.1	-	1.4	24.7	4.3	-	2.6	20.2	4.2	0.1	0.9	47.9
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	2.9	11.6	2.6	3.7	6.9	23.0	6.2	3.1	1.9	-	1.3	11.2
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1.2	0.1	1.1	3.8	1.2	0.2	1.1	2.1	0.8	-	0.8	1.2
ALL OTHER INCOME	5.5	4.0	5.0	12.0	5.3	7.4	5.0	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.3	6.0
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	1 842	502	1 309	31	1 515	464	1 031	20	1 474	362	706	406
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	848	174	674	-	640	136	504	-	450	173	265	12
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	831	174	657	-	628	136	492	-	450	173	265	12
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	33	-	33	-	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	1 437	386	1 020	31	1 247	375	852	20	809	116	299	394
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	1 159	8	140	11	76	8	68	-	486	7	136	343
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1 155	340	787	28	1 051	334	697	20	384	74	173	137
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	45	-	45	-	33	-	33	-	56	28	6	22
ALL OTHER INCOME	276	46	222	8	211	41	170	-	78	16	46	16
NO INCOME	122	19	103	-	102	19	83	-	271	104	167	-
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$2 676	\$2 156	\$2 811	-	\$2 516	\$1 812	\$2 706	-	\$1 707	\$1 657	\$1 765	\$1 155
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$2 708	\$2 156	\$2 854	-	\$2 480	\$1 812	\$2 665	-	\$1 707	\$1 657	\$1 765	\$1 155
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$593	-	\$593	-	\$3 105	-	\$3 105	-	-	-	-	-
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$3 192	\$3 195	\$3 169	\$3 921	\$3 298	\$3 265	\$3 303	\$3 693	\$2 484	\$1 587	\$2 434	\$2 787
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$2 460	\$3 705	\$2 418	\$2 095	\$3 140	\$3 705	\$3 073	-	\$2 381	\$991	\$2 136	\$2 506
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$3 093	\$3 208	\$3 029	\$3 482	\$3 157	\$3 252	\$3 096	\$3 693	\$1 859	\$2 056	\$1 995	\$1 581
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$2 023	-	\$2 023	-	\$2 452	-	\$2 452	-	\$283	\$351	\$105	\$245
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$1 930	\$2 452	\$1 886	\$125	\$2 249	\$2 646	\$2 153	-	\$1 579	\$950	\$1 987	\$1 032
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	33.1	23.3	37.0	-	28.1	16.8	32.6	-	27.7	60.9	39.1	1.2
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	32.8	23.3	36.6	-	27.2	16.8	31.4	-	27.7	60.9	39.1	1.2
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	0.3	-	0.4	-	0.9	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	66.9	76.7	63.0	100.0	71.9	83.2	67.4	100.0	72.3	39.1	60.9	98.8
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	5.7	1.8	6.6	19.0	4.2	2.0	5.0	-	41.6	1.5	24.3	77.3
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	52.1	67.8	46.5	80.2	58.0	73.9	51.7	100.0	25.7	32.3	28.9	19.5
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1.3	-	1.8	-	1.4	-	1.9	-	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.5
ALL OTHER INCOME	7.8	7.0	8.2	0.8	8.3	7.4	8.8	-	4.4	3.2	7.6	1.5
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 248. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME TYPE, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

RURAL	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE		
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL												
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	30 547	1 003	25 488	4 056	2 239	78	1 745	416	8 602	1 457	5 063	2 082
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	27 967	995	24 991	1 981	2 024	76	1 647	301	6 529	1 447	4 702	380
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	27 115	987	24 258	1 870	1 995	76	1 626	293	6 130	1 430	4 373	327
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	4 014	56	3 662	296	124	-	90	34	543	25	477	41
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	481	10	403	37	37	-	21	16	80	-	57	23
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	22 032	542	17 492	3 998	1 916	60	1 440	416	5 523	583	2 878	2 062
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	6 500	14	2 771	3 715	784	-	434	350	2 285	104	314	1 867
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1 245	69	924	252	284	38	208	38	164	19	82	63
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	16 352	291	13 296	2 765	1 060	13	761	286	3 930	344	2 205	1 381
ALL OTHER INCOME	9 560	214	7 351	1 995	1 120	17	901	202	2 072	282	1 029	761
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$23 564	\$14 361	\$24 802	\$12 576	\$13 097	\$7 260	\$13 233	\$13 827	\$11 334	\$7 519	\$12 892	\$6 583
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$22 365	\$13 811	\$23 536	\$11 696	\$12 667	\$7 260	\$12 953	\$12 481	\$10 945	\$7 482	\$12 441	\$6 076
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$12 484	\$9 552	\$12 799	\$9 135	\$8 390	-	\$7 888	\$9 719	\$11 439	\$7 205	\$12 433	\$2 458
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$5 138	\$12 293	\$4 988	\$4 973	\$5 358	-	\$1 131	\$10 905	\$8 720	-	\$4 977	\$17 996
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$5 328	\$1 847	\$3 910	\$12 003	\$6 340	\$3 771	\$5 077	\$11 082	\$4 939	\$1 325	\$3 568	\$7 874
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$4 716	\$3 008	\$3 517	\$5 617	\$4 090	-	\$3 781	\$4 472	\$3 515	\$2 469	\$3 232	\$3 621
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$3 000	\$3 253	\$3 097	\$2 573	\$3 238	\$4 042	\$3 382	\$1 646	\$3 373	\$1 940	\$3 858	\$3 175
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$2 660	\$579	\$2 101	\$5 564	\$3 038	\$170	\$1 955	\$6 052	\$2 656	\$309	\$1 904	\$4 442
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$4 131	\$2 645	\$3 788	\$5 556	\$4 286	\$4 144	\$3 861	\$6 194	\$3 982	\$1 320	\$4 604	\$4 128
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	84.9	93.5	90.1	34.2	68.6	70.9	74.9	47.4	73.1	93.4	85.5	13.4
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	78.1	89.2	83.0	30.0	65.4	70.9	72.4	41.7	66.2	91.8	76.7	10.6
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	6.5	3.5	6.8	3.7	2.7	-	2.4	3.8	6.1	1.5	8.4	0.5
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	-	0.1	2.0	0.7	-	0.4	2.2
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	15.1	6.5	9.9	65.8	31.4	29.1	25.1	52.6	26.9	6.4	14.5	86.6
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	3.9	0.3	1.4	28.6	8.3	-	5.6	17.8	7.9	2.2	1.4	36.1
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.9	2.4	19.7	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	5.6	1.1	4.1	21.1	8.3	0.3	5.1	19.7	10.3	0.9	5.9	32.7
ALL OTHER INCOME	5.1	3.7	4.0	15.2	12.4	9.1	12.0	14.3	8.1	3.2	6.7	16.8
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	1 529	154	1 214	161	615	76	502	37	3 283	1 615	906	762
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	1 038	106	907	25	313	28	280	5	1 945	1 382	512	51
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	931	99	812	20	306	21	280	5	1 867	1 368	452	47
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	254	26	217	11	25	14	11	-	133	32	97	4
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	1 009	110	749	150	479	67	382	30	1 619	504	410	705
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	241	7	91	143	72	7	35	30	744	51	70	623
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	403	68	335	-	288	60	228	-	229	4	86	139
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	242	23	200	39	43	7	19	17	756	380	186	190
ALL OTHER INCOME	326	34	275	17	201	15	182	4	309	122	118	69
NO INCOME	77	-	70	7	46	-	39	7	454	184	213	57
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$2 902	\$2 327	\$3 017	\$1 173	\$2 310	\$2 548	\$2 327	\$55	\$1 867	\$1 925	\$1 800	\$967
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$3 172	\$2 742	\$3 282	\$832	\$2 277	\$2 008	\$2 336	\$55	\$1 895	\$1 913	\$1 963	\$735
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$627	\$-952	\$790	\$1 154	\$1 061	\$2 084	\$-239	-	\$703	\$1 386	\$354	\$3 715
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$-3 863	-	\$-3 863	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$2 568	\$2 121	\$2 512	\$3 178	\$3 010	\$2 901	\$2 983	\$3 595	\$1 688	\$532	\$1 511	\$2 617
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$2 681	\$2 055	\$2 547	\$2 797	\$2 618	\$2 055	\$2 555	\$2 823	\$2 402	\$1 427	\$2 687	\$2 450
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 936	\$2 528	\$3 019	-	\$2 951	\$2 848	\$2 978	-	\$1 316	\$2 405	\$2 014	\$852
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$637	\$282	\$602	\$1 029	\$560	\$225	\$136	\$1 172	\$356	\$231	\$312	\$650
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$1 825	\$1 192	\$1 883	\$2 150	\$1 887	\$498	\$2 025	\$805	\$1 214	\$802	\$1 697	\$1 117
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	53.8	51.4	59.3	5.8	33.4	26.9	36.4	0.3	57.1	90.8	59.8	2.6
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	52.7	56.6	57.7	3.3	32.2	15.9	36.5	0.3	55.6	89.3	57.6	1.8
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	2.8	-5.1	3.7	2.5	1.2	11.0	-	-	1.5	1.5	2.2	0.8
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-1.7	-	-2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	46.2	48.6	40.7	94.2	66.6	73.1	63.6	99.7	42.9	9.2	40.2	97.4
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	11.5	3.0	5.0	79.0	8.7	5.4	5.0	78.3	28.1	2.5	12.2	80.6
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	21.1	35.8	21.9	-	39.3	64.3	37.9	-	4.7	0.3	11.2	6.3
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	3.0	1.3	2.6	7.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	18.4	4.2	3.0	3.8	6.5
ALL OTHER INCOME	10.6	8.4	11.2	7.2	17.5	2.8	20.6	3.0	5.9	3.3	13.0	4.1
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 248. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME TYPE, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI-MA SMSA

	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS				
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE			
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL													
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	221 710	9 001	174 951	37 758	25 411	869	18 252	6 290	79 639	10 154	42 995	26 490	
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	199 611	8 855	171 176	19 580	22 348	765	17 361	4 222	54 495	9 882	39 582	5 031	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	195 211	8 824	167 902	18 485	22 090	760	17 201	4 129	52 794	9 753	38 295	4 746	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	20 525	347	17 837	2 341	843	28	523	292	2 710	244	2 122	344	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	991	7	765	219	78	-	54	24	158	11	56	91	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	162 500	4 370	121 093	37 037	20 721	569	13 987	6 165	52 257	3 662	22 668	25 927	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	56 526	274	22 260	33 992	10 056	39	4 365	5 652	27 507	424	3 597	23 486	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	14 619	811	10 638	3 170	5 001	372	3 635	994	2 880	128	1 054	1 698	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	114 697	2 340	88 456	23 901	10 787	83	6 948	3 756	33 508	2 101	16 518	14 889	
ALL OTHER INCOME	69 214	1 884	49 984	17 346	10 432	210	7 715	2 507	18 161	1 570	7 377	9 214	
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	\$22 162	\$14 927	\$23 603	\$12 832	\$12 672	\$8 445	\$12 862	\$12 659	\$11 138	\$8 119	\$12 426	\$6 939	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$21 263	\$14 670	\$22 589	\$12 364	\$12 572	\$8 399	\$12 773	\$12 502	\$10 981	\$8 067	\$12 246	\$6 762	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$13 070	\$7 707	\$13 687	\$9 159	\$5 839	\$2 768	\$6 036	\$5 782	\$9 790	\$6 367	\$10 684	\$6 702	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	\$4 801	\$7 655	\$4 481	\$5 827	\$7 235	-	\$7 940	\$5 648	\$4 513	\$25	\$3 572	\$5 634	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$5 212	\$1 864	\$3 762	\$10 346	\$6 002	\$3 916	\$4 771	\$8 986	\$4 945	\$1 520	\$2 965	\$7 159	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$4 753	\$2 342	\$3 522	\$5 579	\$4 185	\$3 725	\$3 637	\$4 612	\$3 658	\$2 085	\$3 118	\$3 769	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 854	\$3 087	\$2 903	\$2 627	\$3 027	\$3 792	\$3 174	\$2 204	\$2 611	\$2 617	\$2 968	\$2 389	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$2 490	\$619	\$1 989	\$4 529	\$2 628	\$1 355	\$1 831	\$4 130	\$2 685	\$613	\$1 690	\$4 081	
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$3 625	\$1 884	\$3 408	\$4 438	\$3 717	\$2 667	\$3 447	\$4 637	\$3 320	\$1 948	\$3 382	\$3 504	
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	83.9	94.2	89.9	39.6	69.5	74.4	77.0	49.1	70.1	93.5	88.0	15.8	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	78.8	92.3	84.4	36.0	68.1	73.5	75.8	47.4	67.0	91.7	83.9	14.6	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	5.1	1.9	5.4	3.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	3.1	1.8	4.1	1.0	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	16.1	5.8	10.1	60.4	30.5	25.6	23.0	50.9	29.9	6.5	12.0	84.2	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	5.1	0.5	1.7	29.9	10.3	1.7	5.5	24.0	11.6	1.0	2.0	40.1	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.3	3.7	16.2	4.0	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.8	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	5.4	1.0	3.9	17.1	7.0	1.3	4.4	14.3	10.4	1.5	5.0	27.6	
ALL OTHER INCOME	4.8	2.5	3.8	12.1	9.5	6.4	9.2	10.7	7.0	3.6	4.5	14.6	
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL													
TOTAL	18 016	2 766	13 412	1 838	10 251	2 074	7 761	416	28 651	7 592	9 781	11 278	
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	9 553	1 319	7 939	295	4 419	669	3 656	94	10 177	5 948	3 841	388	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	9 121	1 305	7 553	263	4 353	662	3 608	83	9 762	5 836	3 569	357	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	978	59	887	32	125	7	107	11	523	177	321	25	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	54	6	43	5	7	-	7	-	26	14	12	-	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	13 087	2 064	9 499	1 524	8 370	1 767	6 232	371	18 374	2 165	5 797	10 412	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	2 722	56	1 351	1 315	6 071	31	541	299	11 341	164	1 999	9 178	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	7 911	1 626	6 025	260	6 483	1 520	4 867	96	5 587	376	2 456	2 755	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1 878	136	1 353	389	469	19	365	85	4 364	1 254	1 249	1 861	
ALL OTHER INCOME	3 356	427	2 694	235	1 772	259	1 457	56	2 941	562	1 354	1 025	
NO INCOME	1 084	146	720	218	580	116	440	24	3 333	1 094	1 535	704	
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	\$2 921	\$2 290	\$3 094	\$1 097	\$2 340	\$1 594	\$2 492	\$1 744	\$1 803	\$1 860	\$1 772	\$1 235	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$3 042	\$2 323	\$3 203	\$2 001	\$2 360	\$1 607	\$2 506	\$1 992	\$1 849	\$1 858	\$1 887	\$1 326	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$187	\$-245	\$394	\$-4 768	\$445	\$412	\$506	\$-127	\$688	\$1 228	\$317	\$1 639	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	\$-470	\$555	\$494	\$-9 994	\$2 005	-	\$2 005	-	\$-2 582	-	\$-2 280	\$-2 934	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$2 977	\$2 587	\$2 998	\$3 376	\$3 158	\$2 753	\$3 263	\$3 326	\$2 338	\$886	\$2 154	\$2 743	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$2 797	\$2 415	\$2 640	\$2 975	\$2 692	\$2 332	\$2 603	\$2 891	\$2 482	\$1 652	\$2 347	\$2 527	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$3 008	\$2 716	\$3 114	\$2 385	\$3 111	\$2 778	\$3 221	\$2 787	\$1 572	\$1 821	\$1 992	\$1 164	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$615	\$-13	\$647	\$723	\$551	\$299	\$766	\$-317	\$488	\$269	\$681	\$506	
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$1 905	\$1 848	\$1 957	\$1 413	\$2 067	\$2 180	\$2 037	\$2 303	\$1 325	\$1 114	\$1 515	\$1 190	
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:													
EARNINGS	41.7	36.1	46.3	5.9	28.1	18.0	30.9	11.7	29.9	85.2	35.3	1.6	
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	41.5	36.3	45.6	9.6	27.9	17.9	30.7	11.8	29.4	83.5	34.9	1.6	
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	0.3	-0.1	0.7	-2.7	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.1	
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	-	-	-	-0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	58.3	63.9	53.7	94.1	71.9	82.0	69.1	88.3	70.1	14.8	64.7	98.4	
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	11.4	1.6	6.7	71.5	6.4	1.2	4.8	61.8	45.9	2.1	24.3	79.9	
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	35.6	52.8	35.4	11.3	54.8	71.2	53.2	19.1	14.3	5.3	25.4	11.0	
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1.7	-	1.7	5.1	0.7	0.1	0.9	-1.8	3.5	2.6	4.4	3.2	
ALL OTHER INCOME	9.6	9.4	9.9	6.1	10.0	9.5	10.1	9.2	6.4	4.8	10.6	4.2	
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TABLE 24B. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME TYPE, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

PAWTUCKET CITY	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE		
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL												
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	17 454	950	13 074	3 430	2 448	84	1 737	627	7 414	795	3 774	2 845
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	15 420	950	12 818	1 652	2 165	84	1 689	392	4 734	782	3 473	479
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	15 121	945	12 623	1 553	2 138	79	1 682	377	4 625	761	3 412	452
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	1 115	41	910	164	48	10	20	18	172	28	111	33
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	57	-	44	15	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	12 553	403	8 765	3 385	1 989	39	1 332	618	4 908	258	1 832	2 818
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	5 051	11	1 883	3 157	1 063	-	-	586	3 013	28	333	2 652
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1 379	87	1 011	281	543	24	411	108	222	14	92	116
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	8 743	248	6 269	2 226	1 000	5	575	420	2 982	122	1 256	1 604
ALL OTHER INCOME	5 317	169	3 577	1 571	962	27	677	258	1 840	115	646	1 079
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$19 352	\$15 107	\$20 686	\$11 448	\$11 829	\$7 643	\$12 389	\$10 312	\$10 353	\$8 453	\$11 395	\$5 901
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$18 902	\$14 752	\$20 186	\$10 994	\$11 838	\$7 620	\$12 377	\$10 320	\$10 272	\$8 496	\$11 320	\$5 353
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$11 070	\$10 025	\$11 165	\$10 801	\$6 218	\$4 005	\$5 351	\$8 412	\$8 729	\$5 192	\$8 551	\$12 331
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	\$4 333	-	\$4 102	\$5 114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$5 039	\$1 118	\$3 459	\$9 597	\$5 856	\$4 018	\$4 131	\$9 689	\$4 812	\$1 011	\$2 943	\$6 375
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$4 910	\$960	\$3 573	\$5 722	\$4 204	-	\$3 443	\$4 824	\$3 704	\$566	\$3 097	\$3 814
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 513	\$1 536	\$2 503	\$2 852	\$2 864	\$3 440	\$2 864	\$2 735	\$2 363	\$2 691	\$2 698	\$2 058
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$2 163	\$362	\$1 814	\$3 346	\$2 530	\$2 005	\$1 819	\$3 511	\$2 178	\$44	\$1 789	\$2 645
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$3 024	\$1 280	\$2 709	\$3 928	\$3 216	\$2 375	\$2 419	\$5 393	\$2 955	\$1 761	\$2 887	\$3 123
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	82.5	97.0	89.7	36.8	68.7	80.4	79.2	40.3	67.5	96.2	88.0	13.6
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	79.0	94.2	86.2	33.2	67.9	75.4	78.8	38.8	65.4	94.1	85.9	11.6
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.4	0.8	5.0	0.4	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	17.5	3.0	10.3	63.2	31.3	19.6	20.8	59.7	32.5	3.8	12.0	86.4
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	6.9	0.1	2.3	35.1	12.0	-	6.2	28.2	15.4	0.2	2.3	48.6
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	4.2	10.3	4.5	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	5.2	0.6	3.8	14.5	6.8	1.3	4.0	14.7	8.9	0.1	5.0	20.4
ALL OTHER INCOME	4.4	1.5	3.3	12.0	8.3	8.0	6.2	13.9	7.5	2.9	4.1	16.2
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	1 767	332	1 277	158	1 016	249	741	26	2 582	315	958	1 309
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	1 009	171	826	12	466	88	378	-	610	227	339	44
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	969	171	786	12	466	88	378	-	604	227	333	44
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	86	12	74	-	8	-	8	-	6	-	6	-
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	1 217	227	851	139	793	187	580	26	1 952	86	646	1 220
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	222	7	88	127	59	7	32	20	1 333	-	221	1 112
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	791	178	579	34	620	153	461	6	701	24	312	365
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	150	-	137	13	42	-	42	-	305	22	107	176
ALL OTHER INCOME	279	80	176	23	166	47	114	5	369	40	193	136
NO INCOME	82	14	55	13	52	14	38	-	216	51	94	71
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$3 073	\$2 717	\$3 134	\$3 943	\$2 608	\$1 931	\$2 765	-	\$1 849	\$1 914	\$1 801	\$1 886
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$3 173	\$2 594	\$3 288	\$3 943	\$2 590	\$1 931	\$2 744	-	\$1 837	\$1 914	\$1 779	\$1 886
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$301	\$1 751	\$66	-	\$1 005	-	\$1 005	-	\$3 005	-	\$3 005	-
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$2 943	\$2 915	\$2 882	\$3 364	\$3 136	\$3 070	\$3 124	\$3 865	\$2 562	\$692	\$2 320	\$2 822
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$2 649	\$305	\$2 522	\$2 867	\$2 698	\$305	\$2 781	\$3 403	\$2 516	-	\$2 325	\$2 554
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 994	\$2 769	\$3 106	\$2 264	\$3 154	\$3 057	\$3 171	\$4 345	\$1 434	\$897	\$1 937	\$1 040
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$853	-	\$823	\$1 174	\$274	-	\$274	-	\$313	\$531	\$440	\$209
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$1 783	\$2 084	\$1 815	\$487	\$2 171	\$2 215	\$2 192	\$1 275	\$1 480	\$659	\$1 727	\$1 370
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	46.4	41.3	51.4	9.2	32.8	22.8	36.6	-	18.4	87.9	28.9	2.4
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	46.0	39.4	51.3	9.2	32.6	22.8	36.3	-	18.1	87.9	28.1	2.4
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	0.4	1.9	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.9	-
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	53.6	58.7	48.6	90.8	67.2	77.2	63.4	100.0	81.6	12.1	71.1	97.6
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	8.8	0.2	4.4	70.7	4.3	0.3	3.1	67.7	54.7	-	24.4	80.6
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	35.4	43.8	35.7	14.9	52.8	62.9	51.2	25.9	16.4	4.4	28.7	10.8
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1.9	-	2.2	3.0	0.3	-	0.4	-	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.0
ALL OTHER INCOME	7.4	14.8	6.3	2.2	9.7	14.0	8.7	6.3	8.9	5.3	15.8	5.3
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 248. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME TYPE, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

PROVIDENCE CITY	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE		
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL												
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	31 499	1 586	22 774	7 139	5 805	364	3 856	1 585	19 412	3 063	10 650	5 699
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	27 690	1 529	22 062	4 099	4 971	321	3 558	1 092	13 931	2 940	9 823	1 168
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	27 020	1 523	21 633	3 864	4 920	321	3 518	1 081	13 586	2 926	9 561	1 099
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	2 622	62	2 091	469	176	8	95	73	697	61	518	118
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	129	-	92	37	17	-	11	6	51	11	12	28
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	23 345	845	15 480	7 020	4 631	241	2 826	1 564	12 054	1 229	5 290	5 535
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	9 809	50	3 332	6 427	2 244	9	798	1 437	5 824	134	719	4 971
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	3 422	272	2 366	784	1 487	165	1 044	278	820	43	333	444
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	14 537	376	9 967	4 194	2 126	45	1 162	919	7 376	739	3 633	3 004
ALL OTHER INCOME	9 926	357	6 494	3 075	2 059	69	1 431	559	4 250	468	1 797	1 985
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$19 743	\$12 226	\$21 446	\$13 378	\$12 044	\$8 050	\$11 831	\$13 913	\$10 481	\$7 199	\$11 723	\$8 296
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$18 758	\$12 060	\$20 271	\$12 930	\$11 944	\$8 049	\$11 714	\$13 849	\$10 259	\$7 150	\$11 492	\$7 816
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$14 893	\$5 249	\$16 233	\$10 194	\$4 245	\$25	\$5 529	\$3 037	\$9 540	\$4 038	\$10 194	\$9 514
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$5 995	-	\$7 374	\$2 566	\$21 196	-	\$32 754	\$5	\$-408	\$25	\$150	\$-818
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$6 463	\$2 865	\$4 654	\$10 885	\$5 976	\$3 725	\$4 737	\$8 563	\$5 167	\$1 697	\$2 888	\$8 115
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$4 769	\$3 684	\$3 377	\$5 500	\$4 196	\$4 805	\$3 549	\$4 551	\$3 659	\$1 981	\$3 166	\$3 752
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$3 235	\$4 101	\$3 330	\$2 645	\$3 313	\$3 521	\$3 612	\$2 065	\$2 787	\$3 119	\$3 238	\$2 416
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$4 024	\$1 383	\$3 256	\$6 086	\$2 831	\$2 168	\$1 723	\$4 266	\$3 262	\$1 060	\$1 580	\$5 837
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$3 480	\$1 685	\$3 152	\$4 380	\$3 553	\$2 547	\$3 342	\$4 218	\$3 470	\$1 930	\$3 441	\$3 859
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	78.4	88.5	86.8	41.8	68.4	74.2	75.9	53.1	70.1	91.0	88.3	17.7
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	72.7	87.0	80.4	38.1	67.1	74.2	74.3	52.4	66.9	90.0	84.2	15.7
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	5.6	1.5	6.2	3.6	0.9	-	0.9	0.8	3.2	1.1	4.0	2.1
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	21.6	11.5	13.2	58.2	31.6	25.8	24.1	46.9	29.9	9.0	11.7	82.3
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	6.7	0.9	2.1	26.9	10.8	1.2	5.1	22.9	10.2	1.1	1.7	34.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1.6	5.3	1.4	1.6	5.6	16.7	6.8	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.0
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	8.4	2.5	6.0	19.4	6.9	2.8	3.6	13.7	11.5	3.4	4.4	32.1
ALL OTHER INCOME	5.0	2.8	3.8	10.3	8.4	5.0	8.6	8.2	7.1	3.9	4.7	14.0
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	5 703	1 013	4 275	415	3 743	829	2 758	156	10 084	3 422	3 609	3 053
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	2 661	384	2 184	93	1 380	219	1 110	51	4 067	2 573	1 432	62
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	2 585	384	2 113	88	1 358	219	1 093	46	3 875	2 502	1 325	48
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	145	-	140	5	27	-	22	5	245	118	119	8
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	4 240	777	3 097	366	3 139	703	2 293	143	5 931	954	2 111	2 866
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	658	21	346	291	283	21	175	87	3 125	65	609	2 451
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	3 054	626	2 343	85	2 580	607	1 935	38	2 096	171	1 042	883
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	359	44	250	65	132	6	93	33	1 399	635	365	399
ALL OTHER INCOME	950	132	747	71	556	89	429	38	785	159	434	192
NO INCOME	333	58	251	24	208	44	164	-	1 256	577	534	145
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$2 993	\$2 424	\$3 126	\$2 214	\$2 319	\$1 823	\$2 415	\$2 349	\$1 805	\$1 778	\$1 847	\$1 936
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$3 021	\$2 424	\$3 163	\$2 226	\$2 307	\$1 823	\$2 401	\$2 387	\$1 791	\$1 776	\$1 820	\$1 745
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$1 066	-	\$1 033	\$2 005	\$2 461	-	\$2 564	\$2 005	\$1 570	\$1 112	\$1 962	\$2 505
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2 705	-	-	\$2 705
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$3 141	\$2 957	\$3 200	\$3 038	\$3 347	\$3 050	\$3 490	\$2 505	\$2 219	\$930	\$2 103	\$2 734
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$2 688	\$2 998	\$2 531	\$2 849	\$2 661	\$2 998	\$2 676	\$2 547	\$2 464	\$1 931	\$2 217	\$2 539
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$3 124	\$3 165	\$3 154	\$2 005	\$3 277	\$3 153	\$3 325	\$2 785	\$1 728	\$1 890	\$2 088	\$1 272
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$531	\$248	\$818	\$-380	\$369	\$325	\$1 222	\$-2 025	\$510	\$336	\$675	\$635
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$1 914	\$1 833	\$1 927	\$1 931	\$2 247	\$1 859	\$2 299	\$2 571	\$1 437	\$1 415	\$1 536	\$1 230
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	37.4	28.8	40.8	15.6	23.3	15.7	25.1	25.1	35.8	83.8	37.3	1.5
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	36.7	28.8	39.9	14.9	22.9	15.7	24.6	23.0	33.8	81.4	34.0	1.1
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	0.7	-	0.9	0.8	0.5	-	0.5	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.3	0.3
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	62.6	71.2	59.2	84.4	76.7	84.3	74.9	74.9	64.2	16.2	62.7	98.5
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	8.3	2.0	5.2	62.9	5.5	2.5	4.4	46.4	37.6	2.3	19.1	78.2
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	44.8	61.4	44.2	12.9	61.7	75.2	60.2	22.1	17.7	5.9	30.7	14.1
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	0.9	0.3	1.2	-1.8	0.4	0.1	1.1	-13.9	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.2
ALL OTHER INCOME	8.5	7.5	8.6	10.4	9.1	6.5	9.2	20.4	5.5	4.1	9.4	3.0
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 248. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME TYPE, AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

WARWICK CITY	FAMILIES				FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT				UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			TOTAL	AGE		
		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER		15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL												
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	22 173	708	17 802	3 663	2 271	35	1 713	523	7 300	685	4 089	2 526
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	19 968	708	17 400	1 860	2 114	35	1 668	411	4 845	667	3 712	466
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	19 584	708	17 115	1 761	2 086	35	1 646	405	4 686	661	3 576	449
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	2 128	45	1 882	201	85	4	67	14	261	28	221	12
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	79	-	61	18	6	-	-	6	5	-	-	5
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	16 095	366	12 188	3 541	1 868	26	1 343	499	4 942	220	2 218	2 504
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	5 552	31	2 253	3 268	846	-	396	450	2 676	9	359	2 308
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1 090	38	795	257	357	10	249	98	169	-	83	86
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	11 676	226	9 038	2 412	1 013	-	707	306	3 416	116	1 771	1 529
ALL OTHER INCOME	7 579	154	5 376	2 049	1 099	26	851	222	1 633	111	647	875
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$23 357	\$16 453	\$24 735	\$13 087	\$14 105	\$6 786	\$14 741	\$12 146	\$12 877	\$9 314	\$14 364	\$6 129
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$22 574	\$16 131	\$23 823	\$13 022	\$13 984	\$6 751	\$14 665	\$11 840	\$12 851	\$9 154	\$14 365	\$6 242
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$11 308	\$5 063	\$11 991	\$6 310	\$6 234	\$305	\$6 707	\$5 662	\$8 265	\$5 762	\$8 834	\$3 630
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$2 986	-	\$1 533	\$7 909	\$19 575	-	-	\$19 575	\$2 005	-	-	\$2 005
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$5 424	\$1 355	\$3 822	\$11 357	\$6 146	\$2 992	\$5 030	\$9 312	\$5 680	\$2 490	\$3 717	\$7 699
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$4 827	\$2 394	\$3 583	\$5 707	\$4 169	-	\$3 473	\$4 783	\$3 687	\$405	\$3 144	\$3 784
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 746	\$1 327	\$2 877	\$2 549	\$2 873	\$1 279	\$3 187	\$2 238	\$3 489	-	\$3 251	\$3 719
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$2 206	\$232	\$1 655	\$4 454	\$1 998	-	\$1 158	\$3 938	\$3 267	\$204	\$2 365	\$4 544
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$4 190	\$2 070	\$3 956	\$4 962	\$4 462	\$2 500	\$4 428	\$4 821	\$3 954	\$4 690	\$4 107	\$3 747
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	84.2	95.9	90.2	37.7	72.2	75.3	78.4	51.8	69.0	91.9	86.6	12.9
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	79.8	94.0	85.5	35.5	70.6	74.9	77.0	49.8	66.6	89.5	83.4	12.7
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	4.3	1.9	4.7	2.0	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.8	2.4	2.4	3.2	0.2
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	15.8	4.1	9.8	62.3	27.8	24.7	21.6	48.2	31.0	8.1	13.4	87.1
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	4.8	0.6	1.7	28.9	8.5	-	4.4	22.3	10.9	0.1	1.8	39.5
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.5	4.1	2.5	2.3	0.7	-	0.4	1.4
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	4.7	0.4	3.1	16.6	4.9	-	2.6	12.5	12.3	0.3	6.8	31.4
ALL OTHER INCOME	5.7	2.6	4.5	15.7	11.9	20.6	12.0	11.1	7.1	7.7	4.3	14.8
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	1 216	142	965	109	605	84	497	24	1 618	240	599	779
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	722	91	620	11	295	33	256	6	521	188	300	33
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	674	91	577	6	288	33	249	6	493	188	277	28
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	103	15	83	5	17	-	17	-	28	-	23	5
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	19	6	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	847	95	653	99	497	81	397	19	1 116	61	342	713
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	207	-	116	91	60	-	41	19	727	-	117	610
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	458	82	351	25	366	77	283	6	290	19	129	142
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	186	13	152	21	79	4	64	11	323	29	126	168
ALL OTHER INCOME	242	7	216	19	117	7	102	8	206	30	91	85
NO INCOME	85	-	75	10	51	-	46	5	191	42	89	60
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$2 720	\$2 461	\$2 966	\$-9 001	\$1 920	\$1 190	\$2 056	\$155	\$1 869	\$1 840	\$1 967	\$1 142
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$2 942	\$2 566	\$3 030	\$155	\$1 984	\$1 190	\$2 134	\$155	\$1 853	\$1 840	\$1 915	\$1 336
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$265	\$-858	\$1 087	\$-9 994	\$-292	-	\$-292	-	\$2 139	-	\$2 592	\$35
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$-2 448	\$555	\$15	\$-9 994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$2 958	\$1 906	\$2 874	\$4 524	\$2 950	\$2 087	\$2 969	\$6 213	\$2 385	\$1 664	\$1 870	\$2 694
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$3 248	-	\$2 786	\$3 836	\$2 623	-	\$2 235	\$3 466	\$2 524	-	\$2 287	\$2 570
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 843	\$2 159	\$3 031	\$2 441	\$2 950	\$2 168	\$3 129	\$4 535	\$1 442	\$3 154	\$1 446	\$1 209
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$526	\$287	\$573	\$335	\$412	\$425	\$432	\$286	\$526	\$41	\$524	\$612
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$1 792	\$55	\$1 863	\$1 621	\$1 678	\$55	\$1 707	\$2 730	\$1 159	\$1 346	\$1 314	\$927
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	43.9	55.3	49.5	-28.3	27.9	18.9	30.9	0.8	26.8	77.3	48.0	1.9
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	44.4	57.7	47.1	0.3	28.1	18.9	31.2	0.8	25.1	77.3	43.1	1.9
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	0.6	-3.1	2.4	-14.2	-0.1	-	-0.2	-	1.6	-	4.8	-
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-0.9	0.8	-	-14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	56.1	44.7	50.5	128.4	72.1	81.1	69.1	99.2	73.2	22.7	52.0	98.1
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	15.0	-	8.7	100.1	7.7	-	5.4	55.3	50.5	-	21.8	80.0
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	29.1	43.7	28.6	17.5	53.1	80.1	51.9	22.9	11.5	13.4	15.2	8.8
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	2.2	0.9	2.3	2.0	1.6	0.8	1.6	2.6	4.7	0.3	5.4	5.2
ALL OTHER INCOME	9.7	0.1	10.8	8.8	9.7	0.2	10.2	18.4	6.6	9.0	9.7	4.0
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 249. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF PERSONS WITH SOCIAL SECURITY OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME BY RELATIONSHIP, AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

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

RHODE ISLAND	WITH SOCIAL SECURITY AND/OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979				WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1979				WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979			
	INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SEC. AND/OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	
	TOTAL	1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	TOTAL	1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL SECURITY	TOTAL	TOTAL	1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ASSISTANCE	TOTAL
TOTAL												
TOTAL PERSONS	269 670	49 604	220 066	65 513	202 702	19 938	182 764	53 989	89 297	34 505	54 792	12 355
IN FAMILIES	224 872	34 475	190 397	46 763	162 732	8 076	154 656	36 448	80 722	28 582	52 140	10 872
HOUSEHOLDER	78 445	10 597	67 848	19 590	61 275	2 833	58 442	16 579	22 865	8 350	14 515	3 205
FEMALE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	21 345	7 452	13 893	4 055	11 461	933	10 528	2 399	11 728	6 820	4 908	1 786
OTHER	57 100	3 145	53 955	15 535	49 814	1 900	47 914	14 180	11 137	1 530	9 607	1 419
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	46 652	18 456	28 196	6 539	17 163	2 357	14 806	2 011	32 886	17 079	15 807	4 722
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	35 972	13 136	22 836	5 281	14 763	2 114	12 649	1 774	24 124	11 912	12 212	3 689
OTHER RELATIVES	99 775	5 422	94 353	20 634	84 294	2 886	81 408	17 858	24 971	3 153	21 818	2 945
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	44 798	15 129	29 669	18 750	39 970	11 866	28 108	17 541	8 575	5 923	2 652	1 483
IN HOUSEHOLDS	43 924	14 695	29 229	18 462	39 312	11 556	27 756	17 315	8 272	5 763	2 509	1 421
LIVING ALONE	40 197	13 080	27 117	17 314	36 676	10 691	25 985	16 371	7 016	4 911	2 105	1 218
IN GROUP QUARTERS	874	434	440	288	658	306	352	226	303	160	143	62
TOTAL PERSONS	269 670	49 604	220 066	65 513	202 702	19 938	182 764	53 989	89 297	34 505	54 792	12 355
UNDER 16 YEARS	39 859	17 115	22 744	5 407	13 355	1 987	11 368	1 529	29 256	15 973	13 283	4 007
16 TO 21 YEARS	19 395	3 638	15 757	2 629	10 985	904	10 081	1 181	10 246	3 043	7 203	1 544
22 TO 24 YEARS	8 450	1 811	6 639	822	4 661	175	4 486	337	4 340	1 667	2 673	479
25 TO 34 YEARS	20 047	4 935	15 112	2 218	10 405	532	9 873	861	11 301	4 559	6 742	1 365
35 TO 44 YEARS	15 960	2 838	13 122	2 143	9 918	671	9 247	1 035	7 430	2 396	5 034	1 174
45 TO 54 YEARS	19 162	2 193	16 969	2 114	14 134	961	13 173	1 375	6 906	1 502	5 404	815
55 TO 59 YEARS	14 308	1 632	12 676	1 726	11 438	753	10 685	1 355	4 204	1 085	3 119	338
60 TO 64 YEARS	24 992	2 445	22 547	4 937	23 168	1 873	21 295	4 564	3 623	842	2 781	459
65 YEARS AND OVER	107 497	12 997	94 500	43 497	104 638	12 082	92 556	41 752	11 991	3 438	8 553	2 174
WHITE												
TOTAL PERSONS	253 191	41 689	211 502	62 818	196 778	18 447	178 331	52 959	77 027	27 514	49 513	10 597
IN FAMILIES	210 027	27 603	182 424	44 520	158 011	7 283	150 728	35 796	69 122	22 102	47 020	9 229
HOUSEHOLDER	74 458	8 727	65 731	18 954	59 844	2 606	57 238	16 330	19 929	6 610	13 319	2 799
FEMALE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	18 969	5 915	13 054	3 707	10 984	838	10 146	2 320	9 655	5 325	4 330	1 518
OTHER	55 489	2 812	52 677	15 247	48 860	1 768	47 092	14 010	10 274	1 285	8 989	1 281
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	39 962	14 321	25 641	5 562	16 101	2 031	14 070	1 885	26 818	13 082	13 736	3 864
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	31 366	10 488	20 878	4 545	13 863	1 824	12 039	1 678	20 083	9 398	10 685	3 049
OTHER RELATIVES	95 607	4 555	91 052	20 004	82 066	2 646	79 420	17 581	22 375	2 410	19 965	2 566
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	43 164	14 086	29 078	18 298	38 767	11 164	27 603	17 163	7 905	5 412	2 493	1 368
IN HOUSEHOLDS	42 319	13 666	28 653	18 025	38 117	10 858	27 259	16 943	7 625	5 266	2 359	1 315
LIVING ALONE	38 881	12 252	26 629	16 934	35 649	10 094	25 555	16 041	6 498	4 522	1 976	1 127
IN GROUP QUARTERS	845	420	425	273	650	306	344	220	280	146	134	53
TOTAL PERSONS	253 191	41 689	211 502	62 818	196 778	18 447	178 331	52 959	77 027	27 514	49 513	10 597
UNDER 16 YEARS	35 845	13 279	20 566	4 543	12 479	1 698	10 781	1 432	23 739	12 261	11 478	3 237
16 TO 21 YEARS	17 378	2 746	14 632	2 349	10 347	767	9 580	1 108	8 653	2 208	6 445	1 324
22 TO 24 YEARS	7 559	1 390	6 169	701	4 427	152	4 275	313	3 631	1 262	2 369	382
25 TO 34 YEARS	18 198	3 926	14 272	2 004	9 974	437	9 537	851	9 678	3 605	6 073	1 165
35 TO 44 YEARS	14 711	2 369	12 342	1 951	9 469	585	8 884	985	6 543	2 002	4 541	1 026
45 TO 54 YEARS	18 163	1 958	16 205	1 946	13 684	893	12 791	1 335	6 257	1 304	4 953	687
55 TO 59 YEARS	13 670	1 407	12 263	1 659	11 043	647	10 396	1 315	3 839	931	2 908	306
60 TO 64 YEARS	24 488	2 257	22 231	4 853	22 784	1 724	21 060	4 488	3 397	743	2 654	442
65 YEARS AND OVER	105 179	12 357	92 822	42 812	102 571	11 544	91 027	41 132	11 290	3 198	8 092	2 032
BLACK												
TOTAL PERSONS	10 168	5 185	4 983	1 479	3 524	1 058	2 466	600	7 905	4 602	3 303	974
IN FAMILIES	9 070	4 449	4 621	1 197	2 749	572	2 177	385	7 391	4 218	3 173	875
HOUSEHOLDER	2 465	1 237	1 228	359	847	159	688	138	1 886	1 155	731	246
FEMALE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 612	1 087	525	208	300	76	224	53	1 428	1 051	377	160
OTHER	853	150	703	151	547	83	464	85	458	104	354	86
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 323	2 729	1 594	537	658	231	427	79	3 992	2 659	1 333	472
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	2 909	1 686	1 223	423	538	195	343	61	2 608	1 620	988	369
OTHER RELATIVES	2 282	483	1 799	301	1 244	182	1 062	168	1 513	404	1 109	157
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 098	736	362	282	775	486	289	215	514	384	130	99
IN HOUSEHOLDS	1 090	736	354	274	767	486	281	209	512	384	128	97
LIVING ALONE	881	577	304	243	653	407	246	193	409	296	113	82
IN GROUP QUARTERS	8	-	8	8	8	8	8	6	2	-	2	2
TOTAL PERSONS	10 168	5 185	4 983	1 479	3 524	1 058	2 466	600	7 905	4 602	3 303	974
UNDER 16 YEARS	3 821	2 476	1 345	468	543	200	343	57	3 557	2 414	1 143	425
16 TO 21 YEARS	1 355	662	693	167	384	112	272	53	1 129	623	506	121
22 TO 24 YEARS	548	286	262	66	135	23	112	18	455	270	185	48
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 098	614	484	100	263	61	202	4	987	586	401	96
35 TO 44 YEARS	676	263	413	120	226	53	173	32	521	221	300	94
45 TO 54 YEARS	571	152	419	71	257	54	203	27	383	129	254	44
55 TO 59 YEARS	437	176	261	44	235	95	160	28	274	110	164	16
60 TO 64 YEARS	282	100	182	28	219	83	136	18	140	64	76	10
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 380	456	924	415	1 242	377	865	363	459	185	274	120

TABLE 249. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF PERSONS WITH SOCIAL SECURITY OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME BY RELATIONSHIP, AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

RURAL	WITH SOCIAL SECURITY AND/OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979				WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1979				WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979			
	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY AND/OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY AND/OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
TOTAL	26 468	2 985	23 483	5 833	21 583	1 377	20 206	5 110	6 750	1 778	4 972	775
IN FAMILIES	23 218	2 144	21 074	4 530	18 554	633	17 921	3 885	6 357	1 549	4 808	698
HOUSEHOLDER	7 909	632	7 277	1 897	6 741	241	6 500	1 718	1 648	403	1 245	184
FEMALE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 353	348	1 005	217	856	72	784	171	572	288	284	55
OTHER	6 556	284	6 272	1 680	5 885	169	5 716	1 547	1 076	115	961	129
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 495	1 040	3 455	566	2 323	148	2 175	256	2 490	912	1 578	333
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	3 574	761	2 813	422	1 989	129	1 860	214	1 845	652	1 193	236
OTHER RELATIVES	10 814	472	10 342	2 067	9 490	244	9 246	1 911	2 219	234	1 985	181
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	3 250	841	2 409	1 303	3 029	744	2 285	1 225	393	229	164	77
IN HOUSEHOLDS	3 185	816	2 369	1 284	2 981	725	2 256	1 206	376	223	153	77
LIVING ALONE	2 672	666	2 006	1 059	2 573	626	1 947	1 016	262	172	90	51
IN GROUP QUARTERS	65	25	40	19	48	19	29	19	17	6	11	-
TOTAL PERSONS	26 468	2 985	23 483	5 833	21 583	1 377	20 206	5 110	6 750	1 778	4 972	775
UNDER 16 YEARS	3 677	943	2 734	469	1 757	124	1 633	181	2 178	832	1 346	305
16 TO 21 YEARS	2 108	248	1 860	278	1 467	91	1 376	217	846	170	676	79
22 TO 24 YEARS	815	125	690	84	540	21	519	58	339	104	235	32
25 TO 34 YEARS	2 012	321	1 691	199	1 334	5	1 129	82	1 010	316	694	110
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 737	169	1 568	174	1 287	57	1 230	97	542	119	423	87
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 833	70	1 763	150	1 450	35	1 415	126	538	35	503	30
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 358	79	1 279	160	1 171	42	1 129	150	319	42	277	15
60 TO 64 YEARS	2 549	110	2 439	522	2 510	92	2 418	522	171	21	150	-
65 YEARS AND OVER	10 379	920	9 459	3 797	10 267	910	9 357	3 677	807	139	668	117

TABLE 249. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF PERSONS WITH SOCIAL SECURITY OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME BY RELATIONSHIP, AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-
PANTUCKET, RI-MA SMSA

	WITH SOCIAL SECURITY AND/OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979				WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1979				WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979			
	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL
TOTAL	262 877	46 877	216 000	64 596	196 960	18 975	177 985	52 827	87 892	32 443	55 449	12 813
IN FAMILIES	219 313	32 392	186 921	45 897	158 112	7 434	150 478	35 329	79 425	26 856	52 569	11 095
HOUSEHOLDER	76 108	10 056	66 052	19 093	59 248	2 722	56 526	16 071	22 530	7 911	14 419	3 228
FEMALE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	20 552	7 066	13 486	3 998	10 927	871	10 056	2 361	11 484	6 483	5 001	1 778
OTHER	55 556	2 990	52 566	15 095	48 321	1 851	46 470	13 710	11 046	1 428	9 618	1 450
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	45 762	17 196	28 566	6 548	16 723	2 092	14 631	1 865	32 209	16 024	16 185	4 835
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	35 354	12 209	23 145	5 308	14 420	1 878	12 542	1 689	23 620	11 163	12 457	3 778
OTHER RELATIVES	97 443	5 140	92 303	20 256	82 141	2 820	79 321	17 393	24 686	2 921	21 765	3 032
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	43 564	14 485	29 079	18 699	38 848	11 341	27 507	17 498	8 467	5 587	2 880	1 718
IN HOUSEHOLDS	42 665	14 024	28 641	18 400	38 183	11 031	27 152	17 267	8 136	5 402	2 734	1 646
LIVING ALONE	39 183	12 566	26 617	17 341	35 741	10 279	25 462	16 399	6 942	4 613	2 329	1 429
IN GROUP QUARTERS	899	461	438	299	665	310	355	231	331	185	146	72
TOTAL PERSONS	262 877	46 877	216 000	64 596	196 960	18 975	177 985	52 827	87 892	32 443	55 449	12 813
UNDER 16 YEARS	39 034	15 920	23 114	5 405	12 989	1 737	11 252	1 396	28 636	14 970	13 666	4 115
16 TO 21 YEARS	19 063	3 447	15 616	2 606	10 812	829	9 983	1 127	9 968	2 904	7 064	1 551
22 TO 24 YEARS	8 303	1 654	6 649	812	4 598	199	4 399	339	4 256	1 496	2 760	461
25 TO 34 YEARS	19 774	4 579	15 195	2 242	10 293	499	9 794	811	11 049	4 227	6 822	1 433
35 TO 44 YEARS	15 577	2 717	12 860	2 131	9 581	612	8 969	1 010	7 381	2 317	5 064	1 196
45 TO 54 YEARS	19 027	2 088	16 939	2 093	14 084	914	13 170	1 383	6 776	1 424	5 352	816
55 TO 59 YEARS	13 873	1 569	12 304	1 675	11 106	720	10 386	1 277	4 093	1 036	3 057	364
60 TO 64 YEARS	24 414	2 379	22 037	4 801	22 517	1 836	20 681	4 374	3 765	799	2 966	506
65 YEARS AND OVER	103 810	12 524	91 286	42 831	100 980	11 629	89 351	41 110	11 968	3 270	8 698	2 351

TABLE 249. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF PERSONS WITH SOCIAL SECURITY OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME BY RELATIONSHIP, AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

PAWTUCKET CITY

	WITH SOCIAL SECURITY AND/OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979				WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1979				WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979			
	INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY AND /OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY	TOTAL	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY
TOTAL	24 021	4 750	19 271	6 360	17 595	1 847	15 748	5 453	8 345	3 379	4 966	1 000
IN FAMILIES	19 198	3 064	16 134	4 323	13 249	514	12 735	3 504	7 422	2 678	4 744	902
HOUSEHOLDER	6 946	964	5 982	1 854	5 273	222	5 051	1 606	2 170	791	1 379	282
FEMALE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2 108	661	1 447	447	1 122	59	1 063	263	1 163	620	543	214
OTHER	4 838	303	4 535	1 407	4 151	163	3 988	1 343	1 007	171	836	68
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 794	1 682	2 112	458	1 025	119	906	115	2 979	1 616	1 363	359
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	2 835	1 190	1 645	384	837	106	731	104	2 187	1 137	1 050	296
OTHER RELATIVES	8 458	418	8 040	2 011	6 951	173	6 778	1 783	2 273	271	2 002	261
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	4 823	1 686	3 137	2 037	4 346	1 333	3 013	1 949	923	701	222	98
IN HOUSEHOLDS	4 768	1 660	3 108	2 013	4 313	1 307	3 006	1 942	894	694	200	81
LIVING ALONE	4 536	1 570	2 966	1 968	4 165	1 281	2 884	1 903	810	630	180	75
IN GROUP QUARTERS	55	26	29	24	33	26	7	7	29	7	22	17
TOTAL PERSONS	24 021	4 750	19 271	6 360	17 595	1 847	15 748	5 453	8 345	3 379	4 966	1 000
UNDER 16 YEARS	3 269	1 567	1 702	354	754	92	662	59	2 680	1 515	1 165	305
16 TO 21 YEARS	1 553	275	1 278	216	743	27	716	109	924	261	663	134
22 TO 24 YEARS	696	181	515	33	337	7	330	16	399	174	225	17
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 669	389	1 280	172	760	22	738	69	1 007	371	636	104
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 349	295	1 054	250	735	44	691	134	738	273	465	125
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 601	190	1 411	185	1 113	48	1 065	137	616	163	453	60
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 184	119	1 065	211	857	23	834	150	409	96	313	62
60 TO 64 YEARS	2 258	290	1 968	485	2 083	223	1 860	449	336	100	236	34
65 YEARS AND OVER	10 442	1 444	8 998	4 454	10 213	1 361	8 852	4 330	1 236	426	810	159

TABLE 249. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF PERSONS WITH SOCIAL SECURITY OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME BY RELATIONSHIP, AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

PROVIDENCE CITY

	WITH SOCIAL SECURITY AND/OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979				WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1979				WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979			
	INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY AND/OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	
	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL
TOTAL	57 634	16 516	41 118	14 396	36 799	5 160	31 639	10 372	26 318	13 047	13 271	4 313
IN FAMILIES	46 877	12 047	34 830	10 280	27 850	2 035	25 815	8 610	23 402	10 951	12 451	3 833
HOUSEHOLDER	15 635	3 501	12 134	3 992	10 467	658	9 809	2 953	6 476	3 054	3 422	1 056
FEMALE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	6 069	2 757	3 312	1 146	2 527	283	2 244	534	4 067	2 580	1 487	643
OTHER	9 566	744	8 822	2 846	7 940	375	7 565	2 419	2 409	474	1 935	413
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	12 557	6 812	5 745	2 164	2 815	614	2 201	470	10 743	6 631	4 112	1 828
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	9 271	4 648	4 623	1 743	2 447	554	1 893	406	7 662	4 476	3 186	1 451
OTHER RELATIVES	18 685	1 734	16 951	4 124	14 568	763	13 805	3 187	6 183	1 266	4 917	949
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	10 757	4 469	6 288	4 116	8 949	3 125	5 824	3 762	2 916	2 096	820	480
IN HOUSEHOLDS	10 596	4 373	6 223	4 069	8 856	3 078	5 778	3 736	2 840	2 041	799	459
LIVING ALONE	9 568	3 846	5 722	3 780	8 185	2 808	5 377	3 515	2 422	1 748	674	384
IN GROUP QUARTERS	161	96	65	47	93	47	46	26	76	35	21	21
TOTAL PERSONS	57 634	16 516	41 118	14 396	36 799	5 160	31 639	10 372	26 318	13 047	13 271	4 313
UNDER 16 YEARS	11 055	6 346	4 709	1 831	2 216	515	1 701	376	9 672	6 190	3 482	1 565
16 TO 21 YEARS	4 489	1 415	3 074	766	1 923	305	1 618	242	2 967	1 288	1 679	551
22 TO 24 YEARS	2 049	659	1 390	326	900	86	814	129	1 289	599	690	202
25 TO 34 YEARS	4 964	1 819	3 145	664	2 010	180	1 830	193	3 365	1 703	1 662	473
35 TO 44 YEARS	3 600	1 004	2 596	669	1 778	155	1 623	238	2 185	921	1 264	457
45 TO 54 YEARS	3 725	658	3 067	463	2 396	217	2 179	234	1 698	523	1 175	210
55 TO 59 YEARS	2 822	632	2 190	305	1 941	259	1 682	190	1 185	462	723	107
60 TO 64 YEARS	4 343	440	3 703	945	3 807	423	3 384	822	914	303	611	159
65 YEARS AND OVER	20 587	3 343	17 244	8 427	19 828	3 020	16 808	7 948	3 043	1 058	1 985	589

TABLE 249. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF PERSONS WITH SOCIAL SECURITY OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME BY RELATIONSHIP, AGE, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

WARWICK CITY	WITH SOCIAL SECURITY AND/OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979				WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME IN 1979				WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME IN 1979			
	INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL	
	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ASSISTANCE	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY AND /OR PUBLIC	TOTAL ASSISTANCE	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL SECURITY	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL	TOTAL ASSISTANCE	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ASSISTANCE	BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. PUBLIC	TOTAL ASSISTANCE
TOTAL	22 812	2 840	19 972	5 403	18 838	1 398	17 440	4 656	5 890	1 848	4 042	636
TOTAL PERSONS	22 812	2 840	19 972	5 403	18 838	1 398	17 440	4 656	5 890	1 848	4 042	636
IN FAMILIES	19 174	1 967	17 207	3 726	15 435	671	14 764	3 081	5 431	1 558	3 873	524
HOUSEHOLDER	6 811	609	6 202	1 592	5 759	207	5 552	1 408	1 548	458	1 090	148
FEMALE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1 466	402	1 064	245	906	60	846	135	723	366	357	90
OTHER	5 345	207	5 138	1 347	4 853	147	4 706	1 273	825	92	733	58
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	3 266	1 007	2 259	397	1 546	228	1 318	159	2 027	920	1 107	216
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS	2 641	771	1 870	350	1 360	209	1 151	152	1 545	703	842	169
OTHER RELATIVES	9 097	351	8 746	1 737	8 130	236	7 894	1 514	1 856	180	1 676	160
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	3 638	873	2 765	1 677	3 403	727	2 676	1 575	459	290	169	112
IN HOUSEHOLDS	3 516	854	2 662	1 634	3 294	721	2 573	1 532	446	277	169	112
LIVING ALONE	3 291	775	2 516	1 562	3 145	695	2 450	1 483	359	213	146	89
IN GROUP QUARTERS	122	19	103	43	109	6	103	43	13	13	-	-
TOTAL PERSONS	22 812	2 840	19 972	5 403	18 838	1 398	17 440	4 656	5 890	1 848	4 042	636
UNDER 16 YEARS	2 792	953	1 839	359	1 220	208	1 012	129	1 838	880	958	194
16 TO 21 YEARS	1 495	191	1 304	153	992	51	941	66	624	153	471	62
22 TO 24 YEARS	584	72	512	44	385	7	378	9	243	65	178	29
25 TO 34 YEARS	1 695	223	1 472	167	1 101	32	1 069	56	755	211	544	111
35 TO 44 YEARS	1 247	189	1 058	170	854	59	795	91	524	163	361	71
45 TO 54 YEARS	1 715	167	1 548	179	1 351	87	1 264	105	521	98	423	55
55 TO 59 YEARS	1 205	63	1 142	154	1 068	44	1 024	122	277	42	235	13
60 TO 64 YEARS	2 403	134	2 269	397	2 325	121	2 204	381	250	43	207	10
65 YEARS AND OVER	9 676	848	8 828	3 800	9 542	789	8 753	3 697	858	193	665	91

TABLE 250. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY INCOME, PERSONS IN FAMILY, PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980

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

RHODE ISLAND

	FAMILIES										WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	WITH RELATED CHILDREN <18 YEARS		UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
	PERSONS IN FAMILY											TOTAL	FAMILY	
	TOTAL	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	PERSONS PER FAMILY				
TOTAL														
TOTAL	19 057	6 984	4 821	3 713	1 815	1 027	464	110	123	3.34	4 048	15 009	2.17	30 364
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	1 151	627	237	169	95	23	-	-	-	2.80	384	767	1.82	3 528
LOSS	153	31	57	22	30	13	-	-	-	3.65	44	109	2.06	104
\$1 TO \$499	572	250	164	109	13	20	7	9	-	3.01	93	479	1.97	1 351
\$500 TO \$999	444	194	153	70	16	11	-	-	-	2.85	114	330	1.75	1 258
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 526	794	376	221	84	39	12	-	-	2.82	422	1 104	1.58	4 621
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	2 073	1 099	416	318	170	52	12	6	-	2.88	652	1 421	1.84	8 677
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	4 341	2 321	1 422	410	73	82	19	8	6	2.68	1 080	3 261	1.67	10 825
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	4 209	1 668	1 203	896	304	108	30	-	-	3.05	1 127	3 082	2.11	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 914	-	793	638	228	177	60	-	18	4.02	89	1 825	2.41	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 021	-	-	546	273	116	72	-	-	4.73	17	1 004	2.87	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	843	-	-	314	342	112	41	21	13	5.02	20	823	2.96	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	417	-	-	-	187	140	62	5	23	5.92	6	239	3.82	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	239	-	-	-	-	134	64	32	9	6.69	-	154	4.24	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	154	-	-	-	-	-	85	22	47	7.85	-	-	4.94	-
MEDIAN	\$3 831	\$3 214	\$3 709	\$4 600	\$5 537	\$5 935	\$7 488	\$8 800	\$8 761	...	\$3 292	\$4 011	...	\$2 498
MEAN	\$3 741	\$2 751	\$3 329	\$4 219	\$5 048	\$5 726	\$7 191	\$7 442	\$9 386	...	\$2 855	\$3 980	...	\$2 129
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	10 815	4 023	3 287	1 998	844	433	150	38	42	3.19	821	9 994	2.11	20 772
LOSS	622	300	129	116	69	8	-	-	-	2.94	53	569	1.95	2 080
\$1 TO \$499	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.56	-	9	2.00	44
\$500 TO \$999	405	183	144	58	13	7	-	-	-	2.80	26	379	1.82	882
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	266	130	98	22	16	-	-	-	-	2.74	36	230	1.76	746
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	747	469	173	70	14	21	-	-	-	2.58	71	676	1.51	2 958
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 065	607	274	87	69	28	-	-	-	2.73	176	889	1.78	6 149
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	2 962	1 466	1 143	263	52	23	15	-	-	2.67	207	2 755	1.66	7 913
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	2 714	868	863	680	209	88	6	-	-	3.18	233	2 481	2.18	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 094	-	454	382	135	78	32	-	13	4.04	13	1 081	2.71	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	874	-	-	201	116	67	33	-	4	4.86	-	421	3.42	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	261	-	-	119	103	94	22	15	8	5.16	-	291	3.52	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	110	-	-	-	48	39	6	-	17	6.31	-	104	4.56	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	98	-	-	-	-	50	36	12	-	6.61	-	98	4.49	-
MEDIAN	\$3 774	\$3 220	\$3 714	\$4 563	\$4 904	\$5 532	\$6 667	\$9 333	\$7 500	...	\$3 234	\$3 815	...	\$2 598
MEAN	\$3 599	\$2 768	\$3 421	\$4 243	\$4 745	\$5 577	\$6 700	\$8 738	\$7 264	...	\$2 931	\$3 654	...	\$2 230
WHITE														
TOTAL	16 085	6 183	3 968	3 147	1 451	810	368	67	91	3.28	3 692	12 393	2.13	28 011
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	956	588	168	126	66	8	-	-	-	2.70	364	592	1.80	3 054
LOSS	137	31	57	17	19	13	-	-	-	3.57	44	93	1.99	104
\$1 TO \$499	475	190	142	103	13	20	7	-	-	3.01	53	422	1.89	1 255
\$500 TO \$999	384	177	120	70	6	11	-	-	-	2.76	83	301	1.64	1 137
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 285	699	298	180	57	39	12	-	-	2.81	385	900	1.61	4 208
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 757	928	384	261	133	33	12	6	-	2.85	587	1 170	1.82	8 036
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	3 624	2 050	1 136	357	32	38	11	-	-	2.60	1 003	2 621	1.62	10 217
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	3 583	1 520	988	739	235	71	30	-	-	3.00	1 052	2 531	2.07	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 610	-	675	543	202	136	36	-	18	3.98	89	1 521	2.36	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	724	-	-	474	227	102	57	7	7	4.73	6	868	2.87	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	343	-	-	277	310	93	25	6	13	4.94	20	704	3.77	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	194	-	-	-	151	128	53	5	6	5.75	6	337	3.59	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	139	-	-	-	-	118	55	21	-	6.47	-	194	4.18	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	11	-	-	-	-	-	70	22	47	8.09	-	139	5.05	-
MEDIAN	\$3 841	\$3 233	\$3 717	\$4 622	\$5 814	\$6 353	\$7 760	\$9 452	\$10,000+	...	\$3 329	\$4 039	...	\$2 529
MEAN	\$3 747	\$2 761	\$3 338	\$4 258	\$5 257	\$5 922	\$7 226	\$8 644	\$9 866	...	\$2 883	\$4 005	...	\$2 154
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	8 714	3 449	2 618	1 617	608	292	88	17	25	3.10	734	7 980	2.05	19 568
LOSS	497	272	87	93	45	-	-	-	-	2.86	53	444	1.93	1 916
\$1 TO \$499	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.56	-	9	2.00	44
\$500 TO \$999	348	148	122	58	13	7	-	-	-	2.89	11	337	1.86	849
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	231	119	84	22	6	-	-	-	-	2.58	25	206	1.57	690
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	589	374	136	51	7	21	-	-	-	2.60	52	537	1.52	2 757
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	882	511	251	71	40	9	-	-	-	2.61	154	728	1.66	5 749
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	2 410	1 272	883	217	19	12	7	-	-	2.62	204	2 206	1.62	7 563
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	2 191	753	688	545	148	51	6	-	-	3.12	216	1 975	2.15	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	857	-	358	296	121	53	16	-	13	4.01	13	844	2.68	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	347	-	-	169	95	53	26	-	4	4.78	-	347	3.34	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	213	-	-	95	84	20	6	-	8	4.97	-	213	3.11	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	62	-	-	-	30	32	-	-	-	5.58	-	56	3.77	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	67	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	6	6.46	-	67	4.70	-
MEDIAN	\$3 747	\$3 236	\$3 702	\$4 544	\$5 215	\$5 868	\$6 577	\$10,000+	\$5 962	...	\$3 353	\$3 784	...	\$2 614
MEAN	\$3 549	\$2 774	\$3 411	\$4 209	\$4 944	\$5 805	\$6 793	\$10 033	\$6 281	...	\$3 027	\$3 597	...	\$2 239

TABLE 250. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY INCOME, PERSONS IN FAMILY, PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

RHODE ISLAND

	TOTAL	PERSONS IN FAMILY								PERSONS PER FAMILY	WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	WITH RELATED CHILDREN <18 YRS		UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE			TOTAL	RELATED CHILDREN PER FAMILY	
BLACK														
TOTAL	1 842	523	516	353	226	136	50	21	17	3.51	167	1 675	2.29	1 474
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	122	13	46	34	29	-	-	-	-	3.37	-	122	1.88	271
LOSS	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	4.36	-	11	2.64	-
\$1 TO \$499	59	31	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	2.63	26	33	2.00	55
\$500 TO \$999	30	11	14	-	5	-	-	-	-	3.53	11	19	3.37	86
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	151	69	63	19	-	-	-	-	-	2.45	27	124	1.38	275
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	191	112	15	29	20	15	-	-	-	2.90	39	152	1.84	375
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	434	187	144	39	33	23	8	-	-	2.82	30	404	1.66	412
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	397	100	129	94	37	37	-	-	-	3.39	34	363	2.26	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	214	-	83	78	14	23	16	-	-	4.16	-	214	2.61	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	79	-	-	31	33	7	8	-	-	4.92	-	79	3.09	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	74	-	-	23	26	10	-	15	-	5.36	-	74	4.05	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	49	-	-	-	18	5	9	-	17	7.31	-	49	5.57	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	31	-	-	-	-	16	9	6	-	6.94	-	31	4.03	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN	\$3 823	\$3 136	\$3 681	\$4 527	\$4 405	\$4 811	\$6 125	\$7 700	\$8 500	...	\$2 500	\$3 932	...	\$2 133
MEAN	\$3 722	\$2 801	\$3 224	\$4 080	\$4 110	\$5 353	\$6 423	\$7 689	\$8 710	...	\$2 471	\$3 847	...	\$1 885
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	1 515	440	441	293	175	97	31	21	17	3.48	70	1 445	2.33	782
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	102	13	42	23	24	-	-	-	-	3.29	-	102	1.97	83
LOSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1 TO \$499	42	20	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.43	15	27	1.89	22
\$500 TO \$999	30	11	14	-	5	-	-	-	-	3.53	11	19	3.37	37
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	125	69	37	19	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	9	116	1.43	156
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	146	86	15	10	20	15	-	-	-	2.97	22	124	1.97	233
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	364	150	131	39	25	11	8	-	-	2.84	3	361	1.70	251
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	362	91	107	90	37	37	-	-	-	3.42	10	352	2.31	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	171	-	73	69	14	7	8	-	-	3.94	-	171	2.60	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	45	-	-	25	13	7	-	-	-	5.11	-	45	3.67	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	56	-	-	18	19	4	-	15	-	5.52	-	56	4.43	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	41	-	-	-	18	-	6	-	17	7.39	-	41	5.68	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	31	-	-	-	-	16	9	6	-	6.94	-	31	4.03	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN	\$3 859	\$3 140	\$3 691	\$4 617	\$4 365	\$4 608	\$5 938	\$7 700	\$8 500	...	\$2 000	\$3 927	...	\$2 399
MEAN	\$3 777	\$2 821	\$3 243	\$4 296	\$4 378	\$5 267	\$6 652	\$7 689	\$8 710	...	\$2 019	\$3 862	...	\$2 148

TABLE 250. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY INCOME, PERSONS IN FAMILY, PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

RURAL

	FAMILIES										WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	WITH RELATED CHILDREN <18 YRS		UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
	PERSONS IN FAMILY											TOTAL	FAMILY	
	TOTAL	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	PERSONS PER FAMILY				
TOTAL	1 529	480	396	314	181	115	19	5	19	3.54	343	1 186	2.23	3 283
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	77	35	18	14	10	-	-	-	-	3.21	21	56	2.29	454
LOSS	48	11	12	7	12	6	-	-	-	4.08	13	35	2.49	16
\$1 TO \$499	53	5	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	3.93	2	51	2.53	150
\$500 TO \$999	24	22	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2.17	7	17	1.12	171
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	167	65	51	37	8	-	6	-	-	3.17	57	110	1.75	624
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	161	81	37	27	3	7	6	-	-	2.98	60	101	2.06	879
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	305	160	109	27	9	-	-	-	-	2.60	105	200	1.62	989
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	285	101	93	71	15	5	-	-	-	3.10	72	213	1.99	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	132	-	60	39	17	11	-	-	5	4.04	-	132	2.22	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	89	-	-	24	39	22	-	4	-	5.15	6	83	3.39	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	105	-	-	34	31	31	-	1	8	5.19	-	105	2.61	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	54	-	-	-	37	17	-	-	-	5.44	-	54	3.24	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	16	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	6.19	-	16	3.69	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	13	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	6	8.54	-	13	4.85	-
MEDIAN	\$3 769	\$3 131	\$3 587	\$4 155	\$6 423	\$7 210	\$2 583	\$6 625	\$7 563	...	\$3 110	\$4 108	...	\$2 258
MEAN	\$3 665	\$2 655	\$3 152	\$3 581	\$5 040	\$6 630	\$5 057	\$6 942	\$7 921	...	\$2 606	\$3 971	...	\$1 939
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	615	198	207	120	55	27	-	-	8	3.35	38	577	2.19	1 896
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	46	21	1	14	10	-	-	-	-	3.57	7	39	2.82	221
LOSS	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00	-	5	1.00	6
\$1 TO \$499	37	3	9	25	-	-	-	-	-	3.76	-	37	2.76	114
\$500 TO \$999	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.93	-	15	0.93	93
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	23	11	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	3.22	-	23	1.91	349
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	59	33	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.44	7	52	1.52	481
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	180	82	76	13	9	-	-	-	-	2.71	20	160	1.66	632
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	125	33	52	40	-	-	-	-	-	3.11	4	121	2.03	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	50	-	33	10	2	5	-	-	-	3.64	-	50	2.28	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	27	-	-	3	16	8	-	-	-	5.44	-	27	4.44	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	31	-	-	8	7	8	-	-	8	6.16	-	31	3.32	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	17	-	-	-	11	6	-	-	-	5.71	-	17	3.53	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN	\$3 681	\$3 195	\$3 757	\$4 025	\$6 406	\$7 063	-	-	\$7 500	...	\$3 250	\$3 734	...	\$2 343
MEAN	\$3 520	\$2 735	\$3 503	\$3 012	\$5 323	\$6 930	-	-	\$7 085	...	\$2 630	\$3 579	...	\$2 022

TABLE 250. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY INCOME, PERSONS IN FAMILY, PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI-MA SMSA

	FAMILIES										WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	WITH RELATED CHILDREN <18 YRS		UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
	TOTAL	PERSONS IN FAMILY								PERSONS PER FAMILY		TOTAL	PER FAMILY	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE					
TOTAL	18 016	6 709	4 426	3 604	1 733	915	438	94	97	3.32	3 942	14 074	2.17	28 651
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	1 084	616	206	166	73	23	-	-	-	2.75	406	678	1.82	3 333
LOSS	165	25	52	45	30	13	-	-	-	3.75	38	127	2.06	92
\$1 TO \$499	499	248	116	86	13	20	7	9	-	2.99	97	402	1.96	1 237
\$500 TO \$999	414	181	139	65	18	11	-	-	-	2.88	103	311	1.80	1 133
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 423	714	346	227	92	32	12	-	-	2.87	374	1 049	1.60	4 340
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	2 098	1 115	389	340	190	52	6	6	-	2.90	641	1 457	1.85	8 150
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	4 188	2 243	1 392	395	69	64	19	-	6	2.67	1 077	3 111	1.67	10 316
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	3 871	1 567	1 075	845	260	94	30	-	-	3.05	1 073	2 798	2.12	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 802	-	711	629	220	153	67	4	18	4.08	86	1 716	2.50	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 001	-	-	536	279	114	62	3	7	4.69	21	980	2.83	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	746	-	-	270	308	115	33	20	-	4.96	20	726	2.97	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	368	-	-	-	181	110	55	5	17	5.84	6	362	3.76	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	216	-	-	-	-	114	61	32	9	6.77	-	216	4.23	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	141	-	-	-	-	-	86	15	40	7.85	-	141	4.96	-
MEDIAN	\$3 794	\$3 203	\$3 693	\$4 566	\$5 552	\$5 971	\$7 485	\$9 000	\$9 056	...	\$3 290	\$3 968	...	\$2 508
MEAN	\$3 712	\$2 749	\$3 344	\$4 151	\$5 020	\$5 655	\$7 214	\$7 482	\$9 552	...	\$2 853	\$3 952	...	\$2 140
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	10 251	3 845	3 109	1 972	754	367	135	35	34	3.17	826	9 425	2.11	19 545
LOSS	580	280	123	109	60	8	-	-	-	2.92	66	514	1.96	1 960
\$1 TO \$499	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.25	-	4	3.25	37
\$500 TO \$999	333	177	103	33	13	7	-	-	-	2.71	26	307	1.73	792
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	254	128	89	19	18	-	-	-	-	2.78	36	218	1.81	697
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	708	436	169	75	14	14	-	-	-	2.58	66	642	1.50	2 758
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 099	635	260	95	81	28	-	-	-	2.75	182	917	1.80	5 750
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	2 875	1 403	1 137	256	48	16	15	-	-	2.69	209	2 666	1.67	7 551
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	2 491	786	782	665	173	79	6	-	-	3.19	206	2 285	2.19	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	1 053	-	442	382	118	62	32	4	13	4.04	19	1 034	2.74	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	414	-	-	221	101	59	29	-	4	4.69	10	404	3.29	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	269	-	-	117	91	32	14	15	-	4.99	-	269	3.45	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	80	-	-	-	37	20	6	-	17	6.53	6	74	4.93	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	87	-	-	-	-	42	33	12	-	6.64	-	87	4.47	-
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	8.75	-	4	3.00	-
MEDIAN	\$3 747	\$3 190	\$3 709	\$4 600	\$4 827	\$5 508	\$6 500	\$7 900	\$7 500	...	\$3 177	\$3 792	...	\$2 614
MEAN	\$3 587	\$2 752	\$3 458	\$4 319	\$4 615	\$5 506	\$6 602	\$8 044	\$7 307	...	\$2 923	\$3 645	...	\$2 243

TABLE 250. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY INCOME, PERSONS IN FAMILY, PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

PANTUCKET CITY

	FAMILIES										WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	WITH RELATED CHILDREN <18 YRS		UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
	PERSONS IN FAMILY											TOTAL	PER FAMILY	
	TOTAL	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	PERSONS PER FAMILY				
TOTAL	1 767	716	425	269	173	121	57	6	-	3.21	424	1 343	2.10	2 582
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	82	62	11	9	-	-	-	-	-	2.41	37	45	1.51	216
LOSS	14	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	3.71	7	7	2.43	-
\$1 TO \$499	51	33	5	-	7	6	-	-	-	2.75	9	42	1.71	87
\$500 TO \$999	40	18	6	-	5	11	-	-	-	3.58	19	21	2.62	69
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	155	110	19	5	7	14	-	-	-	2.79	45	110	1.59	344
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	167	70	33	54	4	-	6	-	-	2.92	35	132	1.58	748
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	417	234	159	18	-	6	-	-	-	2.52	112	305	1.57	1 118
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	435	189	128	75	37	6	-	-	-	2.92	153	282	2.18	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	123	-	57	26	32	8	-	-	-	3.85	7	116	2.39	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	144	-	-	70	24	28	-	22	-	4.64	-	144	2.74	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	75	-	-	12	42	15	-	-	-	4.83	-	75	2.79	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	29	-	-	-	8	21	-	-	-	6.00	-	29	3.72	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	22	-	-	-	-	6	16	-	-	5.86	-	22	4.05	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	13	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	7.54	-	13	4.38	-
MEDIAN	\$3 898	\$3 278	\$3 827	\$4 647	\$5 609	\$6 339	\$7 083	\$10,000+	-	...	\$3 536	\$4 034	...	\$2 769
MEAN	\$3 782	\$2 718	\$3 517	\$4 485	\$5 216	\$5 381	\$7 397	\$10 090	-	...	\$2 832	\$4 082	...	\$2 374
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 016	413	309	132	104	34	24	-	-	3.09	90	926	2.09	1 896
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	52	37	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	2.38	12	40	1.58	143
LOSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1 TO \$499	36	24	5	-	7	-	-	-	-	2.53	-	36	1.39	55
\$500 TO \$999	10	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	3.70	-	10	2.10	49
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	101	71	15	-	7	8	-	-	-	2.73	6	95	1.67	230
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	72	42	22	4	4	-	-	-	-	2.64	7	65	1.52	549
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	287	142	134	11	-	-	-	-	-	2.53	20	267	1.57	870
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	274	92	88	58	30	6	-	-	-	3.12	45	229	2.33	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	72	-	34	18	20	-	-	-	-	3.82	-	72	2.82	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	64	-	-	25	15	13	11	-	-	4.63	-	64	3.14	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	33	-	-	12	8	7	6	-	-	5.33	-	33	3.52	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	6.88	-	8	4.75	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	5.57	-	7	4.57	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN	\$3 826	\$3 194	\$3 757	\$4 810	\$4 967	\$6 231	\$7 167	-	-	...	\$4 000	\$3 813	...	\$2 858
MEAN	\$3 643	\$2 618	\$3 566	\$4 934	\$4 833	\$5 384	\$7 572	-	-	...	\$3 148	\$3 692	...	\$2 439

TABLE 250. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY INCOME, PERSONS IN FAMILY, PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

PROVIDENCE CITY

	FAMILIES										WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS		WITH RELATED CHILDREN <18 YRS		UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
	TOTAL	PERSONS IN FAMILY									PERSONS PER FAMILY	TOTAL	TOTAL	PER FAMILY	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE						
TOTAL	5 703	1 876	1 459	1 157	600	354	164	46	47	3.48	969	4 734	2.29	10 084	
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	333	139	67	68	44	15	-	-	-	3.08	50	283	1.81	1 256	
LOSS	19	-	8	-	11	-	-	-	-	3.58	-	19	1.79	25	
\$1 TO \$499	171	89	32	28	6	-	7	9	-	3.20	55	116	2.48	605	
\$500 TO \$999	107	38	47	11	11	-	-	-	-	3.06	108	354	1.71	1 627	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	462	153	149	97	51	6	6	-	-	2.86	194	450	1.84	2 878	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	644	386	91	81	67	19	-	-	-	2.82	235	1 094	1.73	3 190	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 329	666	433	135	35	48	12	-	-	3.27	265	1 069	2.24	-	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 334	405	423	335	101	60	10	-	-	4.26	13	568	2.65	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	581	-	209	194	72	66	27	-	13	5.06	11	255	3.21	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	266	-	-	130	68	35	29	-	4	5.24	-	239	3.44	-	
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	239	-	-	78	89	32	20	20	-	6.26	-	117	4.32	-	
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	117	-	-	45	29	26	6	17	17	7.33	-	79	4.43	-	
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	79	-	-	-	44	9	17	9	4	7.14	-	22	4.95	-	
\$10,000 AND OVER	22	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	79	4.95	-	
MEDIAN	\$3 839	\$3 200	\$3 775	\$4 473	\$4 743	\$5 439	\$6 690	\$7 700	\$8 382	...	\$3 168	\$3 984	...	\$2 356	
MEAN	\$3 732	\$2 815	\$3 342	\$4 102	\$4 410	\$5 625	\$6 441	\$6 536	\$8 168	...	\$2 873	\$3 908	...	\$2 033	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	3 743	1 308	1 041	809	266	196	68	21	34	3.37	284	3 459	2.27	6 282	
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	208	93	35	41	31	8	-	-	-	3.06	-	208	1.90	641	
LOSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
\$1 TO \$499	101	49	32	14	6	-	-	-	-	2.77	15	86	1.98	351	
\$500 TO \$999	79	32	31	5	11	-	-	-	-	3.13	24	55	2.56	278	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	249	108	82	52	7	-	-	-	-	2.75	32	217	1.61	995	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	425	276	55	42	33	19	-	-	-	2.83	93	332	1.89	1 905	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	990	496	351	100	24	11	8	-	-	2.78	48	942	1.73	2 098	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	989	254	321	293	66	55	-	-	-	3.32	72	917	2.26	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	380	-	134	130	45	39	19	-	13	4.45	-	380	3.01	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	139	-	-	74	14	29	18	-	4	5.46	-	139	3.80	-	
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	104	-	-	58	19	4	8	15	-	5.16	-	104	3.84	-	
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	33	-	-	10	10	6	6	17	17	7.52	-	33	5.91	-	
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	46	-	-	-	31	9	6	6	-	6.80	-	46	4.13	-	
\$10,000 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN	\$3 818	\$3 194	\$3 813	\$4 514	\$4 318	\$5 128	\$6 389	\$7 700	\$7 500	...	\$2 763	\$3 883	...	\$2 452	
MEAN	\$3 662	\$2 829	\$3 488	\$4 231	\$3 930	\$5 431	\$6 350	\$7 689	\$7 307	...	\$2 795	\$3 733	...	\$2 131	
WHITE															
TOTAL	3 546	1 328	853	747	335	169	82	11	21	3.33	703	2 843	2.18	8 452	
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	184	111	28	30	15	-	-	-	-	2.74	36	148	1.70	906	
LOSS	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.50	-	8	0.63	25	
\$1 TO \$499	111	44	32	22	6	-	7	-	-	3.14	15	96	2.05	525	
\$500 TO \$999	63	21	25	11	6	-	-	-	-	2.89	13	50	1.84	437	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	256	78	77	56	33	6	6	-	-	3.15	71	185	1.93	1 363	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	439	261	76	64	38	3	4	-	-	2.71	142	297	1.59	2 419	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	805	479	221	94	3	4	4	-	-	2.63	198	607	1.60	2 777	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	892	334	258	221	46	23	10	-	-	3.12	215	677	2.18	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	366	-	128	119	58	45	3	-	13	4.22	13	353	2.59	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	154	-	-	78	37	21	14	-	4	5.22	-	154	3.41	-	
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	146	-	-	52	64	13	12	5	-	5.05	-	146	3.01	-	
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	75	-	-	29	29	17	-	-	-	5.84	-	75	3.72	-	
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	34	-	-	-	28	6	6	-	-	6.91	-	34	4.29	-	
\$10,000 AND OVER	13	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	4	8.38	-	13	5.77	-	
MEDIAN	\$3 884	\$3 311	\$3 817	\$4 437	\$5 353	\$6 310	\$6 786	\$9 083	\$5 808	...	\$3 376	\$4 045	...	\$2 401	
MEAN	\$3 736	\$2 930	\$3 307	\$4 115	\$4 818	\$6 576	\$6 053	\$8 300	\$7 080	...	\$3 064	\$3 902	...	\$2 072	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
TOTAL	2 152	887	564	508	87	75	14	-	17	3.16	208	1 944	2.10	5 425	
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	112	70	12	23	7	-	-	-	-	2.77	-	112	1.77	514	
LOSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
\$1 TO \$499	81	29	32	14	6	-	-	-	-	2.99	-	81	1.99	324	
\$500 TO \$999	49	21	17	5	6	-	-	-	-	2.88	13	36	2.14	251	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	111	33	45	33	-	-	-	-	-	2.99	13	98	1.73	865	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	267	191	40	32	4	-	-	-	-	2.47	71	196	1.51	1 599	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	564	341	157	66	19	18	-	-	-	2.62	45	519	1.60	1 858	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	624	202	196	189	19	18	3	-	-	3.16	66	558	2.17	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	200	-	65	55	37	27	-	-	13	4.60	-	200	3.15	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	89	-	-	51	8	15	11	-	4	5.31	-	89	3.71	-	
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	4.43	-	40	2.70	-	
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	15	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	4.33	-	
\$10,000 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN	\$3 809	\$3 292	\$3 866	\$4 429	\$5 041	\$5 722	\$6 364	-	\$5 654	...	\$3 156	\$3 865	...	\$2 466	
MEAN	\$3 551	\$2 933	\$3 444	\$4 140	\$3 925	\$6 284	\$5 878	-	\$5 903	...	\$3 163	\$3 593	...	\$2 136	

TABLE 250. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY INCOME, PERSONS IN FAMILY, PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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PROVIDENCE CITY

	FAMILIES										WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	WITH RELATED CHILDREN <18 YRS		UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
	PERSONS IN FAMILY											TOTAL	PER FAMILY	
	TOTAL	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	PER FAMILY				
BLACK														
TOTAL	1 478	420	409	262	175	124	50	21	17	3.56	163	1 315	2.36	1 119
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	94	13	23	29	29	-	-	-	-	3.47	-	94	1.88	250
LOSS	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	4.36	-	11	2.64	-
\$1 TO \$499	37	31	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2.46	26	11	2.18	39
\$500 TO \$999	30	11	14	-	5	-	-	-	-	3.53	11	19	3.37	58
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	135	53	63	19	-	-	-	-	-	2.48	27	108	1.41	194
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	158	97	15	11	20	15	-	-	-	2.94	39	119	1.99	279
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	354	154	118	27	24	23	8	-	-	2.90	30	324	1.74	299
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	307	61	108	78	23	37	-	-	-	3.44	30	277	2.29	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	172	-	68	64	8	16	16	-	-	4.16	-	172	2.63	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	57	-	-	16	26	7	8	-	-	5.28	-	57	3.21	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	56	-	-	12	19	10	-	15	-	5.50	-	56	4.34	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	36	-	-	-	10	-	-	9	17	7.44	-	36	5.89	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	31	-	-	-	-	16	9	6	-	6.94	-	31	4.03	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN	\$3 774	\$3 032	\$3 758	\$4 500	\$3 938	\$4 649	\$6 125	\$7 700	\$8 500	...	\$2 449	\$3 912	...	\$2 066
MEAN	\$3 711	\$2 687	\$3 422	\$3 958	\$3 646	\$5 252	\$6 423	\$7 689	\$8 710	...	\$2 424	\$3 871	...	\$1 819
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	1 233	351	351	234	131	97	31	21	17	3.56	66	1 167	2.39	590
LOSS	78	15	23	18	24	-	-	-	-	3.37	-	78	1.95	78
\$1 TO \$499	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.90	15	5	1.80	16
\$500 TO \$999	30	11	14	-	5	-	-	-	-	3.53	11	19	3.37	23
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	109	53	37	19	-	-	-	-	-	2.43	9	100	1.47	112
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	134	80	15	4	20	15	-	-	-	3.00	22	112	2.00	182
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	297	122	113	27	16	11	8	-	-	2.90	3	294	1.76	179
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	272	52	86	74	23	37	-	-	-	3.49	6	266	2.35	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	150	-	63	64	8	7	8	-	-	4.03	-	150	2.64	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	29	-	-	16	6	7	-	-	-	5.55	-	29	3.86	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	50	-	-	12	19	4	-	15	-	5.58	-	50	4.48	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	33	-	-	-	10	-	-	6	17	7.52	-	33	5.91	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	31	-	-	-	-	16	9	6	-	6.94	-	31	4.03	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN	\$3 827	\$2 981	\$3 765	\$4 662	\$4 022	\$4 608	\$5 938	\$7 700	\$8 500	...	\$1 778	\$3 917	...	\$2 363
MEAN	\$3 820	\$2 672	\$3 473	\$4 285	\$4 003	\$5 267	\$6 652	\$7 689	\$8 710	...	\$1 875	\$3 930	...	\$2 107

TABLE 250. FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL BY INCOME, PERSONS IN FAMILY, PRESENCE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN: 1980 - CON.

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

WARWICK CITY

	FAMILIES										WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	WITH RELATED CHILDREN <18 YRS		UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
	TOTAL	PERSONS IN FAMILY								PERSONS PER FAMILY		TOTAL	FAMILY	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE					
TOTAL	1 216	468	250	256	130	75	20	14	3	3.35	288	928	2.16	1 618
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	85	44	6	19	8	8	-	-	-	2.96	25	60	1.93	191
LOSS	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.33	9	-	-	-
\$1 TO \$499	31	15	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	2.77	5	26	1.92	95
\$500 TO \$999	25	5	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	3.32	-	25	1.84	33
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	109	61	42	6	-	-	-	-	-	2.41	23	86	1.21	210
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	166	75	16	35	27	13	-	-	-	3.25	63	103	2.44	409
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	273	148	80	34	6	5	-	-	-	2.70	70	203	1.62	680
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	207	111	28	55	13	-	-	-	-	2.79	75	132	1.87	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	145	-	67	27	13	25	13	-	-	4.43	12	133	2.75	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	61	-	-	45	13	-	-	3	-	4.34	-	61	2.75	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	55	-	-	10	38	7	-	-	-	5.09	-	55	2.58	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	29	-	-	-	12	17	-	-	-	5.48	6	23	3.52	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9.00	-	6	6.00	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	15	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	3	8.00	-	15	4.53	-
MEDIAN	\$3 670	\$3 169	\$3 625	\$4 164	\$5 846	\$5 460	\$5 769	\$9 667	\$10,000+	...	\$3 271	\$3 808	...	\$2 685
MEAN	\$3 676	\$2 570	\$3 487	\$3 888	\$5 441	\$5 056	\$7 266	\$9 696	\$10 785	...	\$2 863	\$3 928	...	\$2 247
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	605	241	166	99	60	20	13	6	-	3.18	56	549	2.13	1 211
LOSS	51	18	6	19	8	-	-	-	-	3.10	5	46	2.22	144
\$1 TO \$499	31	15	11	5	-	-	-	-	-	2.77	5	26	1.92	66
\$500 TO \$999	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	-	5	1.00	21
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	63	44	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.24	6	57	1.30	156
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	58	24	10	-	15	9	-	-	-	3.43	12	46	2.83	324
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	186	96	68	22	-	-	-	-	-	2.60	12	174	1.51	500
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	90	39	23	23	5	-	-	-	-	2.89	10	80	2.01	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	78	-	29	18	7	11	13	-	-	4.79	-	78	3.33	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	25	-	-	12	13	-	-	-	-	3.88	-	25	2.56	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	5.00	-	6	4.00	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	5.33	6	-	-	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9.00	-	6	6.00	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN	\$3 508	\$3 151	\$3 544	\$4 152	\$5 286	\$5 091	\$5 500	\$9 500	-	...	\$3 000	\$3 543	...	\$2 674
MEAN	\$3 359	\$2 530	\$3 375	\$3 678	\$4 822	\$4 132	\$5 460	\$9 240	-	...	\$3 196	\$3 376	...	\$2 257

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

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

RHODE ISLAND

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL							
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER				
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER			65 YEARS AND OVER				
TOTAL																		
TOTAL	19 057	17 212	1 845	6 984	4 821	3 713	1 815	1 027	464	110	123	30 364	18 626	11 738				
LESS THAN \$250	1 101	827	274	570	254	165	57	50	27	5	10	3 322	1 062	2 260				
\$250 TO \$499	1 061	835	226	582	185	164	69	42	9	9	16	5 088	1 318	3 770				
\$500 TO \$999	1 949	1 602	347	938	465	237	137	73	83	10	16	6 114	3 922	2 192				
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	4 454	4 062	392	2 108	1 221	524	375	145	70	7	4	6 167	4 219	1 948				
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	3 712	3 476	236	1 004	1 375	917	232	118	48	16	8	4 048	3 333	715				
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	2 326	2 193	133	746	406	679	304	118	46	21	6	5 625	4 772	853				
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 882	1 657	225	773	354	282	186	155	89	31	12	-	-	-				
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 417	1 405	12	263	561	311	104	123	31	7	17	-	-	-				
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	397	397	-	-	-	152	129	72	38	-	6	-	-	-				
\$7,000 AND OVER	758	758	-	-	-	282	222	137	50	23	44	-	-	-				
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 260	\$2 368	\$1 193	\$1 665	\$2 208	\$2 836	\$3 123	\$3 775	\$3 478	\$4 194	\$5 324	\$1 107	\$1 714	\$489				
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 686	\$2 797	\$1 650	\$2 054	\$2 456	\$3 141	\$3 527	\$3 928	\$3 695	\$4 833	\$5 264	\$1 518	\$1 906	\$901				
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS																		
TOTAL	10 815	10 406	409	4 023	3 287	1 998	844	433	150	38	42	20 772	10 728	10 044				
LESS THAN \$250	376	330	46	182	113	46	16	19	-	-	-	2 559	586	1 973				
\$250 TO \$499	546	487	59	314	101	81	26	24	-	-	-	4 045	784	3 261				
\$500 TO \$999	906	833	73	454	304	84	51	13	-	-	-	4 215	2 307	1 908				
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 793	2 669	124	1 452	885	252	112	49	36	7	-	4 141	2 471	1 670				
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	2 409	2 373	36	544	1 099	598	110	36	12	10	-	2 413	1 879	534				
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 559	1 512	47	483	266	511	211	62	20	6	-	3 399	2 701	698				
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	862	838	24	347	170	113	101	66	50	15	-	-	-	-				
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	848	848	-	247	349	90	45	89	11	-	17	-	-	-				
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	153	153	-	-	-	67	60	20	6	-	25	-	-	-				
\$7,000 AND OVER	363	363	-	-	-	156	112	55	15	-	-	-	-	-				
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 326	\$2 373	\$1 214	\$1 731	\$2 219	\$2 896	\$3 507	\$4 205	\$4 140	\$3 333	\$7,000+	\$949	\$1 683	\$484				
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 680	\$2 724	\$1 562	\$2 168	\$2 417	\$3 146	\$3 841	\$4 085	\$3 905	\$3 335	\$7 287	\$1 396	\$1 885	\$873				
WHITE																		
TOTAL	16 085	14 303	1 782	6 183	3 968	3 147	1 451	810	368	67	91	28 011	16 812	11 199				
LESS THAN \$250	1 016	742	274	532	223	154	52	50	-	5	10	3 132	994	2 138				
\$250 TO \$499	919	696	223	549	156	133	45	26	-	-	16	4 839	1 232	3 607				
\$500 TO \$999	1 718	1 505	213	846	387	208	111	73	77	-	10	5 665	3 599	2 066				
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	3 845	3 478	367	1 832	1 011	451	356	123	61	7	4	5 735	3 884	1 851				
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	3 076	2 856	220	853	1 095	784	191	96	39	10	8	3 665	2 981	684				
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 933	1 800	133	651	343	552	235	95	30	21	6	4 975	4 122	853				
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 597	1 377	220	685	296	257	149	130	66	11	3	-	-	-				
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 093	1 081	12	235	457	243	66	62	23	7	-	-	-	-				
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	326	326	-	-	-	137	101	52	30	-	6	-	-	-				
\$7,000 AND OVER	562	562	-	-	-	228	145	103	42	6	38	-	-	-				
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 177	\$2 298	\$1 166	\$1 636	\$2 189	\$2 800	\$2 846	\$3 389	\$3 233	\$3 548	\$4 500	\$1 064	\$1 665	\$490				
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 603	\$2 722	\$1 646	\$2 027	\$2 438	\$3 112	\$3 319	\$3 705	\$3 692	\$3 774	\$4 834	\$1 488	\$1 873	\$910				
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS																		
TOTAL	8 714	8 325	389	3 449	2 618	1 617	608	292	88	17	25	19 568	9 965	9 603				
LESS THAN \$250	308	262	46	151	87	40	11	19	-	-	-	2 480	578	1 902				
\$250 TO \$499	440	381	59	284	77	58	13	8	-	-	-	3 844	736	3 108				
\$500 TO \$999	756	691	65	400	238	73	32	13	-	-	-	3 935	2 141	1 794				
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 346	2 234	112	1 246	721	201	106	38	27	7	-	3 892	2 301	1 591				
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 926	1 890	36	460	848	490	89	29	6	4	-	2 251	1 741	510				
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 220	1 173	47	388	224	397	153	48	6	6	-	3 166	2 468	698				
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	701	677	24	301	146	93	78	48	35	-	-	-	-	-				
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	626	626	-	219	277	65	15	47	3	-	-	-	-	-				
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	127	127	-	-	-	67	40	14	6	-	-	-	-	-				
\$7,000 AND OVER	264	264	-	-	-	133	71	28	7	-	25	-	-	-				
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 315	\$2 315	\$1 219	\$1 714	\$2 219	\$2 891	\$3 346	\$3 813	\$4 200	\$2 375	\$7,000+	\$940	\$1 664	\$483				
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 621	\$2 670	\$1 577	\$2 157	\$2 426	\$3 179	\$3 635	\$3 825	\$3 758	\$2 298	\$8 629	\$1 384	\$1 871	\$879				
BLACK																		
TOTAL	1 842	1 811	31	523	516	353	226	136	50	21	17	1 474	1 068	406				
LESS THAN \$250	58	58	-	21	21	11	5	-	-	-	-	130	21	109				
\$250 TO \$499	88	85	3	26	16	17	13	16	-	-	-	186	63	123				
\$500 TO \$999	152	144	8	56	66	11	19	-	-	-	-	258	195	63				
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	397	377	20	204	109	47	13	15	9	-	-	273	187	86				
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	383	383	-	92	144	97	28	7	9	6	-	256	231	25				
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	242	242	-	69	46	72	39	16	-	-	-	371	371	-				
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	139	139	-	42	38	14	15	7	8	15	-	-	-	-				
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	241	241	-	13	76	44	29	54	8	-	17	-	-	-				
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	34	34	-	-	-	-	20	6	8	-	-	-	-	-				
\$7,000 AND OVER	108	108	-	-	-	40	45	15	8	-	-	-	-	-				
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 590	\$2 631	\$1 225	\$1 777	\$2 319	\$2 933	\$3 897	\$5 130	\$4 875	\$4 300	\$5 500	\$1 597	\$2 294	\$441				
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$3 052	\$3 084	\$1 173	\$2 149	\$2 609	\$3 314	\$4 372	\$4 343	\$4 519	\$4 175	\$5 314	\$1 808	\$2 214	\$740				
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS																		
TOTAL	1 515	1 495	20	440	441	293	175	97	31	21	17	782	461	321				
LESS THAN \$250	48	48	-	21	16	6	5	-	-	-	-	73	8	65				
\$250 TO \$499	80	80	-	23	11	17	13	16	-	-	-	143	30	113				
\$500 TO \$999	143	135	8	47	66	11	19	-	-	-	-	153	96	57				
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	309	297	12	162	87	41	6	4	9	-	-	169	101	68				
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	321	321	-	74	131	84	13	7	6	6	-	122	104	18				
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	216	216	-	69	34	72	34	7	-	-	-	122	122	-				
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	99	99	-	31	24	14	15	-	-	15	-	-	-	-				
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	198	198	-	13	72	25	21	42	8	-	17	-	-	-				
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	26	26	-	-	-	-	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-				
\$7,000 AND OVER	75	75	-	-	-	23	29	15	8	-	-	-	-	-				
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 553	\$2 584	\$1 167	\$1 796	\$2 309	\$2 851	\$3 926	\$5 345	\$5 063	\$4 300	\$5 500	\$1 130	\$1 955	\$461				
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 960	\$2 983	\$1 276	\$2 144	\$2 601	\$3 102	\$4 243	\$4 453	\$4 283	\$4 175	\$5 314	\$1 505	\$2 012	\$776				

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

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

RURAL

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS	
		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 65 YEARS		65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL														
TOTAL	1 529	1 368	161	480	396	314	181	115	19	5	19	3 283	2 521	762
LESS THAN \$250	73	68	5	18	8	20	19	8	-	-	-	265	105	160
\$250 TO \$499	88	58	30	67	2	14	5	-	-	-	-	375	159	216
\$500 TO \$999	131	113	18	38	55	3	20	8	7	-	-	590	484	106
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	331	275	56	144	88	32	45	22	-	-	-	750	599	151
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	328	290	38	101	121	52	28	26	-	-	-	610	551	59
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	179	174	5	46	25	66	9	27	-	-	6	693	623	70
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	158	149	9	47	51	35	13	11	-	1	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	111	111	-	19	46	30	12	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	24	24	-	-	-	9	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	106	106	-	-	-	53	22	6	12	-	13	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 431	\$2 586	\$1 491	\$1 813	\$2 372	\$3 545	\$2 054	\$2 750	\$7,000+	\$5 375	\$7,000+	\$1 549	\$1 856	\$524
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 883	\$3 038	\$1 570	\$2 060	\$2 652	\$3 759	\$3 118	\$3 056	\$5 943	\$5 312	\$7 059	\$1 751	\$1 980	\$993
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	615	578	37	198	207	120	55	27	-	-	8	1 896	1 292	604
LESS THAN \$250	13	13	-	6	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	178	49	129
\$250 TO \$499	31	23	8	25	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	301	107	194
\$500 TO \$999	55	55	-	6	33	3	13	-	-	-	-	313	216	97
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	152	130	22	78	52	-	16	6	-	-	-	385	269	116
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	145	145	-	33	82	20	2	8	-	-	-	348	312	36
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	87	87	-	11	20	43	-	13	-	-	-	371	339	32
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	30	23	7	25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	43	43	-	14	15	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	57	57	-	-	-	39	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 390	\$2 469	\$1 477	\$1 795	\$2 226	\$3 674	\$1 594	\$2 938	-	-	\$7,000+	\$1 405	\$2 016	\$473
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 867	\$2 940	\$1 737	\$2 192	\$2 334	\$4 369	\$3 278	\$2 767	-	-	\$8 368	\$1 639	\$2 015	\$833

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

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

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-
PANTUCKET, RI-MA SMSA

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER			65 YEARS AND OVER	
TOTAL	18 016	16 178	1 838	6 709	4 426	3 604	1 733	915	438	94	97	28 651	17 373	11 278	
LESS THAN \$250	981	697	284	551	207	127	58	33	-	5	-	3 237	1 012	2 225	
\$250 TO \$499	1 045	833	212	562	192	171	69	36	9	-	6	4 825	1 221	3 604	
\$500 TO \$999	1 845	1 482	363	874	417	259	118	70	86	-	19	5 780	3 666	2 114	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	4 180	3 778	402	2 028	1 125	472	363	123	65	-	4	5 748	3 960	1 788	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	3 602	3 402	200	1 000	1 309	888	219	114	48	16	8	3 817	3 113	704	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	2 151	2 025	126	685	389	635	284	110	27	21	-	5 244	4 401	843	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 824	1 585	239	777	324	308	159	131	83	30	12	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 271	1 259	12	230	463	312	101	107	38	3	17	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	406	406	-	-	-	153	150	61	38	4	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	711	711	-	-	-	279	212	130	44	15	31	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 266	\$2 382	\$1 149	\$1 673	\$2 208	\$2 870	\$3 139	\$3 741	\$3 407	\$4 167	\$4 958	\$1 084	\$1 704	\$487	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 689	\$2 809	\$1 632	\$2 054	\$2 437	\$3 191	\$3 553	\$4 003	\$3 678	\$4 833	\$5 005	\$1 507	\$1 899	\$903	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	10 251	9 835	416	3 845	3 109	1 972	754	367	135	35	34	19 545	9 905	9 640	
LESS THAN \$250	359	299	60	179	114	44	11	11	-	-	-	2 497	556	1 941	
\$250 TO \$499	536	494	42	284	108	94	26	24	-	-	-	3 849	749	3 100	
\$500 TO \$999	845	744	101	413	280	110	33	7	2	-	-	3 973	2 139	1 834	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 624	2 507	117	1 380	837	232	108	36	31	-	-	3 821	2 291	1 530	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	2 387	2 348	39	576	1 064	591	90	44	12	10	-	2 259	1 730	529	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 438	1 405	33	447	252	492	184	49	8	6	-	3 146	2 440	706	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	854	812	24	352	166	118	80	55	50	15	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	746	746	-	214	288	98	45	73	11	-	17	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	171	171	-	-	-	69	72	20	6	4	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	309	309	-	-	-	124	105	48	15	-	17	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 319	\$2 372	\$1 043	\$1 758	\$2 203	\$2 856	\$3 592	\$4 227	\$4 290	\$4 100	\$6 500	\$931	\$1 658	\$482	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 661	\$2 713	\$1 453	\$2 180	\$2 380	\$3 070	\$3 972	\$4 168	\$4 006	\$4 041	\$7 033	\$1 380	\$1 867	\$880	

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

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

PAWTUCKET CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	1 767	1 609	158	716	425	269	173	121	57	6	-	2 582	1 273	1 309
LESS THAN \$250	75	40	35	58	12	5	-	-	-	-	-	419	126	293
\$250 TO \$499	122	90	32	74	21	13	8	6	-	-	-	545	91	454
\$500 TO \$999	195	162	33	95	37	30	17	-	16	-	-	492	247	245
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	445	417	28	196	131	42	41	28	7	-	-	486	336	150
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	342	336	6	79	143	58	21	29	6	6	-	312	221	91
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	242	231	11	114	33	53	35	7	-	-	-	328	252	76
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	174	161	13	75	25	17	21	14	22	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	90	90	-	25	23	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	10	10	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	72	72	-	-	-	9	26	31	6	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 136	\$2 284	\$682	\$1 668	\$2 080	\$2 767	\$2 976	\$2 914	\$2 917	\$2 500	-	\$832	\$1 513	\$449
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 573	\$2 713	\$1 149	\$2 104	\$2 219	\$2 902	\$3 352	\$4 353	\$3 404	\$2 627	-	\$1 251	\$1 729	\$785
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	1 016	990	26	413	309	132	104	34	24	-	-	1 896	793	1 103
LESS THAN \$250	11	11	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	323	64	259
\$250 TO \$499	64	59	5	29	14	13	8	-	-	-	-	448	66	382
\$500 TO \$999	122	101	21	78	21	15	8	-	-	-	-	358	175	183
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	236	236	-	127	84	4	7	7	7	-	-	346	204	142
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	265	265	-	42	131	52	21	13	6	-	-	212	135	77
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	157	157	-	71	22	35	29	-	-	-	-	209	149	60
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	81	81	-	41	15	-	8	6	11	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	45	45	-	25	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	31	31	-	-	-	4	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 283	\$2 332	\$690	\$1 783	\$2 225	\$2 558	\$3 276	\$2 769	\$2 833	-	-	\$747	\$1 449	\$441
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 552	\$2 602	\$657	\$2 328	\$2 278	\$2 444	\$3 737	\$4 208	\$3 053	-	-	\$1 163	\$1 693	\$782

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

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

PROVIDENCE CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER		PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE				
TOTAL	5 703	5 288	415	1 876	1 459	1 157	600	354	164	46	47	10 084	7 031	3 053
LESS THAN \$250	246	177	69	127	73	21	5	20	-	-	-	858	339	519
\$250 TO \$499	321	277	44	163	53	54	18	24	9	-	-	1 444	466	978
\$500 TO \$999	448	375	73	190	108	68	57	18	7	-	-	2 128	1 448	680
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 339	1 217	122	673	416	138	76	21	11	-	4	2 017	1 464	553
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 106	1 066	40	322	415	267	41	29	26	6	-	1 470	1 349	121
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	786	749	37	148	139	291	127	55	20	6	-	2 167	1 965	202
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	534	510	24	155	121	80	63	44	37	25	9	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	477	471	6	98	154	92	46	79	11	-	17	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	150	150	-	-	-	56	52	24	18	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	296	296	-	-	-	90	115	40	25	9	17	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 450	\$2 561	\$1 176	\$1 681	\$2 192	\$3 105	\$3 811	\$4 227	\$4 243	\$4 440	\$5 618	\$1 303	\$1 862	\$522
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 879	\$2 983	\$1 560	\$2 044	\$2 427	\$3 290	\$4 184	\$4 108	\$4 415	\$5 609	\$6 192	\$1 648	\$1 984	\$873
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	3 743	3 587	156	1 308	1 041	809	266	196	68	21	34	6 282	3 694	2 588
LESS THAN \$250	123	105	18	50	46	15	5	7	-	-	-	605	159	446
\$250 TO \$499	225	205	20	128	28	40	5	24	-	-	-	1 033	213	820
\$500 TO \$999	241	222	19	97	85	40	19	-	-	-	-	1 403	804	599
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	934	871	63	521	308	86	6	4	9	-	-	1 242	778	464
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	804	789	15	235	339	203	8	7	6	6	-	835	744	91
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	571	550	21	116	82	238	87	40	8	-	-	1 164	996	168
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	299	299	-	68	67	61	36	26	26	15	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	335	335	-	93	86	52	21	55	11	-	17	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	134	134	-	-	-	25	24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	156	156	-	-	-	49	55	27	8	-	17	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 433	\$2 495	\$1 333	\$1 727	\$2 158	\$3 086	\$4 083	\$4 615	\$4 423	\$4 300	\$6 500	\$1 081	\$1 862	\$523
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 792	\$2 844	\$1 590	\$2 101	\$2 351	\$3 160	\$4 659	\$4 282	\$4 328	\$4 175	\$7 033	\$1 516	\$1 977	\$857

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

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

WARWICK CITY

	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	1 216	1 107	109	468	250	256	130	75	20	14	3	1 618	839	779
LESS THAN \$250	84	55	29	40	17	10	12	-	-	5	-	222	82	140
\$250 TO \$499	62	38	24	37	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	338	68	270
\$500 TO \$999	147	133	14	63	30	28	19	-	7	-	-	308	187	121
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	227	214	13	125	23	30	32	17	-	-	-	307	184	123
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	238	230	8	69	86	63	13	7	-	-	-	142	104	38
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	123	117	6	61	17	34	5	-	-	6	-	301	214	87
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	168	153	15	54	35	24	14	25	13	-	3	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	74	74	-	19	17	23	12	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	54	54	-	-	-	25	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	39	39	-	-	-	19	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 370	\$2 493	\$554	\$1 752	\$2 349	\$2 952	\$2 154	\$4 540	\$4 231	\$3 333	\$4 500	\$904	\$1 448	\$481
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 787	\$2 935	\$1 287	\$2 149	\$2 344	\$3 498	\$3 227	\$4 838	\$3 566	\$2 553	\$4 261	\$1 385	\$1 775	\$965
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	605	581	24	241	166	99	60	20	13	6	-	1 211	522	689
LESS THAN \$250	16	11	5	5	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	170	42	128
\$250 TO \$499	18	18	-	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	39	240
\$500 TO \$999	63	55	8	33	18	6	6	-	-	-	-	196	98	98
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	146	146	-	96	18	19	13	-	-	-	-	257	134	123
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	121	121	-	18	74	22	7	-	-	-	-	84	57	27
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	87	81	6	44	4	28	5	-	-	6	-	225	152	73
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	68	63	5	25	19	-	-	11	13	-	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	30	30	-	13	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	29	29	-	-	-	5	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	27	27	-	-	-	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 492	\$2 500	\$938	\$1 786	\$2 419	\$3 089	\$2 714	\$4 909	\$4 500	\$3 500	-	\$899	\$1 612	\$476
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 946	\$2 990	\$1 899	\$2 421	\$2 469	\$3 729	\$3 781	\$5 502	\$4 969	\$3 094	-	\$1 350	\$1 893	\$937

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES

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

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

The population not classified as urban constitutes the rural population. Although not shown separately in this report, the urban population, as defined for the 1980 census, comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled contiguous territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus,

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

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

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

SMSA Central Cities

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city

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

New SMSA Standards

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

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

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems on unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living

quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

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

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

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. When relationship was not reported for an individual, it was allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

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

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

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

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

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

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "uncle," "niece," or "cousin").

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

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who

is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

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

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

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

Unmarried Couple

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

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

Group Quarters

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

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

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

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

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household

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reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex remained blank, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and the age and marital status of the person. The general allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

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

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

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

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

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

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

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

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

component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

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

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

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—

The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian,

Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into an "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

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

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

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

were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

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

The 1980 total for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fijian were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

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

AGE

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

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

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

MARITAL STATUS

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

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

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

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

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

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

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish

origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

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

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

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin

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

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

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

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

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

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

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

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

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

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

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

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

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

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

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

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

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as "foreign born" were not allocated a specific country of birth. In previous censuses, place of birth data were not allocated. Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individ-

ual cities above a specified size, SMSA's, and counties.

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

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

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The data on language spoken at home and English ability were derived from answers to questions 13a, 13b, and 13c. The questions were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than English were currently being spoken and the number of persons who felt that their English ability was limited. These statistics are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of non-English speakers, areas with concentrations of speakers of a particular non-English

language, and areas where large numbers of limited English speakers reside. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

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

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

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

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

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since

1890. The comparability of these data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

For the census years, 1910 through 1940 and in 1960 and 1970, a question on "mother tongue" was asked, that is, persons were asked to report the language spoken in childhood or the language spoken before a foreign-born person immigrated to the United States. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign stock (i.e., foreign born and native of foreign or mixed parentage) White population; in 1930, for the foreign-born White population; in 1940, for native White of native parentage and the White foreign stock; in 1960 for all foreign-born persons; and in 1970, for all persons. Ability to speak English, a simple "Yes" or "No" question, was asked in the censuses of 1890 through 1930.

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

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different

house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the 1975 residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

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

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

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

ACTIVITY IN 1975

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

VETERAN STATUS

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

Period of Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they were veterans were asked to indicate the period or periods in which they served (question 18b). Persons serving in more than one period were classified in the most recent wartime period of service. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 were classified in the "Korean conflict" category. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The data were edited to eliminate reported period(s) of service which were inconsistent with the age of the person.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Veteran status was asked of both men and women in the 1980 census, the first time such data were collected for women. The wording of the question was changed from the 1970 version in order

to make more clear the appropriate response for persons who served in National Guard or reserve units only.

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

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census

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

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1980 census and previous censuses containing this question.

MARITAL HISTORY

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

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

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

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

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work

refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

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

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

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

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

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

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

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

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The category "Private vehicle" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated train, railroad, or taxicab.

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

Private Vehicle Occupancy—The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to question 24d, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week), and who reported in question 24c that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger in a car, truck, or van. Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

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

waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

REFERENCE WEEK

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

LABOR FORCE STATUS

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

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor

force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

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

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

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

Actual Hours Worked—All persons in the sample who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually

worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working.

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

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

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

Worked in 1979 (Work Status in 1979)—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1979;" all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1979." Some tables showing work status in 1979 include 15 year olds; these persons are classified as "Did not work in 1979," by definition.

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

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who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1979.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable with data from the 1970 and 1960 censuses but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. On the three most recent census questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked was applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

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

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

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

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

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

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

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

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides information on the composition of the detailed categories in the census system.

This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification. The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The use of the SOC has affected comparability with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

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

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consists of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940 the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC). The 1980 census classifica-

tion was developed from the 1972 SIC published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and the 1977 supplement to that manual. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides additional information on the census industry classification system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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3. *Self-employed workers*—

a. Own business not incorporated—

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

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

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

Edit and Allocation Procedures—Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

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

each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was allocated from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. (For further information, see appendix D, page D-7.) This was the first census that allocated industry and occupation to detailed categories.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—

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

In the 1980 census, the industry classification underwent limited change to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The occupation classification however was substantially revised because of the adoption of the Standard Occupational Classification by Federal agencies (see "Occupation Classification System"). During this entire period, from 1940 to 1980, the number of categories in the industry classification system increased from 132 to 231, and in the occupation system from 224 to 503.

Other factors that affect data comparability include the universe to which the data refer (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions are worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the

Company Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, nonresponses were placed in residual "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported" categories. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced through which these cases were assigned to major groups. In 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 data for individual categories include some numbers of persons who would have been tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

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

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

Comparability With Other Data—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Labor Force Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers,

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and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

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

INCOME IN 1979

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

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

There may be differences between the data in this report on income in 1979 and

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

Type of Income

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

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

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

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

Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net

income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

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

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

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

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

Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals—In the compilation of statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for unrelated individuals 15 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics

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of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1980). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1979 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1979 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comparability

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

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

Mean Income Deficit—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group. The mean deficits shown in table 251 of this report may differ slightly from the means previously published in the *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C reports. These differences are due to different rounding procedures used in tabulating the income deficits in the two report series.

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

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

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

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

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

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

lation coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.— Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

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

EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS—CON.

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

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS

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

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PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS—CON.

Health assessment and treating occupations—Con.

* Physicians' assistants (304)

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

TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS

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

TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS—CON.

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

SALES OCCUPATIONS

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

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL

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

Appendix B.— Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL—CON.

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

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS

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

PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

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

PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS—CON.

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

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD

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

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS

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

Appendix B.— Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS—CON.

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

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS

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

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS—CON.

100. Supervisors, production occupations (67, 71)
 101. Manufacturing
Nondurable goods
Durable goods
* Nonmanufacturing industries
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
Wholesale and retail trade
All other industries
 102. Tool and die makers (6811)
 103. Machinists (6813)
 104. Sheet metal workers (6824)
 105. Other precision metal workers
Precision assemblers, metal (6812)
Boilermakers (6814)
Precision grinders, filers, and tool sharpeners (6816)
Patternmakers and model makers, metal (6817)
Lay-out workers (6821)
Precious stones and metals workers (Jewelers) (6822, 6866)
Engravers, metal (6823)
Miscellaneous precision metal workers (6829)
 106. Precision textile, apparel, and furnishings machine workers
Dressmakers (Part 6852, part 7752)
Tailors (Part 6852)
Upholsterers (6853)
Shoe repairers (6854)
Apparel and fabric patternmakers (6856)
Miscellaneous precision apparel and fabric workers (6859, part 7752)
 107. Plant and system operators
Water and sewage treatment plant operators (691)
Power plant operators (Part 693)
Stationary engineers (Part 693, 7668)
Miscellaneous plant and system operators (692, 694, 695, 696)
 108. Other precision production occupations
Patternmakers and model makers, wood (6831)
Cabinet makers and bench carpenters (6832)
Furniture and wood finishers (6835)
Miscellaneous precision woodworkers (6839)
Hand molders and shapers, except jewelers (6861)
Patternmakers, lay-out workers, and cutters (6862)
Optical goods workers (6864, part 7477, part 7677)
Dental laboratory and medical appliance technicians (6865)
Bookbinders (6844)
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers (6867)
Miscellaneous precision workers, n.e.c. (6869)
Butchers and meat cutters (6871)
Bakers (6872)
Food batchmakers (6873, 6879)
Inspectors, testers, and graders (6881, 828)
Adjusters and calibrators (6882)
- ### MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS
109. Metalworking and plastic working machine operators
Lathe and turning machine set-up operators (7312)
Lathe and turning machine operators (7512)
Milling and planing machine operators (7313, 7513)
Punching and stamping press machine operators (7314, 7317, 7514, 7517)
Rolling machine operators (7316, 7516)
Drilling and boring machine operators (7318, 7518)
Grinding, abrading, buffing and polishing machine operators (7322, 7324, 7522)
Forging machine operators (7319, 7519)
Numerical control machine operators (7326)
Miscellaneous metal, plastic, stone, and glass working machine operators (7329, 7529)
 110. Printing machine operators
Printing machine operators (7443, 7643)
Photoengravers and lithographers (6842, 7444, 7644)
Typesetters and compositors (6841, 7642)
Miscellaneous printing machine operators (6849, 7449, 7649)

Appendix B.— Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS—CON.

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

MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS—CON.

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

Appendix B.— Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

MANUFACTURING—CON.

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

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

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

WHOLESALE TRADE

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

RETAIL TRADE

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

Appendix B:— Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

RETAIL TRADE—CON.

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

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

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

BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

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

PERSONAL SERVICES

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

PERSONAL SERVICES—CON.

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

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES

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

PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES

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

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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

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

Agriculture (Items 1, 2)

Forestry and Fisheries (Item 3)

Mining (Items 4–7)

Construction (Item 8)

Manufacturing

Nondurable goods

- Meat products (Item 9)
- Canned and preserved produce and beverages (Items 11, 13)
- Bakery products (Item 12)
- Other food industries (Items 10, 14)
- Yarn, thread, and fabric mills (Item 17)
- Other textile mill products (Items 16, 18)
- Apparel and other finished textile products (Item 19)
- Paper and allied products (Item 20)
- Printing, publishing, and allied industries (Item 21)
- Chemicals and allied products (Item 23)
- Petroleum and coal products (Item 26)
- Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products (Item 28)
- Footwear, except rubber and plastic (Item 29)
- Other nondurable goods (Items 15, 30)

Durable goods

- Logging (Item 31)
- Sawmills, planing mills, and millwork (Item 32)
- Wood buildings, mobile homes, and miscellaneous wood products (Item 33)
- Furniture and fixtures (Item 34)
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products (Item 35)
 - Cement, concrete, gypsum, and plaster products (Item 37)
- Primary iron and steel industries (Items 38, 39)
- Primary nonferrous industries (Item 40)
- Fabricated metal industries (Items 41–44)
- Machinery, except electrical (Items 45–49)
 - Office, accounting, and computing machines (Item 48)
- Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies (Items 50–52)
 - Radio, TV, and communication equipment (Item 51)
- Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment (Item 53)
 - Aircraft, space vehicles, and parts (Item 54)
 - Other transportation equipment (Items 55, 56)
 - Professional and photographic equipment and watches (Item 57)
 - Miscellaneous manufacturing industries (Item 58)
- Not specified manufacturing industries (Item 59)

Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities

- Railroads (Item 60)
- Bus service and urban transit (Item 61)
- Trucking service and warehousing (Item 63)
- U.S. Postal Service (Item 64)
- Water transportation (Item 65)
- Air transportation (Item 66)
- All other transportation (Items 62, 67)
- Communications (Items 68–70)
- Electric and gas utilities (Item 71)
- Water supply, sanitary services, and other utilities (Item 72)

Wholesale Trade (Items 73–82)

- Groceries and farm products (Item 80)

Retail Trade

- Hardware and building material retailing (Item 83)
- General merchandise stores (Item 84)
- Food, bakery, and dairy stores (Item 86)
- Automotive dealers and auto supply stores (Items 87, 88, 90)
- Gasoline service stations (Item 89)
- Apparel and accessory stores (Item 91)
- Furniture, home furnishings, and appliance stores (Item 92)
- Eating and drinking places (Item 93)
- Drug stores (Item 94)
- Other retail trade (Item 95)

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

- Banking and credit agencies (Items 96, 97)
- Insurance (Item 99)
- Other finance and real estate (Items 98, 100)

Business and Repair Services

- Advertising (Item 101)
- Commercial research, management, and data processing services (Item 103)
- Automotive repair and services (Item 106)
- Other business and repair services (Items 102, 104, 105, 107)

Personal Services

- Private households (Item 108)
- Hotels and lodging places (Item 109)
- Laundry, cleaning, and garment services (Item 110)
- Barber and beauty shops (Item 111)
- Other personal services (Item 112)

Entertainment and Recreation Services (Items 113, 114)

Professional and Related Services

- Health services (Items 115–118)
 - Hospitals (Item 116)
- Educational services
 - Elementary and secondary schools (Item 120)
 - Government (Item 121)
 - Colleges and universities (Item 122)
 - Government (Item 123)
 - Other educational services (Items 124, 125)
- Social services, religious and membership organizations (Items 126–128, 130, part 134)
- Legal, engineering, and other professional services (Items 119, 131–133, part 134)

Public Administration (Items 135–144)

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	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 1980 census was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and

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

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

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection pro-

cedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

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

In addition to the variability which

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 in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons in the tabulation area and the percent of those in sample, given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

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

- 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 and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area.

- 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. 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 confi-

dence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

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

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

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

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

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

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family or household characteristics were

based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

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

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

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	<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
	<i>Persons in 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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

	<i>Persons in All Other Housing Units</i>
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	<i>Persons in Group Quarters</i>
	Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder
<i>Group</i>	
1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)
	Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin
<i>Group</i>	<i>White Race</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Male</i>
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	<i>Female</i>
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Black Race</i>
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	<i>American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Race</i>
97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
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

<i>Group</i>	<i>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

	<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

<i>Group</i>	<i>Owner</i>
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>
	<i>Value of House</i>
1	\$0 to \$9,999

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

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

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

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

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

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

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

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

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, 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 sample data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

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

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations, by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics, for the nonresponses remaining after these operations, were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar

characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

As one of the first steps in machine editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

After the field operations were completed, it was found (as expected) that some questionnaires were not fully filled out or that for a particular person or housing unit, certain items of information were inconsistent with other information on the questionnaire. As in previous censuses, allocations or the assignment of acceptable entries were used to replace blanks or unacceptable entries. The allocation procedure was based on using information reported for another person or housing unit with related characteristics similar to those of the person or housing unit for whom allocation was necessary. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old

son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group by the computer. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, is designed to enhance the usefulness of the data.

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons in sample]

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Household and family type.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Subfamily type.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Marital status.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.5	1.5	0.6
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.6	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.7	0.4
Citizenship.....	1.5	1.5	0.8
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.1	2.1	0.9
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.6	3.6	1.9
Place of work.....	2.0	2.0	1.3
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.7	1.1
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.3	0.6
Year of school completed.....	1.2	1.2	0.6
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.1	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.3	1.3	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.2	1.2	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.1	0.7
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.8	1.0
Poverty status: Unrelated Individuals....	1.1	1.1	0.6

TABLE D. PERCENT OF PERSONS IN SAMPLE: 1980

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

	PERSONS	
	100-PERCENT COUNT	PERCENT IN SAMPLE
RHODE ISLAND	947 154	15.7
RURAL	123 150	16.3
SMSA'S OF 250,000 OR MORE		
PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET, RI-MA SMSA	919 216	15.7
CENTRAL CITIES OF SMSA'S OF 250,000 OR MORE		
PAWTUCKET CITY	71 204	15.3
PROVIDENCE CITY	156 804	15.0
WARWICK CITY	87 123	16.0

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

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

For persons born outside the United States:
Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.
12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes**, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.
- 13a. Mark **No**, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

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

Count as work:

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

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

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

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

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

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

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

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

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

- Furniture company
- Grocery store
- Oil company
- Ranch

Acceptable

- Metal furniture manufacturing
- Wholesale grocery store
- Retail gas station
- Cattle ranch

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

- Clerk
- Helper
- Mechanic
- Nurse

Acceptable

- Production clerk
- Carpenter's helper
- Auto engine mechanic
- Registered nurse

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

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

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

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

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

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

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

1980 Census of the United States

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

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

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

Para personas de habla hispana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

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

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

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

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

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

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

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

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

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

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

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

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

Do Not List in Question 1

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

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

Note

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

Then please:

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

Please continue →

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	Middle initial
First name	
If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White	<input type="radio"/> Asian Indian
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro	<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian
<input type="radio"/> Japanese	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Samoan
<input type="radio"/> Filipino	<input type="radio"/> Eskimo
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Aleut
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other — Specify
<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)	
Print tribe →	
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
b. Month of birth	
<input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.	<input type="radio"/> 7 or 7
<input type="radio"/> Apr.—June	<input type="radio"/> 8 or 8
<input type="radio"/> July—Sept.	<input type="radio"/> 9 or 9
<input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school	<input type="radio"/> Kindergarten
Elementary through high school (grade or year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
College (academic year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	
<input type="radio"/> Never attended school—Skip question 10	
<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)	
<input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)	
<input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> 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
- 2 rooms
- 3 rooms
- 4 rooms
- 5 rooms
- 6 rooms
- 7 rooms
- 8 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
- \$10,000 to \$14,999
- \$15,000 to \$17,499
- \$17,500 to \$19,999
- \$20,000 to \$22,499
- \$22,500 to \$24,999
- \$25,000 to \$27,499
- \$27,500 to \$29,999
- \$30,000 to \$34,999
- \$35,000 to \$39,999
- \$40,000 to \$44,999
- \$45,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$54,999
- \$55,000 to \$59,999
- \$60,000 to \$64,999
- \$65,000 to \$69,999
- \$70,000 to \$74,999
- \$75,000 to \$79,999
- \$80,000 to \$89,999
- \$90,000 to \$99,999
- \$100,000 to \$124,999
- \$125,000 to \$149,999
- \$150,000 to \$199,999
- \$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
- \$50 to \$59
- \$60 to \$69
- \$70 to \$79
- \$80 to \$89
- \$90 to \$99
- \$100 to \$109
- \$110 to \$119
- \$120 to \$129
- \$130 to \$139
- \$140 to \$149
- \$150 to \$159
- \$160 to \$169
- \$170 to \$179
- \$180 to \$189
- \$190 to \$199
- \$200 to \$224
- \$225 to \$249
- \$250 to \$274
- \$275 to \$299
- \$300 to \$349
- \$350 to \$399
- \$400 to \$499
- \$500 or more

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

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

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

0
9
8
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1

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last name First name Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</p> <hr/> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</p> <p>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <hr/> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</p> <hr/> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <hr/> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</p> <hr/> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i> <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <hr/> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:</p> <hr/> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <hr/> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <hr/> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <hr/> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</p> <p>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <hr/> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <hr/> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <hr/> <p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">None 1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p>21. If this person has ever been married —</p> <p>a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</p> <hr/> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		Yes	No	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 25</p> <hr/> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hours</p> <hr/> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</p> <p>_____</p> <hr/> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <hr/> <p>d. County _____</p> <hr/> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <hr/> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Minutes</p> <p>_____</p> <hr/> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>																																																																												
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<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, 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 <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I I I</p> <p>O 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>IV 8 8</p> <p>O 9 9</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>----- Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>----- Hours</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>O O O O O O O O O</p> <p>I I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</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>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>In school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>O O</p> <p>I I</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 <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>----- Weeks</p> <p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>'Net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>O O O O O O O O</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A O O A O</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i></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.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>O O O</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 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>32c. 32d.</p> <p>O O O O O O O O</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A O O A O</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>-----</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>-----</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>AF O</p> <p>NW O</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>O O O O O O O O</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>O O O O O O O O</p> <p>I I I I I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9</p> <p>A O O A O</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>-----</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>-----</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p> <p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>O O O</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>33.</p> <p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>

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

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

GENERAL	F-1	PUBLICATIONS—Con.	
PUBLICATIONS	F-1	HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance	F-4
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The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape

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

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

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

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

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Population Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—

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

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—

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

Evaluation and Reference Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.