

TABLE 242. INCOME IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDS OTHER THAN MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1980

DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

VERMONT	TOTAL	LESS	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	OR	MEDIAN	MEAN
		THAN	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO			
		\$5,000	\$9,999	\$14,999	\$19,999	\$24,999	\$34,999	\$49,999	MORE			
TOTAL												
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	43 545	13 031	13 547	8 181	4 374	1 918	1 703	588	203		\$8 024	\$10 150
LIVING ALONE	24 196	9 989	8 124	3 773	1 371	423	349	99	68		\$6 123	\$7 670
UNDER 35 YEARS	4 652	1 260	1 925	1 078	281	70	22	9	7		\$7 804	\$8 152
65 YEARS AND OVER	12 908	6 890	4 013	1 165	395	184	193	45	23		\$4 814	\$6 562
MALE NONRELATIVE 15 YEARS AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLD	2 850	197	701	842	577	266	210	50	7		\$13 011	\$14 210
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS	1 028	68	248	304	197	119	72	18	2		\$13 257	\$14 317
SINGLE	11 226	2 590	3 583	2 498	1 324	601	409	169	52		\$9 227	\$10 885
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	951	410	309	136	39	38	10	8	1		\$5 915	\$7 645
SEPARATED	3 054	990	1 068	564	259	83	65	8	17		\$7 155	\$8 547
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 987	651	764	341	137	48	37	6	3		\$6 788	\$7 959
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT, EXCEPT SEPARATED	709	374	137	120	53	14	8	-	3		\$4 703	\$7 185
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	248	137	28	47	22	7	4	-	3		\$4 458	\$8 521
WIDOWED	18 554	7 202	5 462	2 695	1 430	690	752	239	84		\$6 532	\$9 275
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 484	203	322	321	280	153	135	59	11		\$12 489	\$14 687
DIVORCED	10 002	1 875	3 297	2 304	1 308	530	469	172	47		\$9 745	\$11 649
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 343	888	1 820	1 347	688	311	195	78	16		\$9 905	\$11 549
WORKED IN 1979	24 443	3 914	8 281	5 957	3 224	1 384	1 160	396	127		\$10 020	\$11 883
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	17 925	1 895	5 743	5 011	2 700	1 153	995	332	96		\$11 172	\$12 862
USUALLY WORKED 1 TO 34 HOURS PER WEEK	6 518	2 019	2 538	946	524	231	165	64	31		\$7 144	\$9 192
DID NOT WORK IN 1979	19 102	9 117	5 266	2 224	1 150	534	543	192	76		\$5 310	\$7 932
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	10 045	5 112	2 803	1 164	489	181	216	71	9		\$4 946	\$7 145
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	18 932	7 398	5 894	2 565	1 353	691	696	256	79		\$6 418	\$9 143
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	7 376	3 113	2 333	1 045	495	228	119	36	7		\$5 971	\$7 897
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY	1 256	970	284	2	-	-	-	-	-		\$3 819	\$3 643
MALE HOUSEHOLDER												
LIVING ALONE	25 380	4 737	6 388	5 298	3 983	2 010	1 843	755	366		\$11 244	\$13 743
UNDER 35 YEARS	15 132	4 002	4 472	3 046	1 952	770	534	212	144		\$8 899	\$10 922
65 YEARS AND OVER	6 655	1 369	2 174	1 586	971	311	174	46	24		\$9 522	\$10 481
FEMALE NONRELATIVE 15 YEARS AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLD	3 424	1 532	1 202	373	139	82	55	26	15		\$5 594	\$7 726
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS	4 123	270	977	980	847	443	379	151	76		\$14 024	\$16 634
SINGLE	12 758	2 403	3 373	2 801	1 998	909	859	303	112		\$10 886	\$12 879
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	302	35	68	83	88	15	10	3	-		\$11 905	\$12 222
SEPARATED	1 974	271	507	438	367	135	116	85	55		\$11 777	\$15 681
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	406	49	90	98	71	33	20	24	21		\$12 821	\$16 354
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT, EXCEPT SEPARATED	684	133	138	114	103	57	96	16	27		\$12 850	\$16 905
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	124	10	22	17	31	18	13	11	4		\$17 333	\$19 608
WIDOWED	3 475	991	1 042	602	375	192	175	55	43		\$8 167	\$11 241
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	350	12	41	115	94	39	24	10	15		\$15 833	\$17 827
DIVORCED	6 489	939	1 328	1 343	1 140	717	597	296	129		\$13 556	\$15 859
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 023	62	189	179	195	183	134	59	22		\$16 772	\$18 576
WORKED IN 1979	20 261	2 294	4 963	4 593	3 754	1 845	1 764	716	332		\$12 718	\$15 244
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	18 002	1 641	4 172	4 216	3 538	1 731	1 698	698	308		\$13 520	\$15 799
USUALLY WORKED 1 TO 34 HOURS PER WEEK	2 259	653	791	377	216	114	66	18	24		\$7 898	\$10 817
DID NOT WORK IN 1979	5 119	2 443	1 425	705	229	165	79	39	34		\$5 313	\$7 803
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	5 219	1 791	1 600	990	425	210	124	62	17		\$7 127	\$9 264
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	5 890	1 895	1 813	950	550	270	257	126	49		\$7 389	\$10 626
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	1 938	707	453	308	217	151	68	34	-		\$7 513	\$10 239
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY	217	186	31	-	-	-	-	-	-		\$3 344	\$2 980

TABLE 242. INCOME IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDS OTHER THAN MARRIED-COUPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1980 - CON.

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

RURAL	TOTAL	LESS	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	OR MORE	MEDIAN	MEAN
		THAN \$5,000	TO \$9,999	TO \$14,999	TO \$19,999	TO \$24,999	TO \$34,999	TO \$49,999				
TOTAL	23 558	6 858	7 271	4 642	2 246	1 080	968	348	145	\$8 176	\$10 366	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	12 800	5 278	4 237	2 087	631	230	211	71	55	\$6 133	\$7 791	
LIVING ALONE	2 181	508	967	531	130	20	14	9	2	\$8 074	\$8 304	
UNDER 35 YEARS	6 925	3 693	2 092	656	206	104	112	39	23	\$4 810	\$6 738	
65 YEARS AND OVER	1 764	81	436	521	365	205	116	33	7	\$13 452	\$14 663	
MALE NONRELATIVE 15 YEARS AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLD	642	32	154	166	143	88	50	7	2	\$14 043	\$14 880	
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS	5 259	1 064	1 672	1 266	577	293	256	92	39	\$9 691	\$11 560	
SINGLE	459	166	155	82	18	27	10	-	1	\$6 804	\$8 315	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 635	530	596	283	154	41	18	8	5	\$7 139	\$8 188	
SEPARATED	1 107	380	428	173	82	22	13	6	3	\$6 668	\$7 745	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	445	230	81	77	32	14	8	-	3	\$4 787	\$7 760	
MARRIED, HUSBAND ABSENT, EXCEPT SEPARATED	152	73	24	24	7	4	-	-	3	\$5 577	\$10 241	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	10 674	4 060	3 191	1 630	755	424	400	146	68	\$6 570	\$9 352	
WIDOWED	977	131	219	207	195	108	83	31	3	\$12 776	\$14 258	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	5 545	974	1 731	1 386	728	308	286	102	30	\$10 217	\$12 036	
DIVORCED	2 978	479	994	772	392	159	131	43	8	\$10 100	\$11 726	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	13 058	1 974	4 336	3 364	1 632	766	669	229	84	\$10 285	\$12 136	
WORKED IN 1979	9 441	907	2 972	2 769	1 338	639	572	185	59	\$11 337	\$13 098	
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	3 617	1 067	1 364	595	298	127	97	44	25	\$7 291	\$9 626	
USUALLY WORKED 1 TO 34 HOURS PER WEEK	10 500	4 884	2 935	1 278	610	314	299	119	61	\$5 475	\$8 163	
DID NOT WORK IN 1979	5 545	2 732	1 620	699	243	117	78	47	9	\$5 091	\$7 150	
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	10 430	4 036	3 255	1 453	703	379	394	154	56	\$6 451	\$9 289	
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	4 149	1 630	1 338	631	287	159	69	28	7	\$6 337	\$8 341	
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	636	465	169	2	-	-	-	-	-	\$3 947	\$3 800	
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY	15 694	2 962	3 981	3 309	2 457	1 248	1 083	437	217	\$11 163	\$13 543	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	9 258	2 477	2 729	1 928	1 099	487	315	125	98	\$8 906	\$10 945	
LIVING ALONE	3 860	778	1 272	987	473	200	98	34	18	\$9 565	\$10 614	
UNDER 35 YEARS	2 198	982	779	268	58	41	35	20	15	\$5 634	\$7 816	
65 YEARS AND OVER	2 731	190	657	604	598	276	251	110	45	\$14 142	\$16 124	
FEMALE NONRELATIVE 15 YEARS AND OVER IN HOUSEHOLD	759	46	189	170	158	91	55	36	14	\$14 183	\$16 198	
WITH CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS	7 539	1 420	2 005	1 647	1 197	541	474	186	69	\$10 870	\$12 917	
SINGLE	192	13	48	50	58	10	3	-	-	\$12 500	\$13 174	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	1 305	224	304	302	258	82	59	51	25	\$11 656	\$14 013	
SEPARATED	315	49	52	81	59	33	14	18	9	\$13 086	\$15 284	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	485	93	100	92	70	32	72	11	15	\$12 529	\$15 792	
MARRIED, WIFE ABSENT, EXCEPT SEPARATED	95	4	14	17	31	11	8	6	4	\$17 083	\$19 609	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	2 174	629	671	378	189	115	127	41	24	\$7 991	\$11 198	
WIDOWED	210	12	29	68	51	15	24	2	9	\$14 688	\$16 919	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	4 191	596	901	890	743	478	351	148	84	\$13 127	\$15 480	
DIVORCED	713	55	150	132	158	94	70	39	15	\$15 536	\$17 223	
WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	12 476	1 468	3 068	2 861	2 344	1 131	1 017	404	183	\$12 563	\$14 882	
WORKED IN 1979	11 082	1 043	2 568	2 649	2 213	1 074	971	393	171	\$13 369	\$15 527	
USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK	1 394	425	500	212	131	57	46	11	12	\$7 799	\$9 754	
USUALLY WORKED 1 TO 34 HOURS PER WEEK	3 218	1 494	913	448	113	117	66	33	34	\$5 517	\$8 353	
DID NOT WORK IN 1979	3 481	1 189	1 078	654	281	141	79	42	17	\$7 131	\$9 290	
NOT A HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	3 715	1 175	1 198	608	311	194	140	57	32	\$7 462	\$10 358	
WITH SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	1 253	453	310	190	153	76	57	14	-	\$7 614	\$10 102	
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	138	129	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3 454	\$3 058	
WITH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME ONLY												

TABLE 243. (A) INCOME TYPE IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

VERMONT

	TOTAL	WITHOUT INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE	WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE					
			\$1 TO \$999 OR LOSS	\$1,000 TO \$1,999	\$2,000 TO \$2,999	\$3,000 TO \$3,999	\$4,000 TO \$5,999	\$6,000 TO \$7,999
<b>TOTAL</b>								
<b>HOUSEHOLDS</b>								
EARNINGS . . . . .	178 394	30 493	5 019	3 950	3 829	4 377	8 312	10 112
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	178 394	38 619	4 960	4 350	4 091	4 571	8 261	9 837
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	178 394	154 773	5 584	1 815	1 523	1 493	2 412	1 914
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	178 394	171 864	2 410	431	331	315	606	387
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	178 394	51 427	41 049	13 316	11 464	12 154	15 803	10 391
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	178 394	90 879	50 382	11 590	6 512	4 371	5 048	2 503
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	178 394	130 615	1 702	4 811	8 740	11 012	13 026	6 346
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	178 394	164 009	4 191	2 738	2 507	1 874	2 190	626
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	178 394	134 538	14 746	9 891	5 290	3 006	3 701	2 262
<b>FAMILIES</b>								
EARNINGS . . . . .	129 036	14 033	3 476	2 561	2 364	2 521	5 406	6 304
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	129 036	20 323	3 723	2 992	2 669	2 779	5 448	6 248
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	129 036	109 484	4 503	1 480	1 174	1 025	1 916	1 641
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	129 036	123 270	2 057	361	278	252	525	344
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	129 036	38 174	31 455	10 262	7 698	6 321	10 249	7 445
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	129 036	65 089	37 015	8 299	4 747	3 069	3 683	1 893
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	129 036	99 993	1 161	2 633	4 008	4 982	8 484	5 752
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	129 036	118 806	2 555	1 901	1 763	1 381	1 904	527
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	129 036	96 410	11 002	7 246	3 892	2 098	2 619	1 702
<b>UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS</b>								
EARNINGS . . . . .	82 048	22 254	6 768	8 083	6 290	4 782	6 158	6 646
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	82 048	25 657	6 278	7 828	6 006	4 308	5 682	6 311
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	82 048	77 206	1 461	516	425	536	536	285
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	82 048	81 174	422	89	60	66	89	38
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	82 048	36 152	16 145	4 147	4 871	6 841	5 985	2 865
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	82 048	52 615	18 664	3 554	1 904	1 369	1 455	619
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	82 048	61 587	946	2 637	5 331	6 528	4 608	411
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	82 048	77 408	1 889	876	805	662	295	97
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	82 048	69 511	4 482	3 021	1 494	998	1 070	599

TABLE 243. (B) INCOME TYPE IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1980

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B)

VERMONT	WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE-CON.						MEAN INCOME FROM MORE SPECIFIED TYPE	MEAN TOTAL INCOME
	\$8,000 TO \$9,999	\$10,000 TO \$11,999	\$12,000 TO \$14,999	\$15,000 TO \$24,999	\$25,000 TO \$49,999	\$50,000 OR MORE		
TOTAL								
HOUSEHOLDS								
EARNINGS . . . . .	10 500	11 538	16 694	44 623	25 751	3 196	\$16 927	\$19 349
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	10 281	10 970	15 788	41 711	22 773	2 182	\$16 081	\$19 554
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	1 523	1 384	1 549	2 413	1 486	525	\$8 899	\$22 484
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	337	297	347	594	390	85	\$6 976	\$21 208
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	6 630	4 640	4 121	4 886	2 022	491	\$4 777	\$17 868
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	1 797	1 241	959	1 738	997	377	\$2 679	\$20 790
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	1 698	347	82	15	-	-	\$4 060	\$13 038
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	188	25	41	3	2	-	\$2 496	\$10 485
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	1 763	1 203	887	896	191	20	\$3 241	\$17 172
FAMILIES								
EARNINGS . . . . .	6 860	8 183	12 966	38 074	23 423	2 865	\$18 374	\$20 965
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	6 737	7 745	12 218	35 549	20 612	1 973	\$17 347	\$21 166
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	1 276	1 198	1 360	2 129	1 381	469	\$9 465	\$23 758
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	322	289	321	575	367	75	\$7 319	\$21 897
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	5 010	3 459	3 225	3 748	1 570	420	\$4 881	\$20 523
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	1 324	913	712	1 232	749	311	\$2 724	\$23 627
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	1 639	305	72	7	-	-	\$4 525	\$16 360
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	146	21	27	3	2	-	\$2 713	\$11 021
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	1 417	993	728	729	180	20	\$3 375	\$18 896
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS								
EARNINGS . . . . .	5 689	4 665	4 295	5 254	964	200	\$6 977	\$7 843
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	5 405	4 511	4 169	4 959	814	120	\$6 878	\$7 783
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	272	187	188	272	108	56	\$5 348	\$10 476
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	20	13	26	19	22	10	\$3 970	\$11 000
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	1 536	1 135	817	1 061	426	67	\$3 658	\$8 013
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	478	325	236	515	252	62	\$2 104	\$9 663
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3 142	\$6 521
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	16	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 864	\$3 937
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	362	205	163	132	11	-	\$2 633	\$8 404

TABLE 243. (A) INCOME TYPE IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1980 - CON.

[DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.]

RURAL	TOTAL	WITHOUT INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE	WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE					
			\$1 TO \$999 OR LESS	\$1,000 TO \$1,999	\$2,000 TO \$2,999	\$3,000 TO \$3,999	\$4,000 TO \$4,999	\$5,000 TO \$6,000
TOTAL								
HOUSEHOLDS								
EARNINGS . . . . .	115 694	18 305	3 618	2 454	2 437	2 666	5 506	6 504
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	115 694	24 847	3 543	2 825	2 641	2 839	5 454	6 259
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	115 694	97 980	4 063	1 379	1 169	1 103	1 874	1 458
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	115 694	109 447	2 282	410	315	302	570	374
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	115 694	34 796	26 706	8 482	7 440	7 128	9 837	6 636
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	115 694	60 098	32 463	7 115	3 928	2 604	3 119	1 624
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	115 694	85 723	1 192	3 247	5 476	6 642	7 994	4 047
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	115 694	106 686	2 661	1 698	1 643	1 110	1 309	419
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	115 694	86 869	9 968	6 562	3 537	1 810	2 290	1 405
FAMILIES								
EARNINGS . . . . .	88 067	9 242	2 635	1 739	1 678	1 660	3 825	4 480
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	88 067	14 456	2 811	2 150	1 906	1 865	3 855	4 394
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	88 067	73 161	3 333	1 110	916	824	1 534	1 259
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	88 067	82 496	1 976	347	269	246	497	338
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	88 067	27 453	21 507	6 684	5 116	4 065	6 835	5 002
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	88 067	45 679	25 238	5 266	2 875	1 906	2 324	1 240
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	88 067	68 525	827	1 815	2 716	3 460	5 766	3 689
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	88 067	81 498	1 730	1 206	1 216	783	1 146	353
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	88 067	65 866	7 705	5 037	2 694	1 332	1 673	1 064
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS								
EARNINGS . . . . .	43 377	12 541	3 232	3 012	2 642	2 501	3 647	3 784
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	43 377	14 914	2 814	2 846	2 484	2 233	3 309	3 535
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	43 377	40 216	891	313	296	328	373	214
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	43 377	42 652	333	69	53	59	81	31
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	43 377	18 666	7 908	2 391	2 931	3 637	3 249	1 541
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	43 377	28 021	9 217	1 915	1 098	732	810	378
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	43 377	32 045	554	1 693	3 122	3 427	2 280	256
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	43 377	40 631	1 092	516	455	436	184	58
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	43 377	36 039	2 660	1 740	916	514	604	376

TABLE 243. (B) INCOME TYPE IN 1979 OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1980

DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.

RURAL	WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE-CON.						MEAN INCOME FROM MORE SPECIFIED TYPE	MEAN TOTAL INCOME
	\$8,000 TO \$9,999	\$10,000 TO \$11,999	\$12,000 TO \$14,999	\$15,000 TO \$24,999	\$25,000 TO \$49,999	\$50,000 OR MORE		
TOTAL								
HOUSEHOLDS								
EARNINGS . . . . .	6 969	8 043	11 383	30 108	15 736	1 965	\$16 608	\$19 059
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	6 786	7 548	10 615	27 609	13 479	1 251	\$15 644	\$19 328
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	1 227	1 078	1 163	1 843	1 021	336	\$8 567	\$21 588
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	320	292	333	586	378	85	\$7 117	\$21 148
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	4 354	2 889	2 522	3 112	1 372	420	\$4 882	\$17 805
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	1 161	806	621	1 116	721	318	\$2 843	\$20 516
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	1 086	221	51	15	-	-	\$4 044	\$13 216
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	127	13	23	3	2	-	\$2 495	\$10 886
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	1 081	833	553	612	154	20	\$3 234	\$17 204
FAMILIES								
EARNINGS . . . . .	4 998	6 045	9 309	26 243	14 417	1 796	\$17 711	\$20 263
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	4 843	5 674	8 653	24 018	12 307	1 135	\$16 561	\$20 513
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	1 043	917	1 030	1 667	960	313	\$9 110	\$22 705
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	310	284	307	567	355	75	\$7 406	\$21 768
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	3 359	2 241	1 933	2 460	1 063	349	\$4 914	\$19 912
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	884	577	465	814	547	252	\$2 810	\$22 725
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	1 027	188	47	7	-	-	\$4 462	\$15 942
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	104	9	17	3	2	-	\$2 670	\$11 301
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	873	694	452	514	143	20	\$3 334	\$18 586
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS								
EARNINGS . . . . .	3 412	2 747	2 357	2 827	545	130	\$7 493	\$8 502
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME . . . . .	3 203	2 619	2 260	2 620	454	84	\$7 431	\$8 486
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	209	155	127	167	63	25	\$5 161	\$10 558
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME . . . . .	9	13	26	19	22	10	\$4 477	\$11 582
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS . . . . .	938	616	534	606	293	67	\$3 999	\$8 457
INTEREST, DIVIDEND OR NET RENTAL INCOME . . . . .	290	214	151	311	178	62	\$2 558	\$10 469
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3 056	\$6 698
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME . . . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	\$1 919	\$4 127
ALL OTHER INCOME . . . . .	202	134	98	83	11	-	\$2 678	\$8 596

TABLE 244. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1980

DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B1

VERMONT	TOTAL	LESS	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	OR	MEDIAN	MEAN
		THAN	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO			
	TOTAL	\$5,000	\$9,999	\$14,999	\$19,999	\$24,999	\$34,999	\$49,999				
TOTAL												
HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION												
HOUSEHOLDS . . . . .	178 394	22 180	34 528	33 812	29 873	21 317	22 242	9 880	4 562	\$14 790	\$17 433	
1 PERSON . . . . .	39 328	13 991	12 596	6 819	3 323	1 193	883	311	212	\$6 995	\$8 921	
2 OR MORE PERSONS. . . . .	139 066	8 189	21 932	26 993	26 550	20 124	21 359	9 569	4 350	\$17 192	\$19 841	
ALL RELATED. . . . .	124 115	7 185	19 079	23 628	23 641	18 357	19 538	8 701	3 986	\$17 428	\$20 039	
ALL UNRELATED. . . . .	10 030	774	2 139	2 304	1 939	1 125	1 152	449	148	\$14 537	\$16 885	
SOME UNRELATED. . . . .	4 921	230	714	1 061	970	642	669	419	216	\$17 125	\$20 851	
2 PERSONS. . . . .	56 285	4 770	12 093	12 104	10 199	6 722	6 453	2 598	1 346	\$14 631	\$17 277	
RELATED. . . . .	48 333	4 105	10 322	10 253	8 574	5 905	5 611	2 310	1 253	\$14 729	\$17 451	
UNRELATED. . . . .	7 952	665	1 771	1 851	1 625	817	842	288	93	\$14 090	\$16 221	
3 PERSONS. . . . .	30 171	1 691	4 386	5 934	5 755	4 595	4 962	2 033	815	\$17 456	\$19 835	
ALL RELATED. . . . .	27 118	1 494	3 917	5 274	5 187	4 122	4 573	1 829	722	\$17 550	\$19 918	
ALL UNRELATED. . . . .	1 382	91	250	288	217	197	198	107	34	\$16 435	\$18 874	
SOME UNRELATED. . . . .	1 671	106	219	372	351	276	191	97	59	\$16 785	\$19 286	
4 PERSONS. . . . .	28 929	984	3 110	5 212	5 818	5 018	5 407	2 394	986	\$19 416	\$21 828	
ALL RELATED. . . . .	27 091	892	2 771	4 762	5 552	4 788	5 149	2 237	940	\$19 598	\$22 006	
ALL UNRELATED. . . . .	510	18	97	135	57	71	81	36	15	\$15 500	\$19 906	
SOME UNRELATED. . . . .	1 328	74	242	315	209	159	177	121	31	\$15 801	\$18 916	
5 PERSONS. . . . .	14 459	429	1 390	2 270	2 987	2 373	2 862	1 496	652	\$20 291	\$23 185	
ALL RELATED. . . . .	13 404	400	1 224	2 060	2 772	2 238	2 716	1 392	602	\$20 490	\$23 311	
ALL UNRELATED. . . . .	139	-	21	22	36	23	20	11	6	\$19 010	\$21 306	
SOME UNRELATED. . . . .	916	29	145	188	179	112	126	93	44	\$17 264	\$21 633	
6 OR MORE PERSONS. . . . .	9 222	315	953	1 473	1 791	1 416	1 675	1 048	551	\$20 267	\$24 025	
ALL RELATED. . . . .	8 169	294	845	1 279	1 556	1 304	1 489	933	469	\$20 414	\$23 864	
ALL UNRELATED. . . . .	47	-	-	8	4	17	11	7	-	\$22 708	\$24 878	
SOME UNRELATED. . . . .	1 006	21	108	186	231	95	175	108	82	\$18 903	\$25 294	
SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER												
MALE . . . . .	130 332	8 983	20 343	24 793	24 707	18 764	19 760	8 865	4 117	\$17 063	\$19 698	
FEMALE . . . . .	48 062	13 197	14 185	9 019	5 166	2 553	2 482	1 015	445	\$8 697	\$11 293	
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER												
15 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	15 006	2 872	4 541	3 471	2 506	966	490	120	40	\$10 111	\$11 282	
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	43 947	3 252	7 726	10 182	9 584	6 467	4 846	1 344	546	\$15 391	\$16 693	
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	31 336	1 580	3 648	5 233	6 056	5 026	5 887	2 605	1 301	\$19 277	\$21 904	
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	25 891	1 605	2 738	3 737	4 185	3 936	5 346	3 079	1 265	\$20 835	\$23 296	
55 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	25 790	2 742	4 323	4 730	4 154	3 185	3 790	1 904	962	\$16 193	\$19 413	
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	12 374	1 586	2 465	2 449	1 880	1 423	1 595	613	363	\$14 294	\$17 544	
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	36 424	10 129	11 552	6 459	3 388	1 737	1 883	828	448	\$8 272	\$11 445	

TABLE 244. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION BY AGE, SEX, RACE, AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER: 1980 - CON.

(DATA ARE ESTIMATES BASED ON A SAMPLE; SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR MEANING OF SYMBOLS, SEE INTRODUCTION. FOR DEFINITIONS OF TERMS, SEE APPENDIXES A AND B.)

RURAL	TOTAL	LESS	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$25,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	MEDIAN	MEAN
		THAN	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	TO	OR		
		\$5,000	\$9,999	\$14,999	\$19,999	\$24,999	\$34,999	\$49,999	MORE		
<b>TOTAL</b>											
<b>HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION</b>											
HOUSEHOLDS . . . . .	115 694	13 386	22 116	22 849	20 292	14 300	14 133	5 702	2 916	\$14 883	\$17 394
1 PERSON . . . . .	22 058	7 755	6 966	4 015	1 730	717	526	196	153	\$7 106	\$9 115
2 OR MORE PERSONS. . . . .	93 636	5 631	15 150	18 834	18 562	13 583	13 607	5 506	2 763	\$16 748	\$19 344
ALL RELATED. . . . .	84 648	5 174	13 502	16 817	16 674	12 423	12 515	4 984	2 559	\$16 853	\$19 438
ALL UNRELATED. . . . .	5 569	319	1 154	1 281	1 174	677	629	258	77	\$15 110	\$17 164
SOME UNRELATED. . . . .	3 419	138	494	736	714	483	463	264	127	\$17 178	\$20 567
2 PERSONS. . . . .	36 538	3 166	8 048	7 828	6 666	4 480	3 935	1 552	863	\$14 472	\$17 060
RELATED. . . . .	32 081	2 886	7 060	6 765	5 691	3 975	3 499	1 401	804	\$14 469	\$17 165
UNRELATED. . . . .	4 457	280	988	1 063	975	505	436	151	59	\$14 487	\$16 306
3 PERSONS. . . . .	19 982	1 156	2 900	4 275	4 043	2 918	3 050	1 178	462	\$16 795	\$19 190
ALL RELATED. . . . .	18 173	1 065	2 636	3 856	3 677	2 641	2 821	1 052	425	\$16 801	\$19 211
ALL UNRELATED. . . . .	725	38	116	151	140	100	103	65	12	\$17 025	\$19 432
SOME UNRELATED. . . . .	1 084	53	148	268	226	177	126	61	25	\$16 547	\$18 684
4 PERSONS. . . . .	20 318	744	2 399	3 857	4 243	3 459	3 664	1 282	670	\$18 576	\$21 005
ALL RELATED. . . . .	19 113	695	2 189	3 588	4 063	3 272	3 485	1 181	640	\$18 651	\$21 081
ALL UNRELATED. . . . .	272	1	45	45	33	35	59	30	6	\$22 000	\$22 959
SOME UNRELATED. . . . .	933	48	165	224	147	134	120	71	24	\$15 997	\$18 868
5 PERSONS. . . . .	10 235	331	1 102	1 707	2 209	1 732	1 835	865	454	\$19 425	\$22 261
ALL RELATED. . . . .	9 494	309	991	1 584	2 038	1 631	1 717	803	421	\$19 531	\$22 310
ALL UNRELATED. . . . .	80	-	5	17	22	11	20	5	-	\$19 375	\$20 470
SOME UNRELATED. . . . .	661	22	106	106	149	90	98	57	33	\$17 737	\$21 781
6 OR MORE PERSONS. . . . .	6 563	234	701	1 167	1 401	994	1 123	629	314	\$19 207	\$22 832
ALL RELATED. . . . .	5 787	219	626	1 024	1 205	904	993	547	269	\$19 264	\$22 610
ALL UNRELATED. . . . .	35	-	-	5	4	8	11	7	-	\$25 625	\$26 813
SOME UNRELATED. . . . .	741	15	75	138	192	82	119	75	45	\$18 509	\$24 377
<b>SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>											
MALE . . . . .	89 078	6 404	14 384	17 608	17 523	12 798	12 645	5 098	2 618	\$16 563	\$19 100
FEMALE . . . . .	26 616	6 982	7 732	5 241	2 769	1 502	1 488	604	298	\$8 992	\$11 682
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>											
15 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	8 149	1 271	2 436	2 084	1 484	575	222	57	20	\$10 761	\$11 619
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	29 443	2 014	5 128	7 071	6 557	4 332	3 134	850	357	\$15 340	\$16 663
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	21 746	1 136	2 462	3 778	4 434	3 573	4 016	1 508	839	\$18 859	\$21 401
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	17 211	1 086	1 871	2 626	3 077	2 689	3 382	1 682	798	\$19 905	\$22 463
55 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	16 601	1 899	2 928	3 189	2 693	2 015	2 213	1 079	585	\$15 460	\$18 763
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	8 057	1 121	1 664	1 670	1 184	864	968	355	231	\$13 680	\$17 043
65 YEARS AND OVER. . . . .	22 544	5 980	7 291	4 101	2 047	1 116	1 166	526	317	\$8 424	\$11 690

TABLE 245. PERSONS BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL IN 1979 BY RELATIONSHIP, 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.]

VERMONT	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL														
	1979 BELOW		NUMBER										PERCENT		
	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	BELOW 75	BELOW 125	BELOW 150	BELOW 175	BELOW 200	BELOW 75	BELOW 125	BELOW 150	BELOW 175	BELOW 200	PERCENT	PERCENT
TOTAL	489 939	59 059	12.1	33 873	86 575	115 952	147 540	180 763	6.9	17.7	23.7	30.1	36.9		
TOTAL PERSONS . . . . .	489 939	59 059	12.1	33 873	86 575	115 952	147 540	180 763	6.9	17.7	23.7	30.1	36.9		
UNDER 16 YEARS . . . . .	123 845	18 276	14.8	10 480	26 780	35 888	45 573	55 865	8.5	21.6	29.0	36.8	45.1		
16 TO 21 YEARS . . . . .	50 050	7 845	15.7	5 266	10 593	13 282	16 414	19 544	10.5	21.2	26.5	32.8	39.5		
22 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	26 499	4 668	17.6	3 044	6 096	7 666	9 484	11 344	11.5	23.0	28.9	35.8	42.8		
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	86 614	8 848	10.2	5 418	13 192	18 244	23 571	29 838	6.3	15.2	21.1	27.2	34.4		
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	57 136	4 722	8.3	2 879	7 052	9 788	13 032	16 382	5.0	12.3	17.1	22.8	28.7		
35 TO 39 YEARS . . . . .	31 854	2 718	8.5	1 708	4 136	5 723	7 646	9 703	5.4	13.0	18.0	24.0	30.5		
40 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	25 282	2 004	7.9	1 171	2 916	4 065	5 386	6 679	4.6	11.5	16.1	21.3	26.4		
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	47 471	3 377	7.1	1 955	4 846	6 532	8 343	10 432	4.1	10.2	13.8	17.6	22.0		
55 TO 59 YEARS . . . . .	23 758	1 847	7.8	1 024	2 600	3 436	4 362	5 484	4.3	10.9	14.5	18.4	23.1		
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	20 454	2 010	9.8	1 073	2 974	3 937	5 052	6 230	5.2	14.5	19.2	24.7	30.5		
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	54 112	7 466	13.8	2 374	12 442	17 179	21 709	25 440	5.1	23.0	31.7	40.1	47.0		
65 TO 69 YEARS . . . . .	18 216	1 839	10.1	681	3 132	4 439	5 892	7 093	3.7	17.2	24.4	32.3	38.9		
70 TO 74 YEARS . . . . .	14 371	1 751	12.2	712	3 102	4 483	5 747	6 878	4.9	21.3	30.8	39.4	47.2		
75 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	21 325	3 872	18.2	1 341	6 208	8 257	10 070	11 469	6.3	29.1	38.7	47.2	53.8		
FEMALE . . . . .	250 778	33 735	13.5	18 977	48 782	64 455	81 078	98 633	7.6	19.5	25.7	32.3	39.3		
UNDER 16 YEARS . . . . .	60 317	9 138	15.1	5 187	13 219	17 587	22 278	27 550	8.6	21.9	29.2	36.9	45.7		
16 TO 21 YEARS . . . . .	24 922	4 584	18.4	3 139	6 096	7 457	9 132	10 903	12.6	24.5	29.9	36.6	43.7		
22 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	13 717	2 733	19.9	1 724	3 560	4 398	5 410	6 378	12.6	26.0	32.1	39.4	46.5		
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	43 786	5 009	11.4	3 032	7 465	10 250	13 097	16 371	6.9	17.0	23.4	29.9	37.4		
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	28 498	2 749	9.6	1 622	3 944	5 372	6 997	8 670	5.7	13.8	18.9	24.6	30.4		
35 TO 39 YEARS . . . . .	15 860	1 631	10.3	1 006	2 374	3 208	4 136	5 129	6.3	15.0	20.2	26.1	32.3		
40 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	12 638	1 118	8.8	616	1 570	2 164	3 441	4 241	4.9	12.4	17.1	22.6	28.2		
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	24 140	9 228	8.0	1 445	2 682	3 582	4 503	5 622	4.7	11.1	14.8	18.7	23.3		
55 TO 59 YEARS . . . . .	12 603	1 124	8.9	636	1 587	2 038	2 573	3 211	5.0	12.6	16.2	20.4	25.5		
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	10 806	1 145	10.6	592	1 713	2 270	2 959	3 653	5.5	15.9	21.0	27.4	33.8		
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	31 989	5 325	16.6	1 900	8 516	11 501	14 129	16 275	5.9	26.6	36.0	44.2	50.9		
65 TO 69 YEARS . . . . .	9 757	1 204	12.3	418	1 939	2 771	3 622	4 289	4.3	19.9	28.4	37.1	44.0		
70 TO 74 YEARS . . . . .	8 590	1 201	14.0	503	2 065	2 937	3 674	4 368	5.9	24.0	34.2	42.8	50.8		
75 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	13 642	2 920	21.4	979	4 512	5 793	6 833	7 618	7.2	33.1	42.5	50.1	55.8		
PERSONS IN FAMILIES . . . . .	421 468	40 050	9.5	22 355	61 617	86 073	113 004	141 663	5.3	14.6	20.4	26.8	33.6		
UNDER 16 YEARS . . . . .	184 600	23 886	12.9	13 529	35 413	47 708	61 155	75 451	7.3	19.2	25.8	33.1	40.9		
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	69 419	5 929	8.5	3 344	9 372	13 392	17 707	22 747	4.8	13.5	19.3	25.5	32.8		
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	51 513	3 735	7.3	2 210	5 841	8 398	11 304	14 388	4.3	11.3	16.3	21.9	27.9		
45 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	80 190	4 388	5.5	2 406	6 808	9 605	12 795	16 389	3.0	8.5	12.0	16.0	20.4		
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	35 746	2 112	5.9	866	4 183	6 970	10 043	12 688	2.4	11.7	19.5	28.1	35.5		
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER . . . . .	129 036	11 494	8.9	6 385	17 563	24 629	32 297	40 406	4.9	13.6	19.1	25.0	31.3		
15 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	7 557	1 663	22.0	953	2 201	2 694	3 237	3 872	12.6	29.1	35.6	42.8	51.2		
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	32 778	3 678	11.2	2 092	5 544	7 586	9 647	12 158	6.4	16.9	23.1	29.4	37.1		
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	27 423	2 426	8.8	1 424	3 653	5 214	6 928	8 633	5.2	13.4	19.0	25.3	31.5		
35 TO 39 YEARS . . . . .	15 214	1 409	9.3	856	2 172	3 084	4 149	5 193	5.6	14.3	20.3	27.3	34.1		
40 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	12 209	1 017	8.3	568	1 481	2 130	2 779	3 440	4.7	12.2	17.4	22.8	28.2		
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	22 251	1 333	6.0	782	2 014	2 805	3 673	4 625	3.5	9.9	14.2	18.7	23.3		
55 TO 59 YEARS . . . . .	10 623	550	5.2	300	780	1 112	1 464	1 913	2.8	7.3	10.5	13.8	18.0		
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	9 117	631	6.9	341	950	1 333	1 797	2 248	3.7	10.4	14.6	19.7	24.7		
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	19 287	1 213	6.3	493	2 411	3 385	4 551	5 957	2.6	12.5	20.1	28.8	36.1		
65 TO 69 YEARS . . . . .	7 630	431	5.6	175	817	1 178	1 761	2 239	2.3	10.7	15.4	23.1	29.3		
70 TO 74 YEARS . . . . .	5 276	282	5.3	119	615	1 039	1 507	1 921	2.3	11.7	19.7	28.6	36.4		
75 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	6 381	500	7.8	199	979	1 668	2 283	2 797	3.1	15.3	26.1	35.8	43.8		
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS . . . . .	142 660	19 901	13.9	11 322	29 380	39 605	50 504	62 065	7.9	20.6	27.8	35.4	43.5		
UNDER 3 YEARS . . . . .	21 593	3 654	16.9	2 123	5 362	7 014	8 849	10 719	9.8	24.7	32.5	41.0	49.6		
3 AND 4 YEARS . . . . .	13 908	2 307	16.6	1 284	3 289	4 386	5 638	6 887	9.2	23.6	31.5	40.5	49.5		
5 TO 17 YEARS . . . . .	107 159	13 940	13.0	7 915	20 749	28 205	36 017	44 459	7.4	19.4	26.3	33.6	41.5		
5 YEARS . . . . .	6 902	1 277	18.5	707	1 781	2 267	2 821	3 431	10.2	25.8	32.8	40.9	49.7		
6 TO 13 YEARS . . . . .	63 305	8 927	14.1	5 112	13 244	17 198	22 693	27 902	8.1	20.9	28.3	35.8	44.1		
14 TO 17 YEARS . . . . .	36 952	3 736	10.1	2 096	5 724	8 020	10 503	13 126	5.7	15.5	21.7	28.4	35.5		
OTHER RELATIVES . . . . .	149 772	8 655	5.8	4 648	14 674	21 839	30 203	39 192	3.1	9.8	14.6	20.2	26.2		
UNDER 25 YEARS . . . . .	34 383	2 322	6.8	1 254	3 832	5 409	7 414	9 514	3.6	11.1	15.7	21.6	27.7		
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	36 641	2 251	6.1	1 232	3 828	5 806	8 060	10 589	3.4	10.4	15.8	22.0	28.9		
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	24 090	1 309	5.4	1 071	2 716	3 784	5 176	6 753	3.3	9.2	13.2	18.2	23.9		
45 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	38 199	1 874	4.9	983	3 064	4 355	5 861	7 603	2.6	8.0	11.4	15.3	19.9		
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	16 459	899	5.5	373	1 772	3 085	4 492	5 731	2.3	10.8	18.7	27.3	34.8		
PERSONS IN FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT . . . . .	43 640	13 384	30.7	7 666	17 306	21 339	24 945	27 646	17.6	39.7	48.9	57.2	63.4		
UNDER 25 YEARS . . . . .	24 261	9 672	39.9	5 579	12 168	14 529	16 559	18 066	23.0	50.2	59.9	68.3	74.5		
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	5 598	1 722	30.8	1 012	2 255	2 764	3 187	3 577	18.1	40.3	49.4	56.9	63.9		
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	3 963	1 023	25.8	541	1 368	1 789	2 162	2 426	13.7	34.5	45.1	54.6	61.2		
45 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	5 522	712	12.9	421	1 048	1 441	1 836	2 141	7.6	19.0	26.1	33.2	38.8		
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	4 296	255	5.9	113	467	81									

TABLE 245. PERSONS BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL IN 1979 BY RELATIONSHIP, 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.

VERMONT	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL													
	TOTAL	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		NUMBER					PERCENT					
		NUMBER	PERCENT	BELOW 75 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	BELOW 150 PERCENT	BELOW 175 PERCENT	BELOW 200 PERCENT	BELOW 75 PERCENT	BELOW 125 PERCENT	BELOW 150 PERCENT	BELOW 175 PERCENT	BELOW 200 PERCENT	
TOTAL														
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	68 471	19 009	27.8	11 518	24 958	29 879	34 536	39 100	16.8	36.5	43.6	50.4	57.1	
15 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	15 794	6 903	43.7	5 261	8 056	9 128	10 316	11 506	33.3	51.0	57.8	65.3	72.9	
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	17 195	2 919	17.0	2 074	3 820	4 852	5 864	7 091	12.1	22.2	28.2	34.1	41.2	
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	5 623	987	17.6	669	1 211	1 390	1 728	1 994	11.9	21.5	24.7	30.7	35.5	
35 TO 39 YEARS . . . . .	3 156	487	15.4	344	627	728	894	1 019	10.9	19.9	25.1	28.3	32.3	
40 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	2 467	500	20.3	325	584	662	834	975	13.2	23.7	26.8	33.8	39.5	
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	4 639	1 128	24.3	669	1 372	1 569	1 758	2 046	14.4	29.6	33.8	37.9	44.1	
55 TO 59 YEARS . . . . .	3 211	778	24.2	482	993	1 174	1 392	1 631	15.0	30.9	36.6	43.4	50.8	
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	3 643	940	25.8	495	1 247	1 557	1 812	2 080	13.6	34.2	42.7	49.7	57.1	
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	18 366	5 354	29.2	1 868	8 259	10 209	11 666	12 752	10.2	45.0	55.6	63.5	69.4	
65 TO 69 YEARS . . . . .	4 680	1 131	24.2	403	1 759	2 277	2 647	2 934	8.6	37.6	48.7	56.6	62.7	
70 TO 74 YEARS . . . . .	4 808	1 225	25.5	456	1 976	2 519	2 880	3 267	9.5	41.1	52.4	59.9	67.9	
75 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	8 878	2 998	33.8	1 009	4 524	5 413	6 139	6 551	11.4	51.0	61.0	69.1	73.8	
FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	38 261	11 806	30.9	6 743	15 767	18 856	21 703	24 433	17.6	41.2	49.3	56.7	63.9	
15 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	8 063	3 930	48.7	2 971	4 631	5 132	5 831	6 449	36.8	57.4	63.6	72.3	80.0	
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	6 947	1 240	17.8	875	1 752	2 248	2 691	3 295	12.6	25.2	32.4	38.7	47.4	
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	2 260	498	22.0	342	598	716	896	1 008	15.1	26.5	31.7	39.6	44.6	
35 TO 39 YEARS . . . . .	1 229	252	20.5	177	312	372	457	493	14.4	25.4	30.3	37.2	40.1	
40 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	1 031	246	23.9	165	286	344	439	515	16.0	27.7	33.4	42.6	50.0	
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	2 246	653	29.1	404	779	877	973	1 129	18.0	34.7	39.0	43.3	50.3	
55 TO 59 YEARS . . . . .	2 081	528	25.4	351	652	760	899	1 091	16.9	31.3	36.5	43.2	52.4	
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	2 491	656	26.3	337	832	1 044	1 242	1 435	13.5	33.4	41.9	49.9	57.6	
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	14 171	4 301	30.4	1 463	6 523	8 079	9 171	10 026	10.3	46.0	57.0	64.7	70.8	
65 TO 69 YEARS . . . . .	3 417	877	25.7	293	1 316	1 701	1 997	2 211	8.6	38.5	49.8	58.4	64.7	
70 TO 74 YEARS . . . . .	3 417	877	25.7	293	1 316	1 701	1 997	2 211	9.9	40.5	52.3	59.7	68.2	
75 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	7 061	2 502	35.4	806	3 713	4 448	4 971	5 296	11.4	52.6	63.0	70.4	75.0	

TABLE 245. PERSONS BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL IN 1979 BY RELATIONSHIP, 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

RURAL	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW SPECIFIED POVERTY LEVEL												
	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		NUMBER								PERCENT		
	TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT	BELOW 75	BELOW 125	BELOW 150	BELOW 175	BELOW 200	BELOW 75	BELOW 125	BELOW 150	BELOW 175	BELOW 200
TOTAL				PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
TOTAL PERSONS . . . . .	329 265	39 875	12.1	23 117	40 073	80 358	102 763	126 348	7.0	18.2	24.4	31.2	38.4
UNDER 16 YEARS . . . . .	87 142	12 938	14.8	7 603	19 782	26 235	35 464	41 145	8.7	22.7	30.1	38.4	47.2
16 TO 21 YEARS . . . . .	31 733	4 538	14.3	2 903	6 435	8 168	10 296	12 490	9.1	20.3	25.7	32.4	39.4
22 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	16 063	2 543	15.8	1 567	3 408	4 388	5 549	6 809	9.8	21.2	27.3	34.5	42.4
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	59 640	6 219	10.4	3 866	9 468	13 171	17 053	21 593	6.5	15.9	22.1	28.6	36.2
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	40 225	3 634	9.0	2 267	5 577	7 538	9 905	12 401	5.6	13.9	18.7	24.6	30.8
35 TO 39 YEARS . . . . .	22 846	2 144	9.4	1 400	3 317	4 504	5 920	7 481	6.1	14.5	19.7	25.9	32.7
40 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	17 379	1 490	8.6	867	2 260	3 034	3 985	4 920	5.0	13.0	17.5	22.9	28.3
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	31 417	2 361	7.5	1 412	3 448	4 639	5 967	7 381	4.5	11.0	14.8	19.0	23.5
55 TO 59 YEARS . . . . .	15 312	1 285	8.4	753	1 827	2 399	3 031	3 793	4.9	11.9	15.7	19.8	24.8
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	11 452	1 480	11.0	858	2 136	2 787	3 594	4 455	6.2	15.9	20.7	26.7	33.1
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	13 991	4 877	14.2	1 908	7 992	11 033	13 904	16 281	5.6	25.3	32.2	40.6	47.5
65 TO 69 YEARS . . . . .	11 951	4 247	10.4	1 493	2 107	2 998	3 929	4 718	4.1	17.6	25.0	32.8	39.3
70 TO 74 YEARS . . . . .	9 148	1 181	12.9	511	1 965	2 845	3 609	4 314	5.6	21.5	31.1	39.5	47.2
75 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	13 142	2 449	18.6	904	3 920	5 190	6 366	7 249	6.9	29.8	39.5	48.4	55.2
FEMALE . . . . .	165 748	22 024	13.3	12 600	32 621	43 171	54 711	66 916	7.6	19.7	26.0	33.0	40.4
UNDER 16 YEARS . . . . .	42 309	6 465	15.3	3 782	9 744	12 830	16 337	20 273	8.9	23.0	30.3	38.6	47.9
16 TO 21 YEARS . . . . .	15 483	2 641	17.1	1 720	3 574	4 428	5 497	6 598	11.1	23.1	28.6	35.5	42.6
22 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	8 237	1 477	17.9	879	1 956	2 471	3 116	3 759	10.7	23.7	30.0	37.8	45.6
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	30 101	3 427	11.4	2 117	5 255	7 251	9 333	11 663	7.0	17.5	24.0	31.0	38.7
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	19 759	2 002	10.1	1 212	2 984	3 940	5 084	6 305	5.7	15.8	20.5	25.9	33.5
35 TO 39 YEARS . . . . .	11 113	1 170	10.5	744	1 764	2 359	3 025	3 788	6.9	15.9	21.2	28.2	34.1
40 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	8 644	832	9.6	448	1 222	1 601	2 059	2 527	5.2	14.1	18.5	23.8	29.2
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	15 563	1 274	8.2	793	1 805	2 427	3 094	3 815	5.1	11.6	15.6	19.9	24.5
55 TO 59 YEARS . . . . .	8 025	718	8.9	428	1 035	1 351	1 711	2 118	5.3	12.9	16.8	21.3	26.4
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	6 952	789	11.3	440	1 153	1 555	2 034	2 522	6.3	16.6	22.4	29.3	36.3
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	19 317	3 231	16.7	1 229	5 113	6 918	8 505	9 853	6.4	26.5	35.8	44.0	51.0
65 TO 69 YEARS . . . . .	6 192	735	11.9	260	1 183	1 715	2 224	2 686	4.2	19.1	27.7	35.9	43.4
70 TO 74 YEARS . . . . .	5 128	770	15.0	347	1 257	1 799	2 213	2 619	6.8	24.5	35.1	43.2	51.1
75 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	7 997	1 726	21.6	622	2 673	3 404	4 068	4 548	7.8	35.4	42.6	50.9	56.9
PERSONS IN FAMILIES . . . . .	290 536	29 283	10.1	16 742	46 254	63 782	83 630	104 656	5.8	15.9	22.0	28.8	36.0
UNDER 25 YEARS . . . . .	127 299	16 820	13.2	9 723	25 848	34 521	44 430	54 940	7.6	20.3	27.1	34.9	43.2
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	49 367	4 364	8.8	2 542	7 093	10 144	13 450	17 271	5.1	14.4	20.5	27.2	35.0
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	36 743	2 965	8.1	1 785	4 747	6 607	8 785	11 110	4.9	12.9	18.0	23.9	30.2
45 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	53 222	3 443	6.5	1 983	5 297	7 262	9 615	12 188	3.7	10.0	13.6	18.1	22.9
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	23 905	1 691	7.1	709	3 269	5 248	7 350	9 147	3.0	13.7	22.0	30.7	38.3
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER . . . . .	88 067	8 221	9.3	4 666	12 833	17 848	23 393	29 275	5.3	14.6	20.3	26.6	33.2
15 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	4 820	952	19.8	253	1 261	1 564	1 936	2 374	10.9	26.2	32.4	40.2	49.3
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	22 974	2 529	11.0	1 490	3 935	5 444	7 009	8 882	6.5	17.1	23.7	30.5	38.7
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	19 435	1 827	9.4	1 105	2 872	3 993	5 230	6 505	5.7	14.8	20.5	26.9	33.5
35 TO 39 YEARS . . . . .	11 010	1 084	9.8	688	1 726	2 408	3 168	3 941	6.2	15.7	21.9	28.8	35.8
40 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	8 425	743	8.8	417	1 146	1 585	2 062	2 564	4.9	13.6	18.8	24.5	30.4
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	14 962	1 006	6.7	589	1 522	2 095	2 739	3 423	3.9	10.2	14.0	18.3	22.9
55 TO 59 YEARS . . . . .	6 841	441	6.4	260	627	822	1 086	1 412	3.8	9.2	12.0	15.9	20.6
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	6 139	518	8.4	293	765	1 017	1 367	1 701	4.8	12.5	16.6	22.3	27.7
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	12 896	948	7.4	406	1 851	2 913	4 026	4 978	3.1	14.4	22.6	31.2	38.6
65 TO 69 YEARS . . . . .	5 163	320	6.2	144	631	905	1 304	1 620	2.8	12.2	17.5	25.3	31.4
70 TO 74 YEARS . . . . .	3 529	224	6.3	102	427	720	1 036	1 311	2.9	12.1	20.4	29.4	37.1
75 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	4 204	404	9.6	160	793	1 288	1 686	2 047	3.8	18.9	30.6	40.1	48.7
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS . . . . .	100 003	14 154	14.2	8 256	21 785	29 019	37 134	45 765	8.3	21.8	29.0	37.1	45.8
UNDER 3 YEARS . . . . .	15 255	2 555	16.7	1 527	3 794	5 032	6 425	7 859	10.0	24.9	33.0	42.1	51.5
3 AND 4 YEARS . . . . .	9 947	1 547	15.6	921	2 310	3 136	4 070	5 049	9.3	23.2	31.5	40.9	50.8
5 TO 17 YEARS . . . . .	74 801	10 052	13.4	5 808	15 681	20 851	26 639	32 857	7.8	21.0	27.9	35.6	43.9
5 YEARS . . . . .	5 059	895	17.7	3 115	1 335	1 697	2 121	2 597	10.2	26.4	33.5	41.9	51.3
6 TO 13 YEARS . . . . .	44 529	6 411	14.4	3 701	9 952	13 200	16 764	20 671	8.3	22.3	29.6	37.6	46.4
14 TO 17 YEARS . . . . .	25 213	2 746	10.9	1 592	4 394	5 954	7 754	9 589	6.3	17.4	23.6	30.8	38.0
OTHER RELATIVES . . . . .	102 466	6 908	6.7	3 820	11 636	16 915	23 103	29 616	3.7	11.4	16.5	22.5	28.9
UNDER 25 YEARS . . . . .	22 476	1 714	7.6	944	2 802	3 938	5 360	6 801	4.2	12.5	17.5	22.8	30.3
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	26 393	1 835	7.0	1 052	3 158	4 700	6 441	8 389	4.0	12.0	17.8	24.4	31.8
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	17 308	1 138	6.6	680	1 875	2 614	3 555	4 605	3.9	10.8	15.1	20.5	26.6
45 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	25 280	1 478	5.8	841	2 383	3 328	4 423	5 652	3.3	9.4	13.2	17.5	22.4
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	11 009	743	6.7	303	1 418	2 335	3 324	4 169	2.8	12.9	21.2	30.2	37.9
PERSONS IN FAMILIES WITH NO HUSBAND PRESENT . . . . .	25 018	7 592	30.3	4 504	10 257	12 548	14 601	16 197	18.0	41.0	50.2	58.4	64.7
UNDER 25 YEARS . . . . .	13 761	5 390	39.2	3 203	7 100	8 380	9 477	10 380	23.3	51.6	60.9	68.9	75.4
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	3 190	974	30.5	609	1 314	1 570	1 849	2 070	19.1	41.2	49.2	58.0	64.9
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	2 349	609	25.9	331	857	1 099	1 408	1 648	14.1	36.5	46.8	55.5	61.6
45 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	3 233	452	14.0	278	668	925	1 172	1 363	8.6	20.7	28.6	36.3	42.2
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	2 485	167	6.7	83	318	574	799	936	3.3	12.8	23.1	32.2	37.7
FAMILY HOUSEHOLDER . . . . .	8 653	2 401	27.7	1 424	3 249	4 030	4 755	5 289	16.5	37.5	46.6	55.0	61.1
15 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	625	405	64.8	235	470	513	545	562	37.6	75.2	82.1	87.2	89.9
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	2 191	922	42.1	577	1 209	1 408	1 601	1 769	26.3	55.2	64.3	73.1	80.7
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	1 876	574	30.6	313	801	1 016	1 169	1 291	16.7	42.7	54.2	62.3	68.8
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	1 040	310	29.8	197	456	594	696	754	18.9	43.8	57.1	66.9	72.5
40 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	1 036	264	31.6	116	346	422	473	537	13.9	41.3	50.5	56.6	64.2
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	1 2												



TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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 B.

VERMONT

	WORKED IN 1979											DID NOT WORK IN 1979	
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL					TOTAL	USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979				
			50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS		50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS		
TOTAL													
ALL INCOME LEVELS													
FAMILIES . . . . .	128 877	105 570	79 069	11 531	6 209	8 761	95 804	75 304	9 987	4 892	5 621	23 307	
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	96 848	95 681	77 054	10 020	4 403	4 204	88 457	73 588	8 671	3 412	2 786	1 167	
OCCUPATION:													
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	26 559	26 368	21 180	2 768	1 406	1 014	24 643	20 468	2 373	1 135	667	191	
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	13 265	13 193	11 795	828	252	318	12 600	11 467	721	192	220	72	
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	13 294	13 175	9 385	1 940	1 154	696	12 043	9 001	1 652	943	447	119	
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	18 178	17 936	15 005	1 486	583	862	16 041	13 936	1 170	402	533	242	
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	2 919	2 875	2 527	204	53	91	2 701	2 435	159	43	64	44	
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	8 074	7 971	6 700	677	223	371	7 132	6 225	536	161	210	103	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	7 185	7 090	5 778	605	307	400	6 208	5 276	475	198	259	95	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	7 063	6 892	5 046	750	453	643	5 556	4 423	541	252	340	171	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	232	199	123	25	12	39	104	83	3	3	15	33	
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 469	1 458	1 213	102	66	77	1 291	1 152	82	27	30	11	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	5 362	5 235	3 710	623	375	527	4 161	3 188	456	222	295	127	
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	6 397	6 271	5 343	464	220	244	5 799	5 052	403	180	164	126	
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	19 969	19 784	16 087	2 210	858	629	18 922	15 690	2 045	720	467	185	
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	18 682	18 430	14 393	2 342	883	812	17 496	14 019	2 139	723	615	252	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	10 087	9 919	7 950	1 240	330	399	9 587	7 844	1 155	285	303	168	
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	6 108	6 044	4 643	776	364	261	5 683	4 501	703	283	196	64	
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	2 487	2 467	1 800	326	189	152	2 226	1 674	281	155	116	20	
CLASS OF WORKER:													
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	68 194	67 492	55 667	6 686	2 405	2 734	63 113	53 434	5 904	1 890	1 885	702	
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	14 378	14 234	10 667	1 572	1 276	719	13 069	10 210	1 401	1 009	449	144	
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	13 996	13 684	10 544	1 722	703	715	12 079	9 809	1 348	496	426	312	
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	280	271	176	40	19	36	196	135	18	17	26	9	
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	4 580	4 116	1 079	1 012	1 015	1 010	3 664	984	928	934	818	464	
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	27 449	5 773	936	499	791	3 547	3 683	732	388	546	2 017	21 676	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT . . . . .	15 237	9 834	5 528	1 299	911	2 096	7 153	4 564	867	593	1 129	5 403	
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	8 251	7 950	5 218	1 108	625	999	6 040	4 363	734	404	539	301	
OCCUPATION:													
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 994	1 967	1 195	323	208	241	1 543	1 058	210	155	120	27	
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	680	667	549	78	18	22	566	491	44	11	20	13	
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 314	1 300	646	245	190	219	977	567	166	144	100	14	
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	3 252	3 162	2 309	369	170	314	2 469	1 937	242	107	183	90	
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	217	205	178	10	12	5	154	146	1	2	5	12	
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	637	611	394	87	31	99	377	284	42	19	32	26	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	2 398	2 346	1 737	272	127	210	1 938	1 507	199	86	146	52	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 546	1 444	833	181	150	280	842	566	86	69	121	102	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	160	127	60	23	9	35	49	32	3	3	11	33	
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	37	37	18	2	4	13	21	17	2	2	-	-	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	1 349	1 280	755	156	137	232	772	517	81	64	110	69	
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	67	65	46	8	9	2	41	27	7	7	-	2	
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	185	175	108	25	16	26	145	92	20	11	22	10	
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	1 207	1 137	727	202	72	136	1 000	683	169	55	93	70	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	1 018	958	632	164	46	116	882	611	151	36	84	60	
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	78	70	23	27	8	12	30	14	11	3	2	8	
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	111	109	72	11	18	8	68	58	7	16	7	2	
CLASS OF WORKER:													
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	6 139	5 936	4 073	792	364	707	4 528	3 403	536	213	376	203	
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	1 651	1 599	881	241	236	241	1 266	783	170	177	136	52	
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	435	390	241	75	25	49	228	161	28	14	25	45	
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	26	25	23	-	-	2	18	16	-	-	2	1	
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	737	549	117	97	116	219	374	78	82	94	120	188	
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	6 249	1 335	193	94	170	878	739	123	51	95	470	4 914	

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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.

VERMONT	WORKED IN 1979											DID NOT WORK IN 1979
	TOTAL	TOTAL					USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979					
		TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	
TOTAL												
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . .	68 440	46 947	25 487	7 159	5 420	8 881	37 727	22 442	5 467	4 045	5 773	21 493
EMPLOYED . . . . .	39 469	38 539	24 227	6 175	3 952	4 185	38 935	21 442	4 720	3 001	2 772	930
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	11 280	11 068	6 906	1 854	1 398	910	9 427	6 295	1 369	1 115	648	212
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	3 752	3 681	2 754	473	271	183	3 290	2 573	378	217	122	71
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	7 528	7 387	4 152	1 381	1 127	727	6 137	3 722	991	898	526	141
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	10 157	10 010	6 986	1 291	683	1 050	8 242	6 097	977	492	676	147
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 686	1 675	1 142	200	122	211	1 480	1 066	148	112	154	11
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	3 088	3 016	2 015	397	234	370	2 354	1 672	298	149	235	72
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	5 383	5 319	3 829	694	327	469	4 408	3 359	531	231	287	64
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	6 365	6 084	3 092	1 156	782	1 054	4 031	2 261	723	498	549	281
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	440	405	254	50	43	58	173	111	24	23	15	35
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	416	397	276	49	9	63	344	250	46	9	39	19
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	5 509	5 282	2 562	1 057	730	933	3 514	1 900	653	466	495	227
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 371	1 340	803	206	144	187	1 129	711	178	102	138	31
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	4 159	4 057	2 684	662	382	329	3 672	2 570	556	308	238	102
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	6 137	5 980	3 756	1 006	563	655	5 434	3 508	917	486	523	157
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	3 837	3 729	2 388	631	309	401	3 450	2 275	582	271	322	108
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 115	1 104	716	192	99	97	1 010	686	177	78	69	11
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	1 185	1 147	652	183	155	157	974	547	158	137	132	38
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	29 569	28 978	18 618	4 486	2 652	3 222	24 242	16 546	3 505	2 005	2 186	591
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	6 488	6 367	3 663	1 151	960	593	5 262	3 236	892	764	370	121
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	3 156	3 034	1 861	508	330	335	2 326	1 598	318	223	187	122
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	256	160	85	30	10	35	105	62	5	9	29	96
UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	3 259	2 921	611	600	705	1 005	2 408	553	534	579	742	338
NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	25 712	5 487	649	384	763	3 691	3 384	447	213	465	2 259	20 225

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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.

VERMONT

	WORKED IN 1979												DID NOT WORK IN 1979	
	TOTAL	TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS		40 TO 49 WEEKS		27 TO 39 WEEKS		26 WEEKS OR LESS		USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979			
TOTAL														
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL														
FAMILIES . . . . .	11 487	7 218	3 264	895	779	2 280	5 488	2 837	648	568	1 435	4 269		
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	5 878	5 468	3 064	767	524	1 113	4 343	2 704	547	381	711	410		
OCCUPATION:														
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	812	751	335	141	70	205	539	291	81	40	127	61		
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	319	295	209	44	4	38	256	188	31	2	35	24		
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	493	456	126	97	66	167	283	103	50	38	92	37		
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	889	797	378	143	54	222	564	299	90	39	136	92		
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	80	67	38	12	-	17	44	30	3	-	11	13		
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	420	388	225	72	14	77	293	205	43	11	34	32		
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	389	342	115	59	40	128	227	64	44	28	91	47		
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	789	718	296	88	99	235	419	199	51	56	113	71		
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	71	54	16	14	3	21	14	6	-	3	5	17		
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	42	42	2	-	15	25	12	-	-	2	10	-		
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	676	622	278	74	81	189	393	193	51	51	98	54		
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 229	1 183	996	73	33	81	1 095	950	66	20	59	46		
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	936	887	499	130	120	138	753	452	97	102	102	49		
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	1 223	1 132	560	192	148	232	973	513	162	124	174	91		
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	560	500	240	78	80	102	435	227	66	66	76	60		
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	407	382	205	81	34	62	316	171	70	32	43	25		
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	256	250	115	33	34	68	222	115	26	26	55	6		
CLASS OF WORKER:														
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	3 374	3 113	1 521	498	321	773	2 407	1 315	347	249	496	261		
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	634	571	188	70	114	199	408	146	63	79	120	63		
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	1 811	1 726	1 318	193	84	131	1 479	1 213	133	48	85	85		
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	59	58	37	6	5	10	49	30	4	5	10	1		
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	857	631	91	89	126	325	490	58	80	99	253	226		
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	4 752	1 119	109	39	129	842	655	75	21	88	471	3 633		
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT . . . . .	4 302	2 248	492	311	260	1 185	1 218	274	161	170	613	2 054		
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	1 541	1 369	426	262	159	522	743	245	135	103	260	172		
OCCUPATION:														
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	283	267	59	75	22	111	110	33	26	7	44	16		
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	70	59	32	22	-	5	34	18	11	-	5	11		
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	213	208	27	53	22	106	76	15	15	7	39	5		
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	468	415	125	84	46	160	250	66	48	38	98	53		
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	17	11	8	3	-	-	9	8	1	-	-	6		
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	144	134	32	35	13	54	65	20	12	10	23	10		
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	307	270	85	46	33	106	176	38	35	28	75	37		
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	503	444	157	54	56	177	198	78	22	31	67	59		
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	69	52	16	14	3	19	12	6	-	3	3	17		
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	17	17	-	-	4	13	2	-	-	2	-	-		
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	417	375	141	40	49	145	184	72	22	26	64	42		
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	10	10	6	4	-	-	7	4	3	-	-	-		
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	28	24	5	4	5	10	20	5	2	5	8	4		
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	249	209	74	41	30	64	158	59	34	22	43	40		
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	200	162	64	24	17	57	133	56	23	13	41	38		
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	38	36	10	17	2	7	16	3	11	-	2	2		
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	11	11	-	-	11	-	9	-	-	9	-	-		
CLASS OF WORKER:														
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	1 119	1 005	320	190	116	379	552	190	87	79	196	114		
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	291	256	58	41	35	122	139	29	36	21	53	35		
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	123	101	41	31	8	21	45	19	12	3	11	22		
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	8	7	7	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	1		
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	364	222	26	23	27	146	127	9	16	17	85	142		
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	2 397	657	40	26	74	517	348	20	10	50	268	1 740		

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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.

VERMONT	WORKED IN 1979											DID NOT WORK IN 1979
	TOTAL	TOTAL					USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979					
		TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	
TOTAL												
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . .	19 007	9 836	1 834	1 146	1 423	5 433	5 906	1 150	507	712	3 537	9 171
EMPLOYED . . . . .	6 908	6 266	1 698	985	1 042	2 541	3 753	1 098	451	547	1 657	642
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 453	1 306	357	304	207	438	852	278	142	109	323	147
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	368	320	112	62	85	61	234	102	33	57	42	48
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 085	986	245	242	122	377	618	176	109	52	281	99
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 512	1 439	311	189	256	683	801	178	68	128	427	73
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	240	231	41	34	44	112	149	40	4	36	69	9
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	562	528	134	37	100	257	314	84	17	49	164	34
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	710	680	136	118	112	314	338	54	47	43	194	30
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 956	1 739	439	268	310	722	766	161	80	138	387	217
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	201	174	83	24	25	42	62	27	10	14	11	27
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	66	52	11	7	-	34	37	11	7	-	19	14
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	1 689	1 513	345	237	285	646	667	123	63	124	357	176
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	406	380	162	31	61	126	293	142	26	32	93	26
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	613	517	170	70	70	207	374	149	44	41	140	96
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	968	885	259	123	138	365	667	190	91	99	287	83
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	633	582	161	92	83	246	456	130	71	57	198	51
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	106	100	32	-	22	46	76	31	-	11	34	6
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	229	203	66	31	33	73	135	29	20	31	55	26
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	4 957	4 543	1 096	620	786	2 041	2 646	646	271	402	1 327	414
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	852	777	123	212	142	300	407	44	89	71	203	75
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	898	830	411	138	113	168	618	354	89	74	101	68
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	201	116	68	15	1	32	82	54	2	-	26	85
UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	1 082	804	29	65	110	600	553	22	30	58	443	278
NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	11 017	2 766	107	96	271	2 292	1 600	30	26	107	1 437	8 251

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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

VERMONT	WORKED IN 1979											DID NOT WORK IN 1979
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL					USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979				
			50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	
TOTAL												
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
FAMILIES . . . . .	8.9	6.8	4.1	7.8	12.5	26.0	5.7	3.8	6.5	11.6	25.5	18.3
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	6.1	5.7	4.0	7.7	11.9	26.5	4.9	3.7	6.3	11.2	25.5	35.1
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	3.1	2.8	1.6	5.1	5.0	20.2	2.2	1.4	3.4	3.5	19.0	31.9
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	2.4	2.2	1.8	5.3	1.6	11.9	2.0	1.6	4.3	1.0	15.9	33.3
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	3.7	3.5	1.3	5.0	5.7	24.0	2.3	1.1	3.0	4.0	20.6	31.1
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	4.9	4.4	2.5	9.6	9.3	25.8	3.5	2.1	7.7	9.7	25.5	38.0
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	2.7	2.3	1.5	5.9	-	18.7	1.6	1.2	1.9	-	17.2	29.5
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	5.2	4.9	3.4	10.6	6.3	20.8	4.1	3.3	8.0	6.8	16.2	31.1
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	5.4	4.8	2.0	9.8	13.0	32.0	3.7	1.2	9.3	14.1	35.1	49.5
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	11.2	10.4	5.9	11.7	21.9	36.5	7.5	4.5	9.4	22.2	33.2	41.5
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	30.6	27.1	13.0	56.0	25.0	53.8	13.5	7.2	-	100.0	33.3	51.5
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	2.9	2.9	0.2	-	22.7	32.5	0.9	-	-	7.4	33.3	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	12.6	11.9	7.5	11.9	21.6	35.9	9.4	6.1	11.2	23.0	33.2	42.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	19.2	18.9	18.6	15.7	15.0	33.2	18.9	18.8	16.4	11.1	36.0	36.5
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	4.7	4.5	3.1	5.9	14.0	21.9	4.0	2.9	4.7	14.2	21.8	26.5
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	6.5	6.1	3.9	8.2	16.8	28.6	5.6	3.7	7.6	17.2	28.3	36.1
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	5.6	5.0	3.0	6.3	24.2	25.6	4.5	2.9	5.7	23.2	25.1	35.7
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	6.7	6.3	4.4	10.4	9.3	23.8	5.6	3.8	10.0	11.3	21.9	39.1
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	10.3	10.1	6.4	10.1	18.0	44.7	10.0	6.9	9.3	16.8	47.4	30.0
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	4.9	4.6	2.7	7.4	13.3	28.3	3.8	2.5	5.9	13.2	26.3	37.2
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	4.4	4.0	1.8	4.5	8.9	27.7	3.1	1.4	4.5	7.8	26.7	43.8
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	12.9	12.6	12.5	11.2	11.9	18.3	12.2	12.4	9.9	9.7	20.0	27.2
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	21.1	21.4	21.0	15.0	26.3	27.8	25.0	22.2	22.2	29.4	38.5	11.1
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	18.7	15.3	8.4	8.8	12.4	32.2	13.4	5.9	8.6	10.6	30.9	48.7
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	17.3	19.4	11.6	7.8	16.3	23.7	17.8	10.2	5.4	16.1	23.4	16.8
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT . . . . .	28.2	22.9	8.9	23.9	28.5	56.5	17.0	6.0	18.6	28.7	54.3	38.0
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	18.7	17.2	8.2	23.6	25.4	52.3	12.3	5.6	18.4	25.5	48.2	57.1
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	14.2	13.6	4.9	23.2	10.6	46.1	7.1	3.1	12.4	4.5	36.7	59.3
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	10.3	8.8	5.8	28.2	-	22.7	6.0	3.7	25.0	-	25.0	84.6
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	16.2	16.0	4.2	21.6	11.6	48.4	7.8	2.6	9.0	4.9	39.0	35.7
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	14.4	13.1	5.4	22.8	27.1	51.0	10.1	3.4	19.8	35.5	53.6	58.9
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	7.8	5.4	4.5	30.0	-	-	5.8	5.5	100.0	-	-	50.0
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	22.6	21.9	8.1	40.2	41.9	54.5	17.2	7.0	28.6	52.6	71.9	38.5
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	12.8	11.5	4.9	16.9	26.0	50.5	9.1	2.5	17.6	32.6	51.4	71.2
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	32.5	30.7	18.8	29.8	37.3	63.2	23.5	13.8	25.6	44.9	55.4	57.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	43.1	40.9	26.7	60.9	33.3	54.3	24.5	18.8	-	100.0	27.3	51.5
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	45.9	45.9	-	-	100.0	100.0	9.5	-	-	100.0	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	30.9	29.3	18.7	25.6	35.8	62.5	23.8	13.9	27.2	40.6	58.2	60.9
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	14.9	15.4	13.0	50.0	-	-	17.1	14.8	42.9	-	-	-
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	15.1	13.7	4.6	16.0	31.3	38.5	13.8	5.4	10.0	45.5	36.4	40.0
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	20.6	18.4	10.2	20.3	41.7	47.1	15.8	8.6	20.1	40.0	46.2	57.1
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	19.6	16.9	10.1	14.6	37.0	49.1	15.1	9.2	15.2	36.1	48.8	63.3
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	48.7	51.4	43.5	63.0	25.0	58.3	53.3	21.4	100.0	-	100.0	25.0
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	9.9	10.1	-	-	61.1	-	10.2	-	-	56.3	-	-
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	18.2	16.9	7.9	24.0	31.9	53.6	12.2	5.6	16.2	37.1	52.1	56.2
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	17.6	16.0	6.6	17.0	14.8	50.6	11.0	3.7	21.2	11.9	39.0	67.3
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	28.3	25.9	17.0	41.3	32.0	42.9	19.7	11.8	42.9	21.4	44.0	48.9
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	30.8	28.0	30.4	-	-	-	38.9	43.8	-	-	-	100.0
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	49.4	40.4	22.2	23.7	23.3	66.7	34.0	11.5	19.5	18.1	70.8	75.5
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	38.4	49.2	20.7	27.7	43.5	58.9	47.1	16.3	19.6	52.6	57.0	35.4

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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.

VERMONT

	WORKED IN 1979												DID NOT WORK IN 1979
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL				USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979						
			50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS		
TOTAL													
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . .	27.8	21.0	7.2	16.0	26.3	61.2	15.7	5.1	9.3	17.6	61.3	42.7	
EMPLOYED . . . . .	17.5	16.3	7.0	16.0	26.4	60.7	11.8	5.1	9.6	18.2	59.8	69.0	
OCCUPATION:													
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . .	12.9	11.8	5.2	16.4	14.8	48.1	9.0	4.4	10.4	9.8	49.8	69.3	
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . .	9.8	8.7	4.1	13.1	31.4	33.3	7.1	4.0	8.7	26.3	34.4	67.6	
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	14.4	13.3	5.9	17.5	10.8	51.9	10.1	4.7	11.0	5.8	53.4	70.2	
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	14.9	14.4	4.5	14.6	37.5	65.0	9.7	2.9	7.0	26.0	63.2	49.7	
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . .	14.2	13.8	3.6	17.0	36.1	53.1	10.1	3.8	2.7	32.1	44.8	81.8	
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	18.2	17.5	6.7	9.3	42.7	69.5	13.3	5.0	5.7	32.9	69.8	47.2	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	13.2	12.8	3.6	17.0	34.3	67.0	7.7	1.6	8.9	18.6	67.6	46.9	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	30.7	28.6	14.2	23.2	39.6	68.5	19.0	7.1	11.1	27.7	70.5	77.2	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	45.7	43.0	32.7	48.0	58.1	72.4	35.8	24.3	41.7	60.9	73.3	77.1	
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	15.9	13.1	4.0	14.3	-	54.0	10.8	4.4	15.2	-	48.7	73.7	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . .	30.7	28.6	13.5	22.4	39.0	69.2	19.0	6.5	9.6	26.6	72.1	77.5	
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	29.6	28.4	20.2	15.0	42.4	67.4	26.0	20.0	14.6	31.4	67.4	83.9	
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . .	14.7	12.7	6.3	10.6	18.3	62.9	10.2	5.8	7.9	13.3	58.8	94.1	
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	15.8	14.8	6.9	12.2	24.5	55.7	12.3	5.4	9.9	20.4	54.9	52.9	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	16.5	15.6	6.7	14.6	26.9	61.3	13.2	5.7	12.2	21.0	61.5	47.2	
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	9.5	9.1	4.5	-	22.2	47.4	7.5	4.5	-	14.1	49.3	54.5	
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	19.3	17.7	10.1	16.9	21.3	46.5	13.9	5.3	12.7	22.6	41.7	68.4	
CLASS OF WORKER:													
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	16.8	15.7	5.9	13.8	29.6	63.3	10.9	3.9	7.7	20.0	60.7	70.1	
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	13.1	12.2	3.4	18.4	14.8	50.6	7.7	1.4	10.0	9.3	54.9	62.0	
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	28.5	27.4	22.1	27.2	34.2	50.1	26.6	22.2	28.0	33.2	54.0	55.7	
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	78.5	72.5	80.0	50.0	10.0	91.4	78.1	87.1	40.0	-	89.7	88.5	
UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	33.2	27.5	4.7	10.8	15.6	59.7	23.0	4.0	5.6	10.0	59.7	82.2	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	42.8	50.4	16.5	25.0	35.5	62.1	47.3	6.7	12.2	23.0	63.6	40.8	

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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	WORKED IN 1979											DID NOT WORK IN 1979
	TOTAL	TOTAL					USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979					
		TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	
TOTAL												
ALL INCOME LEVELS												
FAMILIES . . . . .	87 987	72 548	53 750	8 213	4 503	6 082	66 008	51 345	7 185	3 575	3 903	15 439
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	66 255	65 412	52 375	7 081	3 075	2 881	60 669	50 168	6 184	2 401	1 916	843
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	16 471	16 328	12 926	1 861	891	650	15 176	12 467	1 575	717	417	143
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	8 066	8 012	7 065	566	155	226	7 607	6 861	476	113	157	54
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	8 405	8 316	5 861	1 295	736	424	7 569	5 606	1 099	604	260	89
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	11 180	11 034	9 195	914	349	576	9 917	8 561	717	254	385	146
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 773	1 741	1 539	118	32	52	1 650	1 474	98	30	48	32
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	5 189	5 125	4 296	423	148	258	4 633	4 036	329	109	159	64
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	4 218	4 168	3 360	373	169	266	3 634	3 051	290	115	178	50
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	4 412	4 304	3 169	472	279	384	3 516	2 801	357	164	194	108
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	157	138	93	12	6	27	80	65	3	3	9	19
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	853	842	727	48	23	44	757	685	33	15	24	11
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	3 402	3 324	2 349	412	250	313	2 679	2 051	321	146	161	78
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	6 110	5 991	5 131	422	205	233	5 556	4 872	366	165	153	119
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	14 640	14 517	11 679	1 716	635	487	13 902	11 439	1 597	524	342	123
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	13 442	13 238	10 275	1 696	716	551	12 602	10 028	1 572	577	425	204
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	7 073	6 953	5 569	856	277	251	6 745	5 488	815	232	210	120
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	4 588	4 524	3 418	590	310	206	4 256	3 320	535	250	151	64
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	1 781	1 761	1 288	250	129	94	1 601	1 220	222	95	64	20
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	45 140	44 656	36 653	4 607	1 641	1 755	42 002	35 346	4 122	1 309	1 225	484
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	9 307	9 219	6 836	1 107	803	473	8 411	6 516	961	638	296	88
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	11 566	11 304	8 736	1 339	612	617	10 086	8 197	1 083	437	369	262
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	242	233	150	28	19	36	170	109	18	17	26	9
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	3 477	3 175	795	798	836	746	2 840	742	744	762	592	302
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	18 255	3 961	580	334	592	2 455	2 499	435	257	412	1 395	14 294
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT . . . . .	8 653	5 477	2 982	764	565	1 166	3 920	2 464	502	345	609	3 176
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	4 573	4 408	2 833	652	375	548	3 296	2 351	416	235	294	165
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 067	1 046	596	184	147	119	812	521	123	112	56	21
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	360	353	288	47	8	10	296	252	30	6	8	7
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	707	693	308	137	139	109	516	269	93	106	48	14
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 729	1 690	1 196	221	80	193	1 294	1 002	124	45	123	39
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	117	111	97	5	4	5	86	78	1	2	5	6
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	368	359	222	59	13	65	226	169	18	7	32	9
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	1 244	1 220	877	157	63	123	982	755	105	36	86	24
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	851	788	461	109	78	140	444	309	58	32	45	63
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	97	78	42	10	3	23	31	20	3	3	5	19
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	14	14	8	2	4	-	11	7	2	2	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	740	696	411	97	71	117	402	282	53	27	40	44
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	67	65	46	8	9	2	41	27	7	7	-	2
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	118	114	71	20	12	11	91	62	15	7	7	4
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	741	705	463	110	49	83	614	430	89	32	63	36
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	623	597	408	87	34	68	545	387	80	24	54	26
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	45	37	10	12	8	7	15	8	2	3	2	8
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	73	71	45	11	7	8	54	35	7	5	7	2
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	3 319	3 202	2 167	456	193	386	2 411	1 787	307	105	212	117
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	930	909	485	144	157	125	694	429	86	116	63	21
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	305	279	167	52	25	35	180	126	23	14	17	26
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	19	18	16	-	-	2	11	9	-	-	2	1
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	465	346	54	63	90	139	235	46	58	68	63	119
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	3 615	723	95	49	100	479	389	67	28	42	252	2 892

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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	WORKED IN 1979												DID NOT WORK IN 1979
	TOTAL	TOTAL					USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979						
		TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS		
TOTAL													
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . .	38 709	26 471	14 417	4 272	3 216	4 566	21 498	12 772	3 378	2 428	2 920	12 238	
EMPLOYED . . . . .	22 411	21 958	13 720	3 557	2 399	2 282	18 417	12 228	2 817	1 847	1 525	453	
OCCUPATION:													
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	6 269	6 169	3 818	1 046	807	498	5 306	3 515	806	642	343	100	
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	2 097	2 060	1 536	281	139	104	1 857	1 443	227	121	66	37	
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	4 172	4 109	2 282	765	668	394	3 449	2 072	579	521	277	63	
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	5 123	5 036	3 489	619	413	515	4 194	3 037	487	317	353	87	
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	861	855	555	106	90	104	782	516	95	80	91	6	
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 580	1 537	1 047	180	131	179	1 209	864	138	90	117	43	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	2 682	2 644	1 887	333	192	232	2 203	1 657	254	147	145	38	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	3 411	3 299	1 666	641	439	553	2 228	1 200	437	290	301	112	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	347	322	206	35	37	44	146	89	19	23	15	25	
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	241	236	149	38	3	46	214	142	35	3	34	5	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	2 823	2 741	1 311	568	399	463	1 868	969	383	264	252	82	
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 208	1 177	719	186	121	151	1 004	646	158	90	110	31	
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	2 776	2 726	1 791	482	270	183	2 504	1 727	417	213	147	50	
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	3 624	3 551	2 237	583	349	382	3 181	2 103	512	295	271	73	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	2 127	2 090	1 348	339	167	236	1 897	1 292	308	135	162	37	
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	742	731	465	135	81	50	672	449	120	65	38	11	
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	755	730	424	109	101	96	612	362	84	95	71	25	
CLASS OF WORKER:													
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	16 195	15 957	10 183	2 539	1 549	1 686	13 564	9 138	2 045	1 198	1 183	238	
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	3 702	3 655	2 129	621	585	320	3 040	1 883	505	480	172	47	
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	2 317	2 233	1 342	386	264	241	1 730	1 158	262	169	141	84	
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	197	113	66	11	1	35	83	49	5	-	29	84	
UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	2 046	1 858	361	485	451	561	1 548	322	447	370	409	188	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	14 252	2 655	336	230	366	1 723	1 533	222	114	211	986	11 597	

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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

RURAL	WORKED IN 1979											DID NOT WORK IN 1979
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL					USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979				
			50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	
TOTAL												
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
FAMILIES . . . . .	8 221	5 363	2 680	620	552	1 511	4 224	2 378	482	374	990	2 858
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	4 532	4 260	2 565	537	372	786	3 490	2 303	409	250	528	272
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	593	550	270	97	61	122	405	236	59	31	79	43
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	265	247	179	33	4	31	208	158	20	2	28	18
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	328	303	91	64	57	91	197	78	39	29	51	25
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	586	543	263	89	27	164	378	208	53	12	105	43
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	39	32	16	5	-	11	28	14	3	-	11	7
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	290	274	171	37	7	59	207	157	12	4	34	16
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	257	237	76	47	20	94	143	37	38	8	60	20
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	475	433	184	52	65	132	299	120	35	43	61	42
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	51	41	16	7	3	15	14	6	-	3	5	10
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	24	24	2	-	10	12	12	-	-	2	10	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	400	368	166	45	52	105	233	114	35	38	46	32
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	1 188	1 149	975	73	25	76	1 061	929	66	12	54	39
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	766	725	436	90	82	117	630	400	77	64	89	41
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	924	860	437	136	112	175	757	410	119	88	140	64
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	436	403	206	49	58	90	357	193	44	44	76	33
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	313	288	158	54	26	50	253	144	49	24	36	25
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	175	169	73	33	28	35	147	73	26	20	28	6
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	2 394	2 228	1 157	325	210	536	1 795	1 026	248	154	367	166
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	431	405	143	58	79	125	293	111	51	49	82	26
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	1 660	1 581	1 240	148	78	115	1 365	1 148	106	42	69	79
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	47	46	25	6	5	10	37	18	4	5	10	1
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	577	431	63	61	104	203	333	41	57	77	158	146
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	3 112	672	52	22	76	522	401	34	16	47	304	2 440
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT . . . . .	2 401	1 231	272	164	141	654	644	149	89	67	339	1 170
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	873	788	253	144	85	306	418	140	75	45	158	85
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	163	153	36	47	22	48	63	20	20	7	16	10
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	45	40	19	16	-	5	15	5	5	-	5	5
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	118	113	17	31	22	43	48	15	15	7	11	5
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	286	265	75	56	19	115	149	34	30	11	74	21
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	11	11	8	3	-	-	9	8	1	-	-	-
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	81	76	15	19	6	36	35	9	-	3	23	5
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	194	178	52	34	13	79	105	17	29	8	51	16
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	249	212	73	24	27	88	82	27	12	18	25	37
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	49	39	16	7	3	13	12	6	-	3	3	10
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	4	4	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	196	169	57	17	20	75	68	21	12	13	22	27
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	10	10	6	4	-	-	7	4	3	-	-	-
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	16	12	5	4	1	2	8	5	2	1	-	4
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	149	136	58	9	16	53	109	50	8	8	43	13
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	133	122	55	7	9	51	99	47	6	5	41	11
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	11	9	3	2	2	2	7	3	2	-	2	2
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	5	5	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	625	568	193	95	55	225	318	114	44	34	126	57
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	156	145	26	29	22	68	68	7	24	8	29	11
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	91	75	34	20	8	13	32	19	7	3	3	16
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	199	115	9	11	18	77	59	3	9	8	39	84
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	1 329	328	10	9	38	271	167	6	5	14	142	1 001

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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	WORKED IN 1979											DID NOT WORK IN 1979	
	TOTAL	TOTAL					TOTAL	USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979					
		TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS		50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS		
TOTAL													
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	10 590	5 120	1 078	650	851	2 541	3 040	685	323	444	1 588	5 470	
EMPLOYED . . . . .	3 751	3 406	994	520	627	1 265	2 122	655	278	356	833	345	
OCCUPATION:													
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	775	690	204	149	106	231	475	154	87	64	170	85	
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	177	143	59	28	36	20	112	52	16	31	13	34	
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	598	547	145	121	70	211	363	102	71	33	157	51	
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	765	718	182	85	162	289	444	112	41	98	193	47	
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	108	104	7	6	38	53	86	6	4	30	46	4	
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	281	262	93	12	58	99	162	62	3	33	64	19	
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	376	352	82	67	66	137	196	44	34	35	83	24	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	934	848	235	110	167	336	362	83	26	76	177	86	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	149	132	65	14	25	28	45	15	5	14	11	17	
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	40	35	11	-	-	24	25	11	-	-	14	5	
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	745	681	159	96	142	284	292	57	21	62	152	64	
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	344	318	145	27	56	90	250	131	22	32	65	26	
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	363	319	93	64	48	114	239	78	44	26	91	44	
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	570	513	135	85	88	205	352	97	58	60	137	57	
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	347	316	71	59	48	138	212	51	43	28	90	31	
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	49	43	18	-	10	15	34	17	-	4	13	6	
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	174	154	46	26	30	52	106	29	15	28	34	20	
CLASS OF WORKER:													
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	2 523	2 343	579	320	463	981	1 399	330	153	258	658	180	
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	415	380	60	104	77	139	199	22	55	44	78	35	
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	649	599	306	94	86	113	455	262	68	54	71	50	
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	164	84	49	2	1	32	69	41	2	-	26	80	
UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	615	468	23	45	79	321	295	16	25	42	212	147	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	6 224	1 246	61	85	145	955	623	14	20	46	543	4 978	

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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	WORKED IN 1979											
	TOTAL	TOTAL					USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979					DID NOT WORK IN 1979
		50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS		
TOTAL												
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
FAMILIES . . . . .	9.3	7.4	5.0	7.5	12.3	24.8	6.4	4.6	6.7	10.5	25.4	18.5
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	6.8	6.5	4.9	7.6	12.1	27.3	5.8	4.6	6.6	10.4	27.6	32.3
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	3.6	3.4	2.1	5.2	6.8	18.8	2.7	1.9	3.7	4.3	18.9	30.1
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	3.3	3.1	2.5	5.8	2.6	13.7	2.7	2.3	4.2	1.8	17.8	33.3
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	3.9	3.6	1.6	4.9	7.7	21.5	2.6	1.4	3.5	4.8	19.6	28.1
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	5.2	4.9	2.9	9.7	7.7	28.5	3.8	2.4	7.4	4.7	27.3	29.5
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	2.2	1.8	1.0	4.2	-	21.2	1.7	0.9	3.1	-	22.9	21.9
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	5.6	5.3	4.0	8.7	4.7	22.9	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.7	21.4	25.0
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	6.1	5.7	2.3	12.6	11.8	35.3	3.9	1.2	13.1	7.0	33.7	40.0
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	10.8	10.1	5.8	11.0	23.3	34.4	7.4	4.3	9.8	26.2	31.4	38.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	32.5	29.7	17.2	58.3	50.0	55.6	17.5	9.2	-	100.0	55.6	52.6
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	2.8	2.9	0.3	-	43.5	27.3	1.6	-	-	13.3	41.7	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	11.8	11.1	7.1	10.9	20.8	33.5	8.7	5.6	10.9	26.0	28.6	41.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	19.4	19.2	19.0	17.3	12.2	32.6	19.1	19.1	18.0	7.3	35.3	32.8
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	5.2	5.0	3.7	5.2	12.9	24.0	4.5	3.5	4.8	12.2	26.0	33.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	6.9	6.5	4.3	8.0	15.6	31.8	6.0	4.1	7.6	15.3	32.9	31.4
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	6.2	5.8	3.7	5.7	20.9	35.9	5.3	3.5	5.4	19.0	36.2	27.5
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	6.8	6.4	4.6	9.2	8.4	24.3	5.9	4.3	9.2	9.6	23.8	39.1
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	9.8	9.6	5.7	13.2	21.7	37.2	9.2	6.0	11.7	21.1	43.8	30.0
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	5.3	5.0	3.2	7.1	12.8	30.5	4.3	2.9	6.0	11.8	30.0	34.3
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	4.6	4.4	2.1	5.2	9.8	26.4	3.5	1.7	5.3	7.7	27.7	29.5
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	14.4	14.0	14.2	11.1	12.7	18.6	13.5	14.0	9.8	9.6	18.7	30.2
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	19.4	19.7	16.7	21.4	26.3	27.8	21.8	16.5	22.2	29.4	38.5	11.1
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	16.6	13.6	7.9	7.6	12.4	27.2	11.7	5.5	7.7	10.1	26.7	48.3
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	17.0	17.0	9.0	6.6	12.8	21.3	16.0	7.8	6.2	11.4	21.8	17.1
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT . . . . .	27.7	22.5	9.1	21.5	25.0	56.1	16.4	6.0	17.7	19.4	55.7	36.8
HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED . . . . .	19.1	17.9	8.9	22.1	22.7	55.8	12.7	6.0	18.0	19.1	53.7	51.5
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	15.3	14.6	6.0	25.5	15.0	40.3	7.8	3.8	16.3	6.3	28.6	47.6
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	12.5	11.3	6.6	34.0	-	50.0	5.1	2.0	16.7	-	62.5	71.4
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	16.7	16.3	5.5	22.6	15.8	39.4	9.3	5.6	16.1	6.6	22.9	35.7
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	16.5	15.7	6.3	25.3	23.8	59.6	11.5	3.4	24.2	24.4	60.2	53.8
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	9.4	9.9	8.2	60.0	-	-	10.5	10.3	100.0	-	-	-
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	22.0	21.2	6.8	32.2	46.2	55.4	15.5	5.3	-	42.9	71.9	55.6
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	15.6	14.6	5.9	21.7	20.6	64.2	10.7	2.3	27.6	22.2	59.3	66.7
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	29.3	26.9	15.8	22.0	34.6	62.9	18.5	8.7	20.7	56.3	55.6	58.7
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	50.5	50.0	38.1	70.0	100.0	56.5	38.7	30.0	-	100.0	60.0	52.6
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	28.6	28.6	-	-	100.0	-	18.2	-	-	100.0	-	-
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	26.5	24.3	13.9	17.5	28.2	64.1	16.9	7.4	22.6	48.1	55.0	61.4
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	14.9	15.4	13.0	50.0	-	-	17.1	14.8	42.9	-	-	-
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	13.6	10.5	7.0	20.0	8.3	18.2	8.8	8.1	13.3	14.3	-	100.0
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	20.1	19.3	12.5	8.2	32.7	63.9	17.8	11.6	9.0	25.0	68.3	36.1
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	21.3	20.4	13.5	8.0	26.5	75.0	18.2	12.1	7.5	20.8	75.9	42.3
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	24.4	24.3	30.0	16.7	25.0	28.6	46.7	37.5	100.0	-	100.0	25.0
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	6.8	7.0	-	-	71.4	-	5.6	-	-	60.0	-	-
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	18.8	17.7	8.9	20.8	28.5	58.3	13.2	6.4	14.3	32.4	59.4	48.7
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	16.8	16.0	5.4	20.1	14.0	54.4	9.8	1.6	27.9	6.9	46.0	52.4
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	29.8	26.9	20.4	38.5	32.0	37.1	17.8	15.1	30.4	21.4	17.6	61.5
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
HOUSEHOLDER UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	42.8	33.2	16.7	17.5	20.0	55.4	25.1	6.5	15.5	11.8	61.9	70.6
HOUSEHOLDER NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	36.8	45.4	10.5	18.4	38.0	56.6	42.9	9.0	17.9	33.3	56.3	34.6

TABLE 246. POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 OF FAMILIES WITH A CIVILIAN HOUSEHOLDER AND CIVILIAN UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY SELECTED LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS, 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	WORKED IN 1979											DID NOT WORK IN 1979
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL				USUALLY WORKED 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK IN 1979					
			50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	TOTAL	50 TO 52 WEEKS	40 TO 49 WEEKS	27 TO 39 WEEKS	26 WEEKS OR LESS	
TOTAL												
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . .	27.4	19.3	7.5	15.2	26.5	55.7	14.1	5.4	9.6	18.3	54.4	44.7
EMPLOYED . . . . .	16.7	15.5	7.2	14.6	26.1	55.4	11.5	5.4	9.9	19.3	54.6	76.2
OCCUPATION:												
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . .	12.4	11.2	5.3	14.2	13.1	46.4	9.0	4.4	10.8	10.0	49.6	85.0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS . . .	8.4	6.9	3.8	10.0	25.9	19.2	6.0	3.6	7.0	25.6	19.7	91.9
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	14.3	13.3	6.4	15.8	10.5	53.6	10.5	4.9	12.3	6.3	56.7	81.0
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	14.9	14.3	5.2	13.7	39.2	56.1	10.6	3.7	8.4	30.9	54.7	54.0
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	12.5	12.2	1.3	5.7	42.2	51.0	11.0	1.2	4.2	37.5	50.5	66.7
SALES OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	17.8	17.0	8.9	6.7	44.3	55.3	13.4	7.2	2.2	36.7	54.7	44.2
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL . . . . .	14.0	13.3	4.3	20.1	34.4	59.1	8.9	2.7	13.4	23.8	57.2	63.2
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	27.4	25.7	14.1	17.2	38.0	60.8	16.2	6.9	5.9	26.2	58.8	76.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	42.9	41.0	31.6	40.0	67.6	63.6	30.8	16.9	26.3	60.9	73.3	68.0
PROTECTIVE SERVICE OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	16.6	14.8	7.4	-	-	52.2	11.7	7.7	-	-	41.2	100.0
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD . . . . .	26.4	24.8	12.1	16.9	35.6	61.3	15.6	5.9	5.5	23.5	60.3	78.0
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	28.5	27.0	20.2	14.5	46.3	59.6	24.9	20.3	13.9	35.6	59.1	83.9
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	13.1	11.7	5.2	13.3	17.8	62.3	9.5	4.5	10.6	12.2	61.9	88.0
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	15.7	14.4	6.0	14.6	25.2	53.7	11.1	4.6	11.3	20.3	50.6	78.1
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS . . . . .	16.3	15.1	5.3	17.4	28.7	58.5	11.2	3.9	14.0	20.7	55.6	83.8
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING OCCUPATIONS . . . . .	6.6	5.9	3.9	-	12.3	30.0	5.1	3.8	-	6.2	34.2	54.5
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS . . . . .	23.0	21.1	10.8	23.9	29.7	54.2	17.3	8.0	17.9	29.5	47.9	80.0
CLASS OF WORKER:												
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS . . . . .	15.6	14.7	5.7	12.6	29.9	58.2	10.3	3.6	7.5	21.5	55.6	75.6
GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . . .	11.2	10.4	2.8	16.7	13.2	43.4	6.5	1.2	10.9	9.2	45.3	74.5
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS . . . . .	28.0	26.8	22.8	24.4	32.6	46.9	26.3	22.6	26.0	32.0	50.4	59.5
UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS . . . . .	83.2	74.3	74.2	18.2	100.0	91.4	83.1	83.7	40.0	-	89.7	95.2
UNEMPLOYED . . . . .	30.1	25.2	6.4	9.3	17.5	57.2	19.1	5.0	5.6	11.4	51.8	78.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE . . . . .	43.7	46.9	18.2	37.0	39.6	55.4	40.6	6.3	17.5	21.8	55.1	42.9

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 APPENDIXES A AND B.

VERMONT

	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	129 036	7 557	102 192	19 287	15 243	1 430	11 071	2 742	68 471	15 794	34 311	18 366		
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	1 074	3	558	513	132	-	59	73	1 102	79	385	638		
5 TO 7 YEARS	6 300	113	4 076	2 111	660	36	330	294	3 193	69	1 188	1 936		
8 YEARS	14 162	242	9 668	4 252	1 605	78	946	581	6 444	247	2 446	3 751		
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	16 673	1 521	11 451	3 701	2 527	512	1 514	501	8 365	1 839	3 177	3 349		
4 YEARS	48 078	4 278	39 330	4 470	6 177	670	4 803	704	19 611	5 454	9 776	4 381		
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	42 749	1 400	37 109	4 240	4 142	134	3 419	589	29 756	8 106	17 339	4 311		
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	70.4	75.1	74.8	45.2	67.7	56.2	74.3	47.2	72.1	85.9	79.0	47.3		
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL														
TOTAL	11 494	1 663	8 618	1 213	4 302	884	3 227	191	19 009	6 903	6 752	5 354		
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	258	-	183	75	39	-	30	9	623	52	246	325		
5 TO 7 YEARS	910	62	637	211	153	21	116	16	1 444	42	480	922		
8 YEARS	1 752	94	1 269	389	480	55	340	85	2 500	174	919	1 407		
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	2 384	635	1 517	232	1 109	400	687	22	3 240	1 218	860	1 162		
4 YEARS	3 895	700	3 022	173	1 766	368	1 345	53	3 859	1 418	1 558	883		
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	2 295	172	1 990	133	755	40	709	6	7 343	3 999	2 689	659		
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	53.9	52.4	58.2	25.2	58.6	46.2	63.7	30.9	58.9	78.5	62.9	28.7		
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL														
TOTAL	8.9	22.0	8.4	6.3	28.2	61.8	29.1	7.0	27.8	43.7	19.7	29.2		
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	24.0	-	32.8	14.6	29.5	-	50.8	12.3	56.5	65.8	63.9	50.9		
5 TO 7 YEARS	14.4	54.9	15.6	10.0	23.2	58.3	35.2	5.4	45.2	60.9	40.4	47.6		
8 YEARS	12.4	38.8	13.1	9.1	29.9	70.5	35.9	14.6	38.8	70.4	37.6	37.5		
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	14.3	41.7	13.2	6.3	43.9	78.1	45.4	4.4	38.7	66.2	27.1	34.7		
4 YEARS	8.1	16.4	7.7	3.9	28.6	54.9	28.0	7.5	19.7	26.0	15.9	20.2		
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	5.4	12.3	5.4	3.1	18.2	29.9	20.7	1.0	24.7	49.3	15.5	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	88 067	4 820	70 351	12 896	8 653	625	6 397	1 631	38 729	7 639	20 714	10 376
ALL INCOME LEVELS												
TOTAL	88 067	4 820	70 351	12 896	8 653	625	6 397	1 631	38 729	7 639	20 714	10 376
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	687	5	372	312	39	-	16	23	617	48	245	324
5 TO 7 YEARS	4 369	52	2 966	1 351	358	7	188	163	1 937	57	734	1 146
8 YEARS	10 758	132	7 561	3 065	968	25	596	347	3 941	152	1 562	2 227
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	11 646	916	8 208	2 522	1 456	234	904	318	4 883	1 200	1 851	1 832
4 YEARS	32 596	2 967	26 833	2 796	3 399	309	2 709	381	11 122	3 023	5 810	2 289
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	28 011	750	24 411	2 850	2 433	50	1 984	399	16 229	3 159	10 512	2 558
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	68.8	77.1	72.8	43.8	67.4	57.4	73.4	47.8	70.6	80.9	78.8	46.7
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	8 221	952	6 321	948	2 401	405	1 875	121	10 592	3 199	4 207	3 186
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	181	-	124	57	12	-	10	2	387	30	170	187
5 TO 7 YEARS	646	20	458	168	92	4	72	16	919	42	291	586
8 YEARS	1 319	39	953	327	269	13	202	54	1 581	120	570	891
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	1 631	337	1 093	201	595	175	398	22	1 972	809	489	674
4 YEARS	2 754	470	2 180	104	964	203	740	21	2 257	810	958	489
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	1 690	86	1 513	91	469	10	453	6	3 476	1 388	1 729	359
PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	54.1	58.4	58.4	20.6	59.7	52.6	63.6	22.3	54.1	68.7	63.9	26.6
PERCENT WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	9.3	19.8	9.0	7.4	27.7	64.8	29.3	7.4	27.3	41.9	20.3	30.7
ELEMENTARY: 0 TO 4 YEARS	26.3	-	33.3	18.5	30.8	-	62.5	8.7	62.7	62.5	69.4	57.7
5 TO 7 YEARS	14.8	38.5	15.4	12.4	25.7	57.1	38.3	9.8	47.4	73.7	39.6	51.1
8 YEARS	12.3	29.5	12.6	10.7	27.8	52.0	33.9	15.6	40.1	78.9	36.5	40.0
HIGH SCHOOL: 1 TO 3 YEARS	14.0	36.8	13.3	8.0	40.9	74.8	44.0	6.9	40.4	67.4	26.4	36.8
4 YEARS	8.4	15.8	8.1	3.7	28.4	65.7	27.3	5.5	20.3	26.8	16.5	21.4
COLLEGE: 1 OR MORE YEARS	6.0	11.5	6.2	3.2	19.3	20.0	22.8	1.5	21.4	43.9	16.4	14.0

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 B

VERMONT	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	117 542	5 894	93 574	18 074	10 941	546	7 844	2 551	49 462	8 891	27 559	13 012
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	117 542	5 894	93 574	18 074	10 941	546	7 844	2 551	49 462	8 891	27 559	13 012
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	107 007	5 820	91 478	9 709	9 658	508	7 415	1 735	37 506	8 764	25 570	3 172
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	102 016	5 754	87 785	8 477	9 407	506	7 267	1 634	35 229	8 624	23 912	2 693
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	17 840	311	15 646	1 883	671	4	466	201	3 197	274	2 486	437
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	4 871	75	4 024	772	186		108	76	621	30	431	160
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	83 039	2 765	62 418	17 856	9 221	318	6 379	2 524	31 211	3 395	15 003	12 813
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	27 024	143	10 024	16 857	4 276	43	1 860	2 373	14 006	267	1 869	11 870
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	6 649	369	4 603	1 677	2 505	153	1 833	519	1 578	170	668	740
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	61 661	1 555	47 577	12 529	4 733	74	3 087	1 572	22 161	2 060	11 337	8 764
ALL OTHER INCOME	30 366	1 236	21 327	7 803	4 452	150	3 309	993	10 261	1 267	4 488	4 506
NO INCOME												
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$19 521	\$13 941	\$20 922	\$9 665	\$10 848	\$9 899	\$10 880	\$10 987	\$10 042	\$7 819	\$11 469	\$4 685
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$18 262	\$13 634	\$19 434	\$9 265	\$10 720	\$9 935	\$10 678	\$11 149	\$9 892	\$7 763	\$11 249	\$4 666
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$10 298	\$5 367	\$10 853	\$6 498	\$4 711	\$680	\$5 444	\$3 091	\$7 688	\$5 219	\$8 605	\$4 019
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	\$8 655	\$13 541	\$9 463	\$3 967	\$4 109	\$-504	\$5 010	\$2 950	\$5 739	\$4 857	\$6 684	\$3 360
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$5 081	\$1 714	\$3 584	\$10 836	\$5 869	\$3 400	\$4 889	\$8 659	\$4 586	\$1 325	\$2 888	\$7 438
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$4 649	\$2 932	\$3 561	\$5 310	\$3 913	\$2 508	\$3 628	\$4 162	\$3 550	\$2 212	\$3 310	\$3 617
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 573	\$2 654	\$2 661	\$2 313	\$2 823	\$3 008	\$2 958	\$2 289	\$2 779	\$2 545	\$3 122	\$2 524
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$2 803	\$855	\$2 239	\$5 187	\$3 098	\$1 002	\$2 449	\$4 470	\$2 655	\$788	\$1 902	\$4 067
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$3 503	\$1 627	\$3 247	\$4 500	\$3 516	\$2 926	\$3 461	\$3 790	\$2 942	\$1 462	\$3 006	\$3 295
NO INCOME												
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	83.2	94.5	89.5	32.7	65.9	82.3	72.1	46.6	72.5	93.8	87.1	13.5
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	74.2	91.4	79.8	27.3	63.5	82.3	69.4	44.5	67.0	91.7	79.9	11.4
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	7.3	1.9	7.9	4.3	2.0	-	2.3	1.5	4.7	2.0	6.4	1.6
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.5
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	16.8	5.5	10.5	67.3	34.1	17.7	27.9	53.4	27.5	6.2	12.9	86.5
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	5.0	0.5	1.7	31.2	10.5	1.8	6.0	24.1	9.6	0.8	1.8	39.0
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.4	4.5	7.5	4.8	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.7
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	6.9	1.5	5.0	22.6	9.2	1.2	6.8	17.2	11.3	2.2	6.4	32.4
ALL OTHER INCOME	4.2	2.3	3.2	12.2	9.9	7.2	10.2	9.2	5.8	2.5	4.0	13.5
NO INCOME												
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	11 494	1 663	8 618	1 213	4 302	884	3 227	191	19 009	6 903	6 752	5 354
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	7 996	1 140	6 544	312	2 462	423	1 988	51	9 762	5 628	3 763	371
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	6 697	1 090	5 402	205	2 339	421	1 878	40	8 861	5 447	3 111	303
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	1 712	71	1 586	55	174	4	163	7	1 227	307	878	42
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	895	29	774	92	23		17	6	171	23	116	32
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	7 823	1 131	5 577	1 115	3 346	74.1	2 429	176	10 568	1 989	3 555	5 024
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	2 019	17	968	1 034	4 777	10	303	164	5 691	126	1 016	4 549
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	3 581	794	2 535	252	2 311	624	1 630	57	3 039	326	1 149	1 564
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	2 286	173	1 729	384	386	30	299	57	3 925	1 215	1 428	1 282
ALL OTHER INCOME	2 260	237	1 870	153	960	127	787	46	1 774	433	852	489
NO INCOME	417	68	289	60	213	44	156	13	2 058	882	939	237
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$3 031	\$2 957	\$3 170	\$393	\$2 171	\$1 768	\$2 282	\$1 170	\$1 736	\$1 866	\$1 623	\$909
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$3 410	\$2 947	\$3 564	\$1 839	\$2 310	\$1 774	\$2 444	\$1 656	\$1 848	\$1 866	\$1 888	\$1 114
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$790	\$1 590	\$836	\$-1 565	\$-113	\$220	\$-188	\$1 436	\$619	\$1 181	\$405	\$970
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	\$53	\$1 600	\$218	\$-1 825	\$-1 682	-	\$-1 299	\$-2 767	\$-1 093	\$-1 163	\$-1 029	\$-1 273
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$2 752	\$2 367	\$2 684	\$3 483	\$3 273	\$2 950	\$3 377	\$3 186	\$2 000	\$733	\$1 718	\$2 700
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$2 877	\$1 605	\$2 789	\$2 980	\$2 450	\$911	\$2 487	\$2 477	\$2 339	\$1 309	\$2 381	\$2 358
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 974	\$2 725	\$3 230	\$1 187	\$3 394	\$3 061	\$3 600	\$1 124	\$1 392	\$1 774	\$1 589	\$1 168
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$579	\$528	\$559	\$688	\$637	\$148	\$695	\$589	\$394	\$242	\$472	\$450
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$1 658	\$1 665	\$1 665	\$1 565	\$1 764	\$2 069	\$1 746	\$1 238	\$1 154	\$970	\$1 396	\$894
NO INCOME												
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	53.0	55.7	58.1	3.1	32.8	25.5	35.6	9.6	44.5	87.8	50.0	2.4
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	49.9	53.1	53.9	9.4	33.2	25.5	36.0	10.7	43.0	85.0	48.1	2.4
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	3.0	1.9	3.7	-2.1	-	-	-0.1	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.9	0.3
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT	0.1	0.8	0.5	-4.1	-0.1	-	-0.1	-2.6	-0.4	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	47.0	44.3	41.9	96.9	67.2	74.5	64.4	90.4	55.5	12.2	50.0	97.6
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	12.7	0.5	7.6	76.9	7.2	0.3	5.9	65.5	35.0	1.4	19.8	77.1
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	23.3	35.8	22.9	7.5	48.1	65.1	46.1	10.3	11.1	4.8	14.9	13.1
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	2.9	1.5	2.7	6.6	1.5	0.2	1.6	5.4	4.1	2.5	5.5	4.1
ALL OTHER INCOME	8.2	6.5	8.7	6.0	10.4	9.0	10.8	9.2	5.4	3.5	9.7	3.1
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 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	79 846	3 868	64 030	11 948	6 252	220	4 522	1 510	28 137	4 440	16 507	7 190
INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	79 846	3 868	64 030	11 948	6 252	220	4 522	1 510	28 137	4 440	16 507	7 190
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	72 925	3 832	62 562	6 531	5 444	208	4 253	983	21 592	4 391	15 360	1 841
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	68 882	3 766	59 508	5 608	5 276	206	4 155	915	19 945	4 292	14 183	1 470
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	13 418	273	11 865	1 280	423	4	305	114	2 239	158	1 760	321
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	4 688	75	3 868	745	174	2	103	69	558	24	382	152
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	55 260	1 771	41 678	11 811	5 329	143	3 685	1 501	17 461	1 530	9 032	7 099
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	17 979	93	6 666	11 220	2 493	23	1 057	1 413	7 685	104	1 026	6 555
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	4 445	202	3 081	1 162	1 537	78	1 083	376	979	89	439	451
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	40 579	987	31 350	8 242	2 712	25	1 794	893	12 526	797	6 786	4 943
ALL OTHER INCOME	20 687	866	14 676	5 145	2 597	69	1 918	610	6 113	717	2 886	2 510
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$18 898	\$14 023	\$20 224	\$9 057	\$10 601	\$10 554	\$10 506	\$11 019	\$9 921	\$7 692	\$11 211	\$4 480
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$17 453	\$13 567	\$18 527	\$8 667	\$10 421	\$10 649	\$10 231	\$11 234	\$9 780	\$7 632	\$10 990	\$4 380
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$10 037	\$5 969	\$10 573	\$5 935	\$4 906	\$680	\$5 502	\$3 462	\$7 048	\$5 549	\$7 723	\$4 089
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$8 804	\$13 541	\$9 645	\$3 960	\$3 749	\$-504	\$4 811	\$2 288	\$6 045	\$5 995	\$7 151	\$3 273
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$5 132	\$1 521	\$3 678	\$10 804	\$5 862	\$3 362	\$4 954	\$8 330	\$4 847	\$1 339	\$3 074	\$7 859
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$4 600	\$2 654	\$3 578	\$5 224	\$3 875	\$5 351	\$3 673	\$4 035	\$3 459	\$1 769	\$3 279	\$3 514
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 551	\$2 487	\$2 671	\$2 170	\$2 872	\$2 868	\$3 092	\$2 239	\$2 828	\$2 972	\$2 962	\$2 668
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$2 910	\$661	\$2 375	\$5 215	\$2 988	\$2 225	\$2 456	\$4 080	\$3 045	\$976	\$2 173	\$4 576
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$3 458	\$1 492	\$3 186	\$4 565	\$3 489	\$1 810	\$3 451	\$3 798	\$2 963	\$1 147	\$2 895	\$3 560
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	82.9	95.2	89.2	31.7	64.9	82.0	71.0	46.4	71.4	94.3	86.1	12.9
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	72.3	90.5	77.7	26.0	61.8	82.0	67.5	44.1	65.1	91.4	78.0	10.1
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	8.1	2.9	8.8	4.1	2.3	0.1	2.7	1.7	5.3	2.4	6.8	2.0
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	2.5	1.8	2.6	1.6	0.7	-	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.8
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	17.1	4.8	10.8	68.3	35.1	18.0	29.0	53.6	28.6	5.7	13.9	87.1
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	5.0	0.4	1.7	31.4	10.9	2.9	6.2	24.4	8.9	0.5	1.7	36.0
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.3	5.0	8.4	5.3	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.9
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	7.1	1.2	5.2	23.0	9.1	2.1	7.0	15.6	12.7	2.2	7.4	35.3
ALL OTHER INCOME	4.3	2.3	3.3	12.6	10.2	4.7	10.5	9.9	6.0	2.3	4.2	14.0
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL												
TOTAL	8 221	952	6 321	948	2 401	405	1 875	121	10 592	3 199	4 207	3 186
WITH INCOME OF SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	5 900	719	4 927	254	1 362	200	1 125	37	5 061	2 429	2 409	223
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	4 729	669	3 913	147	1 275	198	1 051	26	4 419	2 360	1 886	173
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	1 488	65	1 368	55	111	4	100	7	803	96	677	30
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	883	29	742	92	23	-	17	6	145	11	108	26
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	5 354	592	3 892	870	1 827	322	1 393	112	5 930	856	2 088	2 986
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	1 563	17	732	814	328	10	218	100	3 340	76	581	2 683
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	2 124	403	1 526	195	1 235	300	885	50	1 750	165	660	925
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	1 809	112	1 389	308	238	9	190	39	2 060	430	888	742
ALL OTHER INCOME	1 514	138	1 295	81	506	41	457	8	1 000	242	416	342
NO INCOME	275	38	190	47	127	27	93	7	1 365	556	649	160
MEAN INCOME (DOLLARS) FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	\$3 040	\$3 160	\$3 169	\$185	\$2 147	\$1 555	\$2 286	\$1 137	\$1 701	\$1 898	\$1 579	\$866
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	\$3 557	\$3 166	\$3 681	\$2 049	\$2 338	\$1 566	\$2 495	\$1 870	\$1 903	\$1 911	\$1 964	\$1 134
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$757	\$1 658	\$808	\$-1 565	\$-161	\$220	\$-288	\$1 436	\$424	\$1 150	\$302	\$844
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	\$-15	\$1 600	\$141	\$-1 825	\$-1 682	-	\$-1 299	\$-2 767	\$-982	\$-797	\$-975	\$-1 086
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	\$2 662	\$2 197	\$2 545	\$3 503	\$3 290	\$2 964	\$3 379	\$3 124	\$2 035	\$885	\$1 623	\$2 653
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	\$2 867	\$1 605	\$2 732	\$3 014	\$2 336	\$911	\$2 295	\$2 568	\$2 270	\$1 385	\$2 287	\$2 291
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	\$2 960	\$2 613	\$3 270	\$1 255	\$3 378	\$2 954	\$3 648	\$1 129	\$1 414	\$1 987	\$1 573	\$1 198
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	\$559	\$369	\$555	\$648	\$619	\$336	\$625	\$655	\$407	\$226	\$450	\$460
ALL OTHER INCOME	\$1 634	\$1 297	\$1 657	\$1 850	\$1 830	\$1 365	\$1 879	\$1 395	\$1 175	\$940	\$1 494	\$954
NO INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PERCENT OF TOTAL INCOME FROM SPECIFIED TYPE:												
EARNINGS	55.7	63.6	61.2	1.5	32.7	24.6	35.3	10.7	41.6	85.9	52.9	2.4
WAGE OR SALARY INCOME	52.3	59.3	56.4	9.7	33.4	24.5	36.0	12.4	40.7	84.0	51.5	2.4
NONFARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	3.5	3.0	4.3	-2.7	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.8	0.3
FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME	-	1.3	0.4	-5.3	-0.3	-	-0.2	-4.1	-0.6	-0.1	-1.4	-0.2
INCOME OTHER THAN EARNINGS	44.3	36.4	38.8	98.5	67.3	75.4	64.7	89.3	58.4	14.1	47.1	97.6
SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME	13.9	0.8	7.8	79.3	8.6	0.7	6.9	65.5	36.7	2.0	18.5	75.7
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME	19.5	29.5	19.6	7.9	46.7	70.0	44.4	14.4	12.0	6.1	14.4	13.7
INTEREST, DIVIDEND, OR NET RENTAL INCOME	3.1	1.2	3.0	6.5	1.6	0.2	1.6	6.5	4.1	1.8	5.6	4.2
ALL OTHER INCOME	7.7	5.0	8.4	4.8	10.4	4.4	11.8	2.8	5.7	4.2	8.6	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 B.

VERMONT

	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		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. SOCIAL SECURITY		INCOME IN 1979 ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL		BELOW POV. LEVEL EXCL. PUBLIC	
	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL ASSISTANCE	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL SECURITY	LEVEL	TOTAL	LEVEL	TOTAL ASSISTANCE	LEVEL
TOTAL	122 541	23 473	99 068	33 863	95 356	11 232	84 124	27 266	39 586	15 456	24 130	7 196
IN FAMILIES . . . . .	100 343	16 274	84 069	24 829	75 659	5 541	70 118	19 057	34 969	12 417	22 552	6 234
HOUSEHOLDER . . . . .	35 920	5 063	30 857	10 007	29 043	2 019	27 024	8 380	10 230	3 581	6 649	1 874
FEMALE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	8 530	2 610	5 920	2 049	4 753	477	4 276	1 146	4 816	2 311	2 505	1 013
OTHER . . . . .	27 390	2 453	24 937	7 958	24 290	1 542	22 748	7 234	5 414	1 270	4 144	861
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS . . . . .	21 915	7 919	13 996	4 134	9 181	1 349	7 832	1 406	14 866	7 130	7 736	2 817
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS . . . . .	16 969	5 566	11 403	3 351	7 901	1 129	6 772	1 222	10 746	4 869	5 877	2 202
OTHER RELATIVES . . . . .	42 508	3 292	39 216	10 688	37 435	2 173	35 262	9 271	9 873	1 706	8 167	1 543
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	22 198	7 199	14 999	9 034	19 697	5 691	14 006	8 209	4 617	3 039	1 578	962
IN HOUSEHOLDS . . . . .	21 871	7 032	14 839	8 906	19 509	5 605	13 906	8 147	4 450	2 946	1 504	893
LIVING ALONE . . . . .	18 177	5 429	12 748	7 599	17 075	4 674	12 401	7 252	2 905	2 070	835	445
IN GROUP QUARTERS . . . . .	327	167	160	128	188	88	100	62	167	93	74	69
TOTAL PERSONS . . . . .	122 541	23 473	99 068	33 863	95 356	11 232	84 124	27 266	39 586	15 456	24 130	7 196
UNDER 16 YEARS . . . . .	18 385	7 230	11 155	3 410	6 887	1 089	5 798	1 005	13 216	6 614	6 602	2 485
16 TO 21 YEARS . . . . .	8 930	1 789	7 141	1 803	5 638	541	5 097	983	4 348	1 411	2 937	759
22 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	3 188	892	2 296	446	1 711	175	1 536	205	1 779	791	988	243
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	8 321	1 983	6 338	1 529	4 060	263	3 797	541	4 998	1 810	3 188	1 002
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	7 091	1 427	5 664	1 230	4 520	401	4 119	668	3 328	1 157	2 171	620
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	8 655	1 255	7 400	1 546	6 920	772	6 148	1 172	2 891	766	2 125	385
55 TO 59 YEARS . . . . .	6 306	771	5 535	1 232	5 528	331	4 997	1 124	1 412	358	1 054	205
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	11 040	1 377	9 663	2 755	10 426	1 126	9 300	2 506	1 642	535	1 107	280
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	50 625	6 749	43 876	19 892	49 666	6 334	43 332	19 062	5 972	2 014	3 958	1 217

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

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 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	POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ASSISTANCE	LEVEL	TOTAL	POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL SECURITY	LEVEL	TOTAL	POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ASSISTANCE	LEVEL
TOTAL	79 081	14 860	64 221	21 540	61 991	7 617	54 374	17 414	25 535	9 336	16 199	4 873
IN FAMILIES . . . . .	66 585	10 661	55 924	16 829	50 966	4 277	46 689	13 206	22 806	7 586	15 220	4 292
HOUSEHOLDER . . . . .	23 763	3 301	20 462	6 810	19 542	1 563	17 979	5 788	6 569	2 124	4 445	1 292
FEMALE, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	4 891	1 429	3 462	1 287	2 821	328	2 493	733	2 772	1 235	1 537	651
OTHER . . . . .	18 872	1 872	17 000	5 523	16 721	1 235	15 486	5 055	3 797	889	2 908	641
RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS . . . . .	14 242	4 891	9 351	2 735	6 249	1 027	5 222	955	9 487	4 275	5 212	1 919
RELATED CHILDREN 5 TO 17 YEARS . . . . .	11 166	3 537	7 629	2 249	5 327	860	4 467	818	7 029	3 000	4 029	1 541
OTHER RELATIVES . . . . .	28 580	2 469	26 111	7 284	25 175	1 687	23 488	6 463	6 750	1 187	5 563	1 081
UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS . . . . .	12 496	4 199	8 297	4 711	11 025	3 340	7 685	4 208	2 729	1 750	979	581
IN HOUSEHOLDS . . . . .	12 344	4 133	8 211	4 636	10 964	3 322	7 642	4 182	2 626	1 702	924	531
LIVING ALONE . . . . .	9 997	3 073	6 924	3 868	9 415	2 694	6 721	3 666	1 608	1 110	498	261
IN GROUP QUARTERS . . . . .	152	66	86	75	61	18	43	26	103	48	55	50
TOTAL PERSONS . . . . .	79 081	14 860	64 221	21 540	61 991	7 617	54 374	17 414	25 535	9 336	16 199	4 873
UNDER 16 YEARS . . . . .	11 909	4 412	7 497	2 263	4 724	822	3 902	686	8 418	3 944	4 474	1 686
16 TO 21 YEARS . . . . .	5 678	1 139	4 539	1 100	3 703	411	3 292	641	2 621	837	1 784	492
22 TO 24 YEARS . . . . .	1 850	484	1 366	231	1 025	111	914	124	1 007	417	590	125
25 TO 34 YEARS . . . . .	5 387	1 189	4 198	954	2 701	181	2 520	328	3 190	1 070	2 120	657
35 TO 44 YEARS . . . . .	4 717	959	3 758	802	2 945	315	2 630	404	2 320	734	1 586	436
45 TO 54 YEARS . . . . .	5 597	804	4 793	1 006	4 478	504	3 974	788	1 861	461	1 400	264
55 TO 59 YEARS . . . . .	4 273	512	3 761	888	3 745	360	3 385	799	993	237	756	146
60 TO 64 YEARS . . . . .	7 501	978	6 523	1 887	7 093	795	6 298	1 736	1 138	377	761	188
65 YEARS AND OVER . . . . .	32 169	4 383	27 786	12 409	31 577	4 118	27 459	11 908	3 987	1 259	2 728	879

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 APPENDIXES A AND B)

VERMONT

	FAMILIES										WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	WITH RELATED CHILDREN <18 YRS		UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
	PERSONS IN FAMILY											RELATED CHILDREN PER FAMILY	RELATED CHILDREN PER FAMILY	
	TOTAL	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	PERSONS PER FAMILY				
TOTAL	11 494	4 046	2 507	2 280	1 357	811	336	73	84	3.48	2 792	8 702	2.29	19 009
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	417	213	88	68	23	17	6	-	2	2.96	138	279	2.14	2 058
LOSS	417	153	106	92	26	40	-	-	-	3.29	168	249	2.02	198
\$1 TO \$499	276	120	72	51	16	13	4	-	-	3.06	45	231	1.91	1 013
\$500 TO \$999	245	136	59	28	18	4	-	-	-	2.81	56	189	1.68	1 114
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	850	397	201	129	72	35	8	8	-	3.05	300	550	1.96	3 220
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 095	601	234	153	64	36	5	-	2	2.83	396	699	1.80	5 413
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	2 018	1 260	408	210	75	47	16	2	-	2.62	824	1 194	1.65	5 993
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	2 240	1 166	617	275	126	45	9	2	-	2.82	762	1 478	1.81	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 513	-	722	454	191	112	25	7	-	3.89	80	1 433	2.29	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	997	-	-	549	280	118	47	-	3	4.69	8	989	2.86	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	762	-	-	271	298	121	53	16	3	4.91	15	747	2.96	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	353	-	-	-	166	129	45	9	4	5.86	-	353	3.63	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	162	-	-	-	2	94	47	10	9	6.32	-	162	4.02	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	149	-	-	-	-	-	71	19	59	8.05	-	149	5.30	-
MEDIAN	\$4 192	\$3 320	\$4 139	\$5 295	\$6 241	\$6 479	\$7 906	\$8 167	\$10,000+	...	\$3 356	\$4 650	...	\$2 351
MEAN	\$3 982	\$2 710	\$3 452	\$4 443	\$5 466	\$5 635	\$7 589	\$7 773	\$10 869	...	\$2 688	\$4 397	...	\$2 003
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS														
TOTAL	4 302	1 678	1 341	775	291	146	63	4	4	3.11	339	3 963	2.08	11 806
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	213	75	62	53	9	12	2	-	-	3.15	11	202	2.17	1 242
LOSS	36	17	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	2.58	5	31	1.71	77
\$1 TO \$499	144	68	42	32	-	-	2	-	-	2.87	4	140	1.87	596
\$500 TO \$999	126	77	32	13	2	2	-	-	-	2.65	7	119	1.63	668
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	283	133	88	46	10	6	-	-	-	2.78	25	258	1.81	1 867
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	433	233	126	60	12	2	-	-	-	2.67	45	388	1.64	3 362
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	878	563	215	73	11	10	6	-	-	2.48	134	744	1.51	3 974
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 030	512	384	87	35	12	-	-	-	2.72	96	934	1.75	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	674	-	382	212	49	31	-	-	-	3.66	8	666	2.48	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	278	-	-	147	87	33	11	-	-	4.63	-	278	3.40	-
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	138	-	-	43	70	21	2	2	-	4.93	4	134	3.47	-
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	34	-	-	-	6	6	20	2	-	7.71	-	34	6.00	-
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	26	-	-	-	-	11	15	-	-	6.54	-	26	4.96	-
\$10,000 AND OVER	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	8.67	-	9	6.00	-
MEDIAN	\$4 037	\$3 419	\$4 249	\$5 068	\$6 201	\$5 935	\$8 425	\$8 000	\$10,000+	...	\$3 541	\$4 107	...	\$2 426
MEAN	\$3 788	\$2 989	\$3 724	\$4 224	\$5 639	\$5 509	\$7 654	\$8 223	\$12 829	...	\$3 195	\$3 838	...	\$2 068

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.

RURAL

	FAMILIES										WITHOUT RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	WITH RELATED CHILDREN <18 YRS		UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	
	PERSONS IN FAMILY											TOTAL	FAMILY		PER
	TOTAL	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	PERSONS PER FAMILY					
TOTAL	8 221	2 778	1 696	1 704	1 060	569	273	67	74	3.56	2 178	6 043	2.34	10 592	
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	275	135	62	42	16	12	6	-	2	3.03	86	189	2.08	1 365	
LOSS	404	148	98	92	26	40	-	-	-	3.31	163	241	2.03	154	
\$1 TO \$499	185	76	54	30	8	13	4	-	-	3.09	33	152	1.89	496	
\$500 TO \$999	173	94	38	19	18	4	-	-	-	2.87	43	130	1.73	686	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	627	296	139	97	61	30	2	2	-	3.05	234	393	1.98	1 619	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	807	413	176	125	57	29	5	-	2	2.92	312	495	1.87	2 908	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 390	870	259	152	60	31	16	2	-	2.65	672	718	1.73	3 364	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 479	746	406	218	83	15	9	2	-	2.85	577	902	1.85	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	1 074	-	464	344	152	80	25	7	2	3.98	50	1 024	2.29	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	728	-	-	389	220	75	41	3	3	4.71	2	726	2.82	-	
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	558	-	-	196	223	89	31	16	3	4.95	6	552	2.95	-	
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	263	-	-	-	134	77	39	9	4	5.82	-	263	3.54	-	
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	132	-	-	-	2	74	37	10	9	6.37	-	132	4.00	-	
\$10,000 AND OVER	126	-	-	-	-	-	58	19	49	8.17	-	126	5.32	-	
MEDIAN	\$4 169	\$3 261	\$4 054	\$5 224	\$6 223	\$6 407	\$7 919	\$8 500	\$10,000+	...	\$3 324	\$4 780	...	\$2 336	
MEAN	\$3 916	\$2 558	\$3 280	\$4 327	\$5 388	\$5 331	\$7 523	\$8 320	\$10 727	...	\$2 570	\$4 401	...	\$1 952	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS															
WITHOUT INCOME IN 1979	2 401	900	736	457	168	91	41	4	4	3.16	222	2 179	2.14	6 383	
LOSS	127	46	43	27	2	7	2	-	-	3.02	5	122	2.00	812	
\$1 TO \$499	80	36	24	18	-	-	2	-	-	2.54	5	76	1.70	66	
\$500 TO \$999	79	49	17	9	2	2	-	-	-	2.85	4	72	1.86	284	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	194	91	46	41	10	6	-	-	-	2.65	7	176	1.67	408	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	252	123	79	43	5	2	-	-	-	2.91	18	350	1.93	894	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	446	305	94	30	11	-	6	-	-	2.72	32	220	1.69	1 775	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	542	233	217	67	23	2	-	-	-	2.44	96	350	1.53	2 144	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	378	-	214	118	21	25	-	-	-	2.84	43	499	1.84	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	147	-	-	67	55	20	5	-	-	3.70	8	370	2.54	-	
\$7,000 TO \$7,999	75	-	-	28	33	10	2	2	-	4.59	-	147	3.39	-	
\$8,000 TO \$8,999	28	-	-	-	6	6	14	2	-	4.92	4	71	3.38	-	
\$9,000 TO \$9,999	16	-	-	-	-	11	5	-	-	7.18	-	28	5.57	-	
\$10,000 AND OVER	9	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	6.38	-	16	4.44	-	
MEDIAN	\$3 988	\$3 289	\$4 290	\$4 769	\$6 182	\$6 075	\$8 250	\$8 000	\$10,000+	...	\$3 417	\$4 101	...	\$2 410	
MEAN	\$3 721	\$2 805	\$3 712	\$4 017	\$5 593	\$5 784	\$7 140	\$8 223	\$12 829	...	\$3 077	\$3 787	...	\$2 014	

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 B.]

VERMONT	FAMILIES WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL											UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS WITH INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	TOTAL	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER			PERSONS IN FAMILY								TOTAL	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	
		15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9 OR MORE	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER	15 TO 64 65 YEARS AND OVER			
TOTAL	11 494	10 281	1 213	4 046	2 507	2 280	1 357	811	336	73	84	19 009	13 655	5 354	
LESS THAN \$250	780	603	177	390	155	137	56	26	9	6	1	1 658	799	859	
\$250 TO \$499	839	654	185	362	191	179	50	36	16	-	5	2 613	914	1 699	
\$500 TO \$999	1 812	1 525	287	792	492	244	152	57	60	4	11	3 731	2 565	1 166	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	2 549	2 299	250	1 006	566	518	276	121	45	5	12	4 322	3 250	1 072	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 791	1 623	168	570	378	377	283	119	31	11	22	2 702	2 432	270	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	1 161	1 131	30	326	225	236	152	142	65	12	3	3 983	3 695	288	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	1 119	1 029	90	495	188	160	132	80	39	14	11	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	687	663	24	105	312	141	53	47	23	2	4	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	244	244	-	-	-	114	62	47	11	7	3	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	512	510	2	-	-	174	141	136	37	12	12	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$1 909	\$2 037	\$926	\$1 476	\$1 734	\$2 164	\$2 511	\$3 327	\$3 108	\$3 875	\$2 591	\$1 348	\$1 784	\$551	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 488	\$2 614	\$1 423	\$1 886	\$2 227	\$2 756	\$3 089	\$3 894	\$3 364	\$4 421	\$3 568	\$1 649	\$1 953	\$876	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	4 302	4 111	191	1 678	1 341	775	291	146	63	4	4	11 806	7 505	4 301	
LESS THAN \$250	235	215	20	120	84	14	6	10	-	-	1	1 234	494	740	
\$250 TO \$499	242	215	27	107	92	39	-	1	3	-	-	1 813	435	1 378	
\$500 TO \$999	695	646	49	343	281	43	19	1	8	-	-	2 314	1 422	892	
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 208	1 167	41	516	356	226	85	7	18	-	-	2 549	1 712	837	
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	665	632	33	228	180	130	81	32	11	-	3	1 553	1 329	224	
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	435	431	4	127	125	96	35	39	11	2	-	2 343	2 113	230	
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	334	324	10	158	82	53	25	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	291	284	7	79	141	42	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	78	78	-	-	-	62	2	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	
\$7,000 AND OVER	119	119	-	-	-	70	21	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$1 810	\$1 839	\$995	\$1 521	\$1 600	\$2 504	\$2 438	\$3 564	\$2 227	\$4 000	\$2 333	\$1 213	\$1 819	\$518	
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT.	\$2 345	\$2 384	\$1 506	\$1 898	\$2 093	\$3 139	\$2 920	\$4 135	\$2 997	\$3 714	\$1 617	\$1 571	\$1 977	\$864	

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 15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER			PERSONS IN FAMILY							9 OR MORE	TOTAL	15 TO 64 YEARS AND OVER
TOTAL	8 221	7 273	948	2 778	1 696	1 704	1 060	569	273	67	74	10 592	7 406	3 186
LESS THAN \$250	566	416	150	275	111	104	40	20	9	6	1	919	473	446
\$250 TO \$499	571	438	133	241	124	123	34	28	16	-	5	1 474	506	968
\$500 TO \$999	1 246	1 033	213	528	301	197	125	39	41	4	11	2 135	1 426	709
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	1 728	1 533	195	668	370	350	209	73	41	5	12	2 264	1 544	720
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	1 310	1 180	130	385	251	309	228	89	25	11	12	1 350	1 166	164
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	832	802	30	243	169	154	122	92	37	12	3	2 470	2 291	179
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	825	754	71	366	126	135	79	55	39	14	11	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	520	496	24	72	244	112	46	17	23	2	4	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	185	185	-	-	-	72	62	30	11	7	3	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	438	436	2	-	-	148	115	126	31	6	12	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 000	\$2 183	\$948	\$1 516	\$1 843	\$2 252	\$2 535	\$3 386	\$3 122	\$3 625	\$2 667	\$1 339	\$1 841	\$626
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 583	\$2 728	\$1 464	\$1 920	\$2 332	\$2 811	\$3 151	\$4 119	\$3 441	\$3 861	\$3 689	\$1 677	\$2 002	\$922
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT AND FEMALE UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS	2 401	2 280	121	900	736	457	168	91	41	4	4	6 383	3 969	2 414
LESS THAN \$250	137	131	6	53	58	9	6	10	-	-	1	629	268	361
\$250 TO \$499	126	111	15	49	53	20	-	1	3	-	-	984	226	758
\$500 TO \$999	338	308	30	165	140	26	4	1	2	-	-	1 315	802	513
\$1,000 TO \$1,999	664	623	41	282	198	107	56	7	14	-	-	1 309	774	535
\$2,000 TO \$2,999	365	351	14	118	81	101	42	15	5	-	3	719	593	126
\$3,000 TO \$3,999	252	248	4	85	80	33	21	26	5	2	-	1 427	1 306	121
\$4,000 TO \$4,999	201	197	4	92	40	40	13	12	2	2	-	-	-	-
\$5,000 TO \$5,999	192	185	7	56	86	38	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$6,000 TO \$6,999	45	45	-	-	-	39	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
\$7,000 AND OVER	81	81	-	-	-	44	14	17	6	-	-	-	-	-
MEDIAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$1 903	\$1 947	\$1 232	\$1 649	\$1 591	\$2 658	\$2 429	\$3 442	\$2 300	\$4 000	\$2 333	\$1 201	\$1 890	\$586
MEAN INCOME DEFICIT	\$2 462	\$2 508	\$1 591	\$2 028	\$2 097	\$3 331	\$2 975	\$3 871	\$3 566	\$3 714	\$1 617	\$1 606	\$2 040	\$893

## Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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### STATES

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

### 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

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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

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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,

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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.

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

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

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

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person 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

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.

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 lay-off); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

**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 date 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

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.

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, (b) net nonfarm self-employment, (c) net farm self-employment, (d) Social Security or railroad retirement, (e) public assistance or welfare payments, and (f) income from all other sources in 1969.

Between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1970 census, all missing values were imputed either as "None" or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. In the 1980 census, all persons with missing values in one or more of the seven type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income was generally assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands of dollars in the coding operation. In the 1970 census processing, \$50 and \$5,000, respectively, were added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars (under \$100,000) and tens of thousands (\$100,000 or more). Entries of \$990,000 or more were treated as \$995,000, and losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as minus \$9,950. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500, and losses of \$9,990 or more were treated as \$9,995 in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1970 and 1980 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1970 and 1980 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons

with similar characteristics, as described generally in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

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

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

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

**Income Tax Data**—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

**Social Security Administration Earnings Record Data**—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1979 exclude the earnings

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

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

### POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

#### Definitions

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

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition origi-

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the

cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

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

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

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

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging

from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$9,265 ( $\$7,412 \times 1.25$ ) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

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

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

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

## Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

## 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)

**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

**ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OCCUPATIONS, INCLUDING CLERICAL—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)

**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)

**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.**

- 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
  - Solders 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)

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

- HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS—CON.**
- 146. Durable goods manufacturing
  - 147. Metal industries
    - Primary metal industries
    - Fabricated metal industries
    - \* Other durable goods
      - Furniture, lumber, and wood products
      - Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
      - Machinery, except electrical
      - Transportation equipment
      - Other durable goods
    - Not specified manufacturing
  - 148. Transportation, communications, and other public utilities
  - 149. Wholesale and retail trade
    - Wholesale trade
    - Retail trade
  - 150. All other industries
    - Business and repair services
    - Public administration
    - All other industries

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

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

- AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES**
- 1. Agricultural production
    - Agricultural production, crops (01)
    - Agricultural production, livestock (02)
  - 2. Agricultural services, including horticultural
    - Agricultural services, except horticultural (07 except 078)
    - Horticultural services (078)
  - 3. Forestry and fisheries
    - Forestry (08)
    - Fishing, hunting, and trapping (09)
- MINING**
- 4. Metal mining (10)
  - 5. Coal mining (11, 12)
  - 6. Crude petroleum and natural gas extraction (13)
  - 7. Nonmetallic mining and quarrying, except fuel (14)
- CONSTRUCTION**
- 8. Construction (15, 16, 17)
- MANUFACTURING**
- 9. Meat products (201)
  - 10. Dairy products (202)
  - 11. Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables (203)
  - 12. Bakery products (205)
  - 13. Beverage industries (208)
  - 14. Other food industries
    - Grain mill products (204)
    - Sugar and confectionery products (206)

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

## 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)

**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)

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**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**

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- 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**

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- 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)
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- Commercial research, management, and data processing services (Item 103)
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**Entertainment and Recreation Services (Items 113, 114)**

**Professional and Related Services**

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  - Elementary and secondary schools (Item 120)
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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 precensus 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 underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

### Calculation of Standard Errors

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

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

- 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	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

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	<i>Persons in All Other Housing Units</i>
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17 *Persons in Group Quarters*

Stage II—Householder/  
Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group *White Race*

*Persons of Spanish Origin*  
*Male*

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

*Female*

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

17-32	
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*Black Race*

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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*Asian, Pacific Islander Race*

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

*American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Race*

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

*Other Race (includes those races not listed above)*

129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
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Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

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

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	<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

Group	<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

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	

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.

### VACANT HOUSING UNITS

17-32	<i>Black Race</i> Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
33-48	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i> Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

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

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

49-64	<i>American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut Race</i> Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
65-80	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i> Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

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.

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

<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

### CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

92-102	<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i> Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
103-124	<i>Black Race</i> Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
125-146	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i> Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

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

**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 <sup>1/</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2/</sup>													
	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

<sup>1/</sup> 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

<sup>2/</sup> 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 <sup>1/</sup>													
	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	

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons in sample)

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More Than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.7	0.4
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household and family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Subfamily type.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.4
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.6	0.5	0.3
Citizenship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.9	1.7	0.9
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.8	3.8	2.2
Place of work.....	2.1	2.0	1.2
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.5	0.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Year of school completed.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.9	1.6	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.2	0.9	0.5

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
VERMONT. . . . .	511 456	30.3
RURAL. . . . .	338 721	37.5

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20**

H13. Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

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

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

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

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

#### 11. For persons born in the United States:

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

#### For persons born outside the United States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

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

Count as work:

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

Do not count as work:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

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

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

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 1980 Census of the United States

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

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
L					

## Your answers are confidential

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

## Para personas de habla hispana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your cooperation.



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

**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	1 8 0 0 0
b. Month of birth	9 1 0 1 0
	2 0 2 0
	3 0 3 0
	4 0 4 0
	5 0 5 0
	6 0 6 0
	7 0 7 0
	8 0 8 0
	9 0 9 0
<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

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

0  
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2  
1

<p><b>H13. Which best describes this building?</b>  <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families</li> <li><input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul> <p><b>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electricity</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Wood</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other fuel</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No fuel used</li> </ul>	<p><b>CENSUS USE</b></p> <p><b>H22a.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p><b>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?</b>  <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 to 6</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 7 to 12</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</b></p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p>Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p>Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p>Yearly cost</p> <p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p>Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p><b>H22b.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p><b>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities?</b> <i>Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22c.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p><b>H15a. Is this building —</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499</li> <li><input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more</li> </ul>	<p><b>H24. How many bedrooms do you have?</b>  <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22d.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p><b>H16. Do you get water from —</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</li> </ul>	<p><b>H25. How many bathrooms do you have?</b>  <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i>  <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22e.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p><b>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No, use other means</li> </ul>	<p><b>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22f.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p><b>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier</li> </ul>	<p><b>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22g.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p><b>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Always lived here</li> </ul>	<p><b>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 automobile</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22h.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>
<p><b>H20. How are your living quarters heated?</b>  <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</li> </ul>	<p><b>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> None</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks</li> <li><input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</li> </ul>	<p><b>H22i.</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>



<p><b>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</b></p> <p>-----                  Last name      First name      Middle initial</p> <p><b>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?</b>  <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>-----  <i>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</i></p> <p><b>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</b>  <b>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</b></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>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b></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> <p><b>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — <i>Skip to 14</i></p> <p><b>b. What is this language?</b></p> <p>-----  <i>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</i></p> <p><b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well    <input type="radio"/> Not well  <input type="radio"/> Well    <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p><b>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</b></p> <p>-----  <i>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</i></p> <p><b>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b>  <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i>  <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i>  <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p><b>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</b></p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: -----</p> <p>(2) County: -----</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: -----</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p><b>16. When was this person born?</b></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> <p><b>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</b>  <b>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><b>b. Attending college?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><b>c. Working at a job or business?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time    <input type="radio"/> No  <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p><b>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?</b>  <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>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b>  <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> <p><b>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</b></p> <p><b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . . .</b>    Yes    No  <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . . . .</b>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>20. If this person is a female —</b>    None    1    2    3    4    5    6</p> <p><b>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</b>    <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>    7    8    9    10    11    12 or more  <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/>    <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>21. If this person has ever been married —</b></p> <p><b>a. Has this person been married more than once?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once    <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p><b>b. Month and year of marriage?    Month and year of first marriage?</b></p> <p>-----    -----    -----    -----  <i>(Month)    (Year)    (Month)    (Year)</i></p> <p><b>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p><b>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</b></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>    <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> <p><b>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?</b>  <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----                  Hours</p> <p><b>23. At what location did this person work last week?</b>  <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><b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> -----</p> <p>-----  <i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p><b>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p><b>d. County</b> -----</p> <p><b>e. State</b> -----    <b>f. ZIP Code</b> -----</p> <p><b>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----                  Minutes</p> <p><b>b. How did this person usually get to work last week?</b>  <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car    <input type="radio"/> Taxicab  <input type="radio"/> Truck    <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle  <input type="radio"/> Van    <input type="radio"/> Bicycle  <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar    <input type="radio"/> Walked only  <input type="radio"/> Railroad    <input type="radio"/> Worked at home  <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated    <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> -----</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>																																																																													
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<p><b>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</b></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><b>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2      <input type="radio"/> 4      <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3      <input checked="" type="radio"/> 5      <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p><b>CENSUS USE</b></p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>    <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><b>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</b></p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>_____ Weeks</p> <p><b>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</b></p> <p>_____ Hours</p> <p><b>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</b></p> <p>_____ Weeks</p>	<p><b>CENSUS USE ONLY</b></p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>0 0 0    0 0 0    0 0 0</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><b>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</b></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><b>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes      <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 2 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 3 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 4 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 5 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 6 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 7 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 8 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 9 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>32. Income in 1979 —</b></p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><b>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</b></p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>0 0 0 0    0 0 0 0</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><b>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</b></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><b>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980    <input type="radio"/> 1978    <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979    <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977    <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked } <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	<p>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>• AF <input type="radio"/></p> <p>NW <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . .</b> <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>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . .</b> <i>Report net income after business expenses.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No                      (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0    0 0 0 0</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>O A O      O A O</p>
<p><b>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</b></p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p> <p><b>28. Industry</b></p> <p><b>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</b></p> <p>_____ (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p><b>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</b></p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>_____ (For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p><b>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</b></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>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><b>c. Own farm . . .</b> <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><b>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . .</b> <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><b>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No                      (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>0 0 0 0    0 0 0 0</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>O A O      O A O</p>
<p><b>29. Occupation</b></p> <p><b>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</b></p> <p><i>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</b></p> <p><i>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</b></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>31.</p> <p>I I I</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><b>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ .00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No                      (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p><b>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</b> <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><b>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</b></p> <p><i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i> \$ _____ .00</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i>                      OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0    0 0 0 0</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>O A O      O A O</p>

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

## Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

GENERAL . . . . .	F-1	PUBLICATIONS—Con.	
PUBLICATIONS . . . . .	F-1	HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance . . . . .	F-4
Population and Housing Census Reports . . . . .	F-1	HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports . . . . .	F-4
PHC80-1, Block Statistics . . . . .	F-1	Evaluation and Reference Reports . . . . .	F-4
PHC80-2, Census Tracts . . . . .	F-2	PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports. . . . .	F-4
PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas . . . . .	F-2	PHC80-R, Reference Reports. . . . .	F-4
PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress . . . . .	F-2	PHC80-R1, Users' Guide. . . . .	F-4
PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics. . . . .	F-2	PHC80-R2, History . . . . .	F-4
PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics. . . . .	F-2	PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations . . . . .	F-4
Population Census Reports . . . . .	F-2	PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations . . . . .	F-4
PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population . . . . .	F-2	PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme . . . . .	F-4
PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants . . . . .	F-2	COMPUTER TAPES . . . . .	F-4
PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics. . . . .	F-2	Summary Tape Files . . . . .	F-4
PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics. . . . .	F-3	STF 1 . . . . .	F-4
PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics. . . . .	F-3	STF 2 . . . . .	F-4
PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports . . . . .	F-3	STF 3 . . . . .	F-4
PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports . . . . .	F-3	STF 4 . . . . .	F-5
Housing Census Reports . . . . .	F-3	STF 5 . . . . .	F-5
HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units . . . . .	F-3	Other Computer Tape Files. . . . .	F-5
HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics. . . . .	F-3	P.L. 94-171, Population Counts. . . . .	F-5
HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics. . . . .	F-3	Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF) . . . . .	F-5
HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics. . . . .	F-3	Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME). . . . .	F-5
HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports . . . . .	F-3	Public-Use Microdata Samples. . . . .	F-5
HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change. . . . .	F-3	Census/EEO Special File. . . . .	F-5
		MAPS . . . . .	F-5
		MICROFICHE . . . . .	F-5
		STF 1 Microfiche . . . . .	F-5
		STF 3 Microfiche . . . . .	F-5
		P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche. . . . .	F-5
		GENERAL	

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

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

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

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

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

### PUBLICATIONS

#### Population and Housing Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Population Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

## Housing Census Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Evaluation and Reference Reports

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### COMPUTER TAPES

#### Summary Tape Files

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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**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.