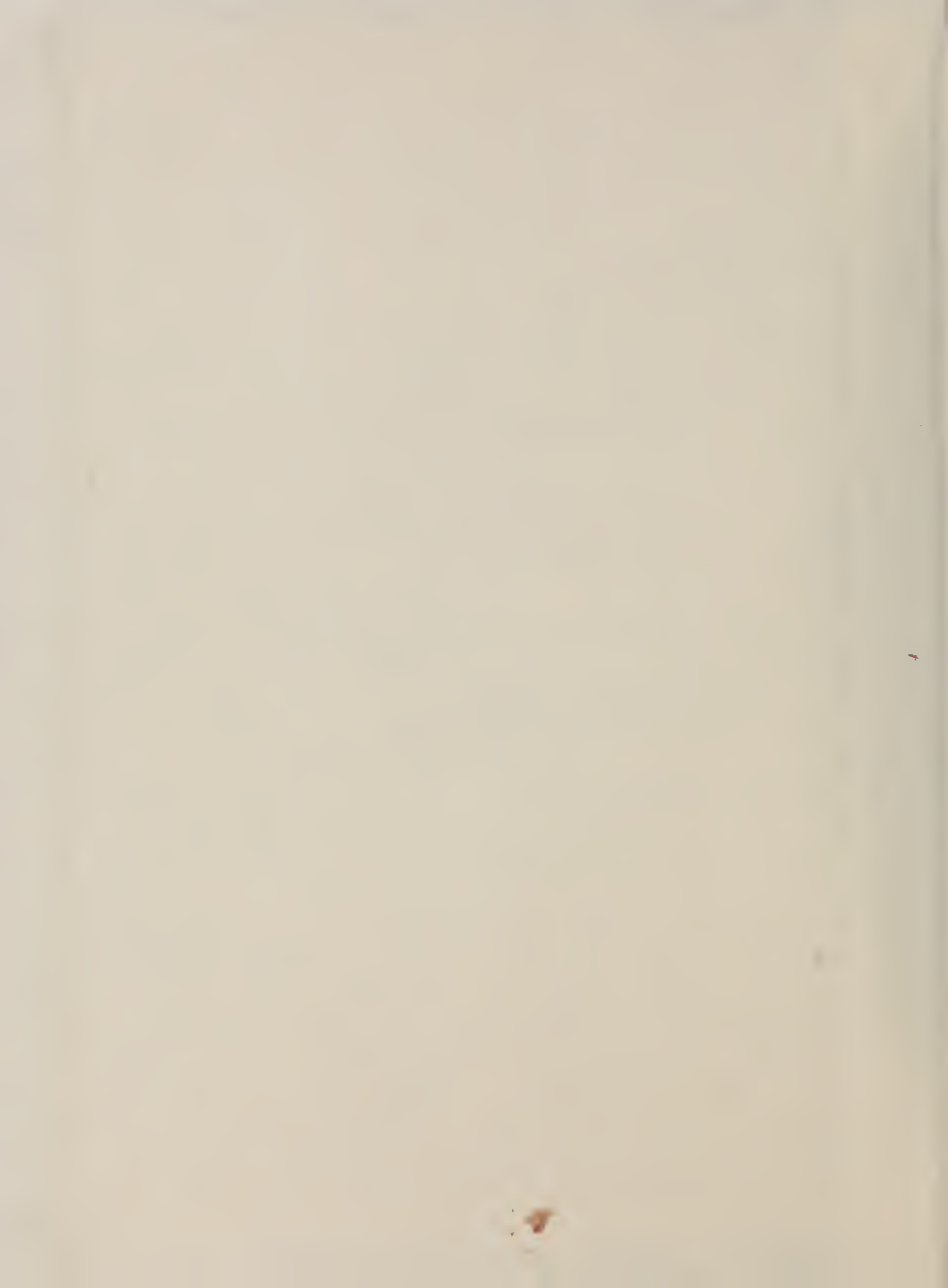


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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More! ¹
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin	
TOTAL	1, 2, 3, 4		2
AREA AND RESIDENCE			
Land area	1		
Population density	1		
Urban	1, 3		
Rural	3		
Farm	3		
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Age	1, 2	7	2
Voting age persons	1, 2	1	2
Sex	1, 5	7	
Race	1, 2, 7		2
Spanish origin	1, 2, 7		2
Ancestry	3		
Nativity and place of birth	4		
Residence in 1975	4		
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4		
Marital status	3		
Fertility	3		
Family type	1, 2, 3	7	2
Household type and relationship	1, 3		
Persons in households	1, 3		
Persons per household	1, 2, 3		2
Group quarters type	1, 3		
Persons in group quarters	1, 3		
School enrollment	4		
Years of school completed	4	7	
Veteran status	4		
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
Labor force status	5	7	
Class of worker	5		
Labor force status in 1979	5		
Workers in family in 1979	5		
Occupation	5		
Industry	5		
Transportation to work	4		
Disability status	4		
Income in 1979	6	7	
Poverty status in 1979	6	7	

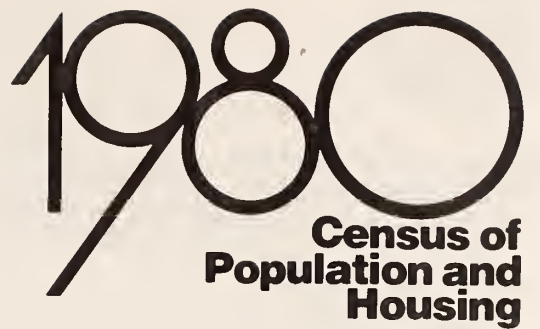
Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts			Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Townships of 10,000 or More! ¹	
	All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units		
			Total		Race or Spanish Origin
TOTAL	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11	2
OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS					
Tenure			1, 2, 8		2
Persons per occupied unit			1, 2	11	2
Vacancy status		8			
Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8				
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Persons per room			1		
Bedrooms		9	9		
Year householder moved into unit			8		
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Year structure built		9	9		
Units in structure		9	9		
Stories in structure		9			
Passenger elevator		9			
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS					
Plumbing facilities		8	1, 2		2
Bathroom		8	8		
Source of water		8			
Sewage disposal		8			
EQUIPMENT AND FUELS					
Kitchen facilities		8			
Heating equipment		8			
Air-conditioning		8			
Vehicles available			8		
Telephone in housing unit			8		
Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking			10		
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Value			1, 2		2
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs			10	11	
Contract rent			1, 2		2
Gross rent			10	11	

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.



Congressional
Districts
of the
98th Congress

PART 7
COLORADO
PHC80-4-7

Issued March 1983



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HOUSING DIVISION
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Introduction

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GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing on demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics of the inhabitants of the State, congressional districts of the 98th Congress, and selected geographic areas within the congressional districts. The congressional districts as defined in this report are those in effect for election to the U.S. House of Representatives in November 1982. Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1980, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which codified Title 13, United States Code.

The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-4 (i.e., Population and Housing Census, 1980-Volume 4) followed by a number representing the area which the report covers. The PHC80-4 series consists of individual reports for each State and the District of Columbia.

Corresponding data from the 1970 census for districts of the 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Congresses were published in the Congressional District Data (CDD) report series. Data from the 1980 census for districts of the 97th Congress are available on Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1A and 3A, and on microfiche of STF's 1A and 3A. Data for districts of the 98th Congress are also available on Summary Tape Files 1D and 3D.

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and 5 appendixes), a table of contents, map(s), and 11 data tables. Appearing after the tables is a map of the State which shows, in addition to the congressional district boundaries, the boundaries of counties and the locations of selected cities. More detailed maps follow showing selected congressional district boundaries in cases where the State map cannot delineate the limits of congressional districts with sufficient clarity. No congressional district boundaries are shown on the maps for the six States with one representative elected at large nor for the District of Columbia.

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

Tables 3 to 11 present statistics based on a sample of persons and housing units. Table 3 contains general population information such as urban, rural and farm residence, ancestry, household and family type, group quarters, marital status, and fertility. Table 4 includes data on nativity, language, commuting, school enrollment, residence in 1975, veteran status, years of school completed and disability. Tables 5 and 6 present labor force and income/poverty data, respectively. Selected population characteristics for four racial groups and Spanish origin persons are included in table 7.

Tables 8 to 11 present statistics on housing. Table 8 features tenure and vacancy status, year moved in, bathroom and kitchen facilities, source of water, sewage disposal, air-conditioning, heating equipment, telephone, and vehicles available. Table 9 focuses on structural characteristics such as number of units in structure, year built, bedrooms, stories in structure, and passenger elevators. Table 10 contains information on fuels, owner costs, and gross rent, and table 11 presents a limited array of housing characteristics for the four racial groups and Spanish origin persons also featured in table 7.

A table finding guide for convenience in locating various population and housing characteristics in the tables is presented on the inside front cover of the report.

Since the statistics in tables 3 to 11 are estimates based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling

variability. There may thus be differences between figures found in tables 1 and 2, based on the complete count, and tables 3 through 11, based on the sample. See Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data," for information on sampling variability and procedures for estimating its impact on the data.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., urban and rural residence, congressional districts). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix C explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix D presents information on sources of error in the data, including sampling variability, as well as editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and the 1980 census questionnaire pages.

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and geographic abbreviations are used in the tables:

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics which are based on a small number of persons and/or housing units in the geographic area. Under certain conditions, both primary and complementary suppression, as defined below, may take place.

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

lation by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

Population and occupied housing unit characteristics cross-classified by race or Spanish origin (of the householder in the case of occupied housing units) are subject to an additional level of scrutiny. This level requires the 15 (30) person or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied individually to each race or Spanish origin category.

Finally, complementary suppression is applied to prevent the derivation of primary suppressed data by subtraction.



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

COLORADO

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
PERSONS							
Total persons, 1980	2 889 964	481 672	481 617	481 854	481 512	481 627	481 682
Total persons, 1970	2 209 596	509 492	320 210	372 034	371 553	299 909	336 398
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	30.8	-5.5	50.4	29.5	29.6	60.6	43.2
Land area in square miles	103 595	105	1 442	52 959	38 409	10 467	213
Persons per square mile	27.9	4587.4	334.0	9.1	12.5	46.0	2261.4
Land area in square kilometers	268 311	272	3 735	137 165	99 478	27 110	552
Persons per square kilometer	10.8	1770.9	128.9	3.5	4.8	17.8	872.6
Urban	2 329 869	481 628	437 168	259 196	292 343	380 569	478 965
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN							
White	2 571 498	357 775	450 057	436 299	441 718	436 996	448 653
Black	101 703	59 330	3 919	3 198	2 364	19 829	13 063
Percent of total persons	3.5	12.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	4.1	2.7
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	18 068	3 843	2 488	5 078	2 058	2 457	2 144
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	29 916	7 000	5 230	1 570	3 371	6 015	6 730
Other	168 779	53 724	19 923	35 709	32 001	16 330	11 092
Spanish origin ²	339 717	91 194	41 944	82 499	65 848	32 707	25 525
Percent of total persons	11.8	18.9	8.7	17.1	13.7	6.8	5.3
SEX							
Male	1 434 293	232 551	240 825	242 080	237 810	244 009	237 018
Female	1 455 671	249 121	240 792	239 774	243 702	237 618	244 664
AGE							
Under 5 years	216 495	32 265	36 716	37 392	38 061	38 015	34 046
5 to 14 years	439 282	56 229	78 213	73 359	75 161	80 578	75 742
15 to 19 years	268 588	36 528	48 065	44 721	47 479	48 305	43 490
16 and 17 years	103 683	13 461	18 296	17 689	17 245	18 717	18 275
18 and 19 years	115 552	16 929	20 994	18 793	21 934	20 427	16 475
20 to 24 years	302 606	53 759	54 532	47 277	52 975	49 119	44 944
20 and 21 years	119 866	19 091	21 879	18 294	22 927	21 043	16 632
25 to 34 years	569 545	104 590	102 716	90 161	83 745	91 064	97 269
35 to 44 years	346 953	47 643	62 110	54 167	53 619	64 314	65 100
45 to 54 years	270 860	42 759	43 860	44 468	42 676	46 233	50 864
55 to 64 years	228 310	46 375	29 515	40 906	38 699	33 274	39 541
62 to 64 years	58 909	12 607	6 971	11 298	10 649	8 041	9 343
65 to 74 years	148 666	35 169	15 835	30 262	28 957	19 117	19 326
75 to 84 years	74 296	20 051	7 527	14 468	15 036	8 804	8 410
85 years and over	24 363	6 304	2 528	4 673	5 104	2 804	2 950
Median	28.6	30.3	27.2	28.9	28.0	27.7	29.3
VOTING-AGE PERSONS							
Persons 18 years and over	2 081 151	373 579	339 617	345 175	342 745	335 156	344 879
Male	1 021 023	177 546	168 435	171 946	166 690	168 904	167 502
Female	1 060 128	196 033	171 182	173 229	176 055	166 252	177 377
White	1 879 974	294 300	320 095	316 623	318 777	306 334	323 845
Black	67 611	39 680	2 592	2 277	1 641	13 129	8 292
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	11 521	2 506	1 601	3 070	1 312	1 591	1 441
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	21 391	5 193	3 629	1 117	2 515	4 329	4 608
Spanish origin ²	204 301	55 886	24 380	50 998	38 104	19 480	15 453
HOUSEHOLD TYPE							
Households	1 061 249	208 032	167 653	173 409	170 206	164 457	177 492
Family households	739 446	121 701	121 701	124 396	124 568	125 467	128 752
With persons under 18 years	414 847	55 041	73 465	68 574	69 156	75 527	73 084
Married-couple families	625 145	87 309	103 639	106 965	108 559	109 339	109 334
With persons under 18 years	336 755	37 787	60 575	56 946	58 407	63 673	59 367
Female householder, no husband present	88 987	21 818	13 787	13 132	12 240	12 777	15 233
With persons under 18 years	64 799	14 751	10 543	9 387	8 848	9 859	11 411
Nonfamily households	321 803	93 470	45 952	49 013	45 638	38 990	48 740
Persons in households	2 815 572	469 327	471 384	469 854	466 631	463 094	475 282
Persons in nonfamily households	418 936	115 217	66 862	64 835	60 116	49 465	62 441
Persons living alone	249 781	76 075	31 622	37 733	35 539	30 858	37 954
65 years and over	70 540	21 527	6 494	13 619	13 495	8 224	7 181
Persons in group quarters	74 392	12 345	10 233	12 000	14 881	18 533	6 400
Inmate of institution	27 627	5 090	2 664	6 716	4 865	3 900	4 392
Persons per household	2.65	2.26	2.81	2.71	2.74	2.82	2.68
HOUSING UNITS							
Total housing units	1 194 253	223 735	180 758	222 666	191 376	187 117	188 601
Year-round housing units	1 168 681	223 663	178 521	210 210	186 103	181 638	188 546
Occupied housing units	1 061 249	208 032	167 653	173 409	170 206	164 457	177 492
With 1.01 or more persons per room	30 216	6 957	3 232	7 474	5 958	3 929	2 666
Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	13 310	3 355	1 765	3 483	2 190	1 730	787
Owner-occupied housing units	684 408	102 560	115 294	120 548	114 263	111 580	120 163
Percent of occupied housing units	64.5	49.3	68.8	69.5	67.1	67.8	67.7
Renter-occupied housing units	376 841	105 472	52 359	52 861	55 943	52 877	57 329
With 1.01 or more persons per room	17 438	5 106	1 743	3 323	3 168	2 374	1 724
Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	9 462	3 047	1 370	1 935	1 296	1 172	642
PERSONS IN UNIT							
With 1.01 or more persons per room	162 574	36 818	17 090	40 562	34 348	19 977	13 779
Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	25 770	5 478	3 245	7 269	4 712	3 454	1 612
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	530 123	84 495	92 639	81 951	80 869	91 137	99 032
Less than \$30,000	46 962	5 546	1 932	17 115	14 811	5 718	1 840
\$30,000 to \$49,999	101 618	18 441	7 578	25 337	21 524	20 966	7 772
\$50,000 to \$79,999	239 119	41 336	53 980	26 530	30 442	35 199	51 632
\$80,000 to \$99,999	72 983	9 530	16 035	6 011	7 423	12 741	21 243
\$100,000 to \$149,999	49 802	6 707	9 822	4 440	5 320	12 307	11 206
\$150,000 or more	19 639	2 935	3 292	2 518	1 349	4 206	5 339
Median	\$64 600	\$63 300	\$70 500	\$48 900	\$54 000	\$66 100	\$73 200
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	358 956	103 330	50 789	48 760	49 422	50 638	56 017
Less than \$150	65 116	22 145	4 259	13 406	13 758	8 173	3 375
\$150 to \$199	70 415	22 853	5 951	9 224	11 177	13 595	7 615
\$200 to \$249	73 860	19 841	11 066	7 341	9 247	12 543	13 822
\$250 to \$299	56 904	15 931	11 300	5 169	5 639	6 466	12 399
\$300 to \$399	54 357	15 722	11 071	5 401	5 029	5 058	12 076
\$400 or more	24 587	4 884	6 069	4 188	1 425	2 281	5 740
No cash rent	13 717	1 954	1 073	4 031	3 147	2 522	990
Median	\$225	\$214	\$266	\$198	\$191	\$209	\$261

¹Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.

²Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons					Housing units									
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female holder, no husband present			
The State	2 889 964	3.5	11.8	2 081 151	247 325	28.6	1 194 253	1 168 681	1 061 249	64.5	1.3	8.4	2.65	64 600	225
Congressional District 1	481 672	12.3	18.9	373 579	61 524	30.3	223 735	223 663	208 032	49.3	1.6	10.5	2.26	63 300	214
COUNTIES															
Adams (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arapahoe (pt.)	5 803	3.4	3.2	4 854	336	28.7	3 190	3 189	3 023	32.4	1.1	5.7	1.92	82 200	237
Denver (pt.)	475 869	12.4	19.1	368 725	61 188	30.3	220 545	220 474	205 009	49.5	1.6	10.6	2.26	63 100	213
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Denver city (pt.)	475 869	12.4	19.1	368 725	61 188	30.3	220 545	220 474	205 009	49.5	1.6	10.6	2.26	63 100	213
Congressional District 2	481 617	0.8	8.7	339 617	25 890	27.2	180 758	178 521	167 653	68.8	1.1	8.2	2.81	70 500	266
COUNTIES															
Adams (pt.)	167 594	0.9	14.9	113 460	7 708	26.3	60 238	60 224	56 907	71.9	0.5	10.1	2.93	64 500	258
Boulder	189 625	0.9	5.4	142 381	12 875	27.4	74 638	73 373	68 964	61.5	1.6	7.0	2.63	76 300	271
Clear Creek	7 308	0.2	3.6	5 280	434	28.7	4 198	3 533	2 835	68.5	3.5	4.7	2.56	75 400	243
Gilpin	2 441	0.5	3.5	1 787	162	30.1	2 012	1 728	958	77.6	11.2	4.2	2.50	63 600	190
Jefferson (pt.)	114 649	0.5	5.5	76 709	4 711	27.7	39 672	39 663	37 989	77.0	0.4	8.0	2.99	72 800	271
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Applewood (CDP) (pt.)	3 869	0.5	1.8	2 715	185	36.2	1 233	1 233	1 220	95.2	0.1	7.3	3.17	103 200	426
Arvada city	84 576	0.4	5.5	56 871	3 877	28.2	29 360	29 357	28 202	74.0	0.4	8.5	2.98	72 300	269
Boulder city	76 685	1.5	3.9	63 368	5 425	25.9	30 287	30 213	28 674	47.0	1.8	7.4	2.40	86 500	283
Broomfield city	20 730	0.7	5.1	13 702	569	26.4	7 233	7 232	6 868	76.6	0.4	6.8	3.02	69 300	278
Longmont city	42 942	0.3	8.6	29 762	4 041	28.3	16 346	16 341	15 483	64.5	0.7	7.7	2.75	66 500	248
Northglenn city	29 847	1.3	12.2	19 921	955	26.2	9 827	9 826	9 543	69.5	0.3	8.6	3.11	66 200	256
Sherrelwood (CDP)	17 629	0.8	20.2	11 813	470	25.5	5 938	5 938	5 635	72.8	0.4	11.0	3.13	62 000	268
Thornton city (pt.)	40 335	1.0	14.4	26 525	1 713	25.7	14 484	14 483	13 651	74.4	0.4	10.5	2.94	64 600	279
Westminster city	50 211	1.0	11.0	33 643	1 635	26.2	18 560	18 555	17 176	70.3	0.6	9.2	2.90	68 500	254
Congressional District 3	481 854	0.7	17.1	345 175	49 403	28.9	222 666	210 210	173 409	69.5	2.0	7.6	2.71	48 900	198
COUNTIES															
Alamosa	11 799	0.5	32.0	8 280	1 064	25.6	4 433	4 341	3 921	66.4	2.3	9.2	2.79	37 300	154
Archuleta	3 664	0.1	31.3	2 474	339	30.4	2 044	1 690	1 241	74.1	3.9	8.1	2.95	53 200	159
Canonis	7 794	—	61.2	4 913	832	26.3	3 117	2 713	2 356	80.0	5.6	8.7	3.31	23 200	95
Costilla	3 071	0.1	77.5	2 098	415	30.4	1 437	1 402	1 025	76.9	11.8	10.4	3.00	22 600	80
Custer	1 528	0.1	2.4	1 084	210	32.0	1 108	757	572	71.5	5.8	6.3	2.65	37 200	119
Delta	21 225	0.1	8.4	15 323	3 791	34.3	9 239	8 878	7 924	77.5	2.6	5.9	2.64	45 100	154
Dolores	1 658	0.1	3.3	1 139	173	30.2	912	864	584	80.1	6.2	4.5	2.84	28 900	115
Eagle	13 320	0.2	6.4	10 416	398	27.3	11 060	10 670	5 223	56.9	1.6	4.3	2.55	101 500	402
Fremont (pt.)	19 440	1.8	9.3	14 499	3 299	33.6	7 845	7 583	6 832	74.3	1.7	8.0	2.56	40 700	147
Garfield	22 514	0.1	4.2	16 152	2 014	28.6	9 345	9 208	8 131	64.9	1.6	5.9	2.72	76 500	269
Grand	7 475	0.1	3.4	5 397	365	27.8	7 209	4 821	2 797	62.1	2.6	4.8	2.67	66 400	235
Gunnison	10 689	0.2	3.2	8 624	497	24.1	5 734	4 511	3 784	52.4	2.1	4.3	2.47	75 400	209
Hinsdale	408	—	2.7	304	28	30.6	697	263	163	60.7	5.5	6.1	2.50	58 100	156
Huerfano	6 440	0.5	44.0	4 550	1 185	34.5	3 466	2 921	2 403	72.1	5.5	9.9	2.63	23 200	93
Jackson	1 863	0.1	2.7	1 303	143	29.3	1 061	838	662	64.0	4.8	5.3	2.78	44 100	175
La Plata	27 424	0.1	11.2	20 167	2 369	27.6	12 154	10 900	9 746	67.8	2.2	7.3	2.70	61 800	214
Mesa	81 530	0.3	7.0	58 197	8 735	29.0	32 573	32 265	29 668	72.0	1.3	7.5	2.68	59 000	227
Mineral	804	—	4.7	579	64	29.9	697	466	314	70.7	1.3	3.2	2.56	37 500	144
Moffat	13 133	—	5.1	8 863	743	26.5	5 269	5 177	4 578	71.2	1.9	4.7	2.85	62 500	292
Montezuma	16 510	0.1	8.2	11 095	1 620	28.7	6 498	6 287	5 661	77.1	2.6	8.1	2.89	42 300	174
Mantrose	24 352	0.2	9.5	16 833	2 823	30.7	9 378	9 262	8 428	75.4	1.5	6.0	2.84	49 200	173
Ouroy	1 925	0.3	4.3	1 384	225	32.7	1 189	1 042	723	74.4	3.6	4.0	2.66	59 500	178
Pitkin	10 338	0.2	1.3	8 483	278	29.3	8 501	7 824	4 519	50.3	1.7	6.1	2.28	200000+	403
Pueblo	125 972	1.8	33.0	89 081	14 569	29.9	49 095	48 614	45 095	71.8	1.2	10.3	2.74	40 700	159
Rio Blanca	6 255	0.3	3.0	4 281	420	26.2	2 524	2 405	2 104	67.6	1.1	4.0	2.86	59 300	224
Rio Grande	10 511	—	37.0	7 191	1 390	29.7	4 411	4 068	3 522	72.7	2.4	8.1	2.91	33 300	128
Royn	13 404	0.1	2.7	9 860	609	27.6	7 281	6 913	4 934	63.9	2.6	4.4	2.69	82 700	324
Saguache	3 935	0.2	41.2	2 683	469	29.0	1 884	1 674	1 360	68.4	3.4	8.5	2.88	23 800	102
San Juan	833	—	14.5	574	37	27.4	475	447	318	59.1	3.1	6.6	2.62	39 800	160
Son Miguel	3 192	0.2	3.1	2 336	177	28.6	1 739	1 475	1 250	59.0	8.0	5.2	2.55	72 300	211
Summit	8 848	0.2	1.7	7 012	122	26.9	10 261	9 931	3 571	47.9	4.4	3.9	2.48	101 000	341
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Canon City city (pt.)	7 278	3.1	9.7	5 765	1 437	33.8	2 970	2 963	2 681	64.1	1.1	8.8	2.23	37 500	140
Durango city	11 426	0.2	13.7	8 985	1 208	27.1	4 365	4 336	4 120	60.8	1.3	8.7	2.50	60 200	216
Grand Junction city	28 144	0.5	9.5	21 844	4 352	29.9	12 706	12 692	11 766	56.6	1.7	9.2	2.30	49 600	218
Pueblo city	101 686	2.1	35.5	72 688	12 515	29.9	40 012	39 971	37 240	69.5	1.1	11.0	2.66	39 300	159

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
		Block	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			
Congressional District 4	481 512	0.5	13.7	342 745	49 097	28.0	191 376	186 103	170 206	67.1	1.3	7.2	2.74	54 000	191
COUNTIES															
Adams (pt.)	48 969	1.4	23.4	33 029	3 837	27.6	17 034	16 969	16 119	70.5	0.7	10.2	2.99	50 900	206
Arapahoe (pt.)	13 577	1.4	3.2	8 504	411	28.3	4 647	4 643	4 233	87.9	0.5	5.4	3.21	99 400	367
Baca	5 419	—	6.0	3 848	755	32.5	2 480	2 401	2 047	78.4	1.5	5.4	2.65	24 100	94
Bent	5 945	0.4	25.4	4 192	886	33.2	2 367	2 339	1 999	70.3	2.1	8.9	2.76	23 000	121
Cheyenne	2 153	—	2.4	1 522	325	32.1	958	955	813	75.9	1.2	5.3	2.63	24 600	110
Crowley	2 988	0.1	19.7	2 203	605	38.0	1 361	1 350	1 130	77.7	2.4	7.1	2.60	18 000	89
Kiowa ²	1 936	—	2.0	1 464	286	40.8	835	825	718	73.3	3.8	2.2	2.65	11 300	82
Kit Carson	7 599	—	4.7	5 293	1 047	31.3	3 289	3 230	2 765	74.0	1.0	5.6	2.72	37 000	123
Larimer	149 184	0.4	5.9	110 992	12 680	27.0	62 191	58 402	54 086	64.3	1.1	6.4	2.63	67 200	230
Las Animas	14 897	0.4	43.7	10 748	2 645	32.3	6 426	6 191	5 367	68.2	4.5	10.4	2.68	33 500	112
Lincoln	4 663	—	1.0	3 474	816	36.5	2 145	2 123	1 822	73.8	1.5	5.9	2.50	32 400	113
Logan	19 800	0.2	6.6	14 097	2 423	28.8	7 820	7 720	7 146	68.8	1.2	6.8	2.68	40 000	157
Morgan	22 513	0.1	11.8	15 672	2 851	29.3	9 019	8 882	7 981	66.2	1.2	6.0	2.78	44 200	165
Otero	22 567	0.4	33.0	15 533	3 328	30.3	8 847	8 758	7 937	71.0	1.6	8.6	2.78	28 600	122
Phillips	4 542	—	2.6	3 280	856	34.7	2 014	1 971	1 753	74.7	0.9	5.4	2.56	31 700	112
Prowers	13 070	0.2	19.6	8 855	1 586	28.8	5 452	5 411	4 658	67.8	1.1	9.1	2.77	30 300	122
Sedgwick	3 266	0.2	10.0	2 363	580	36.0	1 448	1 416	1 260	71.0	1.2	4.3	2.55	25 300	95
Washington	5 304	—	1.6	3 833	793	33.8	2 413	2 381	2 017	73.6	2.2	4.4	2.62	31 100	105
Weld	123 438	0.5	17.0	87 066	10 901	26.7	46 475	46 039	42 749	63.3	1.3	7.5	2.79	54 700	189
Yuma	9 682	—	2.5	6 777	1 486	32.1	4 155	4 097	3 606	72.3	1.2	4.3	2.65	41 100	116
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Brighton city	12 773	0.4	29.8	8 606	1 308	27.5	4 403	4 401	4 204	70.6	0.9	10.2	2.96	56 800	213
Castlewood (COP) (pt.)	5 094	0.5	2.6	3 129	89	30.5	1 655	1 655	1 549	85.2	0.1	6.8	3.29	107 300	438
Commerce City city	16 234	2.6	27.3	10 935	1 181	26.6	5 675	5 673	5 385	62.9	0.4	12.5	2.97	46 600	204
Fort Collins city	65 092	0.7	6.8	51 465	4 778	24.7	25 382	25 370	23 523	53.8	1.3	6.4	2.50	67 300	233
Greeley city	53 006	0.8	15.6	39 824	5 172	25.7	20 731	20 721	19 351	54.5	1.1	8.4	2.54	58 400	192
Loveland city	30 244	0.3	5.7	21 574	3 704	29.5	12 213	12 205	11 429	63.9	0.4	7.1	2.61	63 100	227
Sterling city	11 385	0.3	7.5	8 463	1 709	28.9	4 667	4 662	4 392	65.9	0.8	8.3	2.47	39 200	159
Thornton city (pt.)	8	—	—	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congressional District 5	481 627	4.1	6.8	335 156	30 725	27.7	187 117	181 638	164 457	67.8	1.1	7.8	2.82	66 100	209
COUNTIES															
Arapahoe (pt.)	26 694	0.9	2.4	16 604	510	30.0	8 631	8 631	7 996	91.9	0.1	5.8	3.34	95 900	420
Chaffee	13 227	0.7	9.7	9 507	1 552	29.8	5 781	5 373	4 758	74.0	1.6	6.4	2.64	48 000	160
Oooglos	25 153	0.4	2.4	16 437	1 170	30.2	8 674	8 516	7 857	86.0	0.6	4.7	3.19	93 600	288
Elbert	6 850	0.2	2.1	4 564	645	30.1	2 722	2 684	2 277	81.9	1.8	4.0	2.99	69 500	154
El Paso	309 424	6.2	8.1	218 098	21 056	26.9	117 571	116 770	107 791	60.7	0.9	9.0	2.73	57 500	205
Fremont (pt.)	9 236	0.1	5.2	6 570	1 764	33.3	3 640	3 515	3 226	77.0	1.0	6.8	2.66	52 500	190
Jefferson (pt.)	68 846	0.4	3.2	47 348	2 768	29.0	26 372	25 048	22 813	80.7	1.2	5.1	2.95	90 200	276
Lake	8 830	0.3	23.7	5 979	360	24.7	3 753	3 497	3 000	68.5	2.5	6.6	2.90	45 600	207
Park	5 333	0.2	2.4	3 646	314	29.7	4 873	3 020	1 857	77.7	6.5	3.4	2.87	67 400	223
Teller	8 034	0.1	1.5	5 593	586	31.0	5 100	4 584	2 882	78.0	2.5	6.1	2.77	61 200	192
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Applewood (COP) (pt.)	319	0.6	3.8	238	22	28.0	121	121	116	63.8	0.9	7.8	2.75	63 500	277
Canon City city (pt.)	5 759	0.1	5.1	4 296	1 419	37.8	2 176	2 170	2 065	78.1	0.2	6.8	2.55	50 100	177
Castlewood (COP) (pt.)	6 265	1.1	2.3	3 757	78	30.1	1 836	1 836	1 772	95.4	—	5.0	3.54	93 200	467
Colorado Springs city	215 150	5.6	8.5	154 316	17 787	28.2	88 283	88 189	81 241	59.0	1.0	9.3	2.59	58 000	202
Calumbine (COP) (pt.)	16 263	0.4	4.2	10 133	262	28.2	4 991	4 991	4 753	93.0	—	6.0	3.42	90 500	414
Fort Carson (COP)	13 219	24.4	10.1	9 815	5	21.1	1 819	1 816	1 792	0.2	0.8	1.5	3.89	...	225
Golden city	12 237	0.7	4.3	9 723	993	27.0	5 312	5 300	4 727	55.7	1.9	7.0	2.34	70 400	247
Ken Caryl (COP) (pt.)	5 841	0.5	4.5	3 620	69	26.9	2 030	2 030	1 741	96.0	0.1	2.7	3.35	88 600	469
Littleton city (pt.)	128	—	—	128	59	63.8	74	74	72	97.2	—	4.2	1.78	81 300	...
Security-Widefield (COP)	18 768	6.6	8.7	12 191	596	26.7	5 781	5 780	5 602	81.2	0.1	11.4	3.35	47 000	239
Southglenn (COP) (pt.)	17 852	0.8	2.4	11 245	415	30.1	5 925	5 925	5 444	90.0	0.1	6.6	3.28	94 000	406
Congressional District 6	481 682	2.7	5.3	344 879	30 686	29.3	188 601	188 546	177 492	67.7	0.4	8.6	2.68	73 200	261
COUNTIES															
Adams (pt.)	29 381	13.9	6.9	21 105	1 585	26.4	12 008	12 005	11 193	54.2	0.7	13.0	2.58	58 600	230
Arapahoe (pt.)	247 547	3.2	4.5	175 259	13 759	29.1	96 761	96 731	90 766	69.9	0.5	8.3	2.70	74 200	259
Oenver (pt.)	16 496	0.7	8.1	12 763	735	29.3	7 334	7 332	6 557	72.0	0.5	6.5	2.48	77 600	280
Jefferson (pt.)	188 258	0.6	5.8	135 752	14 607	30.2	72 498	72 478	68 976	66.6	0.4	8.5	2.69	73 500	269
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Applewood (COP) (pt.)	7 852	0.4	5.0	5 924	730	32.3	3 223	3 220	3 043	70.6	0.4	8.1	2.56	73 700	267
Aurora city	158 588	6.9	5.0	111 881	6 795	27.9	62 821	62 804	58 598	68.4	0.4	9.2	2.67	69 200	256
Castlewood (COP) (pt.)	5 054	2.2	2.8	3 029	51	30.2	1 455	1 455	1 426	95.7	0.1	5.7	3.54	111 000	500+
Calumbine (COP) (pt.)	7 260	0.1	3.8	4 496	146	30.2	2 218	2 218	2 113	93.1	0.1	6.8	3.44	90 500	442
Oenver city (pt.)	16 496	0.7	8.1	12 763	735	29.3	7 334	7 332	6 557	72.0	0.5	6.5	2.48	77 600	280
Englewood city	30 021	0.6	6.5	23 432	3 939	30.7	13 359	13 358	12 766	55.6	0.8	9.2	2.32	60 100	227

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 2. **Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.**

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

**The State
Congressional Districts
Counties
Places of 10,000 or More**

	Persons					Housing units										
	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Occupied								
	Total	Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over			Median	Total	Owner	Percent		Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
											Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present				
Congressional District 6—Con.																
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE—Con.																
Ken Caryl (COP) (pt.)	4 820	0.9	8.3	2 898	53	25.7	1 487	1 487	1 443	89.9	—	4.8	3.34	67 300	433	
Lakewood city	112 860	0.5	5.9	81 664	8 093	30.7	43 418	43 403	41 192	66.1	0.4	8.9	2.70	74 200	276	
Littleton city (pt.)	28 503	0.4	3.8	20 520	2 393	31.1	11 198	11 193	10 568	62.3	0.7	9.6	2.66	77 000	234	
Southglenn (COP) (pt.)	19 935	0.7	2.7	13 273	615	30.8	6 550	6 548	6 282	86.2	0.2	8.4	3.17	78 900	342	
Wheat Ridge city	30 293	0.3	4.5	23 602	4 506	33.8	13 068	13 067	12 627	56.7	0.5	9.1	2.36	70 100	244	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

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

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	
The State							
Congressional Districts							
URBAN AND RURAL							
Total persons	2 889 964	481 694	481 483	481 745	481 502	481 746	481 794
Urban	2 329 695	481 647	437 151	259 114	291 992	380 668	479 123
Inside urbanized areas	2 016 857	481 647	374 460	166 253	174 269	341 105	479 123
Outside urbanized areas	312 838	-	62 691	92 861	117 723	39 563	-
Rural	560 269	47	44 332	222 631	189 510	101 078	2 671
Farm	59 152	3	2 296	16 550	35 575	4 704	24
ANCESTRY							
Total persons	2 889 964	481 694	481 483	481 745	481 502	481 746	481 794
Single ancestry group	1 365 389	266 302	200 439	249 758	240 664	206 905	201 321
Dutch	20 711	3 687	2 685	4 038	3 784	3 458	3 059
English	257 138	33 002	40 649	51 784	42 908	44 887	43 908
French	27 051	3 686	4 473	5 251	4 071	5 146	4 424
German	309 991	34 093	53 449	45 410	75 973	49 482	51 584
Greek	4 924	1 654	669	718	434	586	863
Hungarian	5 698	1 100	1 172	595	726	888	1 217
Irish	108 871	18 113	15 928	20 302	17 471	18 190	18 867
Italian	51 637	7 805	10 406	11 890	6 241	7 151	8 144
Norwegian	19 036	2 219	3 878	3 038	3 091	3 243	3 567
Polish	20 098	4 269	3 547	2 445	1 999	3 706	4 132
Portuguese	1 405	208	167	275	208	338	209
Russian	10 267	4 042	1 560	870	1 089	857	1 849
Scottish	19 710	2 681	2 970	4 730	2 983	3 368	2 978
Swedish	31 891	4 669	5 194	5 500	6 635	4 556	5 337
Ukrainian	2 417	722	325	167	163	331	709
Other	474 544	144 352	53 367	92 745	72 888	60 718	50 474
Multiple ancestry group	1 168 209	158 995	223 565	162 137	186 010	210 741	226 761
Ancestry not specified	356 366	56 397	57 479	69 850	54 828	64 100	53 712
Not reported	209 723	38 610	35 706	34 118	29 279	39 160	32 850
Selected multiple ancestry groups:							
English and other group(s)	479 043	62 607	90 701	65 090	74 728	89 094	96 823
French and other group(s)	149 177	20 445	29 025	20 008	21 965	28 359	29 375
German and other group(s)	559 163	69 374	110 474	69 518	96 427	101 749	111 621
Irish and other group(s)	465 120	62 841	87 654	64 322	74 772	84 858	90 673
Italian and other group(s)	64 724	8 374	15 280	10 307	7 576	10 929	12 258
Polish and other group(s)	39 451	6 309	8 683	4 263	4 613	7 128	8 455
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
In households	2 815 766	469 371	471 298	469 717	466 783	463 225	475 372
Family householder	744 228	115 971	122 235	125 506	125 215	126 164	129 137
Nonfamily householder:	154 246	42 375	24 098	23 984	20 627	19 381	23 781
Male	164 405	50 238	21 371	24 495	24 607	19 418	24 276
Female	632 578	88 329	105 352	108 342	109 807	110 524	110 224
Spouse	998 884	145 361	173 040	167 821	168 926	173 667	170 069
Other relatives	121 425	27 097	25 202	19 569	17 601	14 071	17 885
Nonrelatives							
Persons per household	2.65	2.25	2.81	2.70	2.74	2.81	2.68
Persons per family	3.19	3.02	3.28	3.20	3.23	3.25	3.17
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD							
Households	1 062 879	208 584	167 704	173 985	170 449	164 963	177 194
1 person	249 148	75 876	31 502	37 577	35 495	30 902	37 796
2 persons	343 631	67 926	52 178	57 415	56 415	51 529	58 168
3 persons	182 544	27 905	32 091	30 031	29 251	30 868	32 398
4 persons	166 321	20 004	30 708	27 382	27 550	30 786	29 891
5 persons	78 179	9 538	14 190	13 747	13 782	13 978	12 944
6 or more persons	43 056	7 335	7 035	7 833	7 956	6 900	5 997
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	744 228	115 971	122 235	125 506	125 215	126 164	129 137
With own children under 18 years	402 726	52 912	71 653	66 292	67 142	73 736	70 991
Married-couple families	634 271	88 931	105 478	108 645	110 017	110 932	110 268
With own children under 18 years	333 683	37 314	60 523	56 207	57 799	63 197	58 643
Female householder, no husband present	86 258	21 907	12 781	12 730	11 784	12 323	14 733
With own children under 18 years	58 360	13 531	9 279	8 291	7 800	9 105	10 354
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS							
Persons in group quarters	74 198	12 323	10 185	12 028	14 719	18 521	6 422
Inmate of mental hospital	1 964	324	16	760	562	109	193
Inmate of home for the aged	16 109	2 818	1 494	2 533	3 678	2 510	3 076
Inmate of other institution	8 657	1 478	1 150	3 137	567	1 236	1 089
In college dormitory	25 691	2 912	6 354	4 570	9 424	2 417	14
Other, in group quarters	21 777	4 791	1 171	1 028	488	12 249	2 050
MARITAL STATUS							
Male, 15 years and over	1 098 952	187 364	181 976	185 241	179 745	183 548	181 078
Single	337 633	66 371	58 659	54 629	52 836	54 868	50 270
Now married, except separated	654 622	93 026	108 205	112 738	113 082	114 454	113 117
Separated	15 559	4 106	2 330	2 226	1 907	2 532	2 458
Widowed	18 653	5 001	1 896	3 950	3 440	2 105	2 261
Divorced	72 485	18 866	10 886	11 698	8 480	9 589	12 972
Female, 15 years and over	1 136 062	206 048	184 661	185 977	188 495	179 733	191 148
Single	261 127	55 892	45 637	38 922	42 986	35 878	41 812
Now married, except separated	649 701	91 656	107 758	111 402	112 431	113 586	112 868
Separated	21 257	6 077	3 080	2 829	2 632	3 114	3 525
Widowed	103 983	26 773	11 988	19 187	18 841	13 202	13 992
Divorced	99 994	25 650	16 198	13 637	11 605	13 953	18 951
FERTILITY							
Women 15 to 44 years	733 399	119 610	132 139	114 637	118 806	121 533	126 674
Children ever born	889 729	122 240	156 395	152 553	151 409	158 946	148 186
Per 1,000 women	1 213	1 022	1 184	1 331	1 274	1 308	1 170

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total persons	2 889 964	481 694	481 483	481 745	481 502	481 746	481 794
Native	2 775 834	450 913	464 786	470 906	466 747	460 662	461 820
Born in State of residence	1 206 361	202 954	196 785	251 334	232 657	147 068	175 563
Born in different State	1 543 843	244 678	264 445	217 229	232 042	304 056	281 393
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	25 630	3 281	3 556	2 343	2 048	9 538	4 864
Foreign born	114 130	30 781	16 697	10 839	14 755	21 084	19 974

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Persons 5 to 17 years	593 914	76 363	105 079	99 244	101 310	108 983	102 935
Speak only English at home	546 563	65 741	99 220	89 115	91 308	103 249	97 930
Speak a language other than English at home	47 351	10 622	5 859	10 129	10 002	5 734	5 005
Spanish language spoken at home	33 069	7 560	3 253	8 598	8 553	3 176	1 929
Speak English very well or well	29 058	6 418	2 819	7 885	7 530	2 790	1 616
Speak English not well or not at all	4 011	1 142	434	713	1 023	386	313
Other language spoken at home	14 282	3 062	2 606	1 531	1 449	2 558	3 076
Speak English very well or well	12 346	2 266	2 313	1 449	1 284	2 381	2 653
Speak English not well or not at all	1 936	796	293	82	165	177	423

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Persons 18 years and over	2 079 958	373 386	339 604	345 229	342 139	334 898	344 702
Speak only English at home	1 844 214	314 710	311 009	293 540	299 584	305 575	319 796
Speak a language other than English at home	235 744	58 676	28 595	51 689	42 555	29 323	24 906
Spanish language spoken at home	146 538	37 449	14 782	40 535	29 926	14 044	9 802
Speak English very well or well	130 346	32 127	13 623	36 702	25 810	13 059	9 025
Speak English not well or not at all	16 192	5 322	1 159	3 833	4 116	985	777
Other language spoken at home	89 206	21 227	13 813	11 154	12 629	15 279	15 104
Speak English very well or well	80 052	18 086	12 442	10 325	11 608	14 052	13 539
Speak English not well or not at all	9 154	3 141	1 371	829	1 021	1 227	1 565

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Workers 16 years and over	1 360 923	236 826	240 895	202 159	209 884	220 583	250 576
Car, truck, or van	1 149 029	186 649	209 291	166 111	174 120	190 050	222 808
Drive alone	873 812	142 746	156 237	124 737	134 757	141 424	173 911
Carpool	275 217	43 903	53 054	41 374	39 363	48 626	48 897
Public transportation	57 835	24 600	11 352	3 603	1 912	4 495	11 873
Walked only	86 091	16 684	10 241	18 046	16 900	16 375	7 845
Other means	29 532	4 500	4 919	6 857	5 979	4 156	3 121
Worked at home	38 436	4 393	5 092	7 542	10 973	5 507	4 929
Persons per private vehicle	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.15	1.17	1.14

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	801 091	111 884	147 969	122 083	142 718	143 734	132 703
Nursery school	38 061	6 520	7 089	4 920	5 104	6 666	7 762
Public	15 801	3 072	2 554	2 518	2 307	2 361	2 989
Private	22 260	3 448	4 535	2 402	2 797	4 305	4 773
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	396 754	51 104	70 570	65 973	68 425	72 624	68 058
Public	369 253	42 605	66 439	63 818	65 695	68 534	62 162
Private	27 501	8 499	4 131	2 155	2 730	4 090	5 896
High school (1 to 4 years)	187 203	23 387	33 459	30 744	31 259	34 600	33 754
Public	177 485	20 097	32 067	30 149	30 472	32 963	31 737
Private	9 718	3 290	1 392	595	787	1 637	2 017
College	179 073	30 873	36 851	20 446	37 930	29 844	23 129
Public	156 857	20 834	34 289	19 538	37 203	25 167	19 826
Private	22 216	10 039	2 562	908	727	4 677	3 303

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Persons 25 years old and over	1 663 891	303 166	264 204	279 274	267 848	265 625	283 774
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	175 724	39 055	17 631	41 390	43 878	18 016	15 754
High school: 1 to 3 years	179 681	38 607	25 903	34 967	32 415	23 966	23 823
4 years	575 365	90 474	96 954	97 900	93 942	95 977	100 118
College: 1 to 3 years	351 108	59 981	58 300	54 968	48 306	62 185	67 368
4 or more years	382 013	75 049	65 416	50 049	49 307	65 481	76 711
Percent high school graduates	78.6	74.4	83.5	72.7	71.5	84.2	86.1

RESIDENCE IN 1975

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Persons 5 years and over	2 676 133	450 989	444 871	444 563	443 411	444 101	448 198
Same house	1 065 700	201 223	168 541	188 949	183 399	150 307	173 281
Different house in United States	1 555 113	237 618	269 063	251 779	254 238	277 470	264 945
Same county	607 818	116 159	100 163	109 176	109 535	97 148	75 637
Different county	947 295	121 459	168 900	142 603	144 703	180 322	189 308
Same State	395 956	46 500	78 546	61 890	69 151	50 060	89 809
Different State	551 339	74 959	90 354	80 713	75 552	130 262	99 499
Northeast	72 229	11 679	15 520	7 804	8 795	17 021	11 410
North Central	185 383	23 730	31 505	22 586	31 335	41 285	34 942
South	125 980	19 453	17 890	14 421	13 851	36 293	24 072
West	167 747	20 097	25 439	35 902	21 571	35 663	29 075
Abroad	55 320	12 148	7 267	3 835	5 774	16 324	9 972

VETERAN STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Civilian persons 16 years and over	2 146 696	382 506	357 719	362 653	359 279	326 796	357 743
Veteran	400 737	66 147	65 424	64 396	58 043	71 487	75 240
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	18.7	17.3	18.3	17.8	16.2	21.9	21.0
Male veteran	383 259	62 400	62 984	62 440	56 046	67 601	71 788
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	36.9	34.6	35.5	34.6	32.1	43.9	41.7

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	1 927 480	323 988	331 316	309 692	309 355	321 987	331 142
With a work disability	139 413	28 185	19 797	26 271	22 920	22 346	19 894
Not in labor force	72 529	15 563	8 952	14 908	12 614	11 085	9 407
Prevented from working	55 337	12 718	6 398	11 945	9 753	7 764	6 759

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	1 927 480	323 988	331 316	309 692	309 355	321 987	331 142
With a public transportation disability	23 746	6 083	3 146	4 128	3 788	3 141	3 460
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	232 186	59 005	24 418	46 963	45 624	28 335	27 841
With a public transportation disability	29 865	9 325	3 184	5 139	4 618	3 580	4 019

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Persons 16 years and over	2 185 054	387 303	358 121	362 859	359 634	353 968	363 169
Labor force	1 472 089	256 325	259 598	224 523	226 276	240 706	264 661
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.4	66.2	72.5	61.9	62.9	68.0	72.9
Civilian labor force	1 433 731	251 528	259 196	224 317	225 921	213 534	259 235
Employed	1 362 017	238 771	248 350	209 880	214 330	200 319	250 367
Unemployed	71 714	12 757	10 846	14 437	11 591	13 215	8 868
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	5.1	4.2	6.4	5.1	6.2	3.4
Not in labor force	712 965	130 978	98 523	138 336	133 358	113 262	98 508
Female, 16 years and over	1 111 861	203 206	180 290	182 187	184 498	175 188	186 492
Labor force	614 053	115 147	110 027	89 443	92 405	93 241	113 790
Percent of female, 16 years and over	55.2	56.7	61.0	49.1	50.1	53.2	61.0
Civilian labor force	609 850	114 355	110 005	89 424	92 379	90 895	112 792
Employed	579 161	109 275	105 446	83 462	87 499	84 746	108 733
Unemployed	30 689	5 080	4 559	5 962	4 880	6 149	4 059
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	4.4	4.1	6.7	5.3	6.8	3.6
Not in labor force	497 808	88 059	70 263	92 744	92 093	81 947	72 702
Female, 16 years and over	1 111 861	203 206	180 290	182 187	184 498	175 188	186 492
With own children under 6 years	183 030	26 262	31 945	31 409	31 698	32 220	29 496
In labor force	84 877	12 898	16 295	13 233	14 114	14 025	14 312
With own children 6 to 17 years only	216 952	26 325	38 957	34 664	35 115	41 274	40 617
In labor force	143 495	18 296	27 550	21 372	22 762	25 419	28 096

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 362 017	238 771	248 350	209 880	214 330	200 319	250 367
Private wage and salary workers	1 008 164	181 348	192 613	148 466	144 928	147 823	192 986
Federal government workers	64 150	11 348	9 688	8 557	6 897	11 577	16 083
State government workers	63 322	11 793	11 741	11 437	14 803	6 279	7 269
Local government workers	112 762	19 680	18 765	18 705	20 301	17 199	18 112
Self-employed workers	106 011	13 769	14 702	21 261	24 962	16 990	15 027
Unpaid family workers	7 608	833	841	1 454	2 439	1 151	890

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 362 017	238 771	248 350	209 880	214 330	200 319	250 367
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	352 553	65 728	63 904	47 187	45 237	57 277	73 220
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	166 425	28 702	30 072	21 801	20 474	27 670	37 706
Professional specialty occupations	186 128	37 026	33 832	25 386	24 763	29 607	35 514
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	433 387	80 273	82 139	55 690	59 142	64 072	92 071
Technicians and related support occupations	50 279	9 118	11 124	5 087	7 110	7 510	10 330
Sales occupations	148 583	24 263	25 831	22 408	20 678	24 607	30 796
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	234 525	46 892	45 184	28 195	31 354	31 955	50 945
Service occupations	177 634	35 442	27 613	32 062	28 278	26 086	28 153
Private household occupations	5 132	1 038	716	854	927	876	721
Protective service occupations	17 940	2 889	3 246	2 968	2 353	2 823	3 661
Service occupations, except protective and household	154 562	31 515	23 651	28 240	24 998	22 387	23 771
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	37 135	1 733	2 779	9 809	18 493	2 602	1 719
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	180 729	24 689	35 511	34 168	29 930	27 417	29 014
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	180 579	30 906	36 404	30 964	33 250	22 865	26 190
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	69 738	12 408	16 256	9 399	11 918	9 362	10 395
Transportation and material moving occupations	57 545	8 675	10 479	12 252	11 525	6 799	7 815
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53 296	9 823	9 669	9 313	9 807	6 704	7 980

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 362 017	238 771	248 350	209 880	214 330	200 319	250 367
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	78 817	6 344	7 652	22 256	24 028	9 335	9 202
Construction	107 063	14 595	18 556	21 463	18 017	16 592	17 840
Manufacturing	192 305	28 698	50 950	18 963	30 508	28 675	34 511
Nondurable goods	64 253	12 980	15 826	5 289	10 297	6 868	12 999
Durable goods	128 052	15 718	35 124	13 674	20 211	21 807	21 518
Transportation	63 431	12 930	12 526	8 229	9 243	7 151	13 352
Communications and other public utilities	45 237	8 463	8 274	7 402	5 937	6 675	8 486
Wholesale trade	61 712	11 529	14 187	5 980	8 808	7 402	13 806
Retail trade	236 814	38 735	42 196	40 919	35 655	35 463	43 846
Finance, insurance, and real estate	96 725	19 746	14 825	11 664	11 555	16 291	22 644
Business and repair services	64 633	13 936	11 787	7 064	7 542	9 948	14 356
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	63 333	12 844	8 834	13 874	8 567	10 130	9 084
Professional and related services	274 880	57 336	45 934	41 060	44 127	40 301	45 322
Health services	89 750	22 493	11 806	14 811	12 343	12 416	15 881
Educational services	116 783	19 058	22 204	17 200	24 524	17 202	16 595
Other professional and related services	68 347	15 785	11 924	9 049	8 060	10 683	12 846
Public administration	77 067	13 615	12 629	11 006	9 543	12 356	17 918

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	926 438	151 654	161 408	148 045	149 222	156 946	159 163
Worked in 1979	919 376	149 568	160 767	146 814	148 157	155 619	158 451
50 to 52 weeks	596 402	92 066	105 452	89 082	93 530	103 840	112 432
40 to 49 weeks	128 424	24 059	22 078	21 694	19 996	20 686	19 911
1 to 39 weeks	194 550	33 443	33 237	36 038	34 631	31 093	26 108
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	804 958	128 781	139 715	129 899	128 675	137 195	140 693
50 to 52 weeks	564 256	86 200	100 288	84 227	87 676	98 759	107 106
With unemployment in 1979	164 153	32 722	29 177	26 079	25 046	25 728	25 401
Mean weeks of unemployment	11.4	12.1	9.9	13.1	11.1	12.2	10.2
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	713 896	129 069	127 376	107 019	113 466	109 922	127 044
Worked in 1979	704 692	127 242	125 891	105 338	112 081	108 072	126 068
50 to 52 weeks	340 811	67 048	61 150	45 553	49 553	50 073	67 434
40 to 49 weeks	104 604	20 392	19 238	14 967	15 908	15 309	18 790
1 to 39 weeks	259 277	39 802	45 503	44 818	46 620	42 690	39 844
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	481 205	92 913	85 032	70 309	72 979	72 155	87 817
50 to 52 weeks	278 626	57 062	50 243	35 825	38 596	40 666	56 234
With unemployment in 1979	138 405	26 464	25 948	19 149	21 343	23 200	22 301
Mean weeks of unemployment	10.1	10.7	9.1	11.6	9.5	11.0	8.9

Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979

Unemployed 15 or more weeks	302 558	59 186	55 125	45 228	46 389	48 928	47 702
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	74 946	15 591	11 476	13 860	10 487	13 371	10 161

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	744 228	115 971	122 235	125 506	125 215	126 164	129 137
No workers	68 448	16 136	6 740	15 589	12 848	9 537	7 598
1 worker	233 871	36 655	34 425	40 792	39 361	42 442	40 196
2 or more workers	441 909	63 180	81 070	69 125	73 006	74 185	81 343

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8)

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
INCOME IN 1979							
Households							
Less than \$5,000	1 062 879	208 584	167 704	173 985	170 449	164 963	177 194
\$5,000 to \$7,499	114 238	30 240	12 193	24 052	22 919	14 647	10 187
\$7,500 to \$9,999	76 452	17 858	8 444	15 460	15 178	11 224	8 288
\$10,000 to \$14,999	79 459	18 353	9 420	15 141	13 965	12 869	9 711
\$15,000 to \$19,999	164 176	36 162	22 203	28 264	29 194	25 366	22 987
\$20,000 to \$24,999	153 129	30 574	23 883	24 707	25 733	23 614	24 618
\$25,000 to \$34,999	139 019	23 178	26 129	22 021	21 028	21 291	25 372
\$35,000 to \$49,999	179 737	27 912	35 950	25 418	24 304	28 631	37 522
\$50,000 or more	102 676	14 894	20 764	12 396	12 227	17 454	24 941
Median	53 993	9 413	8 718	6 526	5 901	9 867	13 568
Mean	\$18 056	\$15 255	\$21 337	\$15 751	\$15 696	\$18 827	\$22 330
	\$21 483	\$19 363	\$23 645	\$18 874	\$18 699	\$22 563	\$26 168
Families							
Less than \$5,000	744 228	115 971	122 235	125 506	125 215	126 164	129 137
\$5,000 to \$7,499	42 287	9 786	4 385	9 390	8 733	6 309	3 684
\$7,500 to \$9,999	39 169	6 957	3 940	9 260	8 790	6 268	3 954
\$10,000 to \$14,999	45 588	8 140	4 902	10 139	9 096	8 020	5 291
\$15,000 to \$19,999	103 154	17 812	13 211	20 456	20 586	18 038	13 051
\$20,000 to \$24,999	110 568	17 979	16 987	19 366	21 036	18 570	16 630
\$25,000 to \$34,999	111 804	15 591	21 430	18 427	18 366	18 106	19 884
\$35,000 to \$49,999	153 642	20 278	31 190	22 233	22 015	25 810	32 116
\$50,000 or more	90 452	11 817	18 532	10 684	11 201	15 924	22 294
Median	47 564	7 611	7 658	5 551	5 392	9 119	12 233
Mean	\$21 279	\$19 226	\$24 050	\$18 374	\$18 540	\$21 535	\$25 512
	\$24 561	\$23 464	\$26 469	\$21 202	\$21 380	\$25 190	\$29 476
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over							
Less than \$2,000	479 043	125 723	76 673	72 427	71 536	66 160	66 524
\$2,000 to \$2,999	56 440	12 009	10 437	9 395	12 687	7 803	4 109
\$3,000 to \$4,999	36 670	8 029	5 849	7 148	8 197	4 850	2 597
\$5,000 to \$7,999	74 294	17 563	10 930	13 082	14 509	11 525	6 685
\$8,000 to \$9,999	81 017	20 575	11 852	12 678	11 726	13 799	10 387
\$10,000 to \$14,999	46 836	13 373	7 245	6 634	5 633	6 778	7 173
\$15,000 to \$24,999	85 863	25 654	14 066	11 619	9 695	9 748	15 081
\$25,000 to \$49,999	72 457	20 920	12 484	8 828	6 917	8 445	14 863
\$50,000 or more	21 376	6 334	3 225	2 491	1 817	2 717	4 792
Median	4 090	1 266	585	552	355	495	837
Mean	\$7 640	\$8 665	\$7 794	\$6 485	\$5 082	\$6 819	\$10 659
	\$9 878	\$10 784	\$9 812	\$8 796	\$7 485	\$9 193	\$12 679
Per capita income							
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$7 998	\$8 511	\$8 320	\$6 892	\$6 703	\$7 879	\$9 684
	\$8 047	\$8 562	\$8 338	\$6 947	\$6 747	\$7 927	\$9 757
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979							
With earnings	920 580	168 974	154 047	143 926	144 976	146 815	161 842
Mean earnings	\$21 176	\$19 314	\$23 048	\$19 140	\$18 611	\$21 506	\$25 145
With Social Security income	202 951	49 104	22 895	40 607	38 537	26 196	25 612
Mean Social Security income	\$3 954	\$4 066	\$3 916	\$3 888	\$3 852	\$3 915	\$4 069
With public assistance income	55 894	15 605	5 995	12 502	10 423	6 390	4 979
Mean public assistance income	\$2 239	\$2 361	\$2 142	\$2 247	\$2 175	\$2 214	\$2 121
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979							
No workers	\$11 398	\$11 235	\$12 638	\$9 535	\$10 211	\$13 048	\$14 403
1 worker	\$21 287	\$20 327	\$21 775	\$18 412	\$18 445	\$22 549	\$26 110
2 or more workers	\$28 333	\$28 407	\$29 613	\$25 480	\$24 927	\$28 262	\$32 547
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979							
All Income Levels in 1979							
Families							
With related children under 18 years	415 757	56 075	73 283	68 976	69 423	75 465	72 535
With related children 5 to 17 years	325 109	42 384	57 386	53 590	54 244	59 649	57 496
Female householder, no husband present	86 258	21 907	12 781	12 730	11 784	12 323	14 733
With related children under 18 years	62 787	14 895	9 732	9 108	8 565	9 601	10 886
With related children under 6 years	23 073	6 782	3 061	3 429	3 183	3 402	3 216
Householder 65 years and over	84 508	19 486	8 468	18 327	17 571	10 151	10 505
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined							
65 years and over	438 171	120 483	70 333	67 888	62 119	52 583	64 765
	76 385	23 396	7 733	14 612	14 032	8 878	7 734
Persons for whom poverty status is determined							
2 813 861	470 144	470 960	469 557	466 067	462 938	474 195	474 195
Related children under 18 years	792 669	105 005	139 134	133 601	136 808	143 741	134 380
Related children 5 to 17 years	579 683	73 727	102 959	96 705	99 257	106 363	100 672
60 years and over	334 554	80 222	36 682	66 365	63 715	42 921	44 649
65 years and over	232 173	58 997	24 413	46 963	45 624	28 335	27 841
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level							
Families							
Percent below poverty level	54 728	12 219	5 472	12 252	11 696	8 294	4 795
	7.4	10.5	4.5	9.8	9.3	6.6	3.7
With related children under 18 years	41 869	9 745	4 317	8 835	8 470	6 506	3 996
With related children 5 to 17 years	31 233	7 115	3 106	6 645	6 572	4 827	2 968
Female householder, no husband present	22 452	6 706	2 421	4 050	3 654	3 335	2 286
With related children under 18 years	20 571	6 104	2 224	3 690	3 227	3 147	2 179
With related children under 6 years	11 144	3 797	1 178	1 951	1 667	1 497	1 054
Householder 65 years and over	5 065	988	322	1 684	1 236	585	250
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined							
Percent below poverty level	96 633	23 641	15 775	18 261	19 598	10 856	8 502
	22.1	19.6	22.4	26.9	31.5	20.6	13.1
65 years and over	20 995	5 731	1 758	5 105	4 551	2 257	1 593
Persons for whom poverty status is determined							
Percent below poverty level	284 898	65 765	34 124	60 474	61 024	39 163	24 348
	10.1	14.0	7.2	12.9	13.1	8.5	5.1
Related children under 18 years	91 295	21 647	9 068	19 278	19 471	13 910	7 921
Related children 5 to 17 years	62 341	14 269	6 095	13 245	13 768	9 390	5 574
60 years and over	38 338	9 487	3 099	10 168	8 572	4 264	2 748
65 years and over	29 721	7 362	2 379	7 933	6 672	3 316	2 059
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level							
Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:							
Below 75 percent of poverty level	6.8	9.7	5.0	8.4	8.6	5.7	3.4
Below 125 percent of poverty level	14.1	18.8	9.8	18.0	18.2	12.4	7.4
Below 150 percent of poverty level	18.4	23.5	12.7	23.5	23.4	17.0	10.2
Below 200 percent of poverty level	27.7	33.7	20.0	34.8	34.6	26.8	16.7

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

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

The State
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	2 591 270
Male	1 283 286
Female	1 307 984
Under 5 years	185 458
5 to 14 years	380 408
15 to 59 years	1 693 984
60 to 64 years	97 435
65 years and over	233 985

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	675 599
With own children under 18 years	354 874
Married-couple families	584 602
With own children under 18 years	299 396
Female householder, no husband present	70 991
With own children under 18 years	46 779

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 524 713
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	146 315
High school:	155 516
1 to 3 years	7 598
4 years	532 695
College:	324 939
1 to 3 years	365 248
4 or more years	6 762

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	1 981 911
Labor force	1 336 840
Employed	1 246 803
Unemployed	60 309
Female, 16 years and over	1 010 653
Labor force	557 332
Employed	528 239
Unemployed	25 930

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	675 599
Less than \$5,000	32 990
\$5,000 to \$7,499	32 980
\$7,500 to \$9,999	39 487
\$10,000 to \$14,999	91 279
\$15,000 to \$19,999	100 108
\$20,000 to \$24,999	102 885
\$25,000 to \$34,999	143 613
\$35,000 to \$49,999	86 148
\$50,000 or more	46 109
Median	\$21 678
Mean	\$25 267
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 527 201
Income in 1979 below poverty level	222 670

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	452 232
Male	225 566
Female	226 666
Under 5 years	33 585
5 to 14 years	72 272
15 to 59 years	309 155
60 to 64 years	11 919
65 years and over	25 301

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	115 524
With own children under 18 years	66 774
Married-couple families	99 951
With own children under 18 years	56 464
Female householder, no husband present	11 888
With own children under 18 years	8 614

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	251 190
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	15 884
High school:	24 062
1 to 3 years	80
4 years	92 873
College:	55 398
1 to 3 years	62 973
4 or more years	484

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	338 543
Labor force	245 112
Employed	234 815
Unemployed	9 915
Female, 16 years and over	170 946
Labor force	104 068
Employed	99 885
Unemployed	4 161

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	115 524
Less than \$5,000	3 998
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3 632
\$7,500 to \$9,999	4 510
\$10,000 to \$14,999	12 345
\$15,000 to \$19,999	15 934
\$20,000 to \$24,999	20 212
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29 591
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17 817
\$50,000 or more	7 485
Median	\$24 110
Mean	\$26 700
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	442 844
Income in 1979 below poverty level	30 747

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	
The State						District 1					
Total persons	2 591 270	101 695	21 015	34 257	341 435	365 523	59 106	4 299	8 816	91 081	
Male	1 283 286	52 293	10 675	16 219	170 728	175 319	28 851	2 119	4 388	45 045	
Female	1 307 984	49 402	10 340	18 038	170 707	190 204	30 255	2 180	4 428	46 036	
Under 5 years	185 458	9 160	1 850	3 036	38 729	20 148	5 018	419	883	10 663	
5 to 14 years	380 408	18 699	4 100	5 657	72 706	33 938	10 757	832	1 360	18 510	
15 to 59 years	1 693 984	66 903	13 857	23 253	207 498	237 634	37 971	2 817	5 630	55 638	
60 to 64 years	97 435	2 182	392	943	7 048	18 466	1 700	55	335	2 019	
65 years and over	233 985	4 751	816	1 368	15 454	55 337	3 660	176	608	4 251	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						District 1					
Families	675 599	24 255	4 661	6 705	78 221	88 989	14 462	881	1 712	20 965	
With own children under 18 years	354 874	16 045	3 264	4 295	55 226	34 802	9 208	618	1 008	14 450	
Married-couple families	584 602	15 690	3 648	5 486	60 720	72 088	8 316	595	1 378	14 518	
With own children under 18 years	299 396	9 778	2 500	3 571	43 047	26 328	4 846	406	840	9 910	
Female householder, no husband present	70 991	7 200	766	887	13 458	5 204	247	274	5 258	2 774	
With own children under 18 years	46 779	5 516	620	615	10 299	7 261	3 888	186	165	3 889	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						District 1					
Persons 25 years old and over	1 524 713	49 094	10 005	18 374	153 534	246 400	30 814	2 110	4 693	41 476	
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	146 315	4 950	1 555	2 514	47 726	27 610	3 651	282	901	13 337	
High school:	155 516	7 598	1 637	1 680	31 120	27 223	5 575	340	509	10 602	
1 to 3 years	7 598	15 690	3 648	5 486	60 720	72 088	8 316	595	1 378	14 518	
4 years	532 695	17 084	3 202	5 702	44 279	73 245	10 550	734	1 327	10 656	
College:	324 939	12 700	2 456	3 347	19 880	49 389	7 344	513	731	4 404	
1 to 3 years	365 248	6 762	1 555	5 131	10 529	68 933	3 694	241	1 225	2 477	
LABOR FORCE STATUS						District 1					
Persons 16 years and over	1 981 911	71 535	14 647	24 993	221 790	307 712	42 011	2 979	6 439	59 876	
Labor force	1 336 840	50 416	9 469	16 581	141 022	203 756	28 782	1 924	4 180	38 254	
Employed	1 246 803	40 492	8 164	15 096	125 165	191 597	25 708	1 658	3 873	34 511	
Unemployed	60 309	3 877	982	786	13 042	8 556	2 269	218	212	3 374	
Female, 16 years and over	1 010 653	34 618	7 061	13 556	111 327	162 080	21 855	1 551	3 242	30 473	
Labor force	557 332	21 831	3 813	7 856	56 221	91 534	13 740	885	1 853	15 435	
Employed	528 239	19 343	3 358	7 367	51 011	87 596	12 554	803	1 753	14 233	
Unemployed	25 930	1 794	405	424	4 930	3 373	1 055	76	100	1 125	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979						District 1					
Families	675 599	24 255	4 661	6 705	78 221	88 989	14 462	881	1 712	20 965	
Less than \$5,000	32 990	3 332	638	593	10 120	5 095	2 321	199	206	3 793	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	32 980	2 085	337	413	7 231	4 493	1 269	84	136	1 986	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	39 487	1 996	424	452	6 761	5 835	1 180	75	87	1 765	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	91 279	4 155	886	815	13 894	13 266	2 349	127	187	3 854	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	100 108	3 523	619	879	12 634	13 694	2 168	158	300	3 420	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	102 885	2 858	656	1 051	10 676	12 513	1 554	114	286	2 637	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	143 613	3 778	694	1 314	11 252	16 726	2 169	78	272	2 328	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	86 148	1 881	276	824	4 491	10 321	1 058	38	139	860	
\$50,000 or more	46 109	647	131	364	1 162	7 046	394	8	99	322	
Median	\$21 678	\$15 610	\$15 279	\$20 753	\$15 322	\$20 673	\$15 191	\$12 843	\$18 734	\$13 445	
Mean	\$25 267	\$18 459	\$18 070	\$22 720	\$17 223	\$25 557	\$17 762	\$15 245	\$20 933	\$15 598	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 527 201	95 621	20 013	33 086	334 202	356 303	57 862	4 103	8 638	89 807	
Income in 1979 below poverty level	222 670	20 462	4 655	5 494	67 109	37 389	13 472	1 259	2 081	21 733	
District 2						District 3					
Total persons	452 232	3 909	2 924	6 190	41 774	439 512	3 306	5 577	1 696	83 359	
Male	225 566	2 106	1 423	3 232	21 023	220 341	1 955	2 800	864	41 584	
Female	226 666	1 803	1 501	2 958	20 751	219 171	1 351	2 777	832	41 775	
Under 5 years	33 585	437	265	622	4 842	33 041	222	481	97	8 648	
5 to 14 years	72 272	849	586	985	9 579	65 036	540	1 203	297	17 057	
15 to 59 years	309 155	2 566	1 927	4 245	26 110	276 182	2 167	3 534	1 221	49 467	
60 to 64 years	11 919	27	92	171	475	18 508	98	75	51	2 505	
65 years and over	25 301	30	54	167	768	46 745	279	284	30	5 682	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						District 3					
Families	115 524	786	644	1 328	9 454	115 822	613	1 114	293	19 983	
With own children under 18 years	66 774	622	372	910	7 137	59 565	365	864	194	13 417	
Married-couple families	99 951	590	517	1 156	7 838	101 186	434	863	221	15 817	
With own children under 18 years	56 464	469	285	833	5 965	50 993	231	684	132	10 691	
Female householder, no husband present	11 888	152	96	91	1 223	11 070	146	176	31	3 304	
With own children under 18 years	8 614	118	64	53	983	7 066	110	152	27	2 329	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED						District 3					
Persons 25 years old and over	251 190	1 662	1 387	3 202	17 754	259 427	1 647	2 480	896	39 882	
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	15 884	91	120	283	2 935	34 659	312	600	138	14 723	
High school:	24 062	80	210	199	3 602	31 332	306	541	74	7 012	
1 to 3 years	80	15 690	3 648	5 486	60 720	72 088	8 316	595	1 378	14 518	
4 years	92 873	460	430	878	6 133	92 282	549	781	208	11 653	
College:	55 398	547	442	718	3 221	52 441	318	404	266	4 467	
1 to 3 years	62 973	484	185	1 124	1 863	48 713	162	154	210	2 027	
LABOR FORCE STATUS						District 3					
Persons 16 years and over	338 543	2 567	1 997	4 474	26 277	334 002	2 475	3 809	1 258	55 658	
Labor force	245 112	2 008	1 460	3 089	19 582	208 626	1 132	2 159	832	30 859	
Employed	234 815	1 872	1 325	2 975	18 354	196 184	989	1 829	764	27 118	
Unemployed	9 915	127	135	114	1 158	12 258	137	330	62	3 696	
Female, 16 years and over	170 946	1 076	945	2 179	12 991	168 074	981	1 908	618	28 141	
Labor force	104 068	762	558	1 355	8 123	83 217	463	934	369	11 926	
Employed	99 885	718	490	1 288	7 651	78 120	396	761	321	10 580	
Unemployed	4										

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
	District 4						District 5					
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	445 455	2 484	2 557	3 629	65 748	438 507	19 882	3 006	6 440	33 186		
Male	219 412	1 368	1 339	1 800	32 819	221 413	11 413	1 538	2 521	17 105		
Female	226 043	1 116	1 218	1 829	32 929	217 094	8 469	1 468	3 919	16 081		
Under 5 years	34 152	246	255	251	7 896	33 459	1 989	221	566	3 790		
5 to 14 years	67 230	519	490	505	15 025	72 791	3 415	580	1 121	7 021		
15 to 59 years	279 285	1 518	1 642	2 530	38 175	288 588	13 842	2 047	4 487	21 259		
60 to 64 years	17 684	59	68	123	1 329	14 179	193	40	145	377		
65 years and over	47 104	142	102	220	3 323	29 490	443	118	121	739		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	117 222	445	637	771	14 712	116 388	4 721	731	1 050	7 311		
With own children under 18 years	61 389	311	410	409	10 609	66 775	3 145	532	765	5 393		
Married-couple families	103 686	387	545	622	11 733	103 150	3 689	607	803	6 132		
With own children under 18 years	53 190	280	352	353	8 607	57 853	2 317	427	548	4 451		
Female householder, no husband present	10 554	52	63	115	2 292	10 651	875	87	217	973		
With own children under 18 years	6 923	25	41	50	1 618	7 667	746	80	195	829		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	252 281	940	1 257	1 983	28 521	247 104	7 995	1 365	3 449	13 773		
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	37 931	127	276	246	12 822	15 696	500	154	462	2 543		
High school: 1 to 3 years	29 628	155	176	210	5 266	21 274	900	178	389	2 622		
4 years	90 416	217	383	550	6 500	89 030	3 235	396	1 381	4 943		
College: 1 to 3 years	46 508	206	299	243	2 679	57 939	2 323	391	606	2 463		
4 or more years	47 798	235	123	734	1 254	63 165	1 037	246	611	1 202		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	336 257	1 670	1 768	2 817	41 223	323 898	14 021	2 148	4 656	21 522		
Labor force	211 913	920	1 098	1 682	24 719	219 157	10 485	1 477	2 968	14 828		
Employed	201 574	824	1 029	1 588	21 839	187 023	4 988	1 125	2 234	11 448		
Unemployed	10 004	90	69	86	2 865	11 523	864	117	195	1 315		
Female, 16 years and over	172 931	755	828	1 428	20 655	161 097	5 724	961	3 029	10 350		
Labor force	86 907	300	411	746	9 361	85 269	3 381	515	1 605	5 771		
Employed	82 563	293	392	713	8 367	78 267	2 504	435	1 433	4 892		
Unemployed	4 318	7	19	33	994	5 292	428	51	126	716		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	117 222	445	637	771	14 712	116 388	4 721	731	1 050	7 311		
Less than \$5,000	7 635	45	76	103	1 937	5 279	503	88	144	736		
\$5,000 to \$7,499	7 850	55	38	59	1 693	5 326	479	65	58	573		
\$7,500 to \$9,999	8 255	38	56	50	1 525	6 974	516	58	103	663		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19 059	117	126	118	2 837	16 124	999	185	163	1 240		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	19 811	20	74	98	2 570	17 086	610	92	117	437		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17 352	55	102	106	1 778	16 731	678	76	147	1 095		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	21 060	49	133	121	1 687	24 527	592	117	174	1 051		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 899	37	25	89	541	15 395	264	30	95	370		
\$50,000 or more	5 301	23	7	27	144	8 946	80	20	49	146		
Median	\$18 729	\$12 827	\$16 254	\$17 497	\$13 517	\$21 900	\$14 055	\$13 842	\$17 119	\$16 190		
Mean	\$21 782	\$18 050	\$17 713	\$19 828	\$15 489	\$25 833	\$17 746	\$17 568	\$20 119	\$17 992		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	431 215	2 101	2 467	3 451	64 724	423 834	17 148	2 810	6 057	31 556		
Income in 1979 below poverty level	51 894	503	529	727	15 565	32 476	3 557	519	760	4 825		
	District 6						District 5					
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	450 041	13 008	2 652	7 486	26 287	438 507	19 882	3 006	6 440	33 186		
Male	221 235	6 600	1 456	3 414	13 152	219 157	11 413	1 538	2 521	17 105		
Female	228 806	6 408	1 196	4 072	13 135	217 094	8 469	1 468	3 919	16 081		
Under 5 years	31 073	1 248	209	617	2 890	33 459	1 989	221	566	3 790		
5 to 14 years	69 141	2 619	409	1 389	5 514	72 791	3 415	580	1 121	7 021		
15 to 59 years	303 140	8 839	1 890	5 140	16 849	288 588	13 842	2 047	4 487	21 259		
60 to 64 years	16 679	105	62	118	343	14 179	193	40	145	377		
65 years and over	30 008	197	82	222	691	29 490	443	118	121	739		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	121 654	3 228	654	1 551	5 796	116 388	4 721	731	1 050	7 311		
With own children under 18 years	65 569	2 394	468	1 009	4 220	66 775	3 145	532	765	5 393		
Married-couple families	104 541	2 274	521	1 306	4 682	103 150	3 689	607	803	6 132		
With own children under 18 years	54 568	1 635	346	865	3 423	57 853	2 317	427	548	4 451		
Female householder, no husband present	13 370	771	97	159	886	10 651	875	87	217	973		
With own children under 18 years	9 248	629	97	125	651	7 667	746	80	195	829		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	268 311	6 036	1 406	4 151	12 128	247 104	7 995	1 365	3 449	13 773		
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	14 535	269	123	484	1 366	15 696	500	154	462	2 543		
High school: 1 to 3 years	21 997	582	192	299	2 016	21 274	900	178	389	2 622		
4 years	94 849	2 073	478	1 358	4 394	89 030	3 235	396	1 381	4 943		
College: 1 to 3 years	63 264	1 962	407	783	2 646	57 939	2 323	391	606	2 463		
4 or more years	73 666	1 150	206	1 227	1 706	63 165	1 037	246	611	1 202		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	341 499	8 791	1 946	5 349	17 234	323 898	14 021	2 148	4 656	21 522		
Labor force	248 276	7 089	1 351	3 830	12 780	219 157	10 485	1 477	2 968	14 828		
Employed	235 610	6 111	1 198	3 662	11 895	187 023	4 988	1 125	2 234	11 448		
Unemployed	8 053	390	113	117	634	11 523	864	117	195	1 315		
Female, 16 years and over	175 525	4 227	868	3 060	8 717	161 097	5 724	961	3 029	10 350		
Labor force	106 337	3 185	510	1 928	5 605	85 269	3 381	515	1 605	5 771		
Employed	101 808	2 878	477	1 859	5 288	78 267	2 504	435	1 433	4 892		
Unemployed	3 696	193	18	56	283	5 292	428	51	126	716		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	121 654	3 228	654	1 551	5 796	116 388	4 721	731	1 050	7 311		
Less than \$5,000	3 153	315	44	52	337	5 279	503	88	144	736		
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3 553	170	22	87	240	5 326	479	65	58	573		
\$7,500 to \$9,999	4 818	199	40	115	288	6 974	516	58	103	663		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	11 853	515	121	143	881	16 124	999	185	163	1 240		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	15 582	498	73	137	809	17 086	610	92	117	437		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	18 799	424	92	263	991	16 731	678	76	147	1 095		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	30 553	628	157	364	1 433	24 527	592	117	174	1 051		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21 437	366	62	283	639	15 395	264	30	95	370		
\$50,000 or more	11 906	113	43	107	178	8 946	80	20	49	146		
Median	\$25 645	\$18 950	\$21 212	\$24 481	\$21 416	\$21 900	\$14 055	\$13 842	\$17 119	\$16 190		
Mean	\$29 909	\$21 357	\$23 472	\$26 514	\$22 778	\$25 833	\$17 746	\$17 568	\$20 119	\$17 992		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	443 684	12 401	2 490	7 386	25 484	423 834	17 148	2 810	6 057	31 556		
Income in 1979 below poverty level	20 494	1 773	308	779	2 462	32 476	3 557	519	760	4 825		

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Total housing units							
Year-round housing units	1 194 253	223 763	180 706	222 647	191 379	187 109	188 649
Vocont seasonal and migratory	24 679	54	2 176	11 679	5 300	5 418	52
Year-round housing units	1 169 574	223 709	178 530	210 968	186 079	181 691	188 597
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS							
Owner-occupied housing units							
Percent of occupied housing units	684 417	102 570	115 276	120 534	114 249	111 569	120 219
Renter-occupied housing units	376 832	105 480	52 345	52 846	55 942	52 887	57 332
Vacant housing units							
For sale only	108 325	15 659	10 909	37 588	15 888	17 235	11 046
For rent	20 679	2 262	3 664	4 118	2 927	3 992	3 716
Held for occasional use	36 342	9 470	3 678	7 623	5 342	5 675	4 554
Other vacants	23 308	678	1 311	16 130	1 834	3 030	325
	27 996	3 249	2 256	9 717	5 785	4 538	2 451
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units							
1979 to March 1980	684 417	102 570	115 276	120 534	114 249	111 569	120 219
1975 to 1978	127 991	13 770	22 363	23 632	20 377	24 239	23 610
1970 to 1974	222 547	25 371	42 044	36 629	36 427	40 201	41 875
1960 to 1969	118 825	16 499	21 497	18 819	19 698	21 104	21 208
1950 to 1959	117 873	22 309	20 376	18 769	18 466	16 412	21 541
1949 or earlier	60 380	15 214	6 903	12 278	10 351	6 307	9 327
	36 801	9 407	2 093	10 407	8 930	3 306	2 658
Renter-occupied housing units							
1979 to March 1980	376 832	105 480	52 345	52 846	55 942	52 887	57 332
1975 to 1978	222 747	55 026	33 670	31 918	31 861	34 166	36 106
1970 to 1974	106 722	32 436	14 758	13 699	15 524	13 713	16 592
1960 to 1969	26 152	9 739	2 606	3 906	4 143	2 962	2 796
1950 to 1959	14 061	5 821	983	1 820	2 483	1 427	1 527
1949 or earlier	7 150	2 458	328	1 503	1 931	619	311
BATHROOMS							
Year-round housing units							
No bathroom or only a half bath	1 169 574	223 709	178 530	210 968	186 079	181 691	188 597
1 complete bathroom	25 874	5 714	3 236	7 652	4 323	3 626	1 323
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	608 343	146 757	72 047	124 626	110 215	80 561	74 137
2 or more complete bathrooms	160 448	22 632	33 745	24 662	24 479	23 753	31 177
	374 909	48 606	69 502	54 028	47 062	73 751	81 960
Owner-occupied housing units							
No bathroom or only a half bath	684 417	102 570	115 276	120 534	114 249	111 569	120 219
1 complete bathroom	4 981	495	589	1 882	1 106	662	247
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	255 261	47 719	30 329	63 762	54 402	31 802	27 247
2 or more complete bathrooms	118 566	16 588	24 556	18 051	18 738	17 235	23 398
	305 609	37 768	59 802	36 839	40 003	61 870	69 327
Renter-occupied housing units							
No bathroom or only a half bath	376 832	105 480	52 345	52 846	55 942	52 887	57 332
1 complete bathroom	11 801	4 003	1 670	2 370	1 441	1 425	892
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	291 948	87 574	36 280	42 083	45 263	39 254	41 494
2 or more complete bathrooms	31 078	5 072	7 534	3 446	4 306	4 834	5 886
	42 005	8 831	6 861	4 947	4 932	7 374	9 060
Year-round housing units							
	1 169 574	223 709	178 530	210 968	186 079	181 691	188 597
KITCHEN FACILITIES							
Complete kitchen facilities	1 149 362	220 031	176 046	204 572	182 467	178 801	187 445
No complete kitchen facilities	20 212	3 678	2 484	6 396	3 612	2 890	1 152
SOURCE OF WATER							
Public system or private company	1 074 680	223 508	168 240	180 363	160 496	156 255	185 818
Individual drilled well	76 836	151	7 909	21 234	22 371	22 656	2 515
Individual dug well	7 623	10	1 176	2 860	1 885	1 482	210
Some other source	10 435	40	1 205	6 511	1 327	1 298	54
SEWAGE DISPOSAL							
Public sewer	1 019 477	222 738	164 280	155 887	141 423	149 871	185 278
Septic tank or cesspool	138 742	495	12 706	49 824	42 562	29 960	3 195
Other means	11 355	476	1 544	5 257	2 094	1 860	124
AIR CONDITIONING							
None	810 575	146 638	123 953	146 272	127 059	149 101	117 552
Central system	178 967	39 700	29 410	35 430	22 246	15 810	36 371
1 or more individual room units	180 032	37 371	25 167	29 266	36 774	16 780	34 674
HEATING EQUIPMENT							
Steam or hot water system	201 655	61 489	26 477	30 787	24 002	23 850	35 050
Central warm-air furnace	748 684	142 581	131 431	97 936	114 307	123 384	139 045
Electric heat pump	17 246	2 621	2 331	4 407	3 095	2 199	2 593
Other built-in electric units	64 649	5 918	7 086	25 586	9 639	10 552	5 868
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	36 774	4 691	2 639	9 771	11 952	5 047	2 674
Room heaters with flue	55 493	4 842	4 320	20 113	15 733	8 168	2 317
Room heaters without flue	9 038	744	602	3 837	2 379	1 226	250
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	34 053	639	3 527	17 756	4 407	6 951	773
None	1 982	184	117	775	565	314	27
Occupied housing units							
	1 061 249	208 050	167 621	173 380	170 191	164 456	177 551
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT							
With telephone	994 689	192 054	161 520	156 657	158 143	154 224	172 091
No telephone	66 560	15 996	6 101	16 723	12 048	10 232	5 460
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	76 949	33 633	6 937	12 109	9 866	7 503	6 901
1	337 626	88 611	47 636	48 280	49 549	49 271	54 279
2	380 025	57 918	64 091	64 577	62 076	61 711	69 652
3 or more	266 649	27 888	48 957	48 414	48 700	45 971	46 719

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Year-round housing units -----	1 169 574	223 709	178 530	210 968	186 079	181 691	188 597
1, detached -----	726 383	107 918	115 942	131 066	128 397	125 295	117 765
1, attached -----	40 915	12 367	5 866	2 786	3 516	4 988	11 392
2 -----	39 590	10 220	4 124	8 120	7 326	5 081	4 719
3 and 4 -----	44 894	9 370	6 355	8 667	6 983	7 760	5 759
5 or more -----	249 962	83 063	34 273	35 774	22 131	29 544	45 177
Mobile home or trailer, etc -----	67 830	771	11 970	24 555	17 726	9 023	3 785
Owner-occupied housing units -----	684 417	102 570	115 276	120 534	114 249	111 569	120 219
1, detached -----	574 821	86 695	96 711	95 235	95 806	98 826	101 548
1, attached -----	16 802	2 979	3 244	985	1 159	2 043	6 392
2 -----	9 150	2 225	823	2 113	1 561	1 108	1 320
3 and 4 -----	7 958	1 110	1 407	1 439	1 020	988	1 994
5 or more -----	25 834	9 071	2 933	3 462	1 978	2 310	6 080
Mobile home or trailer, etc -----	49 852	490	10 158	17 300	12 725	6 294	2 885
Renter-occupied housing units -----	376 832	105 480	52 345	52 846	55 942	52 887	57 332
1, detached -----	104 809	17 642	13 863	21 300	23 033	16 872	12 099
1, attached -----	20 641	8 542	2 207	1 275	2 045	2 327	4 245
2 -----	26 385	7 346	3 060	4 463	5 022	3 381	3 113
3 and 4 -----	31 546	7 527	4 534	5 279	4 986	5 851	3 369
5 or more -----	181 633	64 181	27 431	16 107	17 354	22 727	33 833
Mobile home or trailer, etc -----	11 818	242	1 250	4 422	3 502	1 729	673

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Year-round housing units -----	1 169 574	223 709	178 530	210 968	186 079	181 691	188 597
1979 to March 1980 -----	69 041	4 534	10 136	16 554	11 156	12 970	13 691
1975 to 1978 -----	160 994	9 506	30 955	33 821	26 544	28 048	32 120
1970 to 1974 -----	227 096	27 286	45 162	36 074	30 908	44 423	43 243
1960 to 1969 -----	233 965	37 102	49 386	30 095	29 954	40 287	47 141
1950 to 1959 -----	181 154	48 969	25 138	27 016	23 027	23 143	33 861
1940 to 1949 -----	86 799	29 239	4 916	18 078	15 910	8 640	10 016
1939 or earlier -----	210 525	67 073	12 837	49 330	48 580	24 180	8 525
Owner-occupied housing units -----	684 417	102 570	115 276	120 534	114 249	111 569	120 219
1979 to March 1980 -----	40 177	1 234	6 814	7 477	7 023	9 007	8 422
1975 to 1978 -----	106 874	2 777	22 076	19 752	18 788	20 676	22 805
1970 to 1974 -----	122 667	8 640	26 328	18 118	18 927	25 633	25 021
1960 to 1969 -----	135 064	13 253	32 160	17 678	18 134	24 982	28 857
1950 to 1959 -----	117 049	27 871	18 403	18 025	14 794	14 151	23 805
1940 to 1949 -----	45 569	14 628	2 505	10 149	7 989	4 213	6 085
1939 or earlier -----	117 017	34 167	6 990	29 135	28 594	12 907	5 224
Renter-occupied housing units -----	376 832	105 480	52 345	52 846	55 942	52 887	57 332
1979 to March 1980 -----	10 441	1 853	1 228	2 501	1 961	789	2 109
1975 to 1978 -----	39 225	5 966	7 279	7 097	6 143	5 027	7 713
1970 to 1974 -----	81 822	16 539	16 209	8 510	9 937	14 799	15 828
1960 to 1969 -----	83 676	21 300	14 886	7 968	10 116	13 012	16 394
1950 to 1959 -----	54 762	19 055	5 885	6 670	6 824	7 365	8 963
1940 to 1949 -----	33 909	13 151	2 049	5 662	6 023	3 570	3 454
1939 or earlier -----	72 997	27 616	4 809	14 438	14 938	8 325	2 871

BEDROOMS

Year-round housing units -----	1 169 574	223 709	178 530	210 968	186 079	181 691	188 597
None -----	25 504	11 639	2 381	5 158	1 964	2 788	1 574
1 -----	179 035	58 971	20 967	29 557	20 556	23 139	25 845
2 -----	367 839	76 130	49 329	77 249	65 960	47 193	51 978
3 -----	370 289	47 448	63 288	72 646	65 502	60 695	60 710
4 -----	179 299	22 750	33 650	20 986	25 338	37 904	38 671
5 or more -----	47 608	6 771	8 915	5 372	6 759	9 972	9 819
Owner-occupied housing units -----	684 417	102 570	115 276	120 534	114 249	111 569	120 219
None -----	1 640	262	222	623	198	257	78
1 -----	26 604	5 910	3 088	6 338	4 378	3 377	3 513
2 -----	176 940	35 656	23 675	39 339	33 767	20 858	23 645
3 -----	284 442	35 883	50 779	53 244	49 289	45 808	49 439
4 -----	153 432	19 040	29 671	16 674	20 944	32 552	34 551
5 or more -----	41 359	5 819	7 841	4 316	5 673	8 717	8 993
Renter-occupied housing units -----	376 832	105 480	52 345	52 846	55 942	52 887	57 332
None -----	18 371	9 430	1 877	2 470	1 407	1 900	1 287
1 -----	126 225	46 730	15 585	15 206	13 210	15 821	19 673
2 -----	149 165	35 565	21 468	22 177	25 203	20 473	24 279
3 -----	61 015	9 883	9 466	10 266	12 112	10 648	8 640
4 -----	17 441	3 092	3 009	2 163	3 117	3 217	2 843
5 or more -----	4 615	780	940	564	893	828	610
Year-round housing units -----	1 169 574	223 709	178 530	210 968	186 079	181 691	188 597

STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 to 3 -----	1 116 473	189 617	174 178	207 269	184 675	178 600	182 134
4 to 6 -----	34 746	19 494	3 964	2 636	891	1 999	5 762
7 to 12 -----	11 698	8 574	376	734	496	910	608
13 or more -----	6 657	6 024	12	329	17	182	93

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories -----	53 101	34 092	4 352	3 699	1 404	3 091	6 463
With elevator -----	45 527	30 027	3 285	2 791	1 176	2 370	5 878
No elevator -----	7 574	4 065	1 067	908	228	721	585

Table 10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Occupied housing units	1 061 249	208 050	167 621	173 380	170 191	164 456	177 551
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	867 220	185 338	145 458	114 116	131 755	130 195	160 358
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	56 296	1 338	3 499	20 358	18 924	11 101	1 076
Electricity	100 723	18 762	14 955	20 779	14 551	16 793	14 883
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6 038	1 154	732	1 565	1 415	835	337
Coal or coke	6 678	82	208	5 176	628	526	58
Wood	20 982	258	2 263	11 006	2 567	4 465	423
Other fuel	2 848	957	432	261	307	491	400
No fuel used	464	161	74	119	44	50	16
WATER HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	835 372	182 709	142 318	106 392	123 158	124 899	155 896
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	57 847	3 132	3 776	21 773	16 561	10 882	1 723
Electricity	160 067	20 674	20 361	42 605	29 306	27 566	19 555
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 987	776	352	263	205	222	169
Other	3 033	552	404	991	380	530	176
No fuel used	2 943	207	410	1 356	581	357	32
COOKING FUEL							
Utility gas	268 614	86 916	28 414	49 004	44 859	33 681	25 740
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	38 303	1 094	2 059	17 211	10 309	7 276	354
Electricity	748 896	119 256	136 632	104 730	114 250	122 653	151 375
Other	3 819	128	349	2 081	558	669	34
No fuel used	1 617	656	167	354	215	177	48
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	530 219	84 428	92 502	82 164	80 992	91 016	99 117
With a mortgage	401 752	57 627	80 123	49 528	54 609	75 583	84 282
Less than \$100	911	142	57	218	230	163	101
\$100 to \$149	4 194	886	291	950	1 053	706	308
\$150 to \$199	18 080	3 534	2 636	3 704	3 126	3 254	1 826
\$200 to \$249	37 771	7 043	6 765	5 768	5 675	6 706	5 814
\$250 to \$299	41 174	7 281	7 612	5 824	5 724	7 480	7 253
\$300 to \$349	39 902	6 605	6 885	5 455	6 305	7 050	7 602
\$350 to \$399	41 557	6 723	7 728	5 505	6 276	7 051	8 274
\$400 to \$449	39 762	5 451	8 302	5 113	5 706	6 858	8 332
\$450 to \$499	35 436	4 558	7 807	3 924	4 955	6 620	7 572
\$500 to \$599	56 143	6 804	13 092	5 874	6 815	9 989	13 569
\$600 to \$749	50 598	5 112	11 971	4 511	5 325	10 543	13 136
\$750 or more	36 224	3 488	6 977	2 682	3 419	9 163	10 495
Median	\$422	\$375	\$449	\$376	\$391	\$439	\$467
Not mortgaged	128 467	26 801	12 379	32 636	26 383	15 433	14 835
Less than \$50	1 143	16	68	488	403	113	55
\$50 to \$74	7 579	708	389	2 804	2 393	1 011	274
\$75 to \$99	23 161	3 827	1 343	7 533	6 048	2 857	1 553
\$100 to \$149	57 879	13 437	5 550	15 004	11 237	6 396	6 255
\$150 to \$199	25 712	5 915	3 314	5 012	4 557	2 876	4 038
\$200 to \$249	7 866	1 675	1 116	1 240	1 173	1 253	1 409
\$250 or more	5 127	1 223	599	555	572	927	1 251
Median	\$128	\$133	\$140	\$118	\$119	\$129	\$144
GROSS RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	361 349	104 189	51 281	48 965	49 655	50 822	56 437
Less than \$60	6 224	2 823	700	886	1 083	439	293
\$60 to \$79	5 744	2 182	512	1 273	1 064	439	274
\$80 to \$99	6 362	2 170	369	1 414	1 421	582	406
\$100 to \$119	8 346	2 919	582	1 823	1 706	987	329
\$120 to \$149	17 848	6 942	1 034	3 074	3 389	2 523	886
\$150 to \$169	17 977	6 337	1 014	2 807	3 538	3 175	1 106
\$170 to \$199	34 394	10 402	2 952	4 381	5 514	7 566	3 579
\$200 to \$249	74 239	20 885	8 955	8 667	10 107	13 546	12 079
\$250 to \$299	59 637	16 519	10 391	6 563	7 484	7 214	11 466
\$300 to \$349	42 134	13 242	7 015	4 447	4 564	4 168	8 698
\$350 to \$399	25 376	7 105	4 785	3 070	2 686	2 539	5 191
\$400 to \$499	28 986	7 473	6 663	3 388	2 695	2 824	5 943
\$500 or more	20 316	3 150	5 088	3 369	1 318	2 284	5 107
No cash rent	13 766	2 040	1 221	3 803	3 086	2 536	1 080
Median	\$252	\$241	\$293	\$240	\$228	\$231	\$288

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8]

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
	The State						District 1					
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	969 807	34 856	6 441	9 461	96 478	169 466	21 563	1 332	2 736		27 580	
Owner-occupied housing units	641 100	15 025	3 009	5 222	53 294	87 215	9 423	314	1 139		11 274	
Percent of occupied housing units	66.1	43.1	46.7	55.2	55.2	51.5	43.7	23.6	41.6		40.9	
Renter-occupied housing units	328 707	19 831	3 432	4 239	43 184	82 251	12 140	1 018	1 597		16 306	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	494 104	13 254	2 183	4 235	44 077	70 730	8 444	276	961		10 103	
With a mortgage	372 366	11 530	1 723	3 781	32 663	46 304	7 127	201	816		7 946	
Less than \$200	21 068	728	70	154	3 146	3 813	482	-	37		680	
\$200 to \$299	72 055	2 497	447	685	8 538	11 187	1 949	61	204		2 332	
\$300 to \$399	75 433	2 255	343	667	7 276	10 798	1 476	51	187		2 118	
\$400 to \$499	69 782	2 208	299	679	5 810	7 857	1 351	26	160		1 364	
\$500 or more	134 028	3 842	564	1 596	7 893	12 649	1 869	63	228		1 452	
Median	\$425	\$413	\$401	\$457	\$364	\$375	\$377	\$377	\$389		\$345	
Not mortgaged	121 738	1 724	460	454	11 414	24 426	1 317	75	145		2 157	
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	314 759	19 356	3 300	4 153	41 466	81 423	11 888	1 018	1 593		15 843	
Less than \$100	14 191	1 598	298	257	4 088	4 623	1 240	116	135		1 939	
\$100 to \$199	66 617	4 460	778	979	12 020	20 642	2 863	290	473		4 456	
\$200 to \$299	115 231	8 158	1 171	1 750	15 540	28 918	4 572	344	632		5 752	
\$300 or more	106 037	4 898	969	1 041	8 444	25 452	3 122	246	321		3 480	
No cash rent	12 683	242	84	126	1 374	1 788	91	22	32		216	
Median	\$261	\$243	\$245	\$244	\$225	\$250	\$239	\$227	\$227		\$225	
	District 2						District 3					
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	159 024	1 278	943	1 816	10 995	161 177	901	1 569	446		24 107	
Owner-occupied housing units	110 287	598	476	1 150	7 124	113 197	460	845	238		15 930	
Percent of occupied housing units	69.4	46.8	50.5	63.3	63.3	70.2	51.1	53.9	53.4		66.1	
Renter-occupied housing units	48 737	680	467	666	3 871	47 980	441	724	208		8 177	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	88 462	500	334	911	5 971	76 591	420	517	195		12 451	
With a mortgage	76 312	481	334	862	5 511	46 287	279	275	153		7 113	
Less than \$200	2 864	8	10	39	229	4 374	50	26	18		1 048	
\$200 to \$299	13 733	40	100	181	928	10 587	52	97	18		2 414	
\$300 to \$399	13 951	28	61	87	1 129	10 213	89	52	52		1 458	
\$400 to \$499	15 336	115	71	129	1 084	8 514	55	59	19		1 147	
\$500 or more	30 428	290	92	426	2 141	12 599	33	41	46		1 046	
Median	\$450	\$500+	\$393	\$496	\$443	\$380	\$342	\$328	\$378		\$306	
Not mortgaged	12 150	19	-	49	460	30 304	141	242	42		5 338	
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	47 731	654	467	657	3 806	44 401	422	652	202		7 763	
Less than \$100	1 452	33	34	7	119	2 969	75	105	-		1 052	
\$100 to \$199	5 068	88	31	57	606	10 473	123	211	39		3 005	
\$200 to \$299	17 812	253	172	355	1 600	13 686	148	190	79		2 454	
\$300 or more	22 240	280	228	224	1 423	13 721	68	111	71		765	
No cash rent	1 159	-	2	14	58	3 552	8	35	13		487	
Median	\$294	\$281	\$297	\$273	\$272	\$251	\$206	\$196	\$270		\$186	
	District 4						District 5					
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	160 167	798	781	1 153	17 452	152 191	5 944	1 014	1 352		8 814	
Owner-occupied housing units	109 139	288	427	609	9 775	105 805	2 584	522	780		4 881	
Percent of occupied housing units	68.1	36.1	54.7	52.8	56.0	69.5	43.5	51.5	57.7		55.4	
Renter-occupied housing units	51 028	510	354	544	7 677	46 386	3 360	492	572		3 933	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	77 069	205	284	408	7 917	86 135	2 263	394	654		4 051	
With a mortgage	51 758	162	231	318	5 375	71 261	2 093	314	622		3 319	
Less than \$200	4 067	11	9	-	773	3 767	173	25	31		356	
\$200 to \$299	10 604	12	51	51	1 621	13 226	403	75	122		808	
\$300 to \$399	11 909	32	40	72	1 336	13 170	469	52	132		681	
\$400 to \$499	10 217	41	45	79	826	12 735	334	54	107		597	
\$500 or more	14 961	66	86	116	819	28 363	714	108	230		877	
Median	\$394	\$463	\$434	\$446	\$322	\$443	\$400	\$409	\$424		\$373	
Not mortgaged	25 311	43	53	90	2 542	14 874	170	80	32		732	
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	45 097	501	309	507	7 125	44 511	3 256	477	558		3 816	
Less than \$100	3 090	68	27	44	782	1 162	150	16	62		146	
\$100 to \$199	12 663	161	94	180	2 394	12 339	949	116	170		1 247	
\$200 to \$299	15 922	149	131	180	2 586	17 722	1 599	197	265		1 776	
\$300 or more	10 601	115	45	73	924	10 950	442	135	48		519	
No cash rent	2 821	8	12	30	439	2 338	116	13	13		128	
Median	\$234	\$212	\$221	\$208	\$206	\$243	\$229	\$251	\$215		\$225	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 11. **Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.**

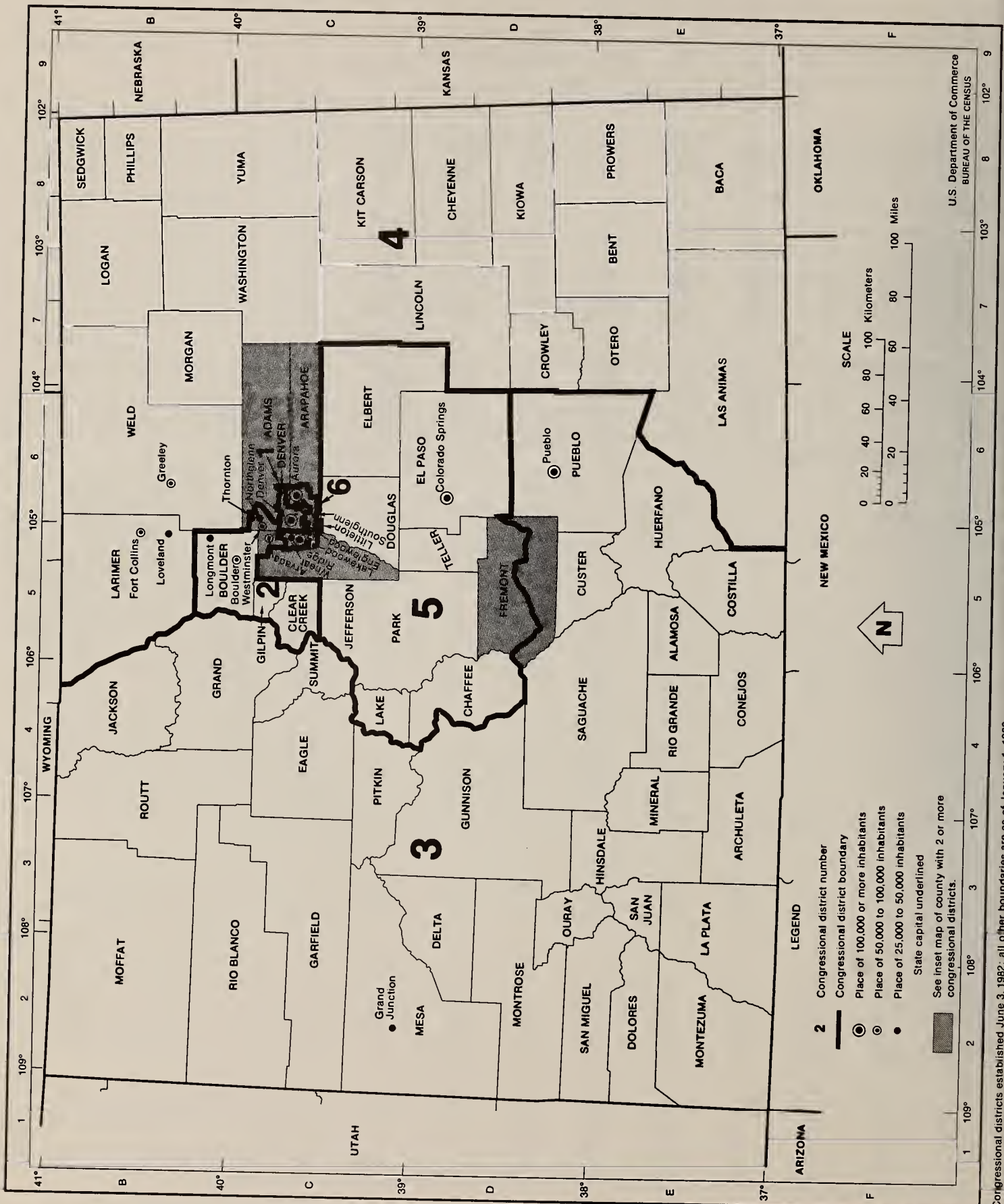
[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
District 6					
TENURE					
Occupied housing units	167 782	4 372	802	1 958	7 530
Owner-occupied housing units	115 457	1 672	425	1 306	4 310
Percent of occupied housing units	68.8	38.2	53.0	66.7	57.2
Renter-occupied housing units	52 325	2 700	377	652	3 220
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	95 117	1 422	378	1 106	3 584
With a mortgage	80 444	1 388	368	1 010	3 399
Less than \$200	2 183	4	—	29	60
\$200 to \$299	12 718	41	63	109	435
\$300 to \$399	15 392	161	87	137	554
\$400 to \$499	15 123	312	44	185	792
\$500 or more	35 028	870	174	550	1 558
Median	\$466	\$500+	\$477	\$500+	\$482
Not mortgaged	14 673	34	10	96	185
GROSS RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	51 596	2 635	377	636	3 113
Less than \$100	895	32	—	9	50
\$100 to \$199	5 432	276	36	60	312
\$200 to \$299	21 171	1 437	137	239	1 372
\$300 or more	23 073	871	204	304	1 333
No cash rent	1 025	19	—	24	46
Median	\$290	\$270	\$300+	\$299	\$285

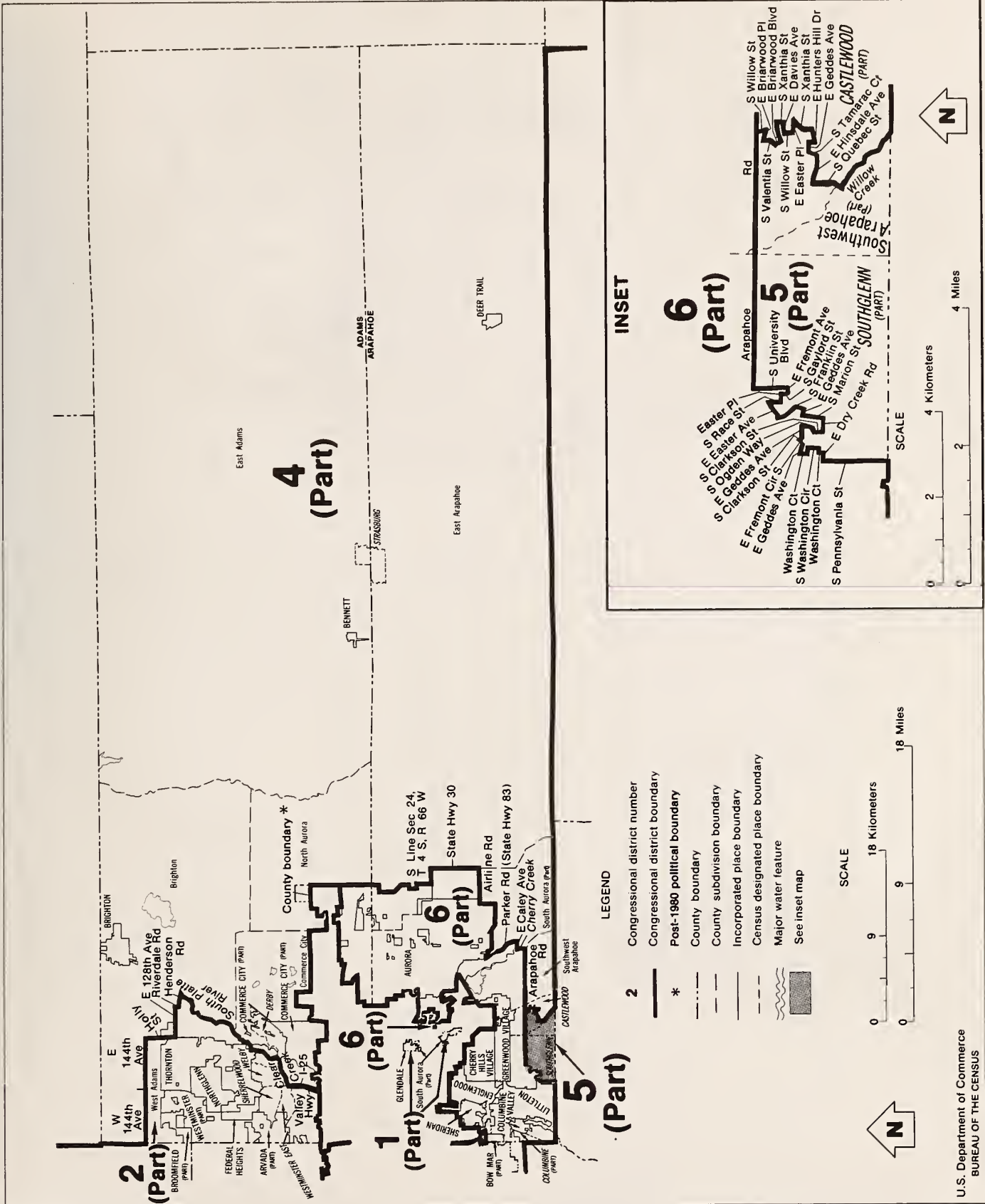
¹Persans of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



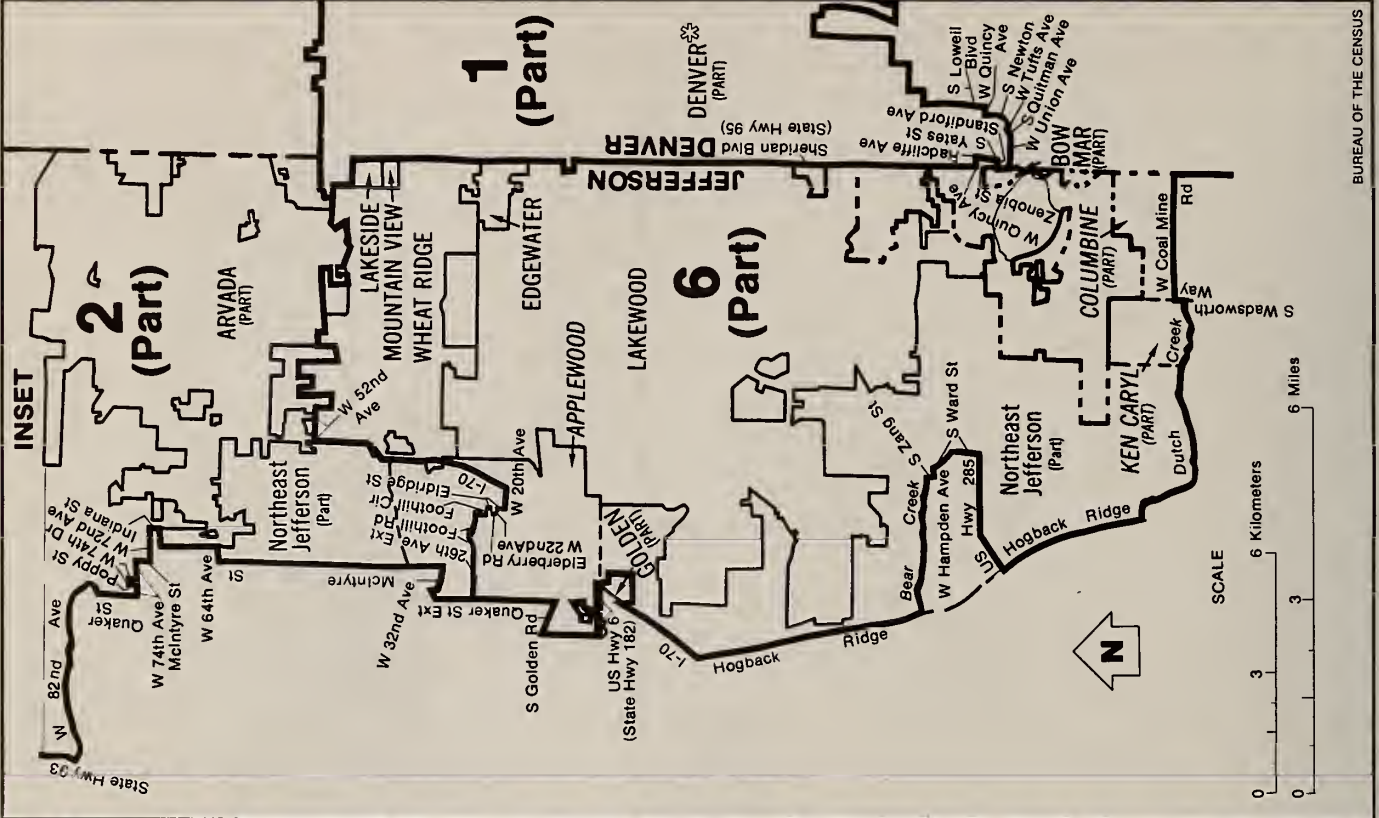
Congressional districts established June 3, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

ADAMS AND ARAPAHOE COUNTIES

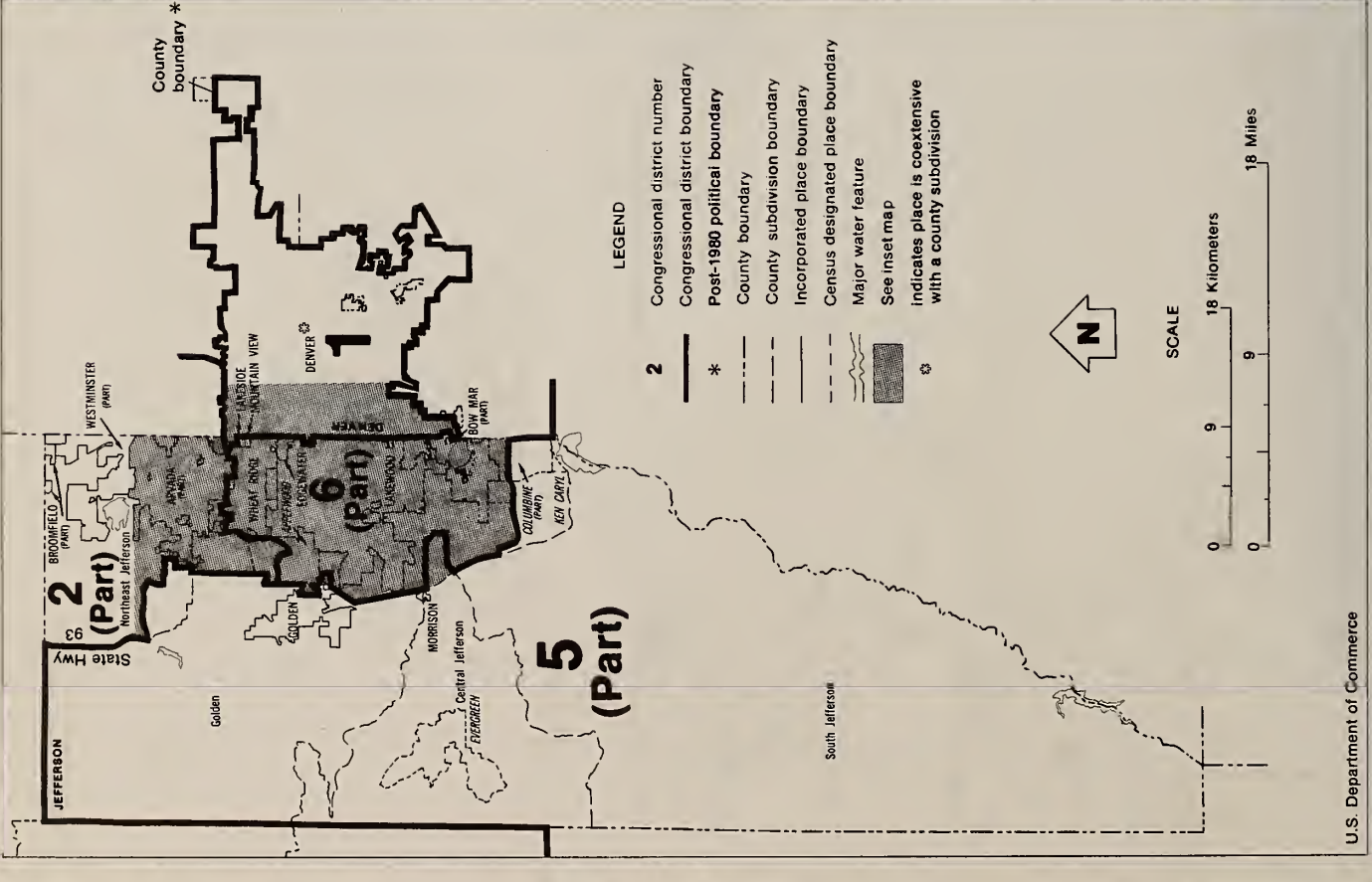


Congressional districts established June 3, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980 except for congressional district boundary segments identified with an asterisk (*).

DENVER AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES

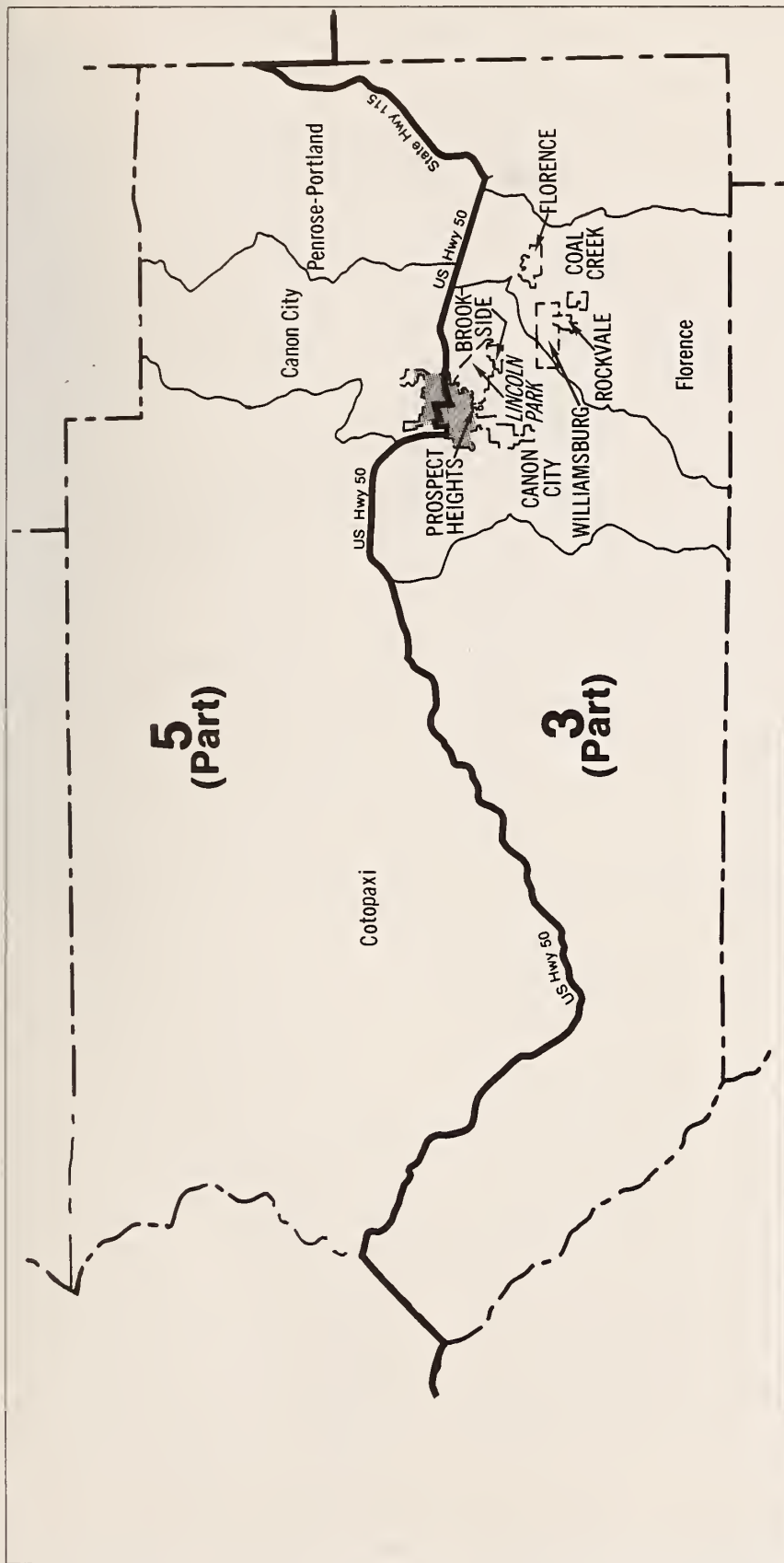


BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



U.S. Department of Commerce

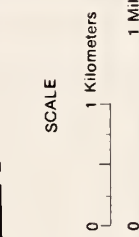
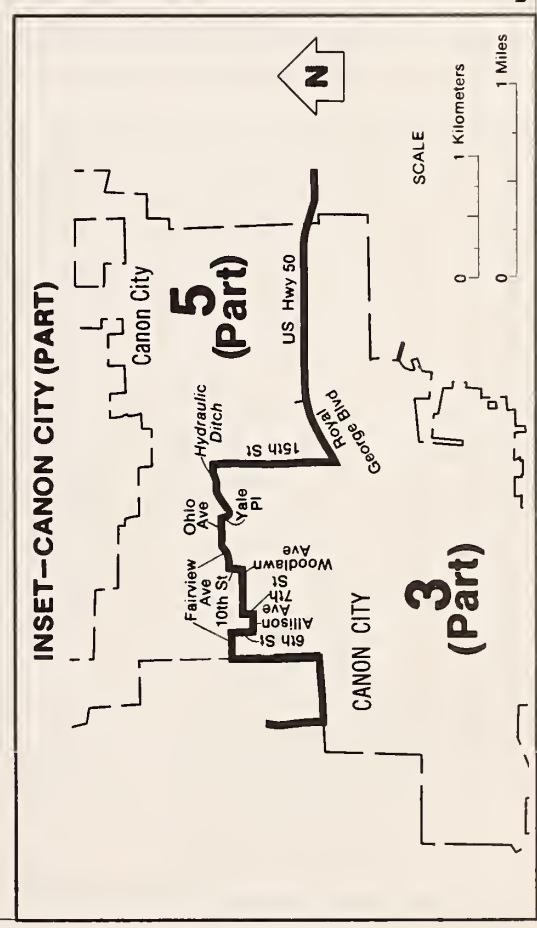
Congressional districts established June 3, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980 except for congressional district boundary segments identified with an asterisk (*).



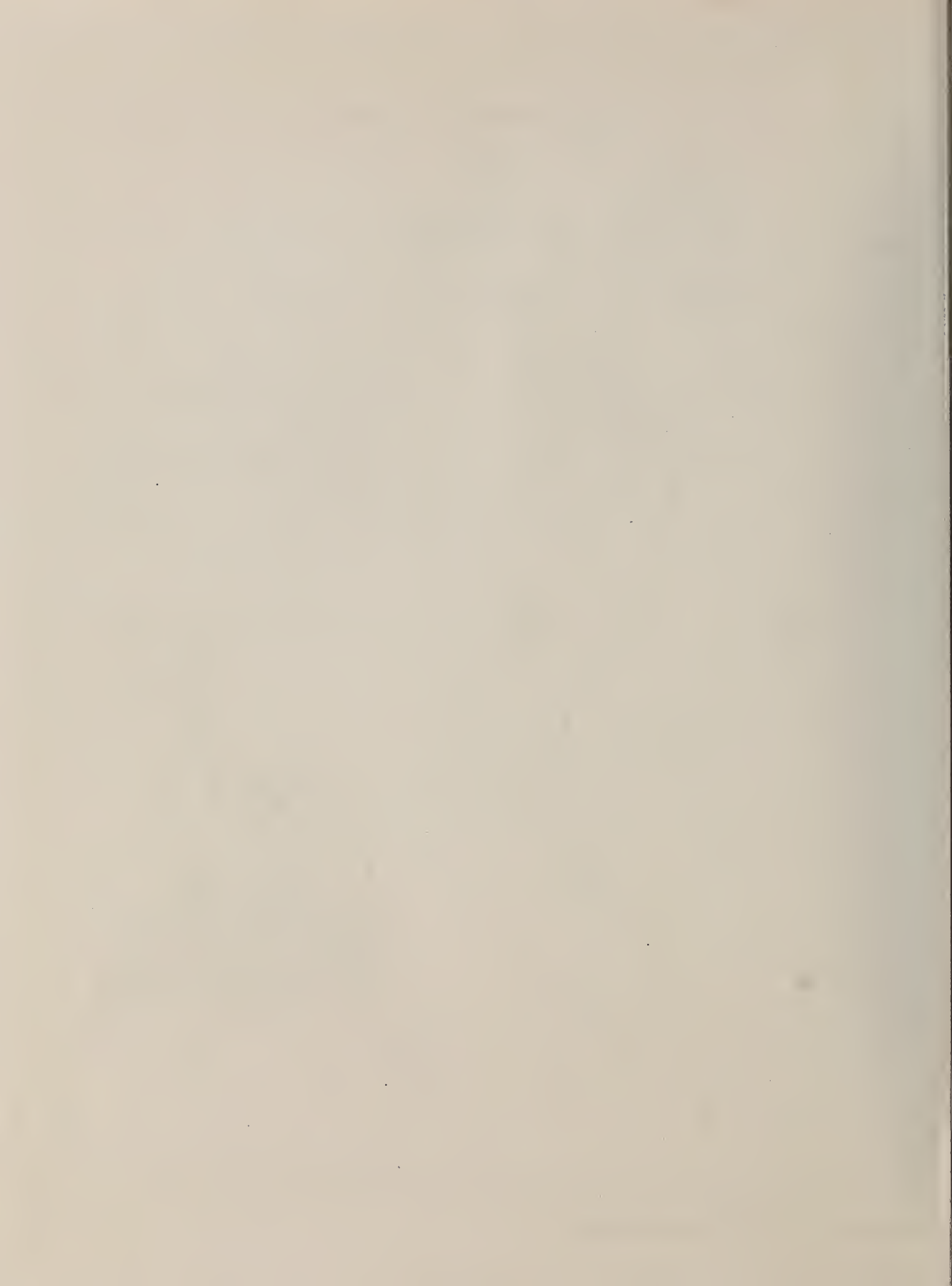
- LEGEND**
- 2** Congressional district number
 - Congressional district boundary
 - - - County boundary
 - County subdivision boundary
 - - - Incorporated place boundary
 - ▒ See inset map



U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



Congressional districts established June 3, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



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.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

¹ Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units 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 and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

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 or 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 and housing 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.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

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. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives 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. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

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

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

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives 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

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).

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 nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the 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.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. 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, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

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

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

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

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

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

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—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. 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 for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

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

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

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census 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 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" 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, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level 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 Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

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

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed 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. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin 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, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations 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—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see 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. 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 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of 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 sizeable 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 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 1970 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.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 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, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from 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 and 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 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.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included 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 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. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. 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.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. 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.

Ancestry

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

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

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

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

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

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. 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 years. 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 understates the number of these kinds of moves.

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 from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

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 and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

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

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

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

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

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 "car, truck, or van" 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 railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

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 because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

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).

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 four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. 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.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over.

For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work 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.

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."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded 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.

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 and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local 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. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's 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.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from 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, employees' 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.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

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 income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 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 to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

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

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are 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 or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

Size of family	Threshold
1 person (unrelated individual):	
Under 65 years.....	\$3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over....	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

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. 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.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions 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 income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which 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 (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—“Persons per occupied housing unit” is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either “seasonal and migratory” or “year-round.” “Seasonal” units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. “Migratory” units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. “Year-round” vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered “For sale only,” including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “For sale only.”

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered “For rent,” and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as “Held for occasional use.” Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as “seasonal.”

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is “owner occupied” if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as “renter occupied,” including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—“Persons per room” is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet *or* a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; (7) nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,000," it is shown as "\$10,000—." If the median falls in the category "\$200,000 or more," it is shown as "\$200,000+."

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for specified owner-occupied housing units "With a mortgage" and for specified owner-occupied housing units "Not mortgaged." Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. If the median falls in the category "Less than \$50," it is shown as "\$50—." If the median falls in the category "\$500 or more," it is shown as "\$500+."

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for "specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed "gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as "No cash rent" are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE.	C-1
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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

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

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

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 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 is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

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

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

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

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

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. 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 Errors" 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 or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these 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, 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 or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, 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.

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

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

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

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

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

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

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 the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

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

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

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household	
<i>Group</i>	<i>Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.</i>
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	<i>Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.</i>
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	<i>Persons in All Other Housing Units</i>
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	<i>Persons in Group Quarters</i>

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

<i>Group</i>	
1	Householder
2	Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

<i>Group</i>	<i>White Race</i>
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin</i>
	<i>Male</i>
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	<i>Female</i>
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

Persons Not of Spanish Origin
17-32 Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16

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

Asian, Pacific Islander Race
65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

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

The next step in 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 and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

<i>Group</i>	<i>Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18</i>
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
		87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
		89	\$500 +
		90	Other Renter
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>	91	No Cash Rent
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91

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

<i>Group Owner</i>	
<i>White Race (householder)</i>	
<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>	
<i>Value of House</i>	
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999
7	\$150,000 +
8	Other Owners
<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>	
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8

<i>Black Race</i>	
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

<i>Renter</i>	
<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>	
<i>Rent Categories</i>	
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99

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

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

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

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

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

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

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons or housing units in sample)

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household or family type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.3	0.8
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.6	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.7	1.6	0.9
Residence in 1975.....	2.9	2.9	1.7
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.7
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Veteran status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.9	1.8	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated Individuals.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.7	0.4
Passenger elevator.....	0.8	0.4	0.4
Source of water.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	1.1	0.7
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	2 889 964	17.4	1 194 253	18.1
District 1	481 672	15.4	223 735	15.5
District 2	481 617	17.8	180 758	18.2
District 3	481 854	20.0	222 666	22.6
District 4	481 512	19.4	191 376	19.8
District 5	481 627	15.9	187 117	16.1
District 6	481 682	15.9	188 601	15.9

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

lend. 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 unpeid 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

- 15e. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

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

Count as work:

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

Do not count as work:

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

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

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

 If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
 - b. Mark **Worked** at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
 - c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
 - d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

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

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

Unacceptable

Acceptable

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.

Unacceptable

Acceptable

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.

How to fill out your Census Form

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

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

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

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

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

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

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

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

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

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

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

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

Do Not List in Question 1

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

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

Note

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

Then please:

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

Please continue →

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
<p>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.</p>	<p><i>START</i> 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.</p>		<p>If relative of person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p>If not related to person in column 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Paid employee</p>		
<p>3. Sex Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female</p>		
<p>4. Is this person —</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)</p> <p>Print tribe →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)</p> <p>Print tribe →</p>		
<p>5. Age, and month and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print age at last birthday.</p> <p>b. Print month and fill one circle.</p> <p>c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.</p>	<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 6 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>2 ○ 2 ○</p> <p>3 ○ 3 ○</p> <p>4 ○ 4 ○</p> <p>5 ○ 5 ○</p> <p>6 ○ 6 ○</p> <p>7 ○ 7 ○</p> <p>8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 9 ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Apr.—June</p> <p><input type="radio"/> July—Sept.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>		<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 6 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>2 ○ 2 ○</p> <p>3 ○ 3 ○</p> <p>4 ○ 4 ○</p> <p>5 ○ 5 ○</p> <p>6 ○ 6 ○</p> <p>7 ○ 7 ○</p> <p>8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 9 ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Apr.—June</p> <p><input type="radio"/> July—Sept.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>		
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related</p>		
<p>9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."</p>	<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p>College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>		<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p>Elementary through high school (grade or year)</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p>College (academic year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>		
<p>10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>		
		CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○		CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ Middle initial _____

First name _____

If relative of person in column 1:

Husband/wife Father/mother

Son/daughter Other relative

Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

Roomer, boarder Other nonrelative

Partner, roommate

Paid employee

Male Female

White Asian Indian

Black or Negro Hawaiian

Japanese Guamanian

Chinese Samoan

Filipino Eskimo

Korean Aleut

Vietnamese Other — Specify _____

Indian (Amer.)

Print tribe → _____

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

b. Month of birth _____

Jan.—Mar. 6 or 6 or

Apr.—June 7 or 7 or

July—Sept. 8 or 8 or

Oct.—Dec. 9 or 9 or

Now married Separated

Widowed Never married

Divorced

No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano

Yes, Puerto Rican

Yes, Cuban

Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

No, has not attended since February 1

Yes, public school, public college

Yes, private, church-related

Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

Nursery school Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College (academic year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

Never attended school—Skip question 10

Now attending this grade (or year)

Finished this grade (or year)

Did not finish this grade (or year)

CENSUS USE ONLY

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

Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.

No

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

Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.

No

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

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

No

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

One

2 apartments or living quarters

3 apartments or living quarters

4 apartments or living quarters

5 apartments or living quarters

6 apartments or living quarters

7 apartments or living quarters

8 apartments or living quarters

9 apartments or living quarters

10 or more apartments or living quarters

This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?

Through someone else's living quarters?

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

Yes, for this household only

Yes, but also used by another household

No, have some but not all plumbing facilities

No plumbing facilities in living quarters

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

1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms

2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms

3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?

Rented for cash rent?

Occupied without payment of cash rent?

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

No

Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

Yes No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

Yes No

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

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

Do not answer this question if this is —

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

Less than \$10,000 \$50,000 to \$54,999

\$10,000 to \$14,999 \$55,000 to \$59,999

\$15,000 to \$17,499 \$60,000 to \$64,999

\$17,500 to \$19,999 \$65,000 to \$69,999

\$20,000 to \$22,499 \$70,000 to \$74,999

\$22,500 to \$24,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999

\$25,000 to \$27,499 \$80,000 to \$89,999

\$27,500 to \$29,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999

\$30,000 to \$34,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999

\$35,000 to \$39,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999

\$40,000 to \$44,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999

\$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

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

Less than \$50 \$160 to \$169

\$50 to \$59 \$170 to \$179

\$60 to \$69 \$180 to \$189

\$70 to \$79 \$190 to \$199

\$80 to \$89 \$200 to \$224

\$90 to \$99 \$225 to \$249

\$100 to \$109 \$250 to \$274

\$110 to \$119 \$275 to \$299

\$120 to \$129 \$300 to \$349

\$130 to \$139 \$350 to \$399

\$140 to \$149 \$400 to \$499

\$150 to \$159 \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	<p>H21 a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>H22 a.</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>H14 a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories <p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p><i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p><i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p><i>Yearly cost</i></p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p><i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p>H22 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>H15 a. Is this building —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? <p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H22 c.</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>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	<p>H22 d.</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>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means <p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No <p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles <p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	<p>H22 e.</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>

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

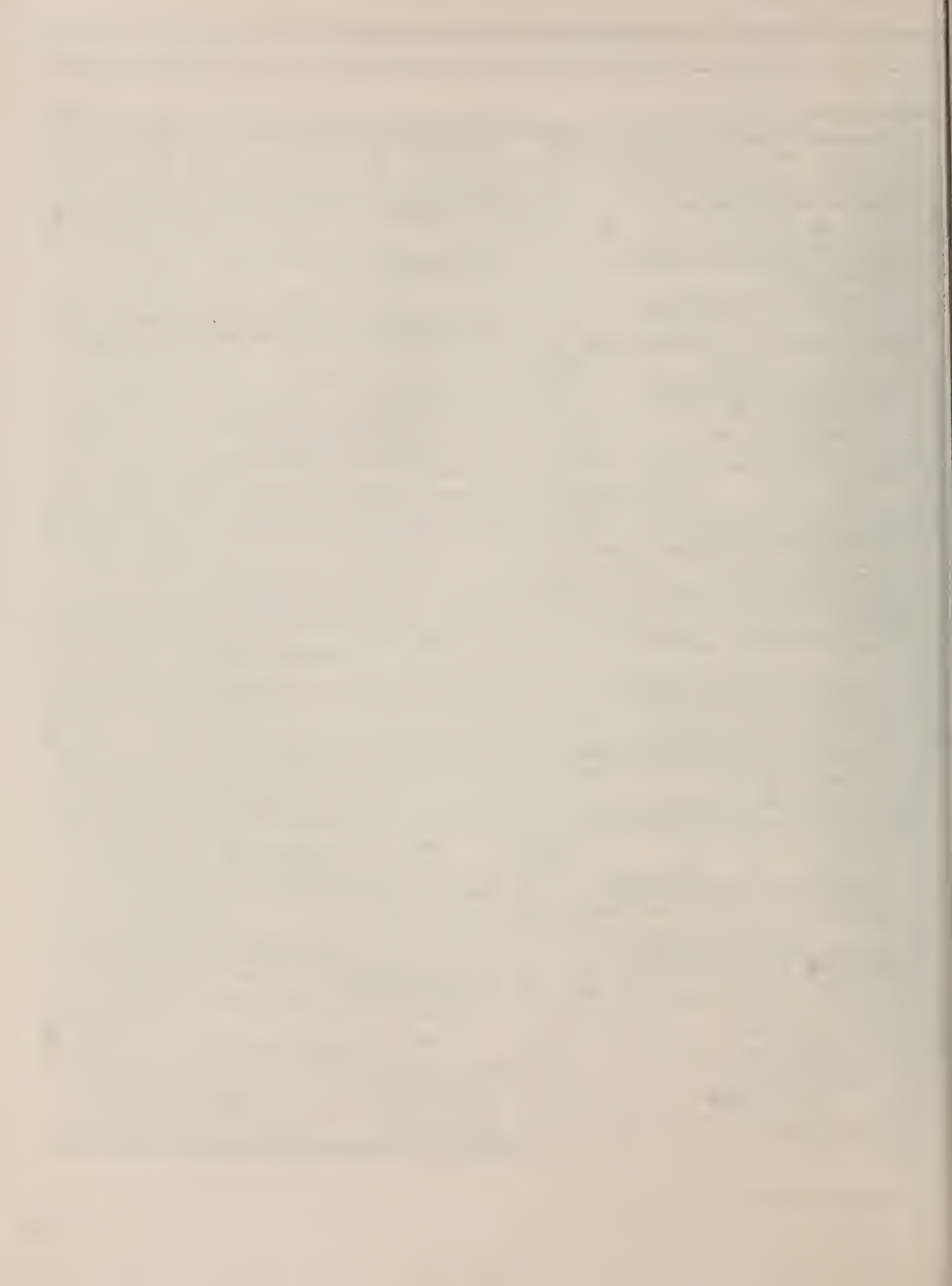
FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

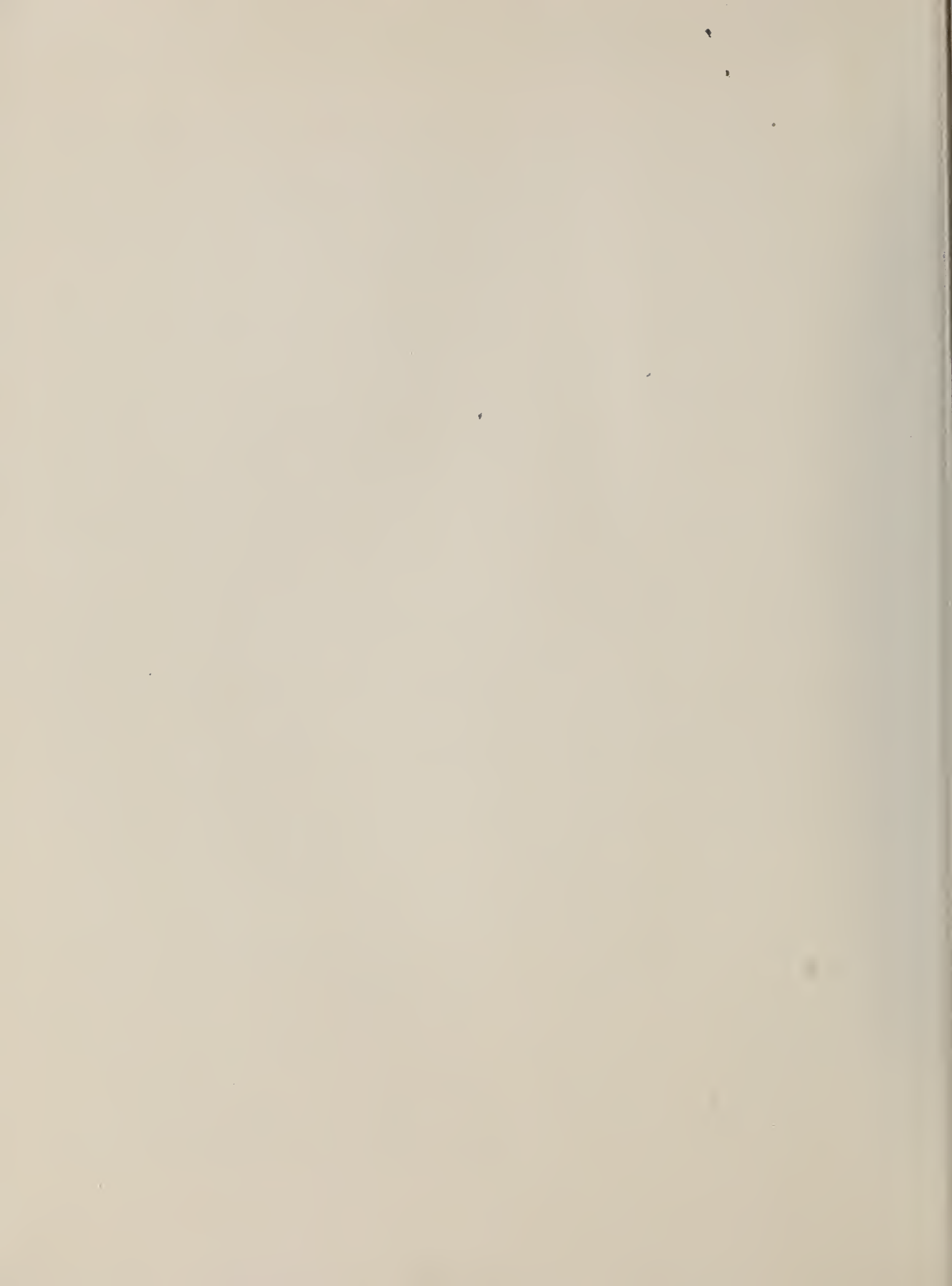
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<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p>----- Last name First name Middle initial</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person</p>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — 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.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Skip to 25</p>																																																																																
<p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? 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.</p> <p>----- Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</p>	<p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</p> <p>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p>	<p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hours</p> <p>-----</p>																																																																																
<p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</p> <p>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="radio"/> Before 1950</td> </tr> </table>	<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>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 19</p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</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>23. At what location did this person work last week? 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.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) ----- If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. -----</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County -----</p> <p>e. State ----- f. ZIP Code -----</p>																																																																										
<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>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — Skip to 14</p> <p>b. What is this language? ----- (For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p>	<p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">.</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">○</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">○</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">○</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">○</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">○</td> <td style="border: none; text-align: center;">○</td> </tr> </table>	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	Yes	No	○	○	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	○	○	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	○	○	<p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Minutes</p> <p>-----</p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</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 — Specify</p> <p>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</p>																																																																				
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	Yes	No																																																																																
.	○	○																																																																																
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	○	○																																																																																
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	○	○																																																																																
<p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>----- (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</p>	<p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</p> <p>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;">None</td> <td style="border: none;">1</td> <td style="border: none;">2</td> <td style="border: none;">3</td> <td style="border: none;">4</td> <td style="border: none;">5</td> <td style="border: none;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">7</td> <td style="border: none;">8</td> <td style="border: none;">9</td> <td style="border: none;">10</td> <td style="border: none;">11</td> <td style="border: none;">12</td> <td style="border: none;">or more</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> <td style="border: none;">○</td> </tr> </table>	None	1	2	3	4	5	6	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	7	8	9	10	11	12	or more	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	<p>21. If this person has ever been married —</p> <p>a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p>----- ----- (Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>																																																				
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<p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — Skip to 16 <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: -----</p> <p>(2) County: -----</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: -----</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>FOR CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <th style="width:5%;">Per. No.</th> <th style="width:10%;">11.</th> <th style="width:10%;">13b.</th> <th style="width:10%;">14.</th> <th style="width:10%;">15b.</th> <th style="width:10%;">23.</th> <th style="width:10%;">VL</th> <th style="width:10%;">24a.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> <td>○ ○ ○ ○</td> </tr> </table>		Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.	1	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	2	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	3	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	4	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	5	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	6	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	7	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	8	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	9	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○
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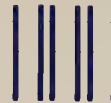
<p>c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I 0 0</p> <p>0 1 1</p> <p>0 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>0 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>0 6 6</p> <p>0 7 7</p> <p>IV 8 8</p> <p>0 9 9</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>0 0</p> <p>I 1</p> <p>0 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? <i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Hours</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>0 0 0</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Weeks</p>	<p>33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier } <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked</p>	<p>30.</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>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p><i>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</i></p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>28-30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p>	<p>31.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</i></p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>	<p>32.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report net income after business expenses.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32h. 32i.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? <i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p>	<p>33.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>c. Own farm. . . Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32j. 32k.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade <input type="checkbox"/> Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p>	<p>34.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32l. 32m.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p>	<p>35.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32n. 32o.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>36.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32p. 32q.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>37.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32r. 32s.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979? <i>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</i></p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i></p> <p>OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>	<p>38.</p> <p>0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>32t. 32u.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>	<p>32v. 32w.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>I 1 1 I 1 I 1</p> <p>2 2 2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9 9 9</p>

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





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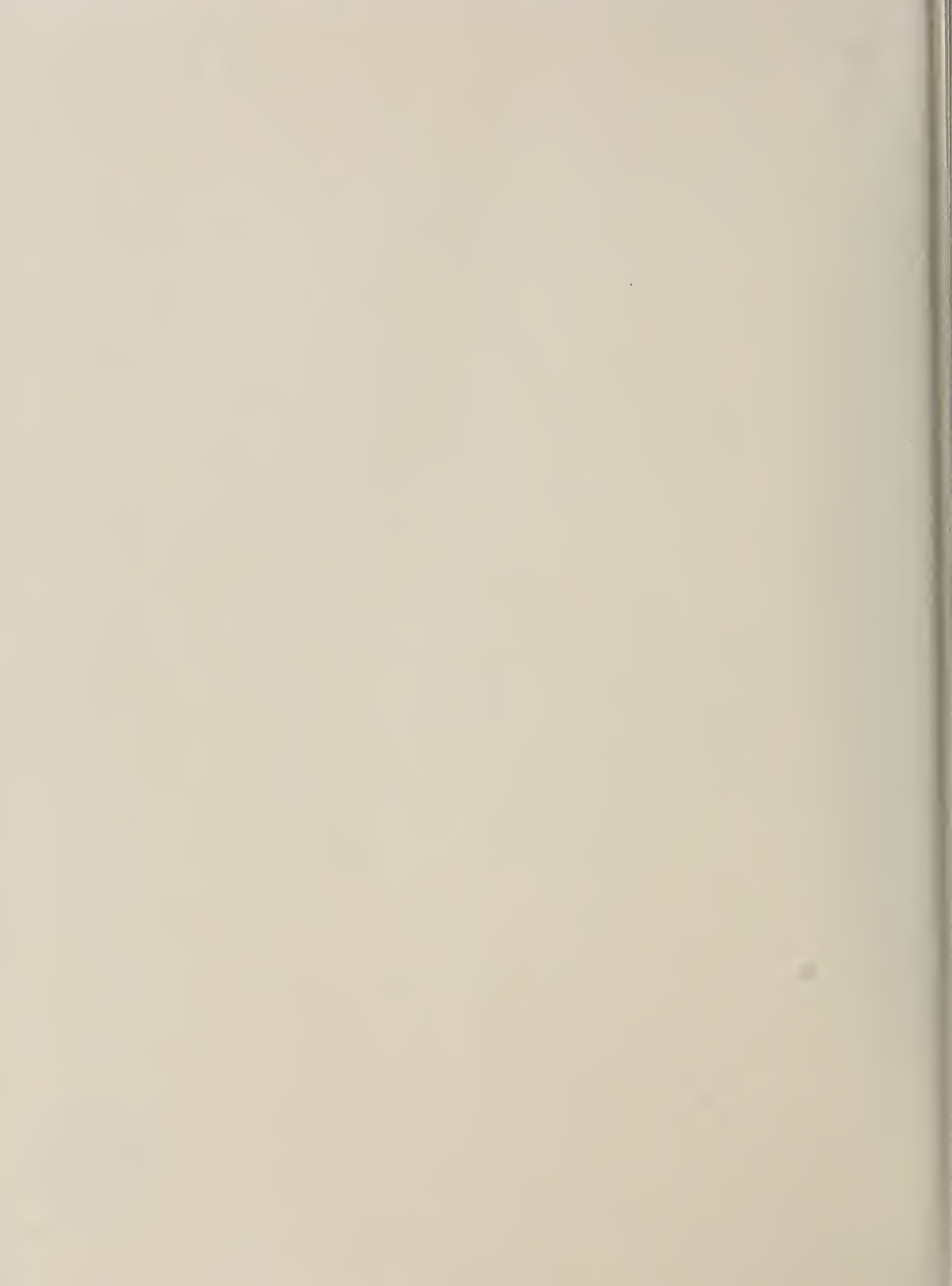


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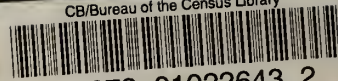
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