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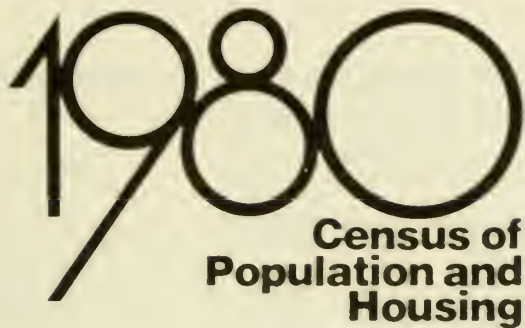
MASSACHUSETTS



Census of Population and Housing

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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

NEBRASKA

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

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

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	
The State				
Congressional Districts				
PERSONS				
Total persons, 1980	1 569 825	523 079	522 919	523 827
Total persons, 1970	1 485 333	490 499	492 357	502 477
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	5.7	6.6	6.2	4.2
Land area in square miles	76 644	14 989	1 820	59 836
Persons per square mile	20.5	34.9	287.3	8.8
Land area in square kilometers	198 508	38 820	4 713	154 975
Persons per square kilometer	7.9	13.5	111.0	3.4
Urban	987 859	298 449	462 978	226 432
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN				
White	1 490 381	509 424	467 490	513 467
Black	48 390	4 026	43 681	683
Percent of total persons	3.1	0.8	8.4	0.1
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	9 195	4 704	2 329	2 162
Asian and Pacific Islander*	7 002	2 322	3 463	1 217
Other	14 857	2 603	5 956	6 298
Spanish origin†	28 025	4 795	10 747	12 483
Percent of total persons	1.8	0.9	2.1	2.4
SEX				
Male	765 894	256 070	253 494	256 330
Female	803 931	267 009	269 425	267 497
AGE				
Under 5 years	122 946	38 499	42 107	42 340
5 to 14 years	238 952	73 910	85 539	79 503
15 to 19 years	147 249	50 046	50 322	46 881
16 and 17 years	58 080	18 209	20 474	19 397
18 and 19 years	61 977	23 363	20 047	18 567
20 to 24 years	148 734	54 905	50 766	43 063
20 and 21 years	60 847	23 979	19 738	17 130
25 to 34 years	249 201	81 144	92 270	75 787
35 to 44 years	163 774	51 696	59 719	52 359
45 to 54 years	150 653	49 315	49 694	51 644
55 to 64 years	142 632	48 605	42 334	51 693
65 to 74 years	39 549	13 706	11 056	14 787
75 to 84 years	114 021	40 727	29 016	44 278
85 years and over	67 919	25 219	15 963	26 737
Median	23 744	9 013	5 189	9 542
	29.7	30.0	28.3	31.3
VOTING-AGE PERSONS				
Persons 18 years and over	1 122 655	383 987	364 998	373 670
Male	537 444	185 078	172 776	179 590
Female	585 211	198 909	192 222	194 080
White	1 074 734	375 317	331 614	367 803
Black	29 548	2 870	26 242	436
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	5 077	2 596	1 306	1 175
Asian and Pacific Islander*	4 780	1 630	2 374	776
Spanish origin†	15 855	2 894	6 210	6 751
HOUSEHOLD TYPE				
Households	571 400	192 090	186 523	192 787
Family households	411 708	136 349	133 748	141 611
With persons under 18 years	219 737	69 172	77 582	72 983
Married-couple families	359 723	120 919	111 239	127 565
With persons under 18 years	187 587	60 344	62 370	64 873
Female householder, no husband present	40 490	11 627	18 520	10 343
With persons under 18 years	27 319	7 428	13 310	6 581
Nonfamily households	159 692	55 741	52 775	51 176
Persons in households	1 521 345	499 766	510 805	510 774
Persons in nonfamily households	186 463	66 200	62 676	57 587
Persons living alone	138 942	47 835	44 843	46 264
65 years and over	62 300	22 658	15 393	24 249
Persons in group quarters	48 480	23 313	12 114	13 053
Inmate of institution	23 465	10 166	5 105	8 194
Persons per household	2.66	2.60	2.74	2.65
HOUSING UNITS				
Total housing units	624 829	207 351	199 118	218 360
Year-round housing units	618 699	206 144	198 271	214 284
Occupied housing units	571 400	192 090	186 523	192 787
With 1.01 or more persons per room	12 052	3 375	4 330	4 347
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	6 878	2 854	1 774	2 250
Owner-occupied housing units	390 931	132 354	119 920	138 657
Percent of occupied housing units	68.4	68.9	64.3	71.9
Renter-occupied housing units	180 469	59 736	66 603	54 130
With 1.01 or more persons per room	4 798	1 375	1 735	1 688
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	3 805	1 389	1 425	991
PERSONS IN UNIT				
With 1.01 or more persons per room	73 092	20 299	26 475	26 318
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	12 303	5 297	2 979	4 027
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	297 292	97 010	104 899	95 383
Less than \$30 000	104 754	33 376	32 377	39 001
\$30 000 to \$49 999	104 903	35 246	37 453	32 204
\$50 000 to \$79 999	68 967	22 552	26 621	19 794
\$80 000 to \$99 999	10 382	3 281	4 484	2 617
\$100 000 to \$149 999	6 308	1 984	2 908	1 416
\$150 000 or more	1 978	571	1 056	351
Median	\$38 000	\$38 300	\$40 500	\$34 700
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	157 443	50 949	63 532	42 962
Less than \$150	56 609	18 831	17 448	20 330
\$150 to \$199	39 055	13 774	16 295	8 986
\$200 to \$249	28 166	9 027	14 144	4 995
\$250 to \$299	14 637	4 123	7 511	2 933
\$300 to \$399	7 748	1 917	4 614	1 217
\$400 or more	1 752	441	1 108	203
No cash rent	9 476	2 766	2 412	4 298
Median	\$170	\$167	\$190	\$142

*Excludes Other Asian and Pacific Islander groups identified in sample tabulations.
 †Persons 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				Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Percent		Persons per unit		Median value (dollars), specified owner
											Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			
The State	1 569 825	3.1	1.8	122 655	205 684	29.7	624 829	618 699	571 400	68.4	1.2	7.1	2.66	38 000	170
Congressional District 1	523 079	0.8	0.9	383 987	74 959	30.0	207 351	206 144	192 090	68.9	1.5	6.1	2.60	38 300	167
COUNTIES															
Butler	9 330	-	0.1	6 695	1 792	35.2	3 809	3 747	3 379	76.5	3.8	4.2	2.70	22 900	111
Cass (pt.)	4 752	0.1	0.4	3 351	590	31.3	2 023	1 830	1 687	83.5	1.5	5.4	2.82	36 400	143
Cedar	11 375	-	0.3	7 670	1 980	30.4	4 094	4 087	3 819	76.3	2.3	3.9	2.92	25 700	97
Colfax	9 890	-	0.8	7 090	2 030	34.1	4 042	3 989	3 684	77.7	2.8	4.5	2.64	27 700	121
Cuming	11 664	-	0.4	8 134	1 986	32.6	4 324	4 321	4 052	73.0	1.5	3.7	2.82	33 600	111
Oakata	16 573	0.3	2.9	11 158	1 712	27.5	6 129	6 113	5 716	71.1	1.1	7.7	2.86	37 600	185
Dixon	7 137	-	0.4	5 018	1 327	33.0	2 849	2 801	2 551	76.2	2.6	4.5	2.76	24 800	114
Dodge	35 847	0.2	0.4	25 794	5 418	31.7	14 243	14 156	13 292	70.3	1.2	6.1	2.62	34 300	153
Fillmore	7 920	0.1	0.3	5 775	1 573	36.3	3 276	3 270	3 009	75.0	1.7	4.1	2.55	27 900	105
Gage	24 456	0.1	0.6	18 327	4 432	34.9	9 911	9 898	9 245	73.6	1.3	5.9	2.51	30 200	129
Jefferson	9 817	0.1	0.8	7 472	2 025	37.8	4 271	4 268	3 936	75.5	2.3	5.0	2.45	22 400	102
Johnson	5 285	-	0.2	3 915	1 152	39.4	2 201	2 197	2 040	79.8	2.2	3.9	2.55	22 800	89
Knox	11 457	-	0.3	8 163	2 196	34.7	4 804	4 519	4 176	75.7	2.9	4.4	2.68	24 700	87
Lancaster	192 884	1.8	1.5	145 839	19 572	27.6	76 378	76 332	71 769	61.4	0.7	7.5	2.52	47 300	192
Madison	31 382	0.1	0.5	22 776	4 580	29.5	12 327	12 311	11 586	68.7	1.9	5.6	2.61	40 100	168
Nemaha	8 367	1.0	0.7	6 288	1 539	33.1	3 497	3 464	3 200	71.0	2.5	5.3	2.49	27 500	118
Otoe	15 183	0.1	0.5	11 087	2 943	36.0	6 320	6 302	5 801	73.5	1.8	5.6	2.55	31 200	127
Pownee	3 937	-	0.4	3 029	977	45.0	1 799	1 792	1 578	79.8	4.5	3.2	2.45	13 300	83
Pierce	8 481	-	0.1	5 997	1 452	33.3	3 240	3 240	3 046	76.8	2.2	4.0	2.74	31 200	104
Richardson	11 315	-	0.5	8 504	2 536	39.3	4 918	4 889	4 479	73.1	1.8	5.6	2.46	22 600	96
Saline	13 131	0.3	0.5	9 892	2 612	34.3	5 393	5 295	4 925	75.0	2.2	4.3	2.50	31 200	135
Saunders	18 716	0.1	0.4	13 151	2 949	32.5	7 589	7 468	6 603	79.8	2.1	4.8	2.80	33 600	129
Seward	15 789	0.3	0.5	11 584	2 215	28.6	5 692	5 647	5 258	71.1	1.3	3.8	2.73	38 600	139
Stanton	6 549	-	0.3	4 323	799	27.9	2 289	2 286	2 152	77.6	1.6	3.9	3.01	37 200	119
Thurston	7 186	0.2	0.6	4 736	965	28.9	2 571	2 569	2 347	63.3	4.5	12.7	3.01	24 200	101
Wayne	9 858	0.4	0.5	7 538	1 366	27.2	3 571	3 566	3 332	69.1	2.4	3.5	2.60	39 800	133
York	14 798	0.4	0.4	10 681	2 241	31.3	5 791	5 787	5 428	71.0	0.8	4.6	2.63	37 100	141
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Beatrice city	12 891	0.1	0.5	9 843	2 605	36.0	5 611	5 611	5 255	69.7	0.8	7.0	2.36	33 500	138
Fremont city	23 979	0.2	0.5	17 451	3 501	30.9	9 542	9 539	9 129	67.1	1.0	7.3	2.54	34 900	158
Lincoln city	171 932	2.0	1.6	131 549	17 746	27.4	69 138	69 104	64 934	58.9	0.7	7.9	2.46	46 800	192
Norfolk city	19 449	0.1	0.5	14 262	2 713	28.7	7 973	7 965	7 471	64.1	2.0	6.2	2.53	42 100	177
Congressional District 2	522 919	8.4	2.1	364 998	50 168	28.3	199 118	198 271	186 523	64.3	1.0	9.9	2.74	40 500	190
COUNTIES															
Burt	8 813	-	0.3	6 501	1 849	38.3	3 803	3 694	3 371	71.8	2.1	4.7	2.56	26 100	93
Cass (pt.)	15 545	0.2	0.7	10 792	2 011	30.8	6 299	6 083	5 463	74.8	1.3	5.3	2.80	34 500	137
Oaughas	397 038	10.0	2.1	281 500	41 483	28.7	155 636	155 311	146 129	63.3	1.0	10.8	2.66	39 100	185
Sarpy	86 015	4.4	2.7	55 356	2 909	25.3	27 692	27 566	26 303	64.4	0.5	7.6	3.19	48 000	229
Washington	15 508	0.4	0.4	10 849	1 916	30.6	5 688	5 617	5 257	75.3	1.2	5.3	2.84	41 700	139
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bellevue city	21 813	5.1	2.5	15 132	982	26.5	7 798	7 797	7 584	62.5	0.8	8.8	2.86	47 300	224
Omaha city	314 255	12.0	2.3	227 709	38 426	29.4	125 445	125 381	118 465	61.3	1.1	11.8	2.59	34 400	175
Congressional District 3	523 827	0.1	2.4	373 670	80 557	31.3	218 360	214 284	192 787	71.9	1.2	5.4	2.65	34 700	142
COUNTIES															
Adams	30 656	0.4	0.9	22 831	4 790	31.0	12 657	12 638	11 740	65.4	1.0	6.5	2.48	41 400	158
Antelope	8 675	-	0.2	6 092	1 587	33.2	3 689	3 658	3 202	76.8	1.9	3.8	2.68	25 600	89
Arthur	513	-	-	377	76	36.3	233	213	198	62.6	0.5	3.5	2.59	14 100	90
Banner	918	-	1.2	649	101	33.5	410	381	315	69.5	0.6	1.0	2.91	23 200	100
Blaine	867	-	0.2	597	140	32.1	368	347	307	70.7	2.6	3.9	2.82	11 100	75
Boone	7 391	-	0.2	5 212	1 343	33.6	3 066	3 046	2 681	73.6	2.0	4.5	2.71	22 600	94
Box Butte	13 696	0.3	3.8	9 628	1 717	27.8	5 548	5 503	5 038	69.5	1.3	5.2	2.68	43 400	191
Boyd	3 331	-	0.3	2 524	737	41.3	1 457	1 422	1 267	81.0	3.3	3.8	2.58	16 300	80
Brown	4 377	-	0.3	3 129	796	33.9	1 996	1 939	1 698	76.1	1.5	4.9	2.56	28 700	112
Buffala	34 797	0.1	2.3	25 664	4 162	26.3	13 439	13 392	12 284	65.7	1.3	6.1	2.63	44 500	166
Chase	4 758	-	1.0	3 299	759	32.3	2 099	1 978	1 722	78.6	0.4	3.6	2.69	31 100	115
Cherry	6 758	-	0.3	4 853	997	32.5	2 963	2 944	2 502	69.0	1.2	5.0	2.67	27 100	129
Cheyenne	10 057	0.1	2.4	7 288	1 567	32.9	4 473	4 450	3 935	72.5	0.6	6.5	2.53	28 200	118
Clay	8 106	-	0.7	5 771	1 437	33.3	3 354	3 339	3 012	76.5	1.2	4.2	2.64	23 600	109
Custer	13 877	-	0.3	10 095	2 725	35.9	6 180	6 150	5 271	74.6	1.6	4.5	2.58	25 000	105
Oaues	9 609	0.8	1.6	7 207	1 404	27.9	3 965	3 927	3 498	68.0	1.4	6.8	2.47	31 800	137
Oawson	22 304	0.1	2.6	15 589	3 116	30.7	9 363	8 928	8 179	73.7	0.9	4.9	2.69	35 900	150
Oeucl	2 462	-	4.5	1 796	530	39.1	1 118	1 097	963	76.2	0.8	5.0	2.53	26 700	81
Oundy	2 861	-	0.3	2 163	593	39.0	1 438	1 418	1 148	72.6	1.8	2.4	2.43	21 300	84
Franklin	4 377	0.1	0.4	3 307	1 054	42.3	2 054	2 032	1 743	79.8	1.9	3.8	2.45	18 800	86
Frantier	3 647	-	0.6	2 637	620	32.2	1 790	1 609	1 344	74.9	2.4	3.6	2.67	27 400	111
Furnas	6 486	-	0.4	4 916	1 627	41.3	3 080	3 071	2 613	75.7	0.7	3.8	2.39	20 000	84

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				Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
	Total	Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over			Median	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use				Family with female householder, no husband present
Congressional District 3—Con															
COUNTIES—Con															
Garden	2 802	—	0.3	2 144	619	41.2	1 401	1 383	1 130	71.1	1.2	4.0	2.41	24 000	90
Garfield	2 363	—	0.3	1 723	533	38.5	1 075	1 059	914	71.6	3.3	5.5	2.52	23 100	79
Gosper	2 140	—	0.4	1 550	347	35.5	1 249	874	774	77.9	1.4	4.1	2.70	35 400	130
Grant	877	—	0.3	610	119	30.5	430	425	322	63.7	1.9	7.1	2.72	16 300	108
Greene	3 462	—	0.2	2 385	673	33.7	1 424	1 410	1 213	79.7	1.6	4.9	2.77	18 600	88
Hall	47 690	0.3	2.8	33 333	5 964	29.7	18 769	18 735	17 463	67.5	0.9	6.6	2.67	43 600	174
Hamilton	9 301	—	0.6	6 487	1 299	31.3	3 602	3 558	3 271	69.8	0.6	4.0	2.77	35 800	131
Harlan	4 292	—	0.1	3 206	920	39.0	2 129	2 116	1 688	78.2	0.9	4.6	2.51	22 300	89
Hayes	1 356	—	—	963	178	33.0	671	665	480	75.4	0.8	4.2	2.83	21 800	92
Hitchcock	4 079	—	0.5	2 933	752	34.1	1 741	1 722	1 536	77.9	0.9	3.8	2.61	21 300	97
Holt	13 552	—	0.3	9 345	2 083	30.4	5 411	5 359	4 790	74.4	2.0	5.5	2.78	28 900	114
Hooker	990	—	1.9	729	190	36.6	449	437	378	77.2	1.6	9.0	2.54	28 100	110
Howard	6 773	—	0.5	4 693	1 123	33.4	2 662	2 652	2 364	78.5	1.5	3.7	2.83	29 600	111
Kearney	7 053	0.1	1.4	5 118	1 179	33.6	2 826	2 797	2 543	73.1	0.7	4.1	2.63	36 900	139
Keith	9 364	—	3.9	6 640	1 275	32.4	4 785	4 047	3 491	73.3	0.6	5.8	2.65	38 000	142
Kryha Paha	1 301	—	0.2	916	205	33.3	566	561	479	73.5	4.0	2.3	2.72	27 800	107
Kimball	4 882	—	3.1	3 444	677	32.2	2 032	2 020	1 800	73.1	0.7	6.0	2.67	30 600	117
Lincoln	36 455	0.3	4.2	25 271	4 342	29.3	14 760	14 412	13 245	70.6	0.8	6.2	2.72	44 000	182
Logan	983	—	0.5	674	145	31.4	402	393	349	73.4	1.7	3.7	2.74	27 300	133
Loup	859	0.1	0.2	618	144	35.7	367	358	319	73.0	2.2	4.7	2.69	18 800	87
McPherson	593	—	—	432	105	37.2	264	235	221	73.8	2.7	0.9	2.68	20 700	108
Merrick	8 945	—	0.6	6 195	1 406	31.9	3 604	3 426	3 129	75.0	1.2	5.0	2.80	29 300	117
Morrill	6 085	—	5.9	4 328	1 037	33.1	2 592	2 496	2 230	69.7	1.3	4.2	2.67	27 800	114
Nance	4 740	—	0.4	3 348	886	34.0	1 977	1 955	1 712	76.8	2.0	4.8	2.69	21 400	93
Nuckolls	6 726	—	0.1	4 911	1 335	37.3	2 899	2 882	2 590	77.2	1.1	4.4	2.53	21 200	85
Perkins	3 637	—	1.8	2 607	638	34.0	1 559	1 536	1 361	76.8	0.4	2.8	2.63	32 900	112
Phelps	9 769	—	0.9	7 130	1 744	34.1	4 082	4 071	3 699	72.5	1.1	4.8	2.56	35 800	129
Platte	28 852	—	0.3	19 850	3 529	28.8	10 937	10 831	10 084	75.1	0.7	5.5	2.84	42 400	158
Polk	6 320	—	0.1	4 500	1 265	35.4	2 575	2 564	2 322	77.7	0.9	3.7	2.66	25 200	94
Red Willow	12 615	0.1	1.3	9 116	1 954	31.7	5 309	5 294	4 795	73.1	0.8	5.4	2.59	34 600	137
Rock	2 383	—	0.3	1 669	396	31.6	1 040	1 034	883	73.4	1.6	3.6	2.67	28 600	97
Scotts Bluff	38 344	0.2	12.3	26 781	4 989	30.1	15 320	14 995	13 813	68.8	0.9	7.1	2.73	37 300	154
Sheridan	7 544	0.1	1.2	5 375	1 290	33.9	3 177	3 147	2 813	71.5	1.7	6.0	2.62	27 800	111
Sherman	4 226	—	0.1	2 976	875	36.7	1 815	1 801	1 530	76.7	3.3	4.6	2.71	20 500	81
Sioux	1 845	0.1	4.0	1 327	254	34.2	821	788	663	70.3	2.4	4.5	2.78	21 700	91
Thayer	7 582	—	0.4	5 642	1 665	39.0	3 182	3 179	2 922	79.7	1.4	3.9	2.52	21 800	101
Thomas	973	—	—	676	119	29.9	426	426	358	75.4	1.1	3.9	2.72	21 400	100
Valley	5 633	—	0.4	4 093	1 158	36.3	2 543	2 533	2 170	74.5	1.2	3.3	2.55	26 500	92
Webster	4 858	—	—	3 600	1 131	41.7	2 205	2 197	1 915	77.9	1.9	3.8	2.47	20 900	87
Wheeler	1 060	—	0.1	708	136	29.0	542	429	368	69.0	2.2	4.3	2.88	19 800	88
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Columbus city	17 328	—	0.3	12 304	2 393	29.8	6 789	6 789	6 389	72.0	0.5	6.6	2.67	42 800	165
Grand Island city	33 180	0.3	3.2	23 957	4 818	30.4	13 717	13 704	12 819	63.2	1.0	7.5	2.51	41 000	177
Hastings city	23 045	0.5	1.0	17 460	3 968	31.7	9 940	9 933	9 295	61.6	0.9	7.0	2.37	41 300	158
Kearney city	21 158	0.1	2.6	16 291	2 263	24.5	8 076	8 070	7 485	58.9	1.3	6.9	2.53	48 000	175
North Platte city	24 479	0.4	5.2	17 190	3 072	29.0	9 825	9 820	9 178	68.0	0.7	7.2	2.63	44 300	185
Scottsbluff city	14 156	0.3	16.6	10 262	2 160	30.5	5 918	5 915	5 516	63.9	0.9	8.6	2.51	35 400	154

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 Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
URBAN AND RURAL				
Total persons	1 569 825	523 024	522 974	523 827
Urban	987 874	298 517	462 985	226 372
Inside urbanized areas	634 225	183 953	450 272	-
Outside urbanized areas	353 649	114 564	12 713	226 372
Rural	581 951	224 507	59 989	297 455
Form	178 113	76 704	9 569	91 840
ANCESTRY				
Total persons	1 569 825	523 024	522 974	523 827
Single ancestry group	784 588	262 357	237 640	284 591
Dutch	10 334	3 833	2 224	4 277
English	92 699	29 169	27 675	35 855
French	11 790	3 318	3 419	5 053
German	352 873	143 510	65 750	143 613
Greek	1 226	303	582	341
Hungarian	1 230	211	863	156
Irish	61 614	14 943	23 928	22 743
Italian	10 892	1 125	8 665	1 102
Norwegian	8 167	2 522	2 864	2 781
Polish	23 554	2 944	10 929	9 681
Portuguese	270	51	122	97
Russian	2 744	366	1 805	573
Scottish	6 057	1 438	1 774	2 845
Swedish	34 070	9 912	7 970	16 188
Ukrainian	796	258	439	99
Other	166 272	48 454	78 631	39 187
Multiple ancestry group	621 393	204 834	239 375	177 184
Ancestry not specified	163 844	55 833	45 959	62 052
Not reported	96 428	37 294	29 565	29 569
Selected multiple ancestry groups:				
English and other group(s)	199 385	67 613	74 568	57 204
French and other group(s)	66 044	22 101	25 804	18 139
German and other group(s)	371 292	133 085	130 248	107 959
Irish and other group(s)	250 749	76 825	103 270	70 654
Italian and other group(s)	16 197	2 465	11 703	2 029
Polish and other group(s)	31 180	6 030	16 852	8 298
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
In households	1 521 332	499 672	510 902	510 758
Family householder	414 503	136 984	134 477	143 042
Nonfamily householder:				
Male	63 127	22 290	22 231	18 606
Female	94 985	33 099	29 970	31 916
Spouse	362 313	121 655	111 868	128 790
Other relatives	552 242	173 099	199 186	179 957
Nonrelatives	34 162	12 545	13 170	8 447
Persons per household	2.66	2.60	2.74	2.64
Persons per family	3.21	3.15	3.31	3.16
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD				
Households	572 615	192 373	186 678	193 564
1 person	138 560	47 853	44 699	46 008
2 persons	185 583	64 963	55 467	65 153
3 persons	90 577	29 867	31 225	29 485
4 persons	86 529	27 829	29 986	28 714
5 persons	44 840	13 786	15 395	15 659
6 or more persons	26 526	8 075	9 906	8 545
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	414 503	136 984	134 477	143 042
With own children under 18 years	215 642	67 768	75 759	72 115
Married-couple families	364 172	122 021	112 326	129 825
With own children under 18 years	186 489	59 806	61 777	64 906
Female householder, no husband present	39 451	11 298	18 426	9 727
With own children under 18 years	24 874	6 694	12 286	5 894
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS				
Persons in group quarters	48 493	23 352	12 072	13 069
Inmate of mental hospital	805	496	170	139
Inmate of home for the aged	17 650	6 849	3 928	6 873
Inmate of other institution	4 872	2 697	1 002	1 173
In college dormitory	19 120	12 512	2 964	3 644
Other, in group quarters	6 046	798	4 008	1 240
MARITAL STATUS				
Male, 15 years and over	581 088	198 592	188 440	194 056
Single	163 883	60 035	55 980	47 868
Now married, except separated	372 214	124 344	114 950	132 920
Separated	4 955	1 411	2 318	1 226
Widowed	14 854	5 163	4 258	5 433
Divorced	25 182	7 639	10 934	6 609
Female, 15 years and over	626 953	212 180	206 882	207 891
Single	135 887	48 418	51 254	36 215
Now married, except separated	369 291	123 664	114 205	131 422
Separated	6 649	1 795	3 224	1 630
Widowed	80 310	28 177	22 063	30 070
Divorced	34 816	10 126	16 136	8 554
FERTILITY				
Women 15 to 44 years	353 391	117 023	128 421	107 947
Children ever born	474 226	146 805	166 536	160 885
Per 1,000 women	1 342	1 254	1 297	1 490

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 B.]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
Total persons	1 549 825	523 024	522 974	523 827
Native	1 538 824	513 713	507 711	517 400
Born in State of residence	1 101 594	391 252	307 752	402 590
Born in different State	429 921	120 731	195 507	113 683
Born abroad, or sea, etc.	7 309	1 730	4 452	1 127
Foreign born	31 001	9 311	15 263	6 427

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Persons 5 to 17 years				
Persons 5 to 17 years	324 887	100 762	115 812	106 313
Speak only English at home	315 996	97 830	112 727	105 439
Speak a language other than English at home	8 891	2 932	3 085	2 874
Spanish language spoken at home	3 937	904	1 183	1 850
Speak English very well or well	3 466	817	1 026	1 623
Speak English not well or not at all	471	87	157	227
Other language spoken at home	4 954	2 028	1 902	1 024
Speak English very well or well	4 479	1 806	1 753	920
Speak English not well or not at all	475	222	149	104

Persons 18 years and over				
Persons 18 years and over	1 122 344	383 850	345 259	373 255
Speak only English at home	1 061 849	362 757	344 949	354 143
Speak a language other than English at home	60 515	21 093	20 310	19 112
Spanish language spoken at home	13 657	2 416	5 083	6 158
Speak English very well or well	11 657	2 127	4 382	5 148
Speak English not well or not at all	2 000	289	701	1 010
Other language spoken at home	46 858	18 677	15 227	12 954
Speak English very well or well	43 107	17 453	13 754	11 900
Speak English not well or not at all	3 751	1 224	1 473	1 054

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

Workers 16 years and over				
Workers 16 years and over	716 048	241 595	243 832	230 601
Car, truck, or van	577 406	189 463	212 747	175 196
Drive alone	449 709	145 142	162 479	142 088
Carpool	127 697	44 321	50 268	33 108
Public transportation	17 955	5 287	12 270	398
Walked only	57 231	22 299	11 126	23 806
Other means	12 598	4 303	2 029	6 266
Worked at home	50 858	20 243	5 680	24 935
Persons per private vehicle	1 14	1 15	1 15	1 12

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school				
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	424 355	143 331	155 822	125 202
Nursery school	16 899	5 641	7 210	4 048
Public	6 471	2 263	2 257	1 951
Private	10 428	3 378	4 953	2 097
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	214 977	66 384	77 790	70 803
Public	190 719	58 245	65 787	66 687
Private	24 258	8 139	12 003	4 116
High school (1 to 4 years)	107 583	34 275	37 833	35 475
Public	97 857	31 547	32 471	33 839
Private	9 726	2 728	5 362	1 636
College	84 896	37 031	32 989	14 876
Public	70 036	31 606	24 669	13 761
Private	14 860	5 425	8 320	1 115

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over				
Persons 25 years old and over	912 153	305 774	294 404	311 975
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	137 561	53 142	31 036	53 383
High school: 1 to 3 years	105 055	34 217	34 903	35 935
4 years	370 302	122 669	115 986	131 647
College: 1 to 3 years	157 693	50 093	54 547	53 053
4 or more years	141 542	45 653	57 932	37 957
Percent high school graduates	73.4	71.4	77.6	71.4

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over				
Persons 5 years and over	1 448 408	484 810	481 118	482 480
Same house	768 775	260 542	237 412	270 821
Different house in United States	664 691	220 745	234 223	209 723
Same county	353 261	118 509	128 070	106 682
Different county	311 430	102 236	106 153	103 041
Same State	158 910	61 648	34 740	62 522
Different State	152 520	40 588	71 413	40 519
Northwest	9 540	1 753	6 505	1 282
North Central	71 709	22 732	32 668	16 309
South	25 957	6 133	14 463	5 361
West	45 314	9 970	17 777	17 567
Abroad	14 942	3 523	9 483	1 936

VETERAN STATUS

Civilian persons 16 years and over				
Civilian persons 16 years and over	1 167 706	401 836	373 203	392 667
Veteran	193 679	62 790	67 503	63 386
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	16.6	15.6	18.1	16.1
Male veteran	187 287	60 646	64 764	61 877
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	33.7	31.3	37.6	32.7

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years				
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	968 836	323 831	334 142	310 863
With a work disability	67 958	21 642	22 704	23 612
Not in labor force	34 071	10 687	12 366	11 018
Prevented from working	26 463	8 317	9 962	8 184

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years				
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	968 836	323 831	334 142	310 863
With a public transportation disability	10 877	3 069	4 661	3 147
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over				
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	189 057	68 586	46 503	73 968
With a public transportation disability	20 261	7 083	6 487	6 691

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 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over				
Labor force	1 180 393	402 153	385 379	392 861
Percent of persons 16 years and over	756 882	254 811	260 433	241 638
Civilian labor force	64.1	63.4	67.6	61.5
Employed	744 195	254 494	248 257	241 444
Unemployed	716 633	245 642	236 403	234 588
Percent of civilian labor force	27 562	8 852	11 854	6 856
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	3.5	4.8	2.8
Not in labor force	423 511	147 342	124 946	151 223
Female, 16 years and over				
Labor force	613 387	207 984	202 122	203 281
Percent of female, 16 years and over	314 859	107 718	112 509	94 632
Civilian labor force	51.3	51.8	55.7	46.6
Employed	313 588	107 693	111 274	94 621
Unemployed	302 312	104 053	106 761	91 498
Percent of civilian labor force	11 276	3 640	4 513	3 123
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.3
Not in labor force	298 528	100 266	89 613	108 649
Female, 16 years and over				
With own children under 6 years	613 387	207 984	202 122	203 281
In labor force	102 551	32 238	34 874	35 439
In labor force	50 622	17 487	17 074	16 061
With own children 6 to 17 years only	110 454	34 876	40 151	35 427
In labor force	74 200	23 950	27 312	22 938
CLASS OF WORKER				
Employed persons 16 years and over				
Private wage and salary workers	716 633	245 642	236 403	234 588
Federal government workers	496 260	158 738	186 914	150 608
State government workers	20 544	6 063	8 481	6 000
Local government workers	36 004	19 747	8 028	8 229
Self-employed workers	63 215	21 133	19 026	23 056
Unpaid family workers	91 726	35 789	12 946	42 991
	8 884	4 172	1 008	3 704
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over				
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	716 633	245 642	236 403	234 588
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	152 192	50 207	59 885	42 100
Professional specialty occupations	71 495	22 974	28 725	19 796
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	80 697	27 233	31 160	22 304
Technicians and related support occupations	197 332	63 682	79 850	53 800
Sales occupations	18 101	6 339	7 445	4 317
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	71 652	22 379	27 265	22 008
Service occupations	107 579	34 964	45 140	27 475
Private household occupations	98 878	35 220	32 638	31 020
Protective service occupations	3 646	1 205	1 023	1 418
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 973	2 430	2 949	1 594
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	88 259	31 585	28 666	28 008
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	73 722	27 844	4 630	41 248
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	82 897	28 850	25 624	28 423
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	111 612	39 839	33 776	37 997
Transportation and material moving occupations	44 536	17 061	13 939	13 536
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	34 022	11 051	9 811	13 160
	33 054	11 727	10 026	11 301
INDUSTRY				
Employed persons 16 years and over				
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	716 633	245 642	236 403	234 588
Construction	78 840	29 197	5 549	44 094
Manufacturing	43 296	14 675	12 731	15 890
Nondurable goods	99 046	38 540	32 861	27 645
Durable goods	45 269	20 155	15 515	9 599
Transportation	53 777	18 385	17 346	18 046
Communications and other public utilities	40 771	11 106	15 400	14 265
Wholesale trade	26 063	7 480	10 850	7 733
Retail trade	33 961	10 482	12 329	11 150
Finance, insurance, and real estate	120 958	39 724	41 335	39 899
Business and repair services	44 014	13 078	22 510	8 426
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	24 929	7 690	11 422	5 817
Professional and related services	27 236	8 779	9 114	9 343
Health services	148 775	52 315	54 094	42 366
Educational services	58 363	18 644	23 404	16 315
Other professional and related services	63 328	24 893	19 493	18 942
Public administration	27 084	8 778	11 197	7 109
	28 744	12 576	8 208	7 960
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979				
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979				
Worked in 1979	479 142	162 847	157 287	159 008
50 to 52 weeks	476 955	162 196	156 092	158 667
40 to 49 weeks	339 242	111 725	110 310	117 207
1 to 39 weeks	49 151	17 628	18 034	13 489
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	88 562	32 843	27 748	27 971
50 to 52 weeks	415 326	139 008	134 983	141 335
With unemployment in 1979	316 291	103 143	103 183	109 965
Mean weeks of unemployment	55 645	20 095	23 727	11 823
	11.8	10.7	12.7	12.0
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979				
Worked in 1979	368 966	127 077	127 635	114 254
50 to 52 weeks	365 377	125 806	126 074	113 497
40 to 49 weeks	191 018	65 356	67 756	57 906
1 to 39 weeks	47 233	16 945	17 301	12 987
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	127 126	43 505	41 017	42 604
50 to 52 weeks	232 442	79 030	84 078	69 334
With unemployment in 1979	143 039	48 600	53 752	40 687
Mean weeks of unemployment	48 743	18 198	20 369	10 176
	10.7	10.2	11.0	11.1
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979				
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	104 388	38 293	44 096	21 999
	27 026	9 081	12 062	5 883
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979				
Families				
No workers	414 503	136 984	134 477	143 042
1 worker	40 456	14 237	12 167	14 052
2 or more workers	128 137	40 189	40 876	47 072
	245 910	82 558	81 434	81 918

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 B.)

**The State
Congressional Districts**

INCOME IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
Households	572 615	192 373	186 678	193 564
Less than \$5,000	76 353	26 663	19 780	29 910
\$5,000 to \$7,499	48 213	16 629	13 343	18 241
\$7,500 to \$9,999	47 590	16 717	13 770	17 103
\$10,000 to \$14,999	96 836	33 434	28 656	34 746
\$15,000 to \$19,999	87 945	29 666	28 074	30 205
\$20,000 to \$24,999	74 663	24 782	26 477	23 404
\$25,000 to \$34,999	82 658	26 629	31 954	24 075
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38 583	11 722	16 386	10 475
\$50,000 or more	19 774	6 131	8 238	5 405
Median	\$15 925	\$15 445	\$18 028	\$14 469
Mean	\$18 794	\$18 225	\$21 006	\$17 227

Families	414 503	136 984	134 477	143 042
Less than \$5,000	27 188	9 467	6 750	10 971
\$5,000 to \$7,499	24 871	8 303	6 426	10 142
\$7,500 to \$9,999	28 023	9 352	7 425	11 246
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67 769	22 944	18 474	26 351
\$15,000 to \$19,999	71 547	24 266	21 291	25 990
\$20,000 to \$24,999	65 577	21 816	22 480	21 281
\$25,000 to \$34,999	75 516	24 343	28 901	22 272
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35 773	10 853	15 177	9 743
\$50,000 or more	18 239	5 640	7 553	5 046
Median	\$19 122	\$18 803	\$21 400	\$17 305
Mean	\$21 774	\$21 322	\$24 243	\$19 885

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	214 490	80 445	71 041	63 004
Less than \$2,000	27 667	12 546	7 695	7 426
\$2,000 to \$2,999	20 958	8 457	5 240	7 261
\$3,000 to \$4,999	39 873	15 323	11 235	13 315
\$5,000 to \$7,999	38 604	14 257	12 853	11 494
\$8,000 to \$9,999	21 117	7 764	7 353	6 000
\$10,000 to \$14,999	35 140	12 507	12 998	9 635
\$15,000 to \$24,999	23 853	7 418	10 530	5 905
\$25,000 to \$49,999	6 141	1 829	2 604	1 708
\$50,000 or more	1 137	344	533	260
Median	\$6 370	\$5 728	\$7 621	\$5 819
Mean	\$8 450	\$7 681	\$9 723	\$7 997

Per capita income	\$6 936	\$6 804	\$7 579	\$6 426
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$7 007	\$6 894	\$7 636	\$6 487

HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979

With earnings	482 526	162 365	159 213	160 948
Mean earnings	\$18 689	\$17 899	\$21 004	\$17 195
With Social Security income	155 190	55 619	41 277	58 294
Mean Social Security income	\$3 966	\$3 891	\$4 157	\$3 901
With public assistance income	24 944	7 752	10 216	6 976
Mean public assistance income	\$2 318	\$2 226	\$2 476	\$2 187

MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

No workers	\$10 740	\$11 112	\$11 346	\$9 838
1 worker	\$18 727	\$18 076	\$21 002	\$17 308
2 or more workers	\$25 177	\$24 664	\$27 797	\$23 090

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

All Income Levels in 1979				
Families	414 503	136 984	134 477	143 042
With related children under 18 years	220 690	69 076	77 901	73 713
With related children 5 to 17 years	172 889	53 911	61 441	57 537
Female householder, no husband present	39 451	11 298	18 426	9 727
With related children under 18 years	26 416	7 054	13 084	6 278
With related children under 6 years	10 211	2 649	5 264	2 298
Householder 65 years and over	68 182	24 913	15 918	27 351

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	193 718	67 969	66 384	59 365
65 years and over	66 620	23 593	17 108	25 919

Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 522 776	499 707	511 915	511 154
Related children under 18 years	441 065	137 241	155 247	148 577
Related children 5 to 17 years	319 434	99 092	113 712	106 630
60 years and over	257 083	92 113	65 832	99 138
65 years and over	189 021	68 586	46 480	73 955

Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level

Families	33 340	11 248	8 973	13 119
Percent below poverty level	8.0	8.2	6.7	9.2
With related children under 18 years	22 732	7 231	7 407	8 094
With related children 5 to 17 years	17 422	5 527	5 561	6 334
Female householder, no husband present	9 929	2 541	5 037	2 351
With related children under 18 years	9 074	2 204	4 831	2 039
With related children under 6 years	5 299	1 280	2 924	1 095
Householder 65 years and over	5 274	2 000	773	2 501

Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	47 919	16 845	14 422	16 652
Percent below poverty level	24.7	24.8	21.7	28.1
65 years and over	20 197	6 945	4 544	8 708

Persons for whom poverty status is determined	163 326	55 622	46 116	61 588
Percent below poverty level	10.7	11.1	9.0	12.0
Related children under 18 years	53 278	16 906	17 215	19 157
Related children 5 to 17 years	36 935	11 799	11 467	13 669
60 years and over	35 268	12 389	7 230	15 649
65 years and over	29 383	10 526	5 864	12 993

Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:				
Below 75 percent of poverty level	7.1	7.4	6.1	7.8
Below 125 percent of poverty level	15.2	15.3	12.6	17.5
Below 150 percent of poverty level	20.1	20.2	16.6	23.4
Below 200 percent of poverty level	31.0	31.4	25.7	35.8

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
Total housing units	624 829	207 340	199 129	218 340
Vacant seasonal and migratory	5 996	1 177	839	3 980
Year-round housing units	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS				
Owner-occupied housing units	390 924	132 324	119 943	138 657
Percent of occupied housing units	68.4	68.9	64.3	71.9
Renter-occupied housing units	180 476	59 758	66 588	54 130
Vacant housing units	47 433	14 081	11 759	21 593
For sale only	7 576	2 596	2 253	2 727
For rent	15 775	4 719	5 271	5 785
Held for occasional use	4 649	1 152	675	2 822
Other vacants	19 433	5 614	3 560	10 259
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	390 924	132 324	119 943	138 657
1979 to March 1980	46 139	14 539	15 378	16 222
1975 to 1978	103 416	34 226	34 139	35 051
1970 to 1974	67 937	22 787	21 384	23 766
1960 to 1969	81 711	28 338	26 124	27 249
1950 to 1959	44 650	15 405	12 474	16 771
1949 or earlier	47 071	17 029	10 444	19 598
Renter-occupied housing units	180 476	59 758	66 588	54 130
1979 to March 1980	84 788	28 450	31 930	24 408
1975 to 1978	55 675	17 472	22 097	16 106
1970 to 1974	19 047	6 084	6 869	6 094
1960 to 1969	12 103	4 200	3 970	3 933
1959 or earlier	8 863	3 552	1 722	3 589
BATHROOMS				
Year-round housing units	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380
No bathroom or only a half bath	14 869	5 769	3 010	6 090
1 complete bathroom	374 215	127 414	109 585	137 216
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	97 805	33 456	37 411	26 938
2 or more complete bathrooms	131 944	39 524	48 284	44 136
Owner-occupied housing units	390 924	132 324	119 943	138 657
No bathroom or only a half bath	4 445	2 173	662	1 610
1 complete bathroom	196 042	68 234	51 395	76 413
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	78 246	27 409	28 438	22 399
2 or more complete bathrooms	112 191	34 508	39 448	38 235
Renter-occupied housing units	180 476	59 758	66 588	54 130
No bathroom or only a half bath	4 655	1 703	1 737	1 215
1 complete bathroom	145 813	49 827	50 421	45 565
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	15 486	4 780	7 560	3 146
2 or more complete bathrooms	14 522	3 448	6 870	4 204
Year-round housing units	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380
KITCHEN FACILITIES				
Complete kitchen facilities	605 704	201 533	196 068	208 103
No complete kitchen facilities	13 129	4 630	2 222	6 277
SOURCE OF WATER				
Public system or private company	504 320	165 691	189 603	149 026
Individual drilled well	103 037	34 265	6 545	62 227
Individual dug well	9 703	5 522	1 872	2 309
Some other source	1 773	685	270	818
SEWAGE DISPOSAL				
Public sewer	492 946	160 661	184 156	148 129
Septic tank or cesspool	114 257	40 520	13 453	60 284
Other means	11 630	4 982	681	5 967
AIR CONDITIONING				
None	142 328	39 326	29 781	73 221
Central system	296 004	101 179	121 029	73 796
1 or more individual room units	180 501	65 658	47 480	67 363
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Steam or hot water system	34 204	11 111	12 746	10 347
Central warm-air furnace	459 084	153 853	166 633	138 598
Electric heat pump	11 420	4 342	3 667	3 411
Other built-in electric units	20 396	6 917	4 524	8 955
Room, wall, or pipeless furnace	28 766	7 970	3 120	17 676
Room heaters with flue	43 797	14 569	5 333	23 895
Room heaters without flue	5 920	1 829	833	3 258
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	12 832	5 028	1 316	6 488
None	2 414	544	118	1 752
Occupied housing units	571 400	192 082	186 531	192 787
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT				
With telephone	549 694	184 777	180 196	184 721
No telephone	21 706	7 305	6 335	8 066
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	49 158	16 167	19 853	13 138
1	181 423	60 960	66 720	53 743
2	217 134	71 659	67 811	77 664
3 or more	123 685	43 296	32 147	48 242

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 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3
Year-round housing units -----	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380
1, detached -----	458 592	155 964	135 186	167 442
1, attached -----	11 706	3 533	5 833	2 340
2 -----	22 757	8 514	6 925	7 318
3 and 4 -----	21 270	7 440	5 779	8 051
5 or more -----	76 262	22 232	41 290	12 740
Mobile home or trailer, etc -----	28 246	8 480	3 277	16 489

Owner-occupied housing units -----	390 924	132 324	119 943	138 657
1, detached -----	356 556	121 150	112 683	122 723
1, attached -----	3 471	1 467	1 320	684
2 -----	4 974	1 598	1 384	1 992
3 and 4 -----	2 428	773	572	1 083
5 or more -----	3 901	1 313	1 516	1 072
Mobile home or trailer, etc -----	19 594	6 023	2 468	11 103

Renter-occupied housing units -----	180 476	59 758	66 588	54 130
1, detached -----	71 900	25 528	16 672	29 700
1, attached -----	7 130	1 686	3 955	1 489
2 -----	15 329	6 116	4 976	4 237
3 and 4 -----	16 154	5 910	4 666	5 578
5 or more -----	64 295	18 822	35 801	9 672
Mobile home or trailer, etc -----	5 668	1 696	518	3 454

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Year-round housing units -----	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380
1979 to March 1980 -----	18 467	6 198	4 919	7 350
1975 to 1978 -----	57 536	20 385	17 262	19 889
1970 to 1974 -----	71 290	22 674	29 330	19 286
1960 to 1969 -----	102 035	30 221	46 415	25 399
1950 to 1959 -----	76 864	24 944	30 631	21 289
1940 to 1949 -----	52 219	16 101	16 212	19 906
1939 or earlier -----	240 422	85 640	53 521	101 261

Owner-occupied housing units -----	390 924	132 324	119 943	138 657
1979 to March 1980 -----	10 848	3 214	3 626	4 008
1975 to 1978 -----	41 473	14 130	12 784	14 559
1970 to 1974 -----	41 243	13 443	14 024	13 776
1960 to 1969 -----	65 106	20 161	27 564	17 381
1950 to 1959 -----	53 219	17 330	20 500	15 389
1940 to 1949 -----	27 588	8 145	8 731	10 712
1939 or earlier -----	151 447	55 901	32 714	62 832

Renter-occupied housing units -----	180 476	59 758	66 588	54 130
1979 to March 1980 -----	3 552	1 638	384	1 530
1975 to 1978 -----	13 086	5 366	3 707	4 013
1970 to 1974 -----	25 717	7 909	13 498	4 310
1960 to 1969 -----	32 093	8 724	16 927	6 442
1950 to 1959 -----	19 595	6 506	8 798	4 291
1940 to 1949 -----	20 432	6 724	6 587	7 121
1939 or earlier -----	66 001	22 891	16 687	26 423

BEDROOMS

Year-round housing units -----	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380
None -----	7 148	2 103	3 534	1 511
1 -----	82 506	26 786	32 278	23 442
2 -----	199 436	68 087	56 084	75 265
3 -----	226 436	74 060	75 884	76 492
4 -----	82 311	28 107	25 307	28 897
5 or more -----	20 996	7 020	5 203	8 773

Owner-occupied housing units -----	390 924	132 324	119 943	138 657
None -----	657	240	206	211
1 -----	14 132	5 148	3 883	5 101
2 -----	112 509	39 746	28 023	44 740
3 -----	179 200	58 762	61 743	58 695
4 -----	67 740	23 016	21 619	23 105
5 or more -----	16 686	5 412	4 469	6 805

Renter-occupied housing units -----	180 476	59 758	66 588	54 130
None -----	5 388	1 625	2 867	896
1 -----	57 637	18 776	24 915	13 946
2 -----	68 497	22 870	24 297	21 330
3 -----	34 535	11 195	11 169	12 171
4 -----	10 999	3 976	2 720	4 303
5 or more -----	3 420	1 316	620	1 484

Year-round housing units -----	618 833	206 163	198 290	214 380
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STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 to 3 -----	608 244	203 065	191 677	213 502
4 to 6 -----	6 613	2 214	3 797	602
7 to 12 -----	2 839	873	1 690	276
13 or more -----	1 137	11	1 126	-

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories -----	10 589	3 098	6 613	878
With elevator -----	7 450	2 117	4 632	701
No elevator -----	3 139	981	1 981	177

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
Occupied housing units	571 400	192 082	186 531	192 787
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	410 378	129 191	156 557	124 630
Bottled kerosene, or LP gas	68 819	26 079	4 850	37 890
Electricity	55 410	20 213	17 424	17 773
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	27 341	12 577	6 335	8 429
Coal or coke	698	274	79	345
Wood	7 565	3 419	816	3 330
Other fuel	1 076	257	449	370
No fuel used	113	72	21	20
WATER HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	386 369	121 185	151 325	113 859
Bottled kerosene, or LP gas	50 256	17 396	3 993	28 867
Electricity	130 787	51 809	30 377	48 601
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 545	545	470	530
Other	613	292	167	154
No fuel used	1 830	855	199	776
COOKING FUEL				
Utility gas	165 759	50 530	67 164	48 065
Bottled kerosene, or LP gas	37 218	12 781	2 592	21 845
Electricity	366 496	127 898	116 498	122 100
Other	1 167	625	96	446
No fuel used	760	248	181	331
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	297 166	96 831	104 880	95 455
With a mortgage	170 074	52 089	73 629	44 356
Less than \$100	830	216	241	373
\$100 to \$149	3 123	873	717	1 533
\$150 to \$199	9 838	2 649	3 170	4 019
\$200 to \$249	20 749	6 448	7 674	6 627
\$250 to \$299	24 170	7 322	10 113	6 735
\$300 to \$349	22 728	7 518	9 654	5 556
\$350 to \$399	20 387	6 714	8 608	5 065
\$400 to \$449	17 821	5 950	7 861	4 010
\$450 to \$499	14 164	4 504	6 434	3 226
\$500 to \$599	18 753	5 479	9 205	4 069
\$600 to \$749	11 697	3 074	6 299	2 324
\$750 or more	5 814	1 342	3 653	819
Median	\$359	\$358	\$380	\$326
Not mortgaged	127 092	44 742	31 251	51 099
Less than \$50	3 402	952	446	2 004
\$50 to \$74	15 264	4 830	2 600	7 834
\$75 to \$99	23 756	8 218	5 141	10 397
\$100 to \$149	48 704	17 774	11 983	18 947
\$150 to \$199	24 107	8 882	6 882	8 343
\$200 to \$249	7 625	2 640	2 518	2 467
\$250 or more	4 234	1 446	1 681	1 107
Median	\$122	\$124	\$131	\$114
GROSS RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	157 904	51 089	63 837	42 978
Less than \$60	4 110	1 327	1 407	1 376
\$60 to \$79	4 957	1 414	1 778	1 765
\$80 to \$99	5 227	1 744	1 495	1 988
\$100 to \$119	6 769	2 329	1 868	2 572
\$120 to \$149	13 306	4 602	3 876	4 828
\$150 to \$169	11 186	3 653	3 883	3 650
\$170 to \$199	19 854	6 370	8 081	5 403
\$200 to \$249	34 292	11 244	15 849	7 199
\$250 to \$299	24 573	8 477	11 253	4 843
\$300 to \$349	12 866	4 003	5 713	3 150
\$350 to \$399	6 027	1 675	3 048	1 304
\$400 to \$499	4 274	1 210	2 458	606
\$500 or more	1 352	399	741	212
No cash rent	9 111	2 642	2 387	4 082
Median	\$213	\$212	\$226	\$188

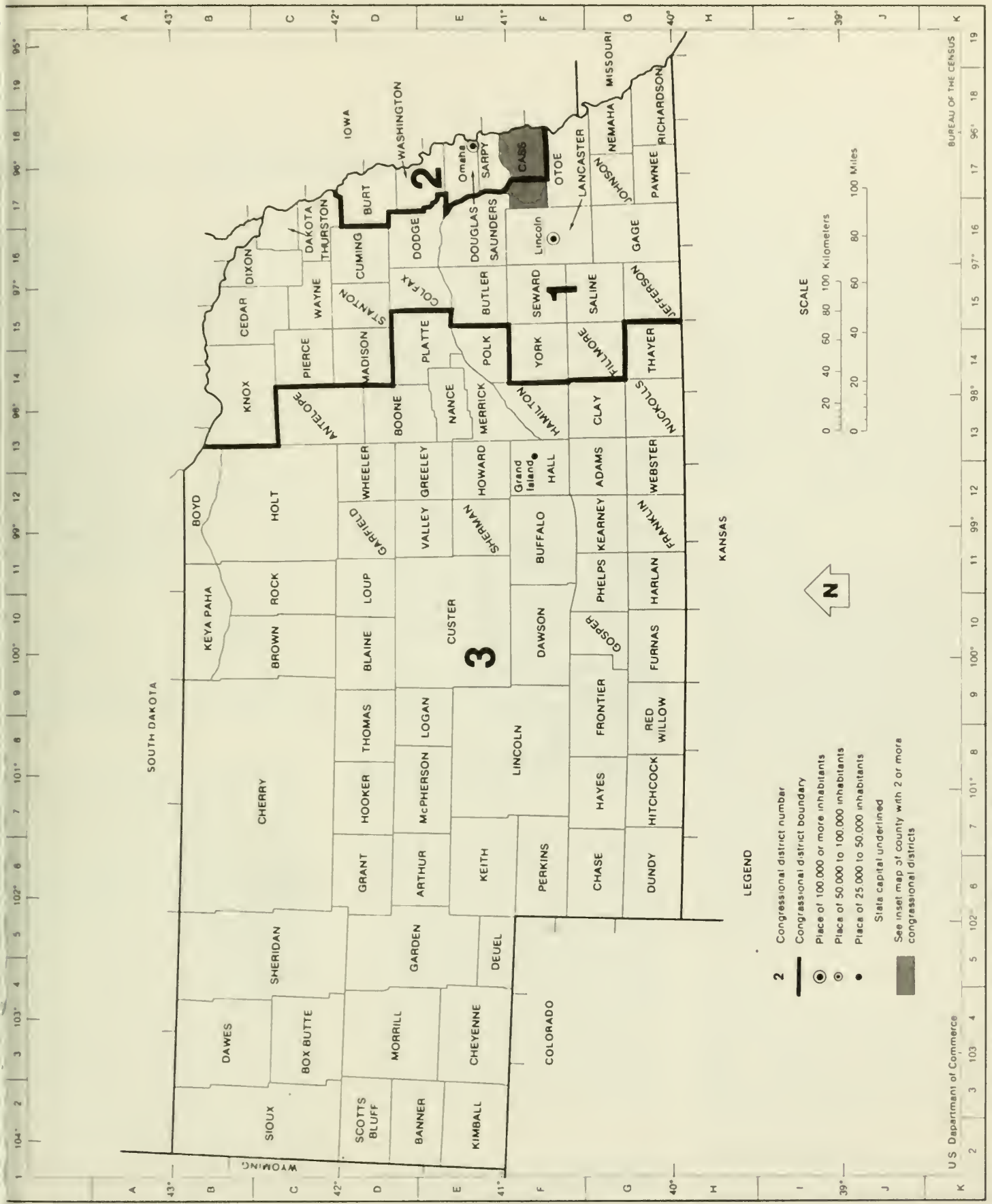
Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

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

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 -----	548 088	15 639	2 280	2 084	7 315	188 604	1 144	1 148	655	1 310
Owner-occupied housing units -----	380 712	7 052	748	890	3 669	131 158	348	368	242	674
Percent of occupied housing units -----	69.5	45.1	32.8	42.7	50.2	69.5	30.4	32.1	36.9	51.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	167 376	8 587	1 532	1 194	3 646	57 446	796	780	413	636
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	288 160	6 421	558	732	3 077	95 932	297	245	192	495
With a mortgage -----	163 741	4 443	374	646	2 227	51 488	186	136	160	358
Less than \$200 -----	12 751	866	60	26	190	3 690	20	26	-	6
\$200 to \$299 -----	42 582	1 814	136	94	692	13 617	69	56	8	57
\$300 to \$399 -----	41 843	785	74	201	613	14 058	30	18	69	138
\$400 to \$499 -----	31 225	441	59	115	377	10 346	27	26	30	75
\$500 or more -----	35 340	537	45	210	355	9 777	40	10	53	82
Median -----	\$363	\$275	\$293	\$402	\$338	\$360	\$313	\$275	\$410	\$384
Not mortgaged -----	124 419	1 978	184	86	850	44 444	111	109	32	137
	District 2					District 3				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units -----	169 246	14 333	584	1 122	2 985	190 238	162	548	307	3 020
Owner-occupied housing units -----	112 065	6 660	207	474	1 428	137 489	44	173	174	1 567
Percent of occupied housing units -----	66.2	46.5	35.4	42.2	47.8	72.3	27.2	31.6	56.7	51.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	57 181	7 673	377	648	1 557	52 749	118	375	133	1 453
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	97 717	6 090	197	412	1 244	94 511	34	116	128	1 338
With a mortgage -----	68 477	4 243	158	393	1 004	43 776	14	80	93	865
Less than \$200 -----	3 227	838	18	14	63	5 834	8	16	12	121
\$200 to \$299 -----	15 808	1 745	57	55	300	13 157	-	23	31	335
\$300 to \$399 -----	17 306	749	37	106	265	10 479	6	19	26	210
\$400 to \$499 -----	13 704	414	17	75	186	7 175	-	16	10	116
\$500 or more -----	18 432	497	29	143	190	7 131	-	6	14	83
Median -----	\$388	\$274	\$311	\$429	\$352	\$328	\$200-	\$305	\$313	\$293
Not mortgaged -----	29 240	1 847	39	19	240	50 735	20	36	35	473
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	54 808	7 340	375	648	1 501	41 660	115	358	119	1 343
Less than \$100 -----	3 225	1 330	57	42	77	4 994	-	58	30	121
\$100 to \$199 -----	14 760	2 403	129	185	538	15 900	30	145	41	577
\$200 to \$299 -----	23 792	2 538	147	310	636	11 591	61	125	36	465
\$300 or more -----	10 879	857	36	109	183	5 150	19	21	8	110
No cash rent -----	2 152	212	6	2	67	4 025	5	9	4	70
Median -----	\$235	\$193	\$199	\$231	\$216	\$187	\$241	\$180	\$167	\$189

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



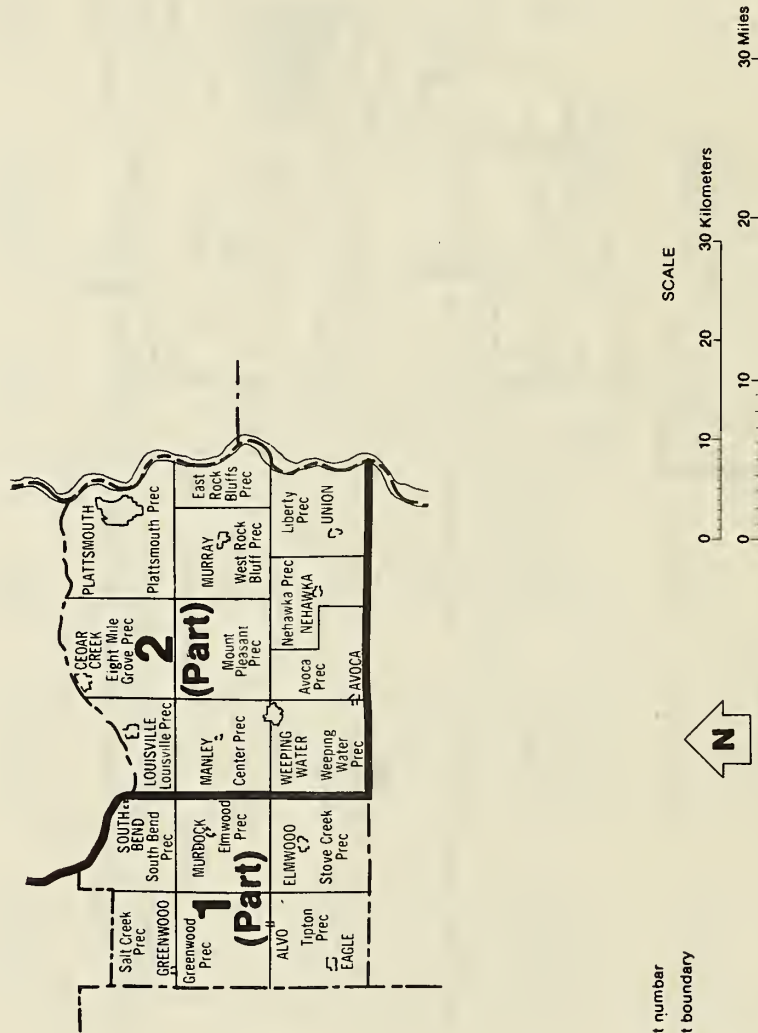
- LEGEND**
- 2 Congressional district number
 - Congressional district boundary
 - Place of 100,000 or more inhabitants
 - Place of 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
 - Place of 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants
 - ▬ State capital underlined
 - See inset map of county with 2 or more congressional districts

U.S. Department of Commerce

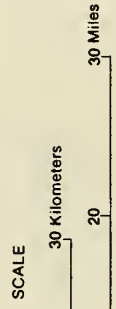
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established May 28, 1981, all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

CASS COUNTY



- LEGEND**
- 2 Congressional district number
 - Congressional district boundary
 - State boundary
 - County boundary
 - County subdivision boundary
 - - - Incorporated place boundary



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES A-1
 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS A-1
 Congressional Redistricting A-1
 Data Compilation for
 Congressional Districts A-1
 COUNTIES A-1
 PLACES A-1
 Incorporated Places A-1
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 TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS A-2
 URBAN AND RURAL
 RESIDENCE A-2
 Urbanized Areas A-2
 Rural Farm A-2
 AREA MEASUREMENTS A-2
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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

¹Six 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.

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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-

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

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

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

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

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 phototype-setting 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-

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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 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

17-32	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i> Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
33-64	<i>Black Race</i> Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
65-96	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i> Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
97-128	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i> Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
129-160	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i> 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

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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</i>	<i>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>	103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>	169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
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		

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.

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.

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	1.0	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.4	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.5	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.0	2.0	1.3
Residence in 1975.....	3.5	3.3	2.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.7	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.9	0.5
Source of water.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.2	0.8	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected			
monthly owner costs.....	1.0	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**

The State
District 1
District 2
District 3

Persons		Housing units	
100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
1 569 825	23.9	624 829	24.6
523 079	25.4	207 351	25.5
522 919	18.1	199 118	18.1
523 827	28.3	218 360	29.6



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked **Son/daughter**. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked **Roomer, boarder**.

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13.** Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.

c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

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

For persons born outside the United States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.

(2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.

(3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.

(4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

e. 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 completely, like this .

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

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

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

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

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

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

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

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

Do Not List in Question 1

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

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

Note

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

Then please

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

Please continue →

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

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

→ NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	Middle initial
First name	
If relative of person in column 1	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) <input type="radio"/> Print tribe	
a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
b. Month of birth	
<input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4
<input type="radio"/> Apr.—June	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7
<input type="radio"/> July—Sept	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec	
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten	
Elementary through high school (grade or year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
College (academic year)	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more	
<input type="radio"/> Never attended school—Skip question 10	
<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	
A.	<input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O

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

Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
 No

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

Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
 No

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

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

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

One
 2 apartments or living quarters
 3 apartments or living quarters
 4 apartments or living quarters
 5 apartments or living quarters
 6 apartments or living quarters
 7 apartments or living quarters
 8 apartments or living quarters
 9 apartments or living quarters
 10 or more apartments or living quarters
 This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
 Through someone else's living quarters?

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

Yes, for this household only
 Yes, but also used by another household
 No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
 No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

1 room 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	A6. Serial number	B. Type of unit or quarters	For vacant units	D. Months vacant	F. Total persons
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	<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	<u>C1. Is this unit for —</u> <input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig — Skip C2, C3, and D. <u>C2. Vacancy status</u> <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 <u>C3. Is this unit boarded up?</u> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<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	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
E. Indicators					
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>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>CENSUS USE</p>																														
<p>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories <p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>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>H22a.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? <p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	<p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>H22b.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p>Average monthly cost</p> <p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p>Average monthly cost</p> <p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge</p> <p>Yearly cost</p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p> <p>Yearly cost</p>	<p>H22c.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H22d.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H22e.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	<p>H22f.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (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>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>H22g.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H22h.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	<p>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>H22i.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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	<p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	<p>H22j.</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
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FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ 00 OR None

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

\$ _____ 00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

<p>①</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>②</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>③</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>
<p>④</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>⑤</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>⑥</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>
<p>⑦</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>2.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>4.</p> <p>SS</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>	<p>GQ</p>	<p>H30</p>	<p>H31</p>	<p>H32c.</p>	<p>H30</p>	<p>H31</p>

Name of Person 1 on page 2:

Last name First name Middle initial

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.

Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. If this person was born in a foreign country —

a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?

Yes, a naturalized citizen
 No, not a citizen
 Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

1975 to 1980 1965 to 1969 1950 to 1959
 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1964 Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

Yes No, only speaks English — Skip to 14

b. What is this language?

(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?

Very well Not well
 Well Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? *If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see Instruction guide.*

(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

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.

Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person
 Yes, this house — Skip to 16
 No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?

(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.:

(2) County: -----

(3) City, town, village, etc.: -----

(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?

Yes No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?

Born before April 1965 —
Please go on with questions 17-33

Born April 1965 or later —
Turn to next page for next person

17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —

a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?

Yes No

b. Attending college?

Yes No

c. Working at a job or business?

Yes, full time No
 Yes, part time

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.

Yes No — Skip to 19

b. Was active-duty military service during —
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

May 1975 or later
 Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
 February 1955—July 1964
 Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
 World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
 World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
 Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which ...

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? Yes No

c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? Yes No

20. If this person is a female —

How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? None 1 2 3 4 5 6

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21. If this person has ever been married —

a. Has this person been married more than once?

Once More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?

(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)

c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?

Yes No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?

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.)

No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?
Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

----- Hours

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.

a. Address (Number and street) -----

If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc. -----

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?

Yes No, in unincorporated area

d. County -----

e. State ----- f. ZIP Code -----

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?

----- Minutes

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.

Car Taxicab
 Truck Motorcycle
 Van Bicycle
 Bus or streetcar Walked only
 Railroad Worked at home
 Subway or elevated Other — Specify -----

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	24a.
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
3	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3
5	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4
6	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5
7	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6
8	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7
9	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8
0	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9

c When going to work last week, did this person usually —

Drive alone — Skip to 28 Drive others only

Share driving Ride as passenger only

d How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?

2 3 4 5 6 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28

25 Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?

Yes, on layoff

Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.

No

26a Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

Yes No — Skip to 27

b Could this person have taken a job last week?

No, already has a job

No, temporarily ill

No, other reasons (in school, etc.)

Yes, could have taken a job

27 When did this person last work, even for a few days?

1980 1978 1970 to 1974

1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier } Skip to 31d

Never worked

28–30 Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28 Industry

a For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed

(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)

Manufacturing Retail trade

Wholesale trade Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29 Occupation

a What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30 Was this person — (Fill one circle)

Employee of private company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions

Federal government employee

State government employee

Local government employee (city, county, etc.)

Self employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —

Own business not incorporated

Own business incorporated

Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

21b

I O O

I I I

II O O

III

IV

22b

O O

I I

I I

3 4

4 4

28

A B C

D E F

G H J

K L M

AF

NW

29

N P Q

R S T

U V W

X Y Z

31a Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes No — Skip to 31d

b How many weeks did this person work in 1979? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service

Weeks

c During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

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?

Weeks

32 Income in 1979 — Fill circles and print dollar amount. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes — \$ _____ 00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

b Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice Report net income after business expenses.

Yes — \$ _____ 00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

c Own farm Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes — \$ _____ 00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

d Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes — \$ _____ 00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

e Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes — \$ _____ 00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

f Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments

Yes — \$ _____ 00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

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

Yes — \$ _____ 00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

33 What was this person's total income in 1979? Add entries in questions 32a through g, subtract any losses

\$ _____ 00 (Annual amount — Dollars)

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount OR None

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31b **31c** **31d**

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I I I I I I I I I

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4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

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32a **32b**

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32c **32d**

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32e **32f**

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32g **33**

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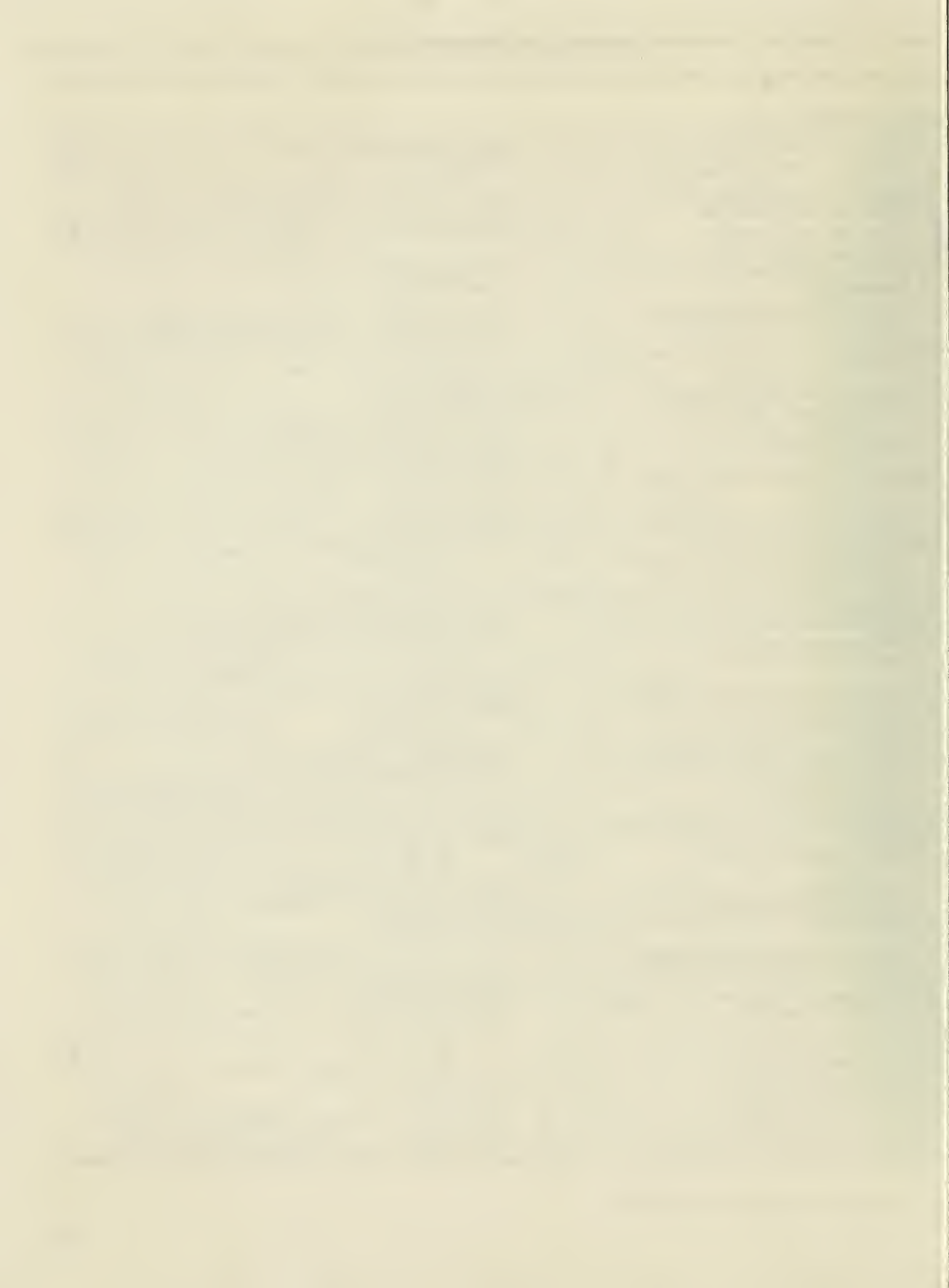
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7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

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



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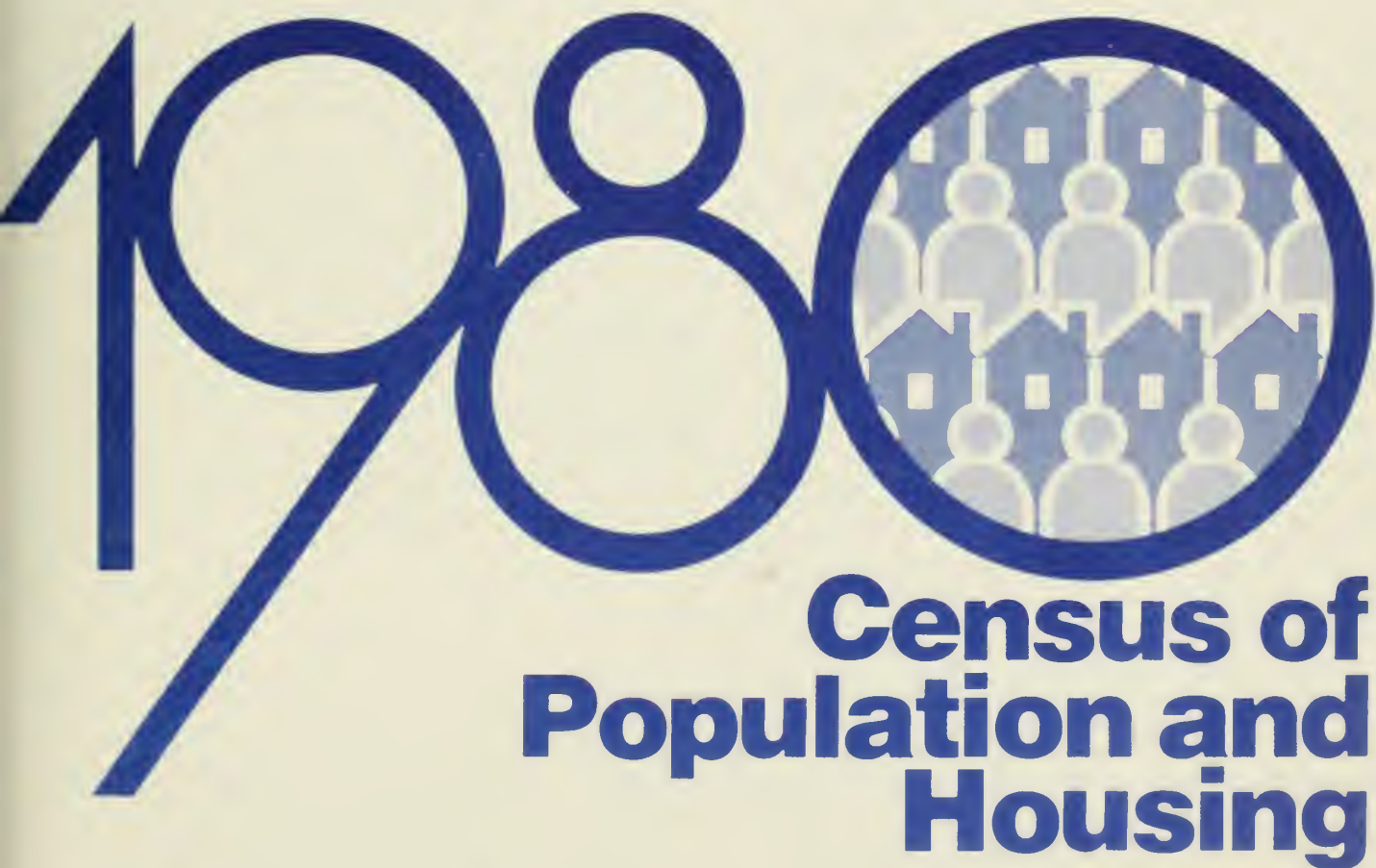


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Census of Population and Housing

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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	

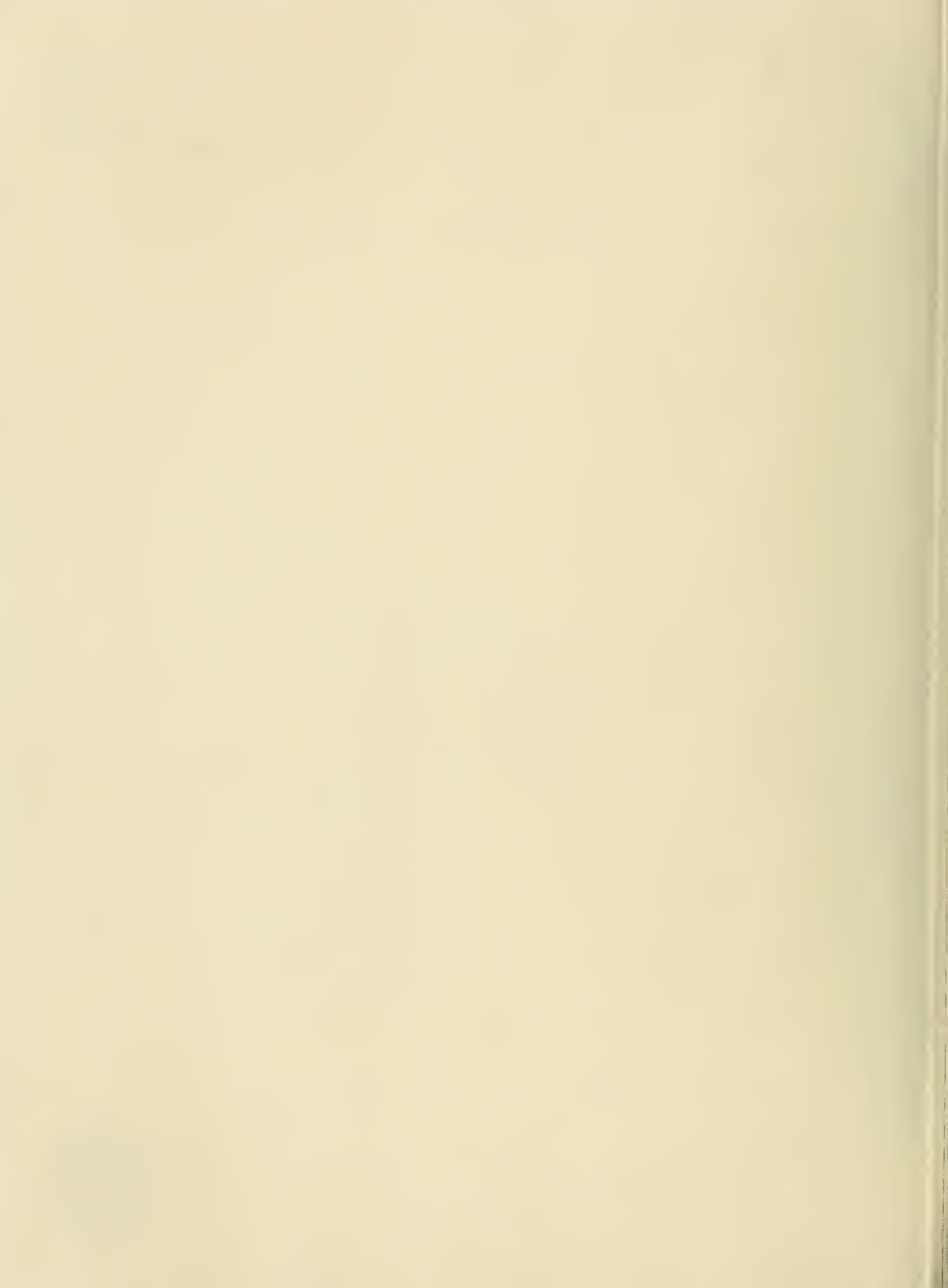
Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(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	11	2
Persons per occupied unit			1, 2		2
Vacancy status		8			2
Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8				
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Persons per room		9	1		
Bedrooms		9	9		
Year householder moved into unit			8		
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Year structure built		9	9		2
Units in structure		9	9		
Stories in structure		9			
Passenger elevator		9			
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS					
Plumbing facilities		8	1, 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.

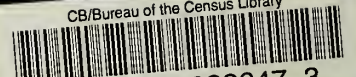
¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.





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