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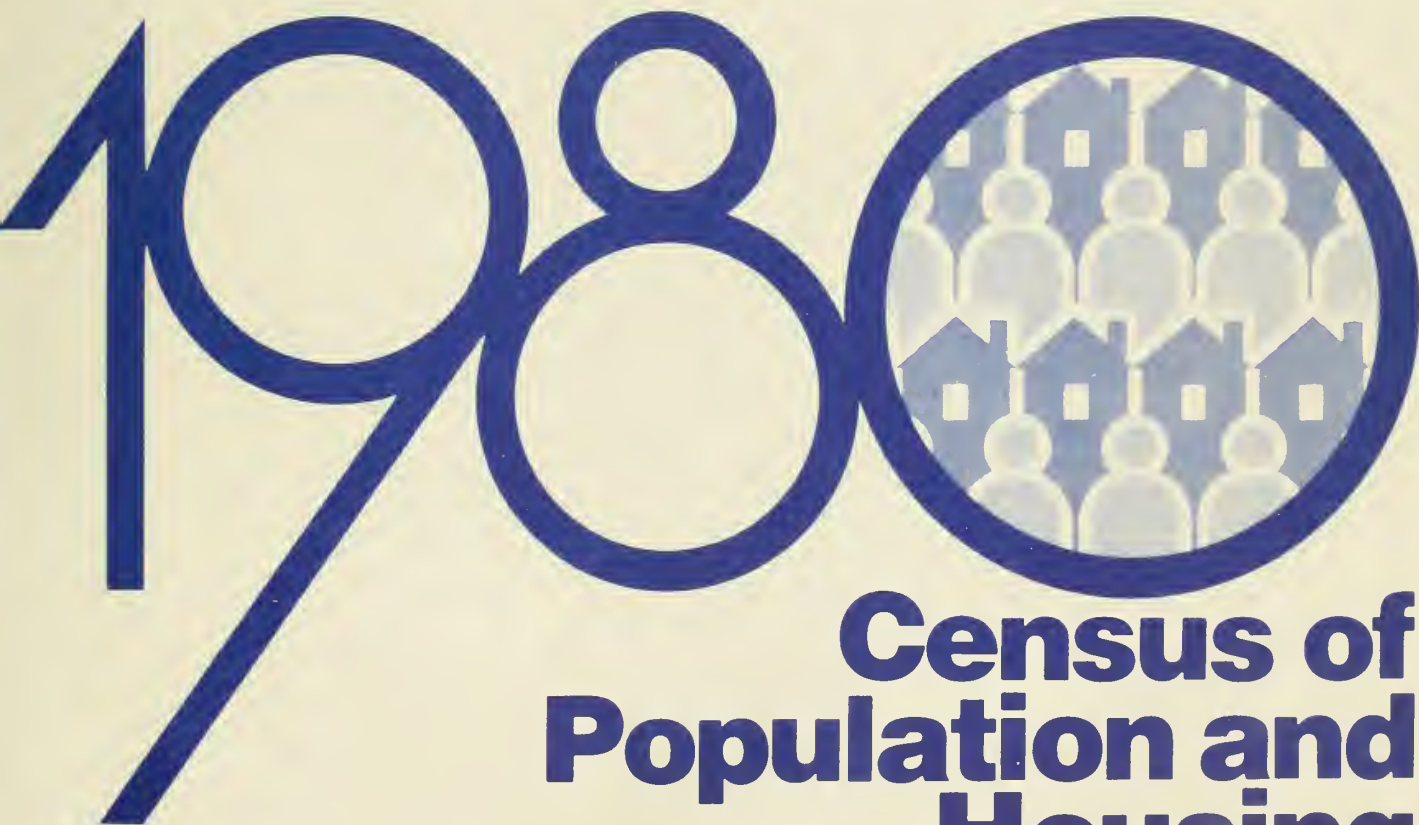
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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

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VIRGINIA



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 Towns 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	
Sex	1, 5	7	
Race	1, 2, 7		
Spanish origin	1, 2, 7		
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	
Household type and relationship	1, 3		
Persons in households	1, 3		
Persons per household	1, 2, 3		
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	

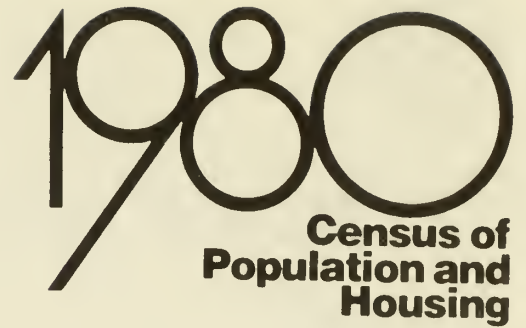
¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

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 Towns and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹	
	All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units		
			Total		Race or Spanish Origin
TOTAL	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11	2
OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS					
Tenure			1, 2, 8		2
Persons per occupied unit		8	1, 2	11	2
Vacancy status					2
Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8				
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Persons per room			1		
Bedrooms		9	9		
Year householder moved into unit			8		
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Year structure built		9	9		
Units in structure		9	9		
Stories in structure		9	9		
Passenger elevator		9	9		
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS					
Plumbing facilities		8	1, 2		2
Bathroom		8	8		
Source of water		8			
Sewage disposal		8			
EQUIPMENT AND FUELS					
Kitchen facilities		8			
Heating equipment		8			
Air-conditioning		8			
Vehicles available			8		
Telephone in housing unit					
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.



Congressional
Districts
of the
98th Congress

PART 48

VIRGINIA

PHC80-4-48

Issued March 1983



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Bruce Chapman, Director



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Bruce Chapman, Director

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GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

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

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

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

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

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

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

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



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

VIRGINIA

PHC80-4-48

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980.

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

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10	
The State											
Congressional Districts											
PERSONS											
Total persons, 1980	5 346 818	535 092	529 178	533 668	535 703	531 308	538 360	535 147	534 366	538 871	535 125
Total persons, 1970	4 651 448	480 569	480 057	476 540	500 393	467 443	495 704	408 165	425 472	451 990	465 115
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	14.9	11.3	10.2	12.0	7.1	13.7	8.6	31.1	25.6	19.2	15.1
Land area in square miles	39 704	4 257	309	711	5 114	9 007	5 256	6 424	580	7 310	738
Persons per square mile	134.7	125.7	1712.6	750.6	104.8	59.0	102.4	83.3	921.3	73.7	725.1
Land area in square kilometers	102 832	11 026	800	1 840	13 246	23 328	13 612	16 637	1 502	18 933	1 910
Persons per square kilometer	52.0	48.5	661.5	290.0	40.4	22.8	39.6	32.2	355.8	28.5	280.2
Urban	3 529 423	331 302	524 248	491 897	364 576	146 141	334 726	191 122	487 413	158 857	499 141
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
White	4 229 798	358 702	389 088	376 664	317 266	398 091	477 114	465 497	457 482	523 299	466 595
Black	1 008 668	167 559	120 278	150 852	212 598	131 482	58 277	65 329	54 114	12 920	35 259
Percent of total persons	18.9	31.3	22.7	28.3	39.7	24.7	10.8	12.2	10.1	2.4	6.6
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	9 454	1 916	1 518	1 033	757	295	504	618	1 255	435	1 123
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	66 209	4 156	13 719	3 521	3 170	884	1 566	2 394	1 476	1 472	20 851
Other	32 689	2 759	4 575	1 598	1 912	556	899	1 309	7 039	745	11 297
Spanish origin ²	79 868	6 920	11 234	4 560	5 735	3 753	3 368	4 185	15 495	3 045	21 573
Percent of total persons	1.5	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.9	0.6	4.0
SEX											
Male	2 618 310	262 724	275 955	250 383	261 960	257 894	256 742	261 918	266 206	264 623	259 905
Female	2 728 508	272 368	253 223	283 285	273 743	273 414	281 618	273 229	268 160	274 248	275 220
AGE											
Under 5 years	360 686	37 446	40 920	34 420	39 244	34 538	32 262	36 693	37 309	36 296	31 558
5 to 14 years	818 575	82 394	78 386	77 344	86 393	83 446	76 581	83 688	89 681	85 495	75 167
15 to 19 years	505 674	53 333	54 410	46 449	53 536	50 931	50 972	52 870	47 550	53 372	42 251
16 and 17 years	198 480	20 848	18 213	18 278	22 262	20 689	19 144	20 585	20 881	19 229	18 351
18 and 19 years	210 601	22 409	27 574	19 355	20 541	19 919	22 811	21 982	16 248	24 625	15 137
20 to 24 years	530 968	54 126	77 971	53 042	49 215	44 087	51 195	50 609	46 227	55 983	48 513
25 and 21 years	217 894	22 569	34 708	20 118	19 978	18 223	22 484	21 417	16 448	25 394	16 555
20 to 34 years	927 864	85 194	97 248	100 655	84 728	79 805	84 572	90 271	110 969	83 563	110 859
35 to 44 years	662 885	62 889	57 989	62 360	61 260	62 794	61 991	67 137	86 164	61 568	78 733
45 to 54 years	545 907	54 686	45 967	54 077	54 536	57 791	53 552	56 036	53 386	58 336	57 340
55 to 64 years	488 955	51 446	39 899	50 590	53 566	54 502	55 069	46 723	37 146	50 308	49 706
65 to 74 years	125 552	13 566	9 703	12 830	13 916	14 656	14 913	12 416	7 668	13 857	12 027
75 to 84 years	318 296	34 017	23 092	33 777	34 192	40 375	40 874	33 365	15 112	37 291	26 201
85 years and over	145 877	15 061	10 515	16 194	14 956	18 552	20 951	15 328	6 191	17 221	10 908
Median	29.8	29.5	26.2	30.2	29.5	31.5	31.8	29.8	29.4	29.4	31.6
VOTING-AGE PERSONS											
Persons 18 years and over	3 872 484	384 328	383 036	394 810	377 071	382 312	401 356	383 878	376 074	388 333	401 283
Male	1 865 395	186 278	201 286	180 097	180 702	181 971	186 885	184 439	185 312	186 869	191 556
Female	2 007 089	198 050	181 750	214 713	196 369	200 341	214 471	199 439	190 762	201 464	209 730
White	3 122 753	266 150	289 483	286 159	232 324	295 415	359 862	337 004	324 883	377 232	354 241
Black	677 147	112 134	80 621	104 460	140 782	85 728	39 506	44 053	36 163	9 183	24 517
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6 904	1 396	1 123	754	575	229	370	444	909	312	792
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	44 168	2 863	8 627	2 381	2 127	599	1 071	1 614	9 555	1 111	14 220
Spanish origin ²	54 037	4 512	7 640	3 185	3 805	2 502	2 358	2 766	10 209	2 073	14 987
HOUSEHOLD TYPE											
Households	1 863 073	184 662	172 957	196 259	176 056	182 221	191 063	182 389	186 854	183 200	207 412
Family households	1 397 516	140 905	127 875	139 262	129 727	145 873	143 851	140 070	137 277	145 583	137 093
With persons under 18 years	777 238	79 034	75 473	74 760	79 814	78 093	74 017	79 083	83 832	80 307	72 825
Married-couple families	1 147 567	113 978	100 224	107 895	109 933	121 435	119 197	118 447	117 184	124 412	114 862
With persons under 18 years	620 203	61 037	55 819	54 650	60 379	63 880	59 798	66 053	70 155	69 084	59 348
Female householder, no husband present	201 378	21 844	23 206	26 362	24 394	19 245	20 038	16 638	15 616	16 853	17 182
With persons under 18 years	133 861	15 444	17 466	17 812	16 772	11 949	12 118	10 527	11 217	9 425	11 131
Nonfamily households	465 557	43 757	45 082	56 997	36 329	36 348	47 212	42 319	49 577	37 617	70 319
Persons in households	5 169 913	517 394	485 848	517 409	520 030	521 225	512 864	521 313	524 334	520 902	528 594
Persons in nonfamily households	578 567	52 861	59 583	71 332	42 970	40 126	55 808	55 145	64 198	45 531	91 013
Persons living alone	382 597	36 939	34 393	45 875	31 350	33 436	41 045	33 795	38 469	32 283	55 012
65 years and over	124 710	13 523	9 388	13 631	12 475	14 987	17 205	12 854	4 867	14 917	10 863
Persons in group quarters	176 905	17 698	43 330	16 259	15 673	10 083	25 496	13 834	10 032	17 969	6 331
Inmate of institution	55 061	5 153	2 404	7 697	9 881	4 168	10 341	4 693	4 289	4 162	2 273
Persons per household	2.77	2.80	2.81	2.64	2.95	2.86	2.68	2.86	2.81	2.84	2.55
HOUSING UNITS											
Total housing units	2 020 941	209 333	186 903	208 291	188 969	204 403	205 892	201 517	197 427	199 855	218 351
Year-round housing units	1 998 693	201 076	186 158	208 177	187 870	199 295	204 233	198 598	197 153	197 904	218 229
Occupied housing units	1 863 073	184 662	172 957	196 259	176 056	182 221	191 063	182 389	186 854	183 200	207 412
With 1.01 or more persons per room	64 081	7 057	6 205	5 032	9 013	8 925	4 534	6 062	4 062	8 256	4 935
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	78 763	9 459	1 688	2 272	9 462	16 735	7 781	11 213	1 728	16 176	2 249
Owner-occupied housing units	1 221 555	122 238	93 256	118 657	118 420	138 447	132 846	127 002	118 092	137 660	114 937
Percent of occupied housing units	65.6	66.2	53.9	60.5	67.3	76.0	69.5	69.6	63.2	75.1	55.4
Renter-occupied housing units	641 518	62 424	79 701	77 602	57 636	43 774	58 217	55 387	68 762	45 540	92 475
With 1.01 or more persons per room	33 871	3 253	4 652	3 318	4 888	3 449	2 124	2 674	3 052	3 551	3 751
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	39 974	4 409	1 630	1 611	5 852	8 487	3 399	5 719	1 122	7 011	1 697
PERSONS IN UNIT											
With 1.01 or more persons per room	385 502	43 813	35 351	30 386	58 538	57 332	27 613	37 222	21 268	49 696	24 283
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	228 296	27 793	4 327	5 238	30 518	51 155	20 529	32 295	4 334	46 673	5 434
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	947 538	97 798	82 230	102 725	95 236	90 893	105 969	93 496	96 951	87 564	94 676
Less than \$30,000	214 047	26 524	9 746	16 869	28 614	40 443	33 987	16 993	1 033	39 122	716
\$30,000 to \$49,999	286 070	36 521	31 441	40 562	38 170	31 339	39 727	31 883	5 297	27 955	3 175
\$50,000 to \$79,999	262 197	25 640	27 819	34 031	23 253	15 721	24 625	32 029	34 631	16 204	28 444
\$80,000 to \$99,999	84 212	4 727	6 313	5 070	3 134	1 997	4 192	6 929	25 179	2 384	23 487
\$100,000 to \$149,999	74 824	3 311	4 854	3 952	1 711	1 089	2 647	4 371	24 883	1 463	26 543
\$150,000 or more	26 188	1 075	2 057	1 441	354	304	791	1 291	5 928	436	12 511
Median	\$48 100	\$41 600	\$50 000	\$47 000	\$38 900	\$32 600	\$38 600	\$48 700	\$86 000	\$32 700	\$92 900
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	585 210	56 979	75 582	72 868	50 703	34 447	53 272	47 067	66 293	38 537	89 462
Less than \$150	159 557	17 360	17 918	18 058	24 269	20 969	23 341	13 794	2 632	18 173	3 043
\$150 to \$199	101 909	14 158	18 052	16 627	10 183	5 243	14 086	9 231	3 509	7 547	3 273
\$200 to \$249	95 524										

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

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Independent Cities Places of 10,000 or More	Persons					Housing units									
	Total	Percent		Age		Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over				Median	Owner	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use				Family with female householder, no husband present
The State	5 346 818	18.9	1.5	3 872 484	505 304	29.8	2 020 941	1 998 693	1 863 073	65.6	4.2	10.8	2.77	48 100	207
Congressional District 1	535 092	31.3	1.3	384 328	53 578	29.5	209 333	201 076	184 662	66.2	5.1	11.8	2.80	41 600	180
COUNTIES															
Accomack	31 268	36.5	1.3	22 914	5 210	34.9	13 815	13 048	11 600	74.8	14.9	12.6	2.67	26 700	77
Caroline	17 904	43.0	0.7	12 320	1 780	29.0	6 527	6 406	5 721	79.8	13.5	11.7	3.09	34 500	117
Charles City	6 692	70.6	1.5	4 591	562	27.8	2 172	2 152	1 953	85.0	18.4	14.7	3.43	27 900	98
Essex	8 864	40.0	0.8	6 383	1 383	32.8	4 082	3 453	3 040	78.3	12.7	10.5	2.87	39 600	131
Gloucester	20 107	15.4	0.6	14 536	2 384	32.4	8 312	7 897	7 146	82.2	5.2	7.7	2.80	45 800	160
James City	22 763	28.3	1.0	16 336	2 129	30.8	8 672	8 528	7 639	72.3	3.9	10.0	2.82	54 100	209
King and Queen	5 968	46.3	0.5	4 338	827	32.7	2 510	2 296	2 056	83.4	13.9	9.8	2.90	32 300	98
King George	10 343	22.6	0.7	7 099	875	29.4	3 997	3 931	3 513	74.1	5.9	9.2	2.98	46 400	159
King William	9 334	34.5	0.8	6 537	1 070	30.9	3 441	3 387	3 091	79.4	11.2	10.5	3.02	41 300	96
Lancaster	10 129	33.2	0.5	7 837	2 169	41.7	5 107	4 511	3 939	85.7	11.2	9.4	2.53	41 000	131
Mathews	7 995	17.9	0.4	6 192	1 756	41.3	4 225	3 642	3 118	85.4	9.6	8.3	2.53	41 600	130
Middlesex	7 719	29.1	0.5	5 889	1 541	40.5	4 936	3 499	2 922	83.5	8.6	8.4	2.59	39 400	126
New Kent	8 781	26.0	0.5	6 156	761	30.0	3 256	3 171	2 934	84.9	5.8	7.8	2.95	43 400	155
Northampton	14 625	49.8	1.3	10 673	2 381	33.8	6 132	6 048	5 394	62.6	22.0	14.8	2.70	25 300	65
Northumberland	9 828	33.6	1.2	7 636	1 983	42.1	5 584	4 519	3 813	86.1	12.2	8.0	2.57	38 200	107
Richmond	6 952	31.9	0.7	5 123	1 051	34.5	3 007	2 785	2 425	83.9	14.9	10.5	2.83	34 800	119
Westmoreland	14 041	38.0	0.8	10 215	2 289	35.2	7 471	5 898	5 042	83.7	12.5	10.9	2.78	35 600	115
York	35 463	17.3	1.6	24 048	1 913	28.6	11 427	11 369	10 895	68.0	1.8	8.1	3.15	60 000	233
INDEPENDENT CITIES															
Hampton	122 617	34.3	1.4	86 978	8 525	27.7	43 671	43 583	41 506	61.3	0.5	13.7	2.83	38 900	192
Newport News	144 903	31.5	1.8	103 680	11 372	27.8	54 994	54 975	51 314	52.0	0.8	13.6	2.73	45 000	183
Poquoson	8 726	0.3	0.5	5 870	592	31.0	2 954	2 938	2 781	88.6	2.0	5.6	3.14	60 700	215
Williamsburg	9 870	10.4	1.1	8 977	1 025	22.4	3 041	3 040	2 820	32.6	1.3	7.6	2.12	65 900	237
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Hampton city	122 617	34.3	1.4	86 978	8 525	27.7	43 671	43 583	41 506	61.3	0.5	13.7	2.83	38 900	192
Newport News city	144 903	31.5	1.8	103 680	11 372	27.8	54 994	54 975	51 314	52.0	0.8	13.6	2.73	45 000	183
Congressional District 2	529 178	22.7	2.1	383 036	36 388	26.2	186 903	186 158	172 957	53.9	1.0	13.4	2.81	50 000	202
INDEPENDENT CITIES															
Norfolk	266 979	35.2	2.3	201 366	24 475	25.6	94 871	94 809	87 802	43.9	1.1	16.4	2.65	39 100	172
Virginia Beach	262 199	10.0	2.0	181 670	11 913	26.9	92 032	91 349	85 155	64.2	0.8	10.3	2.97	61 200	256
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Norfolk city	266 979	35.2	2.3	201 366	24 475	25.6	94 871	94 809	87 802	43.9	1.1	16.4	2.65	39 100	172
Virginia Beach city	262 199	10.0	2.0	181 670	11 913	26.9	92 032	91 349	85 155	64.2	0.8	10.3	2.97	61 200	256
Congressional District 3	533 668	28.3	0.9	394 810	54 731	30.2	208 291	208 177	196 259	60.5	1.2	13.4	2.64	47 000	203
COUNTIES															
Chesterfield (pt.)	133 719	8.5	0.7	90 766	5 996	28.5	46 336	46 316	43 425	78.2	0.9	8.4	3.01	58 100	232
Henrico	180 735	15.0	0.8	133 855	17 897	31.3	70 428	70 399	67 037	66.0	0.8	11.1	2.66	47 500	238
INDEPENDENT CITIES															
Richmond	219 214	51.3	1.0	170 189	30 838	30.5	91 527	91 462	85 797	47.1	1.6	17.8	2.43	37 800	179
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bon Air (COP)	16 224	2.9	0.7	10 760	749	30.3	5 304	5 302	5 148	87.5	0.3	7.0	3.08	63 800	287
Chester (COP)	11 728	6.4	1.1	7 939	595	29.3	4 206	4 203	4 005	73.8	0.8	11.1	2.93	59 600	227
East Highland Park (COP)	11 797	51.4	0.6	8 379	1 056	30.7	4 170	4 170	4 065	78.9	0.3	14.1	2.90	36 400	174
Highland Springs (COP)	12 146	16.0	0.5	8 462	956	28.1	4 753	4 753	4 400	67.1	1.3	15.9	2.76	37 800	207
Lakeside (COP)	12 289	1.2	0.7	9 735	2 088	36.7	5 222	5 217	5 060	74.4	0.2	11.0	2.38	39 100	220
Laurel (COP)	10 569	7.2	0.8	7 859	670	29.2	3 954	3 954	3 810	58.2	0.4	10.9	2.71	47 000	279
Richmond city	219 214	51.3	1.0	170 189	30 838	30.5	91 527	91 462	85 797	47.1	1.6	17.8	2.43	37 800	179
Tuckahoe (COP)	39 868	2.5	1.0	29 529	3 625	32.6	15 079	15 077	14 445	68.9	0.2	9.2	2.72	66 500	250
Congressional District 4	535 703	39.7	1.1	377 071	53 225	29.5	188 969	187 870	176 056	67.3	5.4	13.9	2.95	38 900	145
COUNTIES															
Amelia	8 405	38.3	1.1	5 939	1 050	31.5	3 016	2 977	2 758	81.1	14.6	10.4	3.04	32 600	111
Brunswick	15 632	57.4	0.7	11 114	1 964	30.2	6 195	5 727	5 019	74.3	17.8	12.2	3.01	27 700	64
Chesterfield (pt.)	7 633	32.8	0.8	5 152	518	27.7	2 547	2 544	2 396	86.1	2.9	9.8	3.19	39 200	208
Olinville	22 602	42.7	0.8	16 083	2 466	30.8	6 838	6 769	6 421	80.2	9.6	12.5	3.18	35 900	115
Greensville	10 903	56.6	1.1	7 252	1 177	28.6	3 792	3 781	3 446	72.7	19.1	14.6	3.16	29 000	72

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
Independent Cities
Places of 10,000 or More**

	Persons						Housing units								
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			
Congressional District 4—Con.															
COUNTIES—Con.															
Isle of Wight	21 603	41.1	0.9	15 178	2 157	30.2	7 705	7 646	7 046	77.4	6.9	11.0	3.04	39 600	103
Nottoway	14 666	39.0	1.0	10 723	2 458	35.3	5 619	5 605	5 017	75.8	9.4	11.8	2.81	26 300	97
Powhatan	13 062	25.4	0.4	9 146	878	29.3	3 838	3 819	3 580	85.1	6.3	6.9	3.17	45 300	154
Prince George	25 733	29.1	3.6	17 899	947	24.5	6 944	6 942	6 507	61.7	3.8	7.6	3.26	48 200	219
Southampton	18 731	48.0	0.9	13 597	2 040	29.9	6 256	6 251	5 774	68.5	19.7	11.3	3.06	35 100	59
Surry	6 046	62.5	1.9	4 224	803	30.2	2 724	2 419	2 009	73.8	16.4	10.8	3.01	26 900	102
Sussex	10 874	61.0	1.7	7 595	1 339	30.5	3 958	3 943	3 573	71.1	18.3	14.2	3.04	27 400	72
INDEPENDENT CITIES															
Chesapeake	114 486	27.6	0.9	77 927	8 088	28.3	38 060	38 036	36 383	72.7	1.3	11.9	3.11	47 200	183
Colonial Heights	16 509	0.3	0.8	12 072	1 493	33.4	6 078	6 078	5 871	75.4	0.5	9.2	2.79	45 200	193
Emporia	4 840	40.4	1.1	3 597	902	36.7	1 951	1 950	1 754	56.8	8.4	16.5	2.67	34 100	91
Franklin	7 308	55.4	1.2	5 189	936	30.8	2 688	2 688	2 588	54.6	2.2	19.2	2.80	35 400	95
Hopewell	23 397	19.9	1.0	16 659	2 554	29.9	9 291	9 286	8 506	61.6	0.8	12.5	2.72	34 900	161
Petersburg	41 055	61.1	1.1	29 623	4 746	30.2	16 139	16 130	14 920	53.2	1.4	19.9	2.72	34 200	151
Portsmouth	104 577	45.1	1.0	74 553	11 242	29.2	38 611	38 582	36 746	57.6	1.0	17.3	2.79	36 600	149
Suffolk	47 621	47.6	0.7	33 549	5 467	31.2	16 719	16 697	15 742	68.6	12.2	15.4	3.00	38 000	105
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Chesapeake city	114 486	27.6	0.9	77 927	8 088	28.3	38 060	38 036	36 383	72.7	1.3	11.9	3.11	47 200	183
Colonial Heights city	16 509	0.3	0.8	12 072	1 493	33.4	6 078	6 078	5 871	75.4	0.5	9.2	2.79	45 200	193
Hopewell city	23 397	19.9	1.0	16 659	2 554	29.9	9 291	9 286	8 506	61.6	0.8	12.5	2.72	34 900	161
Petersburg city	41 055	61.1	1.1	29 623	4 746	30.2	16 139	16 130	14 920	53.2	1.4	19.9	2.72	34 200	151
Portsmouth city	104 577	45.1	1.0	74 553	11 242	29.2	38 611	38 582	36 746	57.6	1.0	17.3	2.79	36 600	149
Suffolk city	47 621	47.6	0.7	33 549	5 467	31.2	16 719	16 697	15 742	68.6	12.2	15.4	3.00	38 000	105
Congressional District 5															
COUNTIES															
Appomattox	11 971	23.2	0.6	8 422	1 478	31.8	4 509	4 467	4 053	80.8	8.0	8.7	2.94	33 200	117
Bedford	34 927	11.4	0.6	24 956	3 990	31.8	13 892	13 050	11 985	84.2	7.2	7.2	2.89	40 600	130
Buckingham	11 751	42.4	1.1	8 189	1 629	31.0	4 542	4 484	3 859	77.3	20.0	11.0	3.05	25 900	79
Campbell	45 424	15.1	0.6	31 649	3 954	30.1	16 341	16 242	15 130	80.2	5.8	9.0	2.99	39 700	150
Carroll	27 270	0.3	0.5	19 833	3 726	33.3	11 685	11 174	9 741	83.8	11.5	8.0	2.77	27 900	109
Charlotte	12 266	38.6	1.0	8 607	1 679	32.3	4 561	4 529	4 050	76.4	19.6	10.8	3.00	27 400	65
Cumberland	7 881	43.1	0.9	5 334	1 072	31.1	3 060	2 995	2 560	80.7	13.8	12.0	3.08	31 100	90
Fluvanna	10 244	29.4	0.5	7 197	1 218	30.5	3 828	3 720	3 400	78.8	11.4	9.8	2.99	36 800	136
Franklin	35 740	12.1	0.6	25 947	3 883	30.5	13 512	12 818	11 856	81.1	7.3	8.7	2.89	35 100	117
Holifax	30 599	40.1	0.6	21 744	3 920	31.8	11 350	11 209	10 182	73.0	20.1	11.9	2.98	29 000	74
Henry	57 654	23.4	0.6	40 593	4 895	30.5	20 968	20 925	19 569	80.7	4.9	10.3	2.94	32 900	125
Lunenburg	12 124	39.3	1.0	8 656	1 671	33.1	4 808	4 770	4 255	76.1	12.9	10.6	2.84	26 200	85
Mecklenburg	29 444	40.3	1.1	21 290	4 069	32.9	13 036	12 807	10 154	70.2	14.7	11.2	2.84	27 900	74
Nelson	12 204	23.9	0.8	8 896	1 825	33.7	5 500	4 737	4 267	76.9	23.1	9.8	2.84	27 400	94
Patrick	17 647	7.6	0.9	12 725	2 339	33.5	7 054	6 864	6 219	82.3	9.5	7.5	2.82	31 300	96
Pittsylvania	66 147	30.2	0.7	46 974	7 138	30.6	24 255	23 772	22 147	76.3	11.6	10.5	2.97	29 300	91
Prince Edward	16 456	37.5	0.8	12 479	2 108	26.1	5 548	5 522	4 937	71.7	9.9	12.5	2.80	33 000	115
INDEPENDENT CITIES															
Bedford	5 991	19.3	1.1	4 684	1 411	39.9	2 608	2 603	2 299	67.2	3.8	13.0	2.42	36 300	114
Danville	45 642	29.7	0.7	34 604	7 028	34.5	18 405	18 401	17 511	62.3	1.5	14.6	2.55	30 500	104
Lynchburg (pt.)	14 684	10.3	0.7	10 795	886	26.6	5 046	5 044	4 795	67.3	1.4	9.2	2.79	46 600	197
Martinsville	18 149	31.6	0.6	13 559	2 819	35.2	7 079	7 067	6 636	66.4	1.8	15.3	2.66	32 400	124
South Boston	7 093	36.1	0.7	5 179	1 121	34.4	2 816	2 815	2 616	70.7	5.8	15.0	2.65	28 100	102
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Danville city	45 642	29.7	0.7	34 604	7 028	34.5	18 405	18 401	17 511	62.3	1.5	14.6	2.55	30 500	104
Lynchburg city (pt.)	14 684	10.3	0.7	10 795	886	26.6	5 046	5 044	4 795	67.3	1.4	9.2	2.79	46 600	197
Martinsville city	18 149	31.6	0.6	13 559	2 819	35.2	7 079	7 067	6 636	66.4	1.8	15.3	2.66	32 400	124
Congressional District 6															
COUNTIES															
Alleghany	14 333	2.5	0.6	10 014	1 518	31.4	5 433	5 256	4 851	80.5	9.1	7.2	2.93	33 000	102
Amherst	29 122	20.5	0.7	21 176	3 028	30.5	9 672	9 580	8 962	78.6	9.1	9.6	2.95	36 200	137
Augusta	53 732	3.8	0.6	38 760	5 860	31.6	19 613	19 364	17 978	77.5	7.6	7.7	2.87	40 600	155
Bath	5 860	9.4	0.6	4 345	793	33.3	2 537	2 340	1 961	73.6	15.7	8.9	2.78	28 800	145
Botetourt	23 270	4.8	0.6	16 694	2 439	32.5	8 710	8 479	7 972	82.9	7.2	7.5	2.89	43 300	125
Highland	2 937	0.2	0.7	2 250	464	34.4	1 463	1 447	1 109	78.7	17.3	5.7	2.64	33 000	166
Roanoke	72 945	2.3	0.5	52 966	7 028	32.3	26 800	26 729	25 237	77.4	1.7	8.0	2.80	49 600	216
Rockbridge	17 911	3.2	0.6	13 019	2 042	32.6	7 125	6 957	6 324	76.1	11.7	8.0	2.82	33 600	121
Rockingham	57 038	1.4	0.7	41 665	5 887	29.6	20 862	20 470	19 078	77.5	8.3	7.4	2.89	41 100	150

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
Independent Cities
Places of 10,000 or More**

	Persons					Housing units										
	Total	Percent		Age		Total	Year-round	Occupied								
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over			Median	Total	Owner	Percent			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
											Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present				
Congressional District 6—Can.																
INDEPENDENT CITIES																
Buena Vista	6 717	3.9	0.6	4 813	730	31.0	2 406	2 405	2 268	75.7	2.4	12.1	2.88	28 600	109	
Clifton Forge	5 046	15.8	0.7	3 825	1 089	38.7	2 064	2 064	1 896	70.7	2.2	10.4	2.54	25 900	99	
Covington	9 063	13.3	1.1	6 842	1 605	35.3	3 734	3 732	3 511	67.5	1.2	11.4	2.57	27 000	96	
Harrisonburg	19 671	4.4	0.7	16 491	2 124	23.6	6 170	6 170	5 956	49.3	2.0	10.3	2.46	54 000	163	
Lexington	7 292	12.3	0.8	6 156	894	23.8	2 389	2 387	2 179	56.3	1.6	10.3	2.38	45 500	129	
Lynchburg (pt.)	52 059	27.5	0.7	39 717	8 438	32.8	20 375	20 348	19 145	60.5	1.6	14.3	2.56	33 600	147	
Roanoke	100 220	22.0	0.7	75 805	15 678	32.9	42 690	42 672	40 023	59.4	1.1	14.4	2.46	32 900	150	
Salem	23 958	4.4	0.4	18 457	3 114	33.1	9 017	9 015	8 646	65.9	1.0	11.1	2.54	40 700	186	
Staunton	21 857	11.3	0.5	17 013	3 290	34.7	8 630	8 616	8 097	66.2	1.6	10.7	2.53	40 100	152	
Waynesboro	15 329	8.4	0.6	11 348	1 906	33.5	6 202	6 202	5 870	66.6	0.9	11.1	2.61	39 700	154	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Cave Spring (CDP)	21 682	1.5	0.5	15 876	1 636	32.5	8 755	8 753	8 025	69.9	0.4	7.9	2.69	62 900	252	
Harrisonburg city	19 671	4.4	0.7	16 491	2 124	23.6	6 170	6 170	5 956	49.3	2.0	10.3	2.46	54 000	163	
Hallins (CDP)	12 295	2.3	0.4	9 487	1 669	34.4	4 164	4 161	4 044	81.0	0.8	7.9	2.72	46 100	239	
Lynchburg city (pt.)	52 059	27.5	0.7	39 717	8 438	32.8	20 375	20 348	19 145	60.5	1.6	14.3	2.56	33 600	147	
Madison Heights (CDP)	14 146	17.0	0.6	10 578	1 300	31.6	4 287	4 287	4 117	79.1	3.2	10.2	2.93	36 700	149	
Roanoke city	100 220	22.0	0.7	75 805	15 678	32.9	42 690	42 672	40 023	59.4	1.1	14.4	2.46	32 900	150	
Salem city	23 958	4.4	0.4	18 457	3 114	33.1	9 017	9 015	8 646	65.9	1.0	11.1	2.54	40 700	186	
Staunton city	21 857	11.3	0.5	17 013	3 290	34.7	8 630	8 616	8 097	66.2	1.6	10.7	2.53	40 100	152	
Waynesboro city	15 329	8.4	0.6	11 348	1 906	33.5	6 202	6 202	5 870	66.6	0.9	11.1	2.61	39 700	154	
Congressional District 7																
	535 147	12.2	0.8	383 878	53 204	29.8	201 517	198 598	182 389	69.6	6.1	9.1	2.86	48 700	190	
COUNTIES																
Albemarle	55 783	11.1	0.8	42 239	4 410	27.4	20 363	20 247	18 886	60.4	4.7	8.3	2.70	60 700	242	
Clarke	9 965	11.5	0.4	7 277	1 349	33.6	3 961	3 805	3 514	70.5	7.7	8.9	2.74	43 800	137	
Culpeper	22 620	20.6	0.7	15 960	2 891	31.3	8 271	8 216	7 605	70.5	8.2	9.7	2.93	45 800	159	
Fauquier	35 889	15.7	0.7	25 113	3 336	30.5	12 565	12 513	11 607	66.0	8.2	8.2	3.05	65 200	199	
Frederick	34 150	1.4	0.4	23 552	2 787	30.0	12 759	12 270	11 467	80.0	8.4	7.5	2.96	45 200	152	
Goochland	11 761	36.3	0.5	8 590	1 297	31.7	4 031	4 005	3 678	80.5	11.0	10.1	3.02	43 200	123	
Greene	7 625	7.6	0.8	5 307	686	29.7	3 059	2 871	2 554	78.6	10.6	9.0	2.98	44 300	154	
Hanover	50 398	13.0	0.5	35 866	4 511	31.5	17 278	17 258	16 267	83.7	5.3	7.7	3.02	54 400	176	
Louisa	17 825	32.5	0.9	12 582	2 236	31.4	7 063	6 687	5 959	81.5	14.4	10.1	2.97	32 400	130	
Madison	10 232	17.9	1.2	7 332	1 451	32.5	3 997	3 788	3 412	78.3	13.3	8.7	2.98	37 500	113	
Orange	18 063	17.9	0.5	12 967	2 410	32.6	7 358	7 324	6 252	74.4	8.4	9.5	2.86	39 900	150	
Page	19 401	2.6	0.6	14 037	2 517	32.8	8 329	8 063	6 924	77.4	11.9	9.6	2.78	34 100	116	
Prince William (pt.)	34 683	6.7	1.6	22 412	1 234	26.3	11 440	11 425	10 810	69.9	2.5	8.9	3.19	65 100	263	
Rappahannock	6 093	11.3	0.9	4 478	807	33.5	2 704	2 611	2 145	69.3	17.4	7.3	2.84	39 100	123	
Shenandoah	27 559	1.4	0.7	20 350	4 087	34.0	12 000	11 861	10 035	76.0	9.5	8.4	2.72	38 600	123	
Spotsylvania	34 435	14.8	0.8	22 401	2 260	27.7	11 850	11 810	10 860	80.9	5.6	8.5	3.16	48 700	207	
Stafford (pt.)	20 048	4.9	0.6	13 591	1 434	30.5	6 800	6 783	6 455	83.8	3.6	7.4	3.09	53 100	217	
Warren	21 200	5.6	0.9	15 341	2 580	32.6	9 516	8 907	7 754	71.3	4.6	9.6	2.71	40 600	148	
INDEPENDENT CITIES																
Charlottesville	39 916	18.1	0.9	32 280	4 547	27.3	15 998	15 992	15 401	45.0	1.3	11.7	2.50	50 000	206	
Fredericksburg	15 322	20.3	0.8	12 233	2 245	29.8	6 347	6 339	5 927	43.8	1.4	12.4	2.29	48 700	191	
Manassas	15 438	9.1	1.3	10 390	911	27.2	5 511	5 511	5 048	68.0	1.0	9.0	2.98	66 700	253	
Manassas Park	6 524	4.4	1.5	4 029	165	23.9	1 931	1 931	1 858	71.5	0.2	11.6	3.51	40 300	240	
Winchester	20 217	8.9	0.6	15 551	3 053	33.4	8 386	8 381	7 971	51.6	2.2	11.3	2.42	43 800	159	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Charlottesville city	39 916	18.1	0.9	32 280	4 547	27.3	15 998	15 992	15 401	45.0	1.3	11.7	2.50	50 000	206	
Fredericksburg city	15 322	20.3	0.8	12 233	2 245	29.8	6 347	6 339	5 927	43.8	1.4	12.4	2.29	48 700	191	
Front Royal town	11 126	8.4	0.9	8 126	1 550	32.6	4 544	4 544	4 239	63.6	1.9	12.8	2.60	39 500	148	
Manassas city	15 438	9.1	1.3	10 390	911	27.2	5 511	5 511	5 048	68.0	1.0	9.0	2.98	66 700	253	
Winchester city	20 217	8.9	0.6	15 551	3 053	33.4	8 386	8 381	7 971	51.6	2.2	11.3	2.42	43 800	159	
Congressional District 8																
	534 366	10.1	2.9	376 074	23 284	29.4	197 427	197 153	186 854	63.2	0.9	8.4	2.81	86 000	312	
COUNTIES																
Fairfax (pt.)	300 707	6.5	2.8	208 525	10 733	29.9	103 865	103 814	99 153	72.3	0.7	8.2	2.98	92 500	333	
Prince William (pt.)	110 020	8.7	2.5	69 786	2 291	25.8	35 050	34 963	32 980	72.1	1.0	6.8	3.29	67 900	268	
Stafford (pt.)	20 422	9.5	1.8	13 484	795	25.6	6 471	6 341	5 717	82.4	3.2	6.9	3.31	64 800	211	
INDEPENDENT CITIES																
Alexandria	103 217	22.3	3.9	84 279	9 465	31.5	52 041	52 035	49 004	36.5	1.1	9.9	2.07	92 800	307	

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 Independent Cities Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
		Block	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			
Congressional District 8—Con.															
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Alexandria city	103 217	22.3	3.9	84 279	9 465	31.5	52 041	52 035	49 004	36.5	1.1	9.9	2.07	92 800	307
Annandale (CDP) (pt.)	26 900	2.3	4.0	19 957	1 301	31.9	10 301	10 299	9 795	66.5	0.6	8.7	2.73	101 300	367
Burke (CDP)	33 835	2.3	3.3	20 960	358	29.0	10 622	10 622	10 075	88.3	0.1	5.4	3.36	103 300	409
Chantilly (CDP) (pt.)	11 736	2.3	2.3	7 288	268	28.2	3 476	3 476	3 417	85.1	0.4	6.9	3.43	83 900	362
Dale City (CDP)	33 127	11.4	2.9	19 705	365	25.8	9 598	9 597	9 296	84.2	0.2	5.3	3.56	64 900	335
Fort Hunt (CDP)	14 294	1.9	1.9	10 400	1 134	38.5	4 810	4 807	4 723	90.9	0.1	6.1	3.01	111 700	437
Groveton (CDP)	18 860	13.7	3.1	13 419	924	28.4	7 039	7 027	6 756	51.9	0.7	11.3	2.79	73 600	300
Hyblo Valley (CDP)	15 533	21.4	2.5	10 827	613	28.1	6 173	6 162	5 882	54.8	1.0	14.6	2.63	102 100	292
Lake Ridge (CDP)	11 072	3.1	2.1	6 894	98	28.1	3 589	3 589	3 369	89.5	—	5.8	3.26	79 400	362
Mount Vernon (CDP)	24 058	10.1	2.7	16 985	837	29.7	8 746	8 746	8 479	67.7	0.4	10.4	2.84	92 400	318
Rose Hill (CDP)	11 926	3.3	2.0	8 651	518	32.8	4 097	4 097	4 018	77.9	0.5	7.8	2.97	79 300	297
Springfield (CDP) (pt.)	18 864	1.9	2.7	13 935	841	32.1	6 608	6 608	6 469	76.2	0.5	7.9	2.92	80 700	352
West Springfield (CDP)	25 012	1.3	3.0	17 076	553	31.1	8 472	8 471	8 090	81.1	0.2	7.6	3.09	96 300	391
Woodbridge (CDP)	24 004	6.6	1.9	15 711	650	25.9	7 619	7 618	7 327	69.2	0.4	8.9	3.26	62 100	269
Congressional District 9															
COUNTIES															
Bland	6 349	3.1	0.3	4 684	761	31.3	2 265	2 211	2 078	84.9	14.4	8.3	2.84	31 200	86
Buchanan	37 989	0.1	0.9	24 781	2 566	26.0	12 772	12 760	11 782	79.2	12.1	7.4	3.20	30 800	103
Craig	3 948	0.2	0.5	2 907	509	33.1	1 873	1 717	1 452	82.0	14.5	7.4	2.72	32 000	76
Dickenson	19 806	0.5	0.7	13 291	1 860	28.0	6 904	6 900	6 402	81.8	12.0	9.0	3.09	27 300	100
Floyd	11 563	3.3	0.5	8 545	1 803	34.1	4 915	4 731	4 142	85.0	12.1	6.6	2.75	33 700	99
Giles	17 810	2.0	0.5	12 773	2 143	32.8	6 733	6 639	6 280	80.9	8.2	9.9	2.83	31 200	103
Grayson	16 579	3.3	0.4	12 166	2 370	34.0	6 790	6 616	5 998	82.1	12.8	8.9	2.74	26 300	83
Lee	25 956	0.3	0.5	18 103	3 619	31.1	9 659	9 650	8 904	76.4	15.6	10.2	2.90	24 300	97
Montgomery	63 516	3.0	0.8	50 543	4 368	23.7	22 386	22 348	20 831	57.4	4.6	7.3	2.63	43 200	200
Pulaski	35 229	5.3	0.5	25 045	3 970	31.3	13 736	13 149	12 380	74.4	6.9	10.5	2.82	32 400	135
Russell	31 761	0.9	0.5	22 224	3 213	29.3	11 518	11 502	10 628	80.1	10.8	8.5	2.98	33 700	119
Scott	25 068	0.6	0.5	18 182	3 362	33.3	9 778	9 709	8 748	77.2	18.2	8.4	2.86	27 700	95
Smyth	33 366	1.8	0.5	24 245	4 228	32.9	12 313	12 151	11 423	75.9	8.0	10.1	2.84	29 300	121
Tazewell	50 511	2.6	0.5	35 202	5 108	29.6	18 274	18 224	17 079	78.5	6.7	9.3	2.93	35 700	135
Washington	46 487	1.7	0.4	33 362	5 415	31.4	17 884	17 688	15 866	78.8	8.9	8.6	2.86	36 100	126
Wise	43 863	2.0	0.5	30 395	4 555	28.6	15 666	15 630	14 731	78.5	7.3	9.8	2.93	31 600	133
Wythe	25 522	3.6	0.4	18 311	3 252	32.1	9 833	9 737	9 005	76.4	9.6	10.1	2.81	30 700	108
INDEPENDENT CITIES															
Bristol	19 042	5.9	0.5	14 335	2 829	34.1	7 744	7 737	7 238	66.6	1.2	13.2	2.54	33 000	126
Galax	6 524	4.7	0.9	5 027	1 159	37.4	2 811	2 804	2 625	71.1	3.7	11.5	2.45	29 500	99
Norton	4 757	5.2	0.8	3 378	604	30.9	1 839	1 839	1 653	70.1	3.5	12.9	2.83	36 100	151
Radford	13 225	6.5	0.7	10 834	1 206	23.4	4 162	4 162	3 955	63.3	2.5	9.9	2.54	37 300	158
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Blacksburg town	30 638	2.6	1.1	27 078	1 242	21.6	9 785	9 777	9 088	33.7	1.4	5.1	2.43	62 400	220
Bristol city	19 042	5.9	0.5	14 335	2 829	34.1	7 744	7 737	7 238	66.6	1.2	13.2	2.54	33 000	126
Christiansburg town	10 345	5.2	0.7	7 582	1 139	31.1	4 247	4 246	3 929	69.7	1.9	11.6	2.62	38 700	144
Pulaski town	10 106	8.5	0.7	7 478	1 537	34.6	4 119	4 116	3 859	62.3	3.2	13.6	2.60	26 600	126
Radford city	13 225	6.5	0.7	10 834	1 206	23.4	4 162	4 162	3 955	63.3	2.5	9.9	2.54	37 300	158
Congressional District 10															
COUNTIES															
Arlington	152 599	9.2	5.8	127 630	17 682	32.7	75 182	75 171	71 615	38.6	1.0	7.8	2.07	92 900	292
Fairfax (pt.)	296 194	5.2	3.8	212 942	16 256	30.8	111 874	111 832	106 013	63.4	0.6	8.5	2.78	99 300	341
Loudoun	57 427	8.7	1.5	38 590	3 874	29.5	19 742	19 678	18 653	72.4	4.1	8.1	3.05	69 000	257
INDEPENDENT CITIES															
Fairfax	19 390	3.0	2.0	14 417	1 080	29.6	7 050	7 045	6 881	63.3	0.7	10.0	2.76	80 600	318
Falls Church	9 515	2.3	3.3	7 707	1 316	35.7	4 503	4 503	4 250	53.4	0.6	9.3	2.23	89 400	353
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Annandale (CDP) (pt.)	22 624	3.3	3.5	16 858	1 569	31.6	8 437	8 434	8 226	58.3	0.7	8.9	2.71	98 500	354
Arlington (CDP)	152 599	9.2	5.8	127 630	17 682	32.7	75 182	75 171	71 615	38.6	1.0	7.8	2.07	92 900	292
Bailey's Crossroads (CDP)	12 564	14.5	9.9	9 769	1 026	31.9	6 220	6 217	5 616	34.4	1.7	11.2	2.24	92 400	296
Chantilly (CDP) (pt.)	523	1.9	1.0	386	43	33.1	186	186	176	84.1	5.1	4.0	2.97	66 300	225
Fairfax city	19 390	3.0	2.0	14 417	1 080	29.6	7 050	7 045	6 881	63.3	0.7	10.0	2.76	80 600	318
Hemdon town	11 449	9.0	2.8	7 808	325	26.6	4 390	4 388	4 120	59.8	0.8	9.0	2.78	70 500	316
Idylwood (CDP)	11 982	12.3	4.1	9 078	515	28.8	5 231	5 227	4 915	47.1	1.2	11.3	2.44	91 800	336
Jefferson (CDP)	24 342	5.9	4.9	17 898	1 673	30.4	8 951	8 948	8 747	61.3	0.6	9.9	2.77	73 100	314
Lincolnia (CDP)	10 350	8.5	5.2	7 914	594	30.0	4 124	4 124	4 013	44.5	0.6	11.0	2.58	89 700	353
McLean (CDP)	35 664	1.2	3.8	25 905	2 835	36.9	12 112	12 112	11 687	84.4	0.2	6.4	3.04	132 300	500

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
Independent Cities
Places of 10,000 or More**

	Persons					Housing units													
	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Occupied											
	Total	Block	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over			Median	Total	Percent			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter				
										Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present							
Congressional District 10—Con.																			
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE—Con.																			
Oakton (CDP)	19 150	2.4	2.8	13 810	726	29.7	7 385	7 384	6 790	69.0	0.7	8.1	2.82	105 700	358				
Reston (CDP)	36 407	9.9	2.3	24 174	1 273	28.5	13 916	13 913	13 165	58.8	0.5	11.1	2.77	92 500	345				
Springfield (CDP) (pt.)	2 571	14.4	4.6	1 828	58	27.2	984	984	914	41.6	0.9	12.5	2.81	73 800	310				
Sterling Park (CDP)	16 080	5.0	2.1	10 072	303	26.8	4 973	4 972	4 861	85.3	0.5	6.5	3.31	68 600	335				
Tysons Corner (CDP)	10 065	2.9	3.7	8 077	833	32.1	5 020	5 013	4 662	44.1	0.9	7.7	2.15	112 000	355				
Vienno town	15 469	4.3	2.2	11 157	901	32.9	5 158	5 156	5 056	80.3	0.3	7.9	3.05	86 500	326				

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10	
The State											
Congressional Districts											
URBAN AND RURAL											
Total persons	5 346 818	535 092	529 178	533 632	535 739	531 198	538 470	535 080	534 447	538 871	535 111
Urban	3 530 230	331 528	524 520	491 764	364 640	146 414	334 771	191 077	487 485	158 957	499 074
Inside urbanized areas	3 045 106	328 802	524 520	486 628	345 155	82 626	243 743	72 337	446 231	24 857	490 207
Outside urbanized areas	485 124	2 726	—	5 136	19 485	63 788	91 028	118 740	41 254	134 100	8 867
Rural	1 816 588	203 564	4 658	41 868	171 099	384 784	203 699	344 003	46 962	379 914	36 037
Farm	113 115	8 462	386	645	15 395	32 156	13 998	18 065	368	21 301	2 339
ANCESTRY											
Total persons	5 346 818	535 092	529 178	533 632	535 739	531 198	538 470	535 080	534 447	538 871	535 111
Single ancestry group	2 826 848	306 304	274 589	307 921	315 888	303 154	273 990	256 667	249 834	278 177	260 324
Dutch	20 951	1 598	1 896	1 413	1 279	1 764	2 642	2 218	2 263	3 649	2 229
English	1 082 559	104 727	74 939	108 499	103 468	149 146	124 125	110 565	65 335	174 873	66 882
French	39 628	3 720	5 106	3 752	3 114	2 758	3 578	4 114	5 343	2 800	5 343
German	292 166	20 479	24 650	22 696	13 843	18 321	49 707	42 168	34 526	31 024	34 752
Greek	11 599	1 122	2 012	1 190	622	317	540	838	1 774	318	2 866
Hungarian	8 225	581	1 042	586	661	252	574	1 477	657	1 959	1 959
Irish	221 665	16 100	19 527	17 380	13 137	20 371	24 712	21 642	26 531	33 248	29 017
Italian	52 143	3 933	4 360	3 148	3 148	1 364	2 967	4 131	11 043	2 359	10 620
Norwegian	7 364	794	1 062	521	335	284	414	722	1 496	319	1 417
Polish	28 144	2 415	4 444	2 538	1 691	216	1 273	2 378	6 038	1 024	5 627
Portuguese	2 898	242	542	209	161	62	91	135	624	42	790
Russian	13 363	719	1 990	1 521	465	233	362	838	3 047	219	3 969
Scottish	32 373	2 897	4 054	3 404	1 845	2 480	3 539	3 401	3 857	2 892	4 004
Swedish	10 805	975	1 405	747	576	433	1 065	1 905	1 905	2 469	2 264
Ukrainian	3 647	359	386	211	134	86	250	264	844	108	1 005
Other	999 318	145 643	123 316	138 894	171 409	104 567	58 389	61 613	83 731	24 176	87 580
Multiple ancestry group	1 322 518	111 852	153 355	117 052	82 646	72 834	131 630	137 531	205 916	105 177	204 525
Ancestry not specified	1 197 452	116 936	101 234	108 659	137 205	155 210	132 850	140 882	78 697	155 517	70 262
Not reported	675 913	69 313	64 321	64 477	81 831	82 272	66 488	77 499	47 548	78 241	43 923
Selected multiple ancestry groups:											
English and other group(s)	613 068	54 474	67 525	59 525	41 621	35 976	55 938	66 441	93 197	43 517	94 854
French and other group(s)	152 095	14 123	22 223	14 928	7 002	12 220	12 220	15 458	23 901	7 769	23 973
German and other group(s)	572 133	45 003	61 943	46 926	31 540	30 416	65 335	67 535	89 335	47 779	86 321
Irish and other group(s)	627 404	51 202	71 514	55 646	39 768	39 734	68 854	64 514	89 760	59 762	86 650
Italian and other group(s)	69 987	5 543	10 615	6 009	3 877	1 880	3 680	6 616	14 730	2 991	14 046
Polish and other group(s)	46 950	4 052	6 782	3 677	2 596	1 159	1 897	4 314	10 778	1 417	10 278
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
In households	5 169 966	517 360	485 849	517 452	520 063	521 158	512 979	521 195	524 418	520 772	528 720
Family householder	1 404 745	141 731	129 226	140 045	140 474	146 048	144 330	140 642	138 669	145 508	138 072
Male	196 420	19 994	21 097	22 389	15 142	13 626	16 767	17 889	24 232	14 173	31 011
Female	263 757	23 211	23 362	34 065	20 683	22 160	29 902	23 873	24 681	23 209	38 583
Spouse	1 159 580	114 994	100 779	109 121	111 225	122 659	120 490	119 375	118 284	126 242	116 501
Other relatives	1 992 007	204 468	191 788	192 708	221 350	209 916	189 508	201 901	199 667	201 486	179 215
Nonrelatives	153 457	12 962	19 597	19 124	11 189	6 839	11 982	17 415	18 885	10 154	25 310
Persons per household	2.77	2.80	2.80	2.63	2.95	2.87	2.69	2.86	2.80	2.85	2.55
Persons per family	3.24	3.25	3.26	3.16	3.37	3.28	3.15	3.28	3.29	3.25	3.14
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD											
Households	1 864 922	184 936	173 685	196 499	176 299	181 834	190 999	182 504	187 582	182 890	207 694
1 person	382 098	36 838	34 438	45 856	31 298	33 362	41 098	33 749	38 277	32 231	54 951
2 persons	578 896	57 619	52 844	63 650	51 920	57 286	62 362	55 929	54 159	56 890	66 237
3 persons	362 415	36 039	34 320	36 558	35 484	36 820	36 651	35 964	36 139	38 859	35 581
4 persons	306 107	30 289	28 717	29 699	30 167	29 305	29 749	31 802	35 094	31 142	30 123
5 persons	142 834	14 204	14 314	12 699	14 928	14 250	13 407	15 144	15 557	14 775	13 556
6 or more persons	92 572	9 947	9 052	8 037	12 502	10 811	7 712	9 916	8 356	8 993	7 246
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	1 404 745	141 731	129 226	140 045	140 474	146 048	144 330	140 642	138 669	145 508	138 072
With own children under 18 years	731 733	73 728	72 328	70 277	73 292	71 156	69 126	74 259	82 057	74 908	70 604
Married-couple families	1 160 325	115 431	101 433	109 235	111 571	122 548	120 159	119 471	118 794	125 527	116 156
With own children under 18 years	599 808	58 540	54 165	53 196	50 315	50 615	57 264	63 399	69 747	66 616	58 743
Female householder, no husband present	197 098	21 311	23 608	25 804	23 925	18 341	19 422	16 433	15 414	15 994	16 846
With own children under 18 years	113 959	13 101	16 529	15 275	13 710	9 207	10 174	8 823	10 134	7 982	9 924
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS											
Persons in group quarters	176 852	17 732	43 329	16 180	15 676	10 040	25 491	13 885	10 029	18 099	6 391
Inmate of mental hospital	9 723	1 444	40	950	1 302	129	4 797	32	351	498	180
Inmate of home for the aged	24 323	1 371	1 372	4 492	3 425	2 162	3 899	2 564	1 358	1 817	1 303
Inmate of other institution	20 268	1 865	897	2 079	5 092	1 894	1 601	1 982	2 661	1 455	742
In college dormitory	58 296	5 887	2 281	7 932	5 524	5 529	13 436	8 050	294	13 271	1 092
Other, in group quarters	64 242	6 605	38 739	727	5 333	326	1 758	1 257	5 365	1 058	3 074
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 15 years and over	2 015 308	201 753	214 757	193 610	197 744	197 477	201 351	200 231	201 514	201 745	205 126
Single	610 310	60 611	82 053	58 640	59 802	52 205	57 263	58 243	59 892	56 571	65 030
Now married, except separated	1 213 549	120 606	111 936	113 407	117 745	127 266	124 542	123 828	123 777	129 893	120 549
Separated	55 903	6 539	6 585	6 253	6 742	5 196	4 589	4 671	6 247	3 578	5 503
Widowed	44 184	4 965	3 688	4 770	4 926	5 246	5 516	4 903	2 347	4 756	3 065
Orphaned	91 362	9 032	10 495	10 540	8 529	7 564	9 439	8 586	9 251	6 947	10 979
Female, 15 years and over	2 153 661	213 606	195 206	228 396	212 449	215 776	228 475	214 733	206 246	215 374	223 400
Single	498 282	47 614	44 435	58 998	47 351	43 520	52 717	49 985	50 760	43 390	59 512
Now married, except separated	1 204 484	119 699	108 570	112 936	116 043	126 961	124 481	123 608	121 913	130 308	119 965
Separated	72 814	8 639	9 566	9 818	9 345	6 165	5 684	6 634	4 153	4 153	7 335
Widowed	248 500	25 895	19 798	28 363	28 122	29 730	31 633	24 534	13 136	28 218	19 071
Orphaned	129 581	11 780	12 837	18 281	11 588	9 400	13 960	11 110	13 803	9 305	17 517
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 44 years	1 308 656	127 209	127 282	137 004	123 350	120 504	126 868	131 952	145 850	126 000	142 637
Children ever born	1 611 919	169 023	161 836	152 496	176 729	164 295	151 261	166 767	168 555	163 671	137 286
Per 1,000 women	1 232	1 329	1 271	1 113	1 433	1 363	1 192	1 264	1 156	1 299	962

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

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

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10	
The State Congressional Districts											
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH											
Total persons	5 346 818	535 092	529 178	533 632	535 739	531 198	538 470	535 080	534 447	538 871	535 111
Native	5 169 500	521 139	507 556	521 710	526 944	527 138	532 301	525 269	497 276	534 616	475 551
Born in State of residence	3 205 407	321 897	225 952	369 401	373 997	435 737	411 068	362 456	553 702	412 471	138 726
Born in different State	1 913 542	192 603	274 230	149 681	148 861	89 967	119 246	159 190	332 019	120 659	327 086
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	50 551	6 639	7 374	2 628	4 086	1 434	1 987	3 623	11 555	1 486	9 739
Foreign born	177 318	13 953	21 622	11 922	8 795	4 060	6 169	9 811	37 171	4 255	59 560
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 113 789	113 324	105 280	103 934	119 592	114 973	104 725	114 541	120 848	114 496	102 076
Speak only English at home	1 071 622	109 879	101 319	100 607	116 655	112 942	102 766	111 676	112 477	113 045	89 696
Speak a language other than English at home	42 727	3 445	3 961	3 327	2 937	2 031	1 959	2 865	8 371	1 451	12 380
Spanish language spoken at home	13 953	1 366	1 389	912	1 086	788	635	875	2 627	505	3 770
Speak English very well or well	12 770	1 246	1 336	847	1 029	736	543	710	2 437	433	3 453
Speak English not well or not at all	1 183	120	63	65	57	92	165	190	72	317	317
Other language spoken at home	28 774	2 079	2 572	2 415	1 851	1 243	1 324	1 990	5 744	946	8 610
Speak English very well or well	25 955	1 898	2 318	2 210	1 737	1 176	1 198	1 773	5 240	887	7 518
Speak English not well or not at all	2 819	181	254	205	114	67	126	217	504	59	1 092
Persons 18 years and over	3 872 859	384 349	382 939	395 227	377 006	381 751	401 639	384 013	376 455	388 081	401 399
Speak only English at home	3 694 780	370 155	358 978	382 377	366 211	375 986	393 101	373 232	342 163	382 180	350 397
Speak a language other than English at home	178 079	14 194	23 961	12 850	10 795	5 765	8 538	10 781	34 292	5 901	51 002
Spanish language spoken at home	50 408	3 751	6 701	3 147	3 414	1 966	2 601	2 542	9 772	1 813	14 701
Speak English very well or well	43 840	3 391	6 221	2 793	3 077	1 798	2 393	2 362	8 372	1 643	11 790
Speak English not well or not at all	6 568	360	480	354	337	168	208	180	1 405	170	2 911
Other language spoken at home	127 671	10 443	17 260	9 703	7 381	3 799	5 937	8 239	24 520	4 088	36 301
Speak English very well or well	113 315	9 623	15 904	8 656	6 756	3 472	5 499	7 672	21 038	3 869	30 826
Speak English not well or not at all	14 356	820	1 356	1 047	625	327	438	567	3 482	219	5 475
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY											
Workers 16 years and over	2 438 578	233 547	256 351	254 978	221 448	228 698	236 196	241 294	279 776	195 618	290 672
Car, truck, or van	2 106 403	204 788	201 199	221 778	197 352	209 532	210 857	214 499	235 545	177 474	233 379
Drive alone	1 490 740	142 527	148 387	166 391	138 765	142 204	161 094	149 369	155 673	119 466	166 864
Carpool	615 663	62 261	52 812	55 387	58 587	67 328	49 763	65 130	79 872	58 008	66 515
Public transportation	124 520	8 551	12 401	20 101	6 586	2 621	5 688	4 807	26 805	1 250	13 710
Walked only	117 185	11 635	22 834	7 599	10 708	8 266	11 496	12 436	9 953	9 928	12 330
Other means	47 269	5 114	16 629	3 029	3 380	2 593	2 851	3 463	3 176	2 928	4 106
Worked at home	43 201	3 459	3 288	2 471	3 422	5 686	5 304	6 089	4 297	4 038	5 147
Persons per private vehicle	1.21	1.22	1.18	1.16	1.22	1.23	1.15	1.22	1.27	1.23	1.20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 487 722	149 544	142 827	148 628	147 598	137 143	141 988	151 606	163 242	153 071	152 075
Nursery school	52 740	4 965	5 731	6 887	4 499	2 574	4 461	4 758	8 339	2 606	7 920
Public	13 404	1 416	1 322	1 832	1 315	746	1 424	1 124	1 442	1 281	1 502
Private	39 336	3 549	4 409	5 055	3 184	1 828	3 037	3 634	6 897	1 325	6 418
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	775 637	77 858	74 196	74 369	84 235	79 024	72 430	79 455	82 889	81 587	69 594
Public	713 274	70 850	65 992	67 453	76 556	74 171	68 533	74 546	75 164	80 213	60 096
Private	62 363	7 008	8 504	6 916	7 679	4 853	3 897	4 909	7 725	1 374	9 498
High school (1 to 4 years)	354 524	37 970	33 034	32 006	38 771	36 863	33 178	35 631	39 886	32 615	34 570
Public	332 813	36 019	30 184	28 844	36 068	35 320	31 458	34 004	37 646	31 903	31 367
Private	21 711	1 951	2 850	3 162	2 703	1 543	1 627	2 160	2 240	712	3 203
College	304 821	28 751	29 866	35 366	20 093	18 682	31 919	31 762	32 128	36 263	39 991
Public	252 884	24 978	27 303	29 766	18 357	13 322	21 004	28 906	26 205	34 243	28 800
Private	51 937	3 773	2 563	5 600	1 736	5 360	10 915	2 856	5 923	2 020	11 191
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	3 132 882	307 926	277 733	322 666	307 441	318 285	327 612	311 552	313 789	307 842	338 036
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	677 968	64 836	36 216	53 459	85 286	114 820	84 513	77 334	20 811	119 224	21 469
High school: 1 to 3 years	499 039	57 511	44 322	58 328	63 405	63 033	57 312	53 243	24 646	54 079	23 160
4 years	889 682	94 017	97 642	98 498	86 358	81 059	96 219	92 332	90 959	74 591	87 007
College: 1 to 3 years	468 124	45 923	50 943	53 007	40 740	31 969	44 909	38 819	62 537	31 112	68 165
4 or more years	598 069	45 639	48 610	68 374	31 652	27 404	44 659	49 824	114 836	28 836	138 235
Percent high school graduates	62.4	60.3	71.0	65.4	51.6	44.1	56.7	58.1	85.5	43.7	86.8
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	4 991 173	498 452	488 770	500 085	496 991	496 791	505 983	500 109	497 920	502 435	503 637
Same house	2 543 347	265 623	192 981	245 326	285 884	317 500	290 106	259 461	180 474	298 126	207 866
Different house in United States	2 397 332	222 862	281 254	250 240	204 736	177 847	213 151	234 945	288 232	202 065	262 780
Some county	893 658	84 561	104 499	98 413	93 888	85 957	87 376	77 971	74 138	107 176	79 679
Different county	1 443 674	137 521	176 755	151 827	110 848	91 890	125 775	156 974	214 094	94 889	183 011
Some State	748 794	66 533	51 846	103 162	70 173	62 737	85 652	100 005	84 200	53 119	71 367
Different State	694 880	70 988	124 909	48 665	40 675	29 153	40 123	56 969	129 894	41 770	111 754
Northeast	178 097	18 173	33 900	14 843	10 044	8 119	10 189	16 318	29 707	5 875	30 929
North Central	99 593	9 272	22 029	6 409	5 796	3 018	6 280	6 308	17 400	7 966	15 115
South	328 927	32 242	49 957	24 268	20 280	16 306	21 638	28 726	59 614	25 505	50 391
West	88 263	11 301	19 023	3 145	4 555	1 710	2 016	5 617	23 173	2 424	15 299
Abroad	110 494	10 747	14 535	4 519	6 371	1 444	2 726	5 703	29 214	2 244	32 991
VETERAN STATUS											
Civilian persons 16 years and over	3 931 544	383 328	332 666	412 497	387 092	402 629	420 554	402 943	372 263	407 604	409 968
Veteran	681 847	67 365	66 822	70 541	65 621	59 072	70 021	66 110	79 605	55 614	81 076
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	17.3	17.6	20.1	17.1	17.0	14.7	16.6	16.4	21.4	13.6	19.8
Male veteran	649 853	64 033	62 118	67 751	62 564	57 220	67 426	63 659	74 584	53 991	76 507
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	35.4	36.2	43.0	36.0	34.5	29.8	34.3	32.9	43.1	27.4	39.8
WORK DISABILITY STATUS											
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	3 540 722	349 504	364 129	355 479	339 398	337 114	347 699	349 855	371 172	346 964	379 408
With a work disability	298 695	31 032	26 129	27 468	34 530	34 972	31 199	28 970	20 868	44 719	19 922
Not in labor force	189 680	19 182	15 496	17 392	23 158	23 556	20 269	17 341	9 877	33 425	9 984
Prevented from working	156 716	15 610	12 518	14 031	19 467	20 134	17 130	14 075	7 262	29 575	6 914
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS											
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	3 540 722	349 504	364 129	355 479	339 398	337 114	347 699	349 855	371 172	346 964	379 408
With a public transportation disability	60 184	6 175	5 419	6 396	7 496	7 054	6 216	5 600	3 537	8 368	3 923
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	479 245	50 412	34 862	50 550	50 153	61 616	63 208	50 773	22 033	57 211	38 427
With a public transportation disability	76 568	8 209	6 482	8 336	8 948	9 727	8 575	7 404	3 466	9 632	5 789

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]

By State	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Congressional Districts											
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over											
in labor force	4 072 265	405 096	401 163	413 227	399 124	402 789	420 837	404 846	397 491	407 733	419 959
in labor force	2 611 879	254 361	273 506	272 036	240 529	246 652	253 339	257 633	293 596	216 302	303 925
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.1	62.8	68.2	65.8	60.3	61.2	60.2	63.6	73.9	53.0	72.4
Civilian labor force											
Employed	2 471 158	232 593	205 009	271 306	228 497	246 492	253 056	255 730	268 368	216 173	293 934
Unemployed	2 348 401	217 287	191 909	259 621	214 233	233 891	240 927	244 278	259 386	200 896	285 973
Percent of civilian labor force	122 757	15 306	13 100	11 685	14 264	12 601	12 129	11 452	8 982	15 277	7 961
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	6.6	6.4	4.3	6.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	3.3	7.1	2.7
in labor force	1 460 386	150 735	127 657	141 191	158 595	156 137	167 498	147 213	103 895	191 431	116 034
Female, 16 years and over											
in labor force	2 106 431	208 310	190 942	224 162	207 050	210 810	224 028	209 752	201 241	210 805	219 331
in labor force	1 103 192	104 999	97 928	126 403	100 265	107 557	110 391	109 771	124 853	84 687	136 338
Percent of female, 16 years and over	52.4	50.4	51.3	56.4	48.4	51.0	49.3	52.3	62.0	40.2	62.2
Civilian labor force											
Employed	1 092 779	102 957	95 066	126 282	98 889	107 520	110 377	109 547	122 703	84 665	134 773
Unemployed	1 034 332	94 856	87 788	120 428	91 471	101 780	105 451	104 553	118 272	79 084	130 849
Percent of civilian labor force	58 247	8 101	7 278	5 854	7 418	5 740	4 924	4 994	4 431	5 581	3 924
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	7.9	7.7	4.6	7.5	5.3	4.5	4.6	3.6	6.6	2.9
in labor force	1 003 239	103 311	93 014	97 759	106 785	103 253	113 637	99 981	76 388	126 118	82 993
Female, 16 years and over											
own children under 6 years	2 106 431	208 310	190 942	224 162	207 050	210 810	224 028	209 752	201 241	210 805	219 331
in labor force	311 989	31 979	33 314	30 239	32 239	29 711	28 402	31 457	33 484	33 010	28 154
own children 6 to 17 years only	155 359	15 844	14 549	16 778	16 345	17 568	14 728	16 159	16 306	12 609	14 473
in labor force	424 963	42 548	38 507	40 785	42 492	42 944	41 392	43 524	47 538	43 327	41 906
in labor force	275 923	27 852	23 740	28 334	27 445	29 558	26 806	29 117	31 703	22 702	28 666
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over											
ate wage and salary workers	2 348 401	217 287	191 909	259 621	214 233	233 891	240 927	244 278	259 386	200 896	285 973
ral government workers	1 637 516	149 321	131 887	192 663	142 777	181 535	186 871	170 032	153 870	146 978	181 582
e government workers	243 178	22 393	23 007	10 311	24 052	4 180	6 118	14 823	67 847	5 093	65 354
l government workers	126 079	11 103	7 458	24 302	13 131	10 447	13 369	19 851	4 710	17 190	4 718
employed workers	205 583	21 078	20 592	22 325	22 246	18 906	19 071	21 609	22 024	17 698	20 034
id family workers	127 947	12 753	8 530	9 531	11 260	17 891	14 172	16 662	10 390	13 001	13 757
	8 098	639	435	489	767	1 332	1 126	1 301	545	936	528
OCUPATION											
Employed persons 16 years and over											
erical and professional specialty occupations	2 348 401	217 287	191 909	259 621	214 233	233 891	240 927	244 278	259 386	200 896	285 973
ective, administrative, and managerial occupations	582 904	44 929	48 302	66 491	37 759	34 535	50 164	53 275	96 578	35 004	116 067
essional specialty occupations	267 556	18 675	22 421	31 719	17 112	15 106	22 588	23 051	47 443	14 056	55 385
cal, sales, and administrative support occupations	315 348	26 254	25 881	34 772	20 647	19 229	27 576	30 224	49 135	20 948	60 682
inicians and related support occupations	704 922	60 650	64 445	91 578	56 761	51 408	68 315	69 686	93 979	45 025	103 075
s occupations	81 118	7 250	6 533	9 244	6 112	4 894	7 101	8 091	11 701	5 596	14 596
inistrative support occupations, including clerical	220 472	20 329	23 951	28 335	18 578	17 699	23 077	21 965	24 598	15 430	26 510
Sk occupations	403 332	33 071	33 961	53 999	32 071	28 815	38 137	39 630	57 680	23 999	61 969
ite household occupations	287 471	31 575	27 000	31 299	30 549	24 447	34 018	29 861	27 013	23 888	27 611
ctive service occupations	22 611	2 731	2 048	2 232	2 771	2 447	1 984	3 203	1 534	1 479	2 622
ce occupations, except protective and household	38 792	3 838	3 458	4 222	4 347	3 175	3 141	4 020	5 923	2 358	4 310
or, forestry, and fishing occupations	226 068	25 006	21 494	24 845	23 431	19 035	28 893	22 638	19 556	20 051	21 119
roduct, craft, and repair occupations	56 212	7 227	2 129	1 396	6 525	11 884	6 761	10 014	1 555	6 536	2 885
es, fabricators, and laborers	300 867	33 109	25 308	29 289	34 076	34 139	30 156	35 757	21 769	36 779	20 485
ne operators, assemblers, and inspectors	416 025	39 797	24 725	39 568	48 563	78 168	51 513	45 685	18 492	53 664	15 850
ortation and material moving occupations	200 973	15 729	7 458	18 401	22 160	51 397	26 849	20 863	5 167	27 791	5 158
rs, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	104 219	9 855	8 574	10 181	12 485	12 482	12 350	12 227	6 507	14 645	4 913
	110 833	14 213	8 693	10 986	13 918	14 289	12 314	12 595	6 818	11 228	5 779
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over											
Agric., forestry, fisheries, and mining	2 348 401	217 287	191 909	259 621	214 233	233 891	240 927	244 278	259 386	200 896	285 973
83 305	7 902	2 177	1 826	6 753	6 753	7 715	7 715	11 347	2 404	28 567	3 777
168 691	16 245	14 796	17 261	16 875	15 811	16 383	25 332	16 835	12 759	16 394	15 574
445 280	44 440	19 376	48 156	53 130	51 811	59 179	43 863	13 779	50 314	15 574	15 574
230 150	14 007	5 899	31 985	26 566	58 027	31 760	22 919	6 252	25 597	7 133	8 441
215 130	30 433	13 477	16 171	26 564	39 442	27 419	20 944	7 527	24 717	8 441	9 788
93 639	6 930	9 493	10 598	9 337	7 867	13 658	8 364	11 378	6 226	9 688	7 664
64 428	5 208	5 274	9 280	5 864	4 470	5 816	8 379	11 378	6 226	9 688	7 664
79 377	7 706	8 051	13 040	7 230	6 431	10 138	8 671	6 000	5 582	6 528	6 428
351 227	35 640	38 564	40 481	31 542	28 942	36 897	36 477	37 717	27 494	37 473	37 473
129 723	8 349	12 562	22 619	8 001	7 720	12 083	12 316	17 913	5 541	22 455	25 716
103 894	6 941	9 917	10 764	5 932	4 868	7 267	9 622	18 546	4 321	25 716	25 716
102 997	13 387	10 470	10 625	9 149	7 772	11 298	11 469	9 610	6 423	12 794	65 925
482 605	44 468	40 939	55 328	41 519	34 800	52 855	50 792	54 128	42 221	65 925	15 048
155 058	13 689	13 619	22 268	16 314	11 554	20 942	16 665	12 569	12 790	15 048	15 048
210 327	20 573	17 872	21 855	18 338	18 122	22 550	24 849	19 971	24 672	21 525	21 525
117 220	10 206	9 448	11 205	6 867	5 524	8 993	9 278	21 588	4 759	29 352	29 352
243 235	20 071	20 126	19 643	18 901	6 904	8 008	17 446	63 127	7 124	61 885	61 885
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979											
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979											
Worked in 1979	1 620 038	160 272	182 351	156 288	148 712	151 328	156 409	160 971	176 504	149 704	177 499
50 to 52 weeks	1 603 745	158 292	180 260	154 691	146 694	150 038	155 183	159 653	175 212	147 437	176 285
40 to 49 weeks	1 114 889	106 520	129 117	111 024	101 917	100 007	105 401	108 423	134 762	86 959	130 759
1 to 39 weeks	181 824	18 949	20 814	15 706	17 324	19 048	18 150	17 984	15 027	21 789	17 033
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	307 032	32 823	30 329	27 961	27 453	30 983	31 632	33 246	25 423	38 689	28 493
50 to 52 weeks	1 407 529	137 629	159 009	135 667	129 297	131 289	135 806	138 933	157 160	127 556	155 183
With unemployment in 1979	1 055 343	100 457	121 735	104 851	96 375	94 366	99 268	102 367	129 550	81 619	124 755
Mean weeks of unemployment	233 217	24 816	26 496	20 921	22 686	21 838	22 348	22 575	20 002	30 157	21 458
	13.0	13.7	12.1	12.7	14.0	13.3	13.1	12.9	12.2	14.2	11.8
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979											
Worked in 1979	1 256 625	120 779	112 695	141 540	112 545	122 808	128 922	127 090	137 468	103 623	149 155
50 to 52 weeks	1 229 408	117 171	109 512	138 763	108 366	120 172	126 738	125 129	135 730	100 303	147 524
40 to 49 weeks	644 523	55 545	52 635	78 338	56 028	62 708	66 109	63 935	78 031	44 294	86 900
1 to 39 weeks	180 102	18 096	17 631	19 675	16 139	19 186	18 090	17 852	17 923	14 961	20 549
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	404 783	43 530	39 246	40 750							

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**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
INCOME IN 1979											
Households											
Less than \$5,000	1 864 922	184 936	173 685	196 499	176 299	181 834	190 999	182 504	187 582	182 890	207 694
\$5,000 to \$7,499	218 588	24 805	22 223	21 952	25 626	28 490	25 145	21 587	7 815	30 715	10 230
\$7,500 to \$9,999	136 883	15 476	13 244	13 025	14 412	17 263	16 584	13 952	5 944	19 296	7 687
\$10,000 to \$14,999	142 597	15 946	14 247	14 550	14 638	17 171	16 976	14 123	6 908	18 710	8 748
\$15,000 to \$19,999	291 807	31 303	30 471	29 889	29 120	33 201	33 395	29 410	19 445	33 099	22 474
\$20,000 to \$24,999	271 646	27 501	24 943	28 749	26 851	29 697	29 785	27 078	22 305	29 419	25 318
\$25,000 to \$29,999	232 658	22 596	21 880	26 044	22 885	21 938	23 694	24 340	23 801	21 222	24 258
\$30,000 to \$34,999	296 696	27 904	25 966	34 059	26 805	21 887	27 523	29 535	42 456	19 596	40 665
\$35,000 or more	176 423	13 587	13 997	19 080	11 469	8 396	11 767	14 962	37 611	6 956	38 998
Median	\$17 475	\$15 852	\$16 117	\$18 219	\$15 766	\$14 142	\$15 548	\$17 071	\$26 545	\$13 275	\$26 098
Mean	\$21 059	\$18 722	\$19 444	\$21 237	\$18 230	\$16 633	\$18 620	\$20 246	\$29 324	\$16 024	\$30 428
Families											
Less than \$5,000	1 404 745	141 731	129 226	140 045	140 474	146 048	144 330	140 642	138 669	145 508	138 072
\$5,000 to \$7,499	99 277	11 412	12 022	9 509	13 256	12 575	9 634	8 815	3 938	14 151	3 965
\$7,500 to \$9,999	83 086	9 697	6 647	6 683	9 647	12 184	9 699	8 298	3 280	12 793	3 144
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95 302	11 089	9 498	7 893	10 492	13 141	11 031	9 589	3 903	14 479	4 187
\$15,000 to \$19,999	210 164	23 101	21 647	18 056	22 692	28 158	24 798	21 978	11 091	28 251	10 392
\$20,000 to \$24,999	213 764	22 899	19 009	20 533	22 864	26 885	25 476	22 637	13 518	26 876	13 067
\$25,000 to \$29,999	196 200	19 805	18 301	21 625	21 084	20 585	21 437	21 464	16 778	19 922	15 099
\$30,000 to \$34,999	260 200	25 576	22 906	30 324	25 461	21 055	25 564	27 046	33 027	18 828	29 413
\$35,000 or more	158 378	12 618	12 237	17 376	10 813	7 992	11 091	13 866	33 043	6 621	32 721
Median	\$8 374	\$ 5 434	\$ 5 959	\$ 8 046	\$ 4 151	\$ 3 473	\$ 5 600	\$ 6 949	\$ 19 091	\$ 3 587	\$ 26 084
Mean	\$20 018	\$18 348	\$18 561	\$21 598	\$18 051	\$16 220	\$18 309	\$19 765	\$29 850	\$15 526	\$31 287
	\$23 443	\$21 014	\$21 629	\$24 479	\$20 213	\$18 575	\$21 232	\$22 730	\$32 163	\$17 973	\$35 068
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over											
Less than \$2,000	723 041	67 252	103 427	82 917	51 195	47 403	72 649	66 989	72 192	60 976	98 041
\$2,000 to \$2,999	112 771	11 632	12 342	13 203	8 750	9 222	15 695	13 832	4 456	17 526	6 113
\$3,000 to \$4,999	63 507	6 913	6 324	6 327	5 372	7 007	8 812	7 768	2 085	9 848	3 051
\$5,000 to \$7,999	95 878	9 845	12 555	10 618	7 935	9 034	12 636	10 635	4 653	11 340	6 627
\$8,000 to \$9,999	129 562	13 075	35 338	12 932	9 282	7 682	11 509	10 385	8 761	8 970	11 630
\$10,000 to \$14,999	62 578	6 302	9 593	8 289	4 974	4 069	5 888	5 604	5 635	3 823	8 401
\$15,000 to \$24,999	115 683	10 258	14 661	15 393	7 990	5 701	9 662	9 740	16 097	5 059	21 122
\$25,000 to \$49,999	99 447	6 932	9 587	12 431	5 500	3 556	6 297	6 567	19 456	3 330	25 791
\$50,000 or more	38 374	2 040	2 527	3 224	1 164	884	1 737	2 099	10 164	825	13 710
Median	\$ 5 241	\$ 255	\$ 500	\$ 500	\$ 228	\$ 250	\$ 413	\$ 359	\$ 885	\$ 255	\$ 1 596
Mean	\$6 908	\$6 117	\$6 511	\$7 625	\$6 093	\$4 560	\$4 839	\$5 344	\$12 962	\$3 458	\$12 900
	\$9 509	\$7 958	\$8 186	\$9 440	\$7 909	\$6 832	\$7 271	\$7 755	\$15 004	\$5 671	\$15 357
Per capita income											
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$7 478	\$6 597	\$6 901	\$7 941	\$6 095	\$5 740	\$6 728	\$6 976	\$10 395	\$5 521	\$11 891
	\$7 530	\$6 636	\$6 922	\$8 011	\$6 182	\$5 767	\$6 813	\$7 015	\$10 454	\$5 548	\$11 923
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979											
With earnings											
Mean earnings	1 584 871	153 919	148 454	166 916	145 763	150 279	155 637	155 551	176 043	144 661	187 648
With Social Security income	\$20 708	\$18 340	\$18 710	\$21 103	\$18 195	\$16 633	\$18 603	\$19 809	\$27 613	\$16 389	\$28 442
Mean Social Security income	435 954	45 287	31 991	45 522	46 072	56 591	56 868	45 804	19 252	58 461	30 106
With public assistance income	\$3 836	\$3 775	\$3 759	\$4 202	\$3 645	\$3 686	\$4 082	\$3 854	\$3 632	\$3 820	\$3 696
Mean public assistance income	122 584	14 486	12 930	13 073	17 353	14 770	12 731	10 353	5 253	16 085	5 550
	\$2 166	\$2 124	\$2 130	\$2 333	\$2 174	\$2 078	\$2 196	\$2 122	\$2 306	\$2 076	\$2 317
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979											
No workers	\$10 899	\$11 226	\$10 060	\$11 583	\$8 655	\$8 454	\$10 386	\$11 454	\$16 947	\$8 374	\$21 212
1 worker	\$19 825	\$17 700	\$19 043	\$21 350	\$16 819	\$14 966	\$18 191	\$19 108	\$26 878	\$15 866	\$30 298
2 or more workers	\$27 803	\$25 074	\$25 671	\$28 317	\$24 958	\$22 358	\$25 158	\$26 480	\$35 702	\$22 836	\$38 915
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979											
All Income Levels in 1979											
Families											
With related children under 18 years	1 404 745	141 731	129 226	140 045	140 474	146 048	144 330	140 642	138 669	145 508	138 072
With related children under 18 years	776 948	79 218	76 251	74 775	80 080	77 354	73 523	78 759	84 317	79 613	73 058
With related children 5 to 17 years	629 717	64 301	59 505	60 221	65 437	64 385	60 098	64 093	67 829	64 896	58 952
Female householder, no husband present	197 098	21 311	23 608	25 804	23 925	18 341	19 422	16 433	15 414	15 994	16 846
With related children under 18 years	131 400	15 268	18 049	17 277	16 552	11 384	11 839	10 360	11 005	8 838	10 828
With related children under 6 years	48 412	6 185	7 927	6 904	7 081	3 986	3 881	3 551	3 242	2 640	3 015
Householder 65 years and over	180 072	19 394	12 346	17 742	18 994	25 159	23 417	19 171	7 401	23 169	13 279
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined											
65 years and over	608 452	55 266	62 811	74 995	45 750	41 874	59 249	58 950	67 472	47 739	94 346
	139 273	14 724	10 400	16 317	13 985	16 168	19 488	14 569	6 168	15 956	11 498
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
Related children under 18 years	5 164 784	516 459	484 604	516 869	518 799	520 407	513 577	520 868	524 092	520 975	528 134
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 447 645	148 102	143 083	135 793	155 409	147 369	134 230	147 818	155 755	148 211	131 875
60 years and over	1 091 489	111 121	102 824	101 660	116 793	113 228	102 406	111 740	118 995	112 150	100 572
65 years and over	700 334	73 613	52 532	73 237	75 098	87 256	87 988	72 797	36 407	80 928	60 478
	479 198	50 412	34 856	50 550	50 153	61 616	63 201	50 773	22 033	57 198	38 406
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level											
Families											
Percent below poverty level	128 974	15 126	15 494	11 740	17 656	16 503	12 035	11 542	5 468	18 286	5 124
With related children under 18 years	9.2	10.7	12.0	8.4	12.6	11.3	8.3	8.2	3.9	12.6	3.7
With related children 5 to 17 years	93 314	11 461	13 226	8 848	13 068	10 356	8 453	7 885	4 554	11 521	3 942
Female householder, no husband present	75 671	9 237	10 113	7 319	10 706	8 861	6 800	6 354	3 449	9 742	3 090
With related children under 18 years	58 080	8 052	10 148	6 951	9 244	5 284	4 957	3 977	2 536	4 670	2 261
With related children under 6 years	50 292	7 139	9 340	6 178	7 924	4 172	4 152	3 266	2 395	3 535	1 991
Householder 65 years and over	25 880	3 766	5 340	3 439	4 334	1 851	1 997	1 604	1 195	1 387	967
	20 330	2 166	992	1 281	2 905	4 119	2 012	2 355	237	3 804	459
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	150 768	15 269	15 290	16 451	14 503	14 806	17 318	18 887	7 317	20 290	10 637
65 years and over	24.8	27.6	24.3	21.9	31.7	35.4	29.2	32.0	10.8	42.5	11.3
	48 106	5 687	3 469	4 387	5 246	7 818	6 540	5 227	1 039	7 012	1 681
Persons for whom poverty status is determined											
Percent below poverty level	611 310	69 420	70 477	57 258	81 412	74 488	58 917	60 016	26 637	84 380	28 305
Related children under 18 years	11.8	13.4	14.5	11.1	15.7	14.3	11.5	11.5	5.1	16.2	5.4
Related children 5 to 17 years	215 930	26 460	29 725	20 168	32 217	25 694	18 975	18 140	9 677	26 589	8 285
60 years and over	157 095	18 935	20 117	14 491	23 504	19 827	13 925	13 340	6 617	20 565	5 774
65 years and over	108 581	12 317	7 095	8 798	13 977	18 700	12 821	12 100	2 192	17 357	3 224
	82 681	9 309	5 295	6 567	10 281	14 754	10 093	9 117	1 499	13 254	2 512
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level											
Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:											
Below 75 percent of poverty level	8.0	9.1									

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

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
	The State					District 1				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	4 236 345	1 008 665	10 069	70 569	79 722	358 895	167 766	1 985	4 469	7 175
Male.....	2 083 843	483 893	5 282	32 944	39 696	178 477	80 360	1 047	1 738	3 669
Female.....	2 152 502	524 772	4 787	37 625	40 026	180 418	87 406	938	2 731	3 506
Under 5 years.....	269 555	81 277	529	6 522	7 457	23 254	13 404	110	417	802
5 to 14 years.....	617 865	181 446	1 433	13 726	13 963	50 629	30 216	330	838	1 339
15 to 59 years.....	2 749 768	622 853	7 511	46 770	53 368	229 693	103 045	1 401	2 989	4 561
60 to 64 years.....	183 576	38 117	217	1 338	1 693	16 828	6 581	62	72	192
65 years and over.....	415 581	84 972	379	2 213	3 241	38 491	14 520	82	153	281
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 146 539	236 825	2 623	14 372	17 565	100 183	39 817	527	803	1 497
With own children under 18 years.....	580 797	136 391	1 508	10 308	11 037	49 470	23 104	292	599	968
Married-couple families.....	994 278	148 223	2 129	12 164	13 906	88 594	25 439	398	637	1 230
With own children under 18 years.....	503 699	83 572	1 240	9 071	8 795	43 315	14 256	234	491	788
Female householder, no husband present.....	119 073	75 568	414	1 489	2 837	8 845	12 163	116	162	191
With own children under 18 years.....	64 249	48 000	250	1 069	1 923	4 928	7 990	56	108	144
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	2 554 491	524 089	5 445	39 278	39 868	216 741	86 834	1 023	2 457	3 197
Elementary (0 to 8 years).....	484 726	186 096	975	4 876	7 801	32 884	31 233	362	367	757
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	380 743	112 860	1 007	3 480	4 786	37 983	18 931	260	264	516
4 years.....	750 093	125 458	1 706	9 349	11 099	71 218	21 311	332	810	1 000
College: 1 to 3 years.....	399 410	58 264	950	7 394	7 593	36 003	9 189	101	393	553
4 or more years.....	539 519	41 411	807	14 179	8 589	38 653	6 170	63	628	371
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 276 921	722 922	7 920	49 178	56 613	278 966	120 054	1 497	3 165	4 798
Labor force.....	2 116 381	444 710	5 661	33 695	39 869	176 098	74 195	1 015	2 018	3 272
Employed.....	1 922 939	383 914	4 458	28 972	32 396	152 223	62 119	790	1 603	2 237
Unemployed.....	82 169	38 397	261	1 439	1 876	7 376	7 645	43	129	227
Female, 16 years and over	1 686 372	382 757	3 750	27 087	28 793	141 472	63 406	740	2 074	2 353
Labor force.....	870 553	210 960	2 210	15 552	16 904	68 841	34 327	376	1 120	1 261
Employed.....	825 541	188 951	2 020	14 561	15 502	63 447	29 834	338	987	1 059
Unemployed.....	37 483	19 465	139	843	1 013	3 974	3 916	27	112	119
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	1 146 539	236 825	2 623	14 372	17 565	100 183	39 817	527	803	1 497
Less than \$5,000.....	58 294	39 238	202	1 234	1 617	4 571	6 728	27	86	154
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	56 224	25 611	187	724	1 257	4 952	4 569	42	46	134
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	69 827	23 827	208	997	1 396	6 692	4 214	49	105	182
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	163 228	43 869	410	1 909	2 519	15 295	7 543	104	81	267
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	174 965	35 835	479	1 764	2 516	16 402	6 125	137	142	246
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	167 020	25 960	401	2 206	2 197	15 327	4 327	85	115	199
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	228 757	27 847	321	2 641	2 975	21 144	4 227	54	119	232
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	145 137	10 864	254	1 762	1 882	11 003	1 518	17	73	50
\$50,000 or more.....	83 087	3 774	161	1 135	1 206	4 797	566	12	36	33
Median.....	\$21 252	\$12 953	\$17 795	\$21 021	\$18 716	\$20 555	\$12 433	\$16 097	\$17 548	\$15 169
Mean.....	\$25 022	\$15 807	\$21 617	\$24 570	\$22 843	\$23 382	\$15 135	\$17 536	\$20 068	\$17 253
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 103 554	964 724	9 278	68 631	74 974	347 255	161 301	1 879	4 259	6 745
Income in 1979 below poverty level.....	347 633	251 393	1 247	8 563	10 638	26 667	41 850	164	533	1 095
	District 2					District 3				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	390 506	120 243	1 452	13 564	11 061	377 033	150 969	921	3 879	4 406
Male.....	206 741	59 102	909	6 889	6 267	178 515	68 929	466	1 756	2 112
Female.....	183 765	61 141	543	6 675	4 794	198 518	82 040	455	2 123	2 294
Under 5 years.....	28 006	11 080	73	1 501	1 095	22 027	11 951	24	364	327
5 to 14 years.....	53 869	20 758	135	3 051	1 905	50 608	25 504	149	771	700
15 to 59 years.....	268 319	75 418	1 202	8 340	7 769	245 089	95 709	664	2 470	2 888
60 to 64 years.....	13 290	4 267	6	263	109	17 292	5 618	48	64	164
65 years and over.....	27 022	8 720	36	409	183	42 017	12 187	36	210	227
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	98 005	27 597	302	2 796	2 094	102 435	36 374	276	783	1 013
With own children under 18 years.....	52 684	16 760	165	2 321	1 562	48 920	20 557	125	597	581
Married-couple families.....	83 153	15 291	256	2 350	1 540	87 876	20 375	251	616	764
With own children under 18 years.....	43 323	8 480	131	1 953	1 092	41 683	10 857	108	497	431
Female householder, no husband present.....	12 249	10 838	38	385	476	11 828	13 828	25	93	212
With own children under 18 years.....	8 332	7 713	34	352	437	6 207	8 954	17	80	145
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	210 867	57 986	561	7 225	4 327	239 048	80 563	576	2 138	2 366
Elementary (0 to 8 years).....	18 117	16 951	67	958	521	30 657	22 364	102	278	485
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	30 046	13 027	103	1 014	637	38 562	19 482	130	118	417
4 years.....	80 140	15 026	231	1 792	1 570	68 249	20 458	190	536	565
College: 1 to 3 years.....	40 687	8 184	86	1 692	1 014	42 406	10 160	108	231	398
4 or more years.....	41 877	4 798	74	1 769	585	59 174	8 099	46	975	501
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	302 618	85 894	1 215	8 787	7 907	298 542	110 683	743	2 673	3 293
Labor force.....	211 527	52 771	946	6 121	6 119	198 241	71 043	553	1 802	2 167
Employed.....	148 351	38 941	377	3 631	2 856	191 908	65 067	523	1 740	1 998
Unemployed.....	7 905	4 866	29	209	332	5 843	5 743	30	62	140
Female, 16 years and over	140 962	44 294	405	4 524	3 184	160 023	62 056	368	1 463	1 664
Labor force.....	72 576	22 343	222	2 405	1 711	87 522	37 708	255	799	1 020
Employed.....	65 864	19 264	184	2 206	1 362	84 669	34 635	238	774	978
Unemployed.....	4 384	2 663	17	148	243	2 777	3 028	17	25	42
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	98 005	27 597	302	2 796	2 094	102 435	36 374	276	783	1 013
Less than \$5,000.....	5 628	6 004	18	299	326	3 493	5 893	18	80	108
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	4 076	3 334	48	145	153	3 160	3 467	6	50	85
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	5 980	3 115	18	279	302	4 605	3 201	26	36	88
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	16 077	4 818	59	554	384	11 680	6 233	32	85	98
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	14 868	3 670	47	370	255	15 011	5 346	57	81	158
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	15 153	2 538	37	496	312	17 037	4 400	32	144	115
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	19 806	2 631	49	412	206	25 054	4 996	71	167	200
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	11 036	1 022	14	145	92	14 952	2 300	29	86	111
\$50,000 or more.....	5 381	465	12	96	64	7 443	538	5	54	50
Median.....	\$20 613	\$11 035	\$15 649	\$16 340	\$13 039	\$23 648	\$14 335	\$19 880	\$21 711	\$18 791
Mean.....	\$23 746	\$14 573	\$19 372	\$18 820	\$16 404	\$27 197	\$16 860	\$21 902	\$25 002	\$22 298
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	356 620	111 855	1 038	12 774	9 095	367 310	144 092	900	3 777	4 176
Income in 1979 below poverty level.....	31 715	36 510	134	1 772	1 571	21 941	34 518	136	561	739

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State
Congressional Districts

	Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
	District 4						District 5					
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	317 616	212 442	920	3 407	5 162	397 713	131 518	385	1 220	3 660		
Male	156 776	102 628	475	1 506	2 810	193 722	63 025	201	561	1 896		
Female	160 840	109 814	445	1 901	2 352	203 991	68 493	184	659	1 764		
Under 5 years	21 605	17 111	28	326	440	24 015	10 284	15	110	284		
5 to 14 years	46 307	39 092	143	643	904	57 473	25 661	59	224	844		
15 to 59 years	199 051	129 018	694	2 173	3 424	245 058	77 445	268	788	2 104		
60 to 64 years	16 168	8 891	17	92	127	20 540	5 246	7	24	145		
65 years and over	34 485	18 330	38	173	267	50 627	12 882	36	74	283		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	89 925	49 386	270	628	1 099	114 737	30 901	113	235	858		
With own children under 18 years	44 924	27 589	169	459	680	53 840	17 067	53	143	463		
Married-couple families	78 959	31 637	177	551	822	100 780	21 387	94	231	674		
With own children under 18 years	39 621	17 537	115	413	514	47 835	12 239	45	147	358		
Female householder, no husband present	8 480	15 318	69	40	222	10 556	7 765	16	4	145		
With own children under 18 years	4 402	9 220	47	29	140	4 986	4 213	8	—	91		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	194 563	109 908	475	1 947	2 241	248 729	68 413	239	738	1 776		
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	38 472	46 287	99	333	702	82 085	32 492	79	143	855		
High school: 1 to 3 years	40 306	22 712	136	156	397	48 207	14 642	40	124	348		
4 years	63 739	21 670	105	656	581	66 299	14 504	68	143	321		
College: 1 to 3 years	28 419	11 828	86	306	300	27 903	3 946	24	66	110		
4 or more years	23 627	7 411	49	496	261	24 205	2 829	28	262	142		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	244 177	150 802	729	2 364	3 681	309 141	92 235	302	861	2 421		
Labor force	151 238	86 615	459	1 469	2 328	191 230	54 537	190	525	1 514		
Employed	137 964	74 455	352	1 185	1 517	183 163	49 904	190	478	1 411		
Unemployed	5 805	8 347	25	53	177	7 960	4 580	—	47	103		
Female, 16 years and over	125 570	79 397	348	1 362	1 649	161 128	48 899	157	515	1 195		
Labor force	59 246	39 997	177	684	801	80 992	26 179	84	238	615		
Employed	55 763	34 805	153	641	618	77 377	24 050	84	212	553		
Unemployed	2 799	4 560	12	33	129	3 586	2 121	—	26	62		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	89 925	49 386	270	628	1 099	114 737	30 901	113	235	858		
Less than \$5,000	4 264	8 927	31	27	184	7 805	4 726	10	24	94		
\$5,000 to \$7,499	4 144	5 459	18	30	113	8 450	3 701	23	8	132		
\$7,500 to \$9,999	5 398	4 954	25	41	115	9 593	3 521	14	9	85		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	13 525	8 993	33	72	180	21 578	6 534	12	34	162		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	15 462	7 120	75	161	189	21 582	5 252	26	25	127		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	15 496	5 444	34	77	102	17 154	3 367	14	33	98		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	19 276	6 072	32	69	101	18 342	2 643	10	37	103		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 755	1 929	17	105	69	7 141	814	4	27	36		
\$50,000 or more	3 605	488	5	46	46	3 092	343	—	38	21		
Median	\$20 535	\$12 507	\$16 379	\$19 274	\$13 472	\$16 894	\$12 165	\$13 689	\$22 337	\$13 238		
Mean	\$22 999	\$15 116	\$17 835	\$25 263	\$16 825	\$19 617	\$14 604	\$15 140	\$32 302	\$15 952		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	310 059	203 666	832	3 287	4 526	389 201	129 304	373	1 204	3 570		
Income in 1979 below poverty level	23 097	57 754	182	214	1 026	39 639	34 566	56	122	916		
	District 6						District 7					
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	477 615	58 273	498	1 555	3 344	465 350	65 193	769	2 808	4 426		
Male	228 501	27 223	219	707	1 614	227 953	31 791	366	1 256	2 255		
Female	249 114	31 050	279	848	1 730	237 397	33 402	403	1 552	2 171		
Under 5 years	27 436	4 399	19	134	321	31 322	4 751	49	264	359		
5 to 14 years	65 720	10 445	65	208	453	71 264	11 481	87	497	959		
15 to 59 years	300 486	34 374	345	1 050	2 118	296 699	39 964	578	1 953	2 669		
60 to 64 years	22 797	2 458	23	29	93	19 585	2 481	22	25	118		
65 years and over	61 176	6 597	46	134	359	46 480	6 516	33	69	326		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	129 938	13 849	134	321	772	124 763	14 971	226	482	972		
With own children under 18 years	61 179	7 604	83	189	377	65 325	8 317	132	345	526		
Married-couple families	111 367	8 347	96	263	611	108 562	10 187	186	412	783		
With own children under 18 years	52 516	4 460	59	158	312	57 181	5 712	109	289	417		
Female householder, no husband present	14 680	4 664	38	38	129	12 324	3 993	20	62	144		
With own children under 18 years	7 306	2 818	24	26	57	6 452	2 275	14	56	94		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	294 187	32 027	305	916	1 794	274 594	34 748	492	1 390	2 160		
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	72 925	11 259	106	174	676	62 098	14 979	72	137	607		
High school: 1 to 3 years	50 138	6 999	54	102	363	44 930	8 076	94	106	326		
4 years	87 062	8 787	106	202	464	83 940	7 819	174	337	495		
College: 1 to 3 years	41 641	3 075	20	157	121	36 332	2 109	83	224	240		
4 or more years	42 421	1 907	19	281	170	47 294	1 765	69	586	492		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	376 855	42 078	399	1 194	2 510	354 356	47 355	607	1 983	3 038		
Labor force	227 660	24 489	260	753	1 447	226 122	29 499	430	1 227	1 865		
Employed	217 402	22 371	250	727	1 322	215 379	27 082	382	1 124	1 726		
Unemployed	10 009	2 084	10	26	125	9 171	2 165	25	82	117		
Female, 16 years and over	200 100	22 831	226	723	1 333	183 403	24 679	316	1 145	1 543		
Labor force	97 668	12 105	148	404	676	94 922	13 884	185	665	844		
Employed	93 717	11 141	138	389	636	90 532	13 113	176	627	795		
Unemployed	3 937	964	10	15	40	4 182	759	9	38	45		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	129 938	13 849	134	321	772	124 763	14 971	226	482	972		
Less than \$5,000	7 265	2 285	19	52	97	6 543	2 198	27	41	89		
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 014	1 672	—	11	114	6 619	1 617	16	30	109		
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 647	1 334	23	27	77	8 011	1 467	—	65	88		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	21 933	2 775	17	59	139	18 899	2 948	44	54	163		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	23 231	2 191	10	16	115	20 056	2 451	41	45	132		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	19 859	1 473	31	59	76	19 653	1 693	53	42	123		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	24 024	1 464	14	46	116	25 188	1 703	16	125	159		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 546	501	14	30	31	13 054	727	24	50	55		
\$50,000 or more	5 419	154	6	21	7	6 740	167	5	30	54		
Median	\$18 610	\$12 450	\$18 818	\$18 392	\$13 112	\$20 442	\$13 343	\$17 788	\$20 598	\$16 129		
Mean	\$21 879	\$15 179	\$20 834	\$21 654	\$15 728	\$23 575	\$15 764	\$21 060	\$23 730	\$23 439		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	455 361	55 842	463	1 457	3 120	453 667	62 987	751	2 650	4 116		
Income in 1979 below poverty level	44 169	14 285	91	261	566	44 053	15 266	132	475	733		

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 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		
District 8						District 9					
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	458 781	54 284	1 691	15 197	15 980	523 272	12 870	486	1 669	2 703	
Male	228 389	27 726	841	6 760	7 943	256 935	6 250	264	860	1 259	
Female	230 392	26 558	850	8 437	8 037	266 337	6 620	222	809	1 444	
Under 5 years	30 378	4 848	117	1 296	1 621	35 304	739	41	159	167	
5 to 14 years	75 409	10 148	327	3 014	2 831	83 009	2 089	37	244	485	
15 to 59 years	319 149	36 272	1 228	10 315	11 007	324 388	8 079	364	1 144	1 646	
60 to 64 years	13 034	1 164	12	221	170	23 427	1 473	2	38	99	
65 years and over	20 811	1 852	7	351	351	57 144	1 490	42	84	306	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	121 770	12 409	413	3 057	3 723	141 938	3 009	144	312	590	
With own children under 18 years	70 303	8 730	275	2 202	2 382	72 962	1 572	99	216	312	
Married-couple families	106 760	8 179	369	2 633	3 081	123 069	1 964	117	276	472	
With own children under 18 years	61 269	5 745	252	1 989	1 984	65 115	1 155	78	209	274	
Female householder, no husband present	11 347	3 624	44	281	449	15 039	899	21	31	95	
With own children under 18 years	7 210	2 693	23	166	292	6 673	381	21	7	38	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	274 356	27 649	908	8 682	8 393	299 424	7 009	279	876	1 379	
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	15 237	4 319	60	954	808	116 267	2 647	86	152	679	
High school: 1 to 3 years	19 269	4 453	89	640	497	52 504	1 451	70	35	287	
4 years	79 001	8 913	271	2 120	2 329	72 914	1 517	72	54	211	
College: 1 to 3 years	54 873	5 432	243	1 586	1 982	29 968	986	38	92	82	
4 or more years	105 976	4 532	245	3 382	2 777	27 771	408	13	543	120	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	344 015	38 338	1 221	10 676	11 194	395 921	9 719	406	1 252	1 998	
Labor force	255 009	27 407	953	7 767	8 467	210 394	4 898	213	591	868	
Employed	226 683	22 810	804	7 097	7 358	195 600	4 347	193	564	820	
Unemployed	6 982	1 524	45	361	255	14 674	548	20	27	42	
Female, 16 years and over	174 618	18 578	583	6 059	5 917	204 772	5 092	190	581	1 080	
Labor force	106 994	12 733	395	3 814	3 772	82 040	2 316	71	181	365	
Employed	102 092	11 466	371	3 521	3 577	76 664	2 100	66	175	358	
Unemployed	3 330	783	17	242	130	5 357	213	5	6	7	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979											
Families	121 770	12 409	413	3 057	3 723	141 938	3 009	144	312	590	
Less than \$5,000	2 539	1 178	11	156	167	13 524	533	28	51	111	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	2 136	948	16	147	121	12 406	328	14	38	59	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2 690	996	29	127	165	14 072	343	16	22	60	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8 475	2 015	76	359	367	27 578	613	11	28	81	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	11 108	1 865	36	335	486	26 270	534	39	25	127	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	14 762	1 420	61	440	431	19 613	257	15	25	41	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	30 817	2 275	28	699	861	18 471	319	13	9	89	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31 124	1 176	95	476	773	6 534	46	2	39	16	
\$50,000 or more	18 119	536	61	318	352	3 470	36	6	75	6	
Median	\$30 218	\$17 499	\$22 850	\$24 498	\$25 977	\$15 469	\$11 948	\$15 242	\$18 151	\$13 727	
Mean	\$33 517	\$20 551	\$28 765	\$28 238	\$29 060	\$18 026	\$13 960	\$16 125	\$35 070	\$15 092	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	453 011	50 156	1 667	15 084	15 995	506 741	11 848	440	1 488	2 470	
Income in 1979 below poverty level	16 631	8 182	163	1 201	1 158	80 562	3 326	103	274	616	
District 10						District 10					
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	469 564	35 107	962	22 801	21 805	469 564	35 107	962	22 801	21 805	
Male	227 834	16 859	494	10 911	9 871	227 834	16 859	494	10 911	9 871	
Female	241 730	18 248	468	11 890	11 934	241 730	18 248	468	11 890	11 934	
Under 5 years	26 208	2 710	53	1 951	2 041	26 208	2 710	53	1 951	2 041	
5 to 14 years	63 577	6 052	101	4 236	3 548	63 577	6 052	101	4 236	3 548	
15 to 59 years	321 836	23 529	767	15 548	15 082	321 836	23 529	767	15 548	15 082	
60 to 64 years	20 615	938	18	510	476	20 615	938	18	510	476	
65 years and over	37 328	1 878	23	556	658	37 328	1 878	23	556	658	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	122 845	8 512	218	4 955	4 947	122 845	8 512	218	4 955	4 947	
With own children under 18 years	61 190	5 091	115	3 233	3 186	61 190	5 091	115	3 233	3 186	
Married-couple families	105 158	5 417	185	4 195	3 929	105 158	5 417	185	4 195	3 929	
With own children under 18 years	51 841	3 131	109	2 925	2 625	51 841	3 131	109	2 925	2 625	
Female householder, no husband present	13 725	2 476	27	393	774	13 725	2 476	27	393	774	
With own children under 18 years	7 753	1 743	6	245	485	7 753	1 743	6	245	485	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	301 982	18 952	587	12 909	12 235	301 982	18 952	587	12 909	12 235	
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	15 984	3 565	37	1 385	1 711	15 984	3 565	37	1 385	1 711	
High school: 1 to 3 years	18 798	3 087	31	921	998	18 798	3 087	31	921	998	
4 years	77 531	5 453	157	2 699	3 563	77 531	5 453	157	2 699	3 563	
College: 1 to 3 years	61 178	3 355	161	2 647	2 793	61 178	3 355	161	2 647	2 793	
4 or more years	128 491	3 492	201	5 257	3 170	128 491	3 492	201	5 257	3 170	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	372 330	25 764	801	16 223	15 773	372 330	25 764	801	16 223	15 773	
Labor force	268 862	19 256	642	11 422	11 822	268 862	19 256	642	11 422	11 822	
Employed	254 266	16 818	597	10 823	11 151	254 266	16 818	597	10 823	11 151	
Unemployed	6 444	895	34	443	358	6 444	895	34	443	358	
Female, 16 years and over	194 324	13 525	417	8 641	8 875	194 324	13 525	417	8 641	8 875	
Labor force	119 752	9 368	297	5 242	5 839	119 752	9 368	297	5 242	5 839	
Employed	115 416	8 543	272	5 029	5 566	115 416	8 543	272	5 029	5 566	
Unemployed	3 157	458	25	198	196	3 157	458	25	198	196	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979											
Families	122 845	8 512	218	4 955	4 947	122 845	8 512	218	4 955	4 947	
Less than \$5,000	2 662	766	13	418	287	2 662	766	13	418	287	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	2 267	516	4	219	237	2 267	516	4	219	237	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	3 139	682	8	286	234	3 139	682	8	286	234	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8 188	1 397	22	583	678	8 188	1 397	22	583	678	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	10 975	1 281	11	564	681	10 975	1 281	11	564	681	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	12 966	1 041	39	775	700	12 966	1 041	39	775	700	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	26 635	1 517	34	958	908	26 635	1 517	34	958	908	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30 992	831	38	731	649	30 992	831	38	731	649	
\$50,000 or more	25 021	481	49	421	573	25 021	481	49	421	573	
Median	\$32 317	\$18 176	\$27 810	\$22 295	\$22 231	\$32 317	\$18 176	\$27 810	\$22 295	\$22 231	
Mean	\$36 549	\$21 650	\$33 413	\$25 368	\$27 144	\$36 549	\$21 650	\$33 413	\$25 368	\$27 144	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	464 329	33 673	935	22 651	21 461	464 329	33 673	935	22 651	21 461	
Income in 1979 below poverty level	19 159	5 136	86	3 150	2 218	19 159	5 136	86	3 150	2 218	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

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

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10	
The State											
Congressional Districts											
Total housing units	2 020 941	209 333	186 903	208 271	188 989	204 383	205 912	201 510	197 438	199 855	218 347
Vacant seasonal and migratory	20 866	7 878	641	70	1 031	4 653	1 519	2 883	213	1 865	113
Year-round housing units	2 000 075	201 455	186 262	208 201	187 958	199 730	204 393	198 627	197 225	197 990	218 234
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 221 590	122 234	93 268	118 636	118 469	138 444	132 849	126 973	118 140	137 660	114 917
Percent of occupied housing units	65.6	66.2	53.9	60.5	67.3	76.0	69.5	69.6	63.2	75.1	55.4
Renter-occupied housing units	641 483	62 428	79 689	77 607	57 603	43 760	58 231	55 403	68 730	45 540	92 492
Vacant housing units	137 002	16 793	13 305	11 958	11 886	17 526	13 313	16 251	10 355	14 790	10 825
For sale only	20 494	1 679	1 736	2 500	1 902	1 683	1 586	2 069	2 731	1 541	3 067
For rent	44 873	5 425	7 163	5 336	3 751	3 663	4 316	3 637	3 798	3 746	4 038
Held for occasional use	19 662	3 519	985	462	1 042	4 334	1 717	4 430	435	1 914	824
Other vacants	51 973	6 170	3 421	3 660	5 191	7 846	5 694	6 115	3 391	7 589	2 896
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	1 221 590	122 234	93 268	118 636	118 469	138 444	132 849	126 973	118 140	137 660	114 917
1979 to March 1980	149 503	13 105	13 550	15 065	11 745	12 526	12 644	15 506	24 330	13 634	17 398
1975 to 1978	329 932	29 012	27 222	32 190	27 978	31 493	30 058	35 617	43 409	34 770	38 183
1970 to 1974	214 223	22 275	14 742	19 074	21 049	26 306	23 170	23 357	19 604	25 864	18 782
1960 to 1969	262 405	29 627	21 002	26 474	27 702	31 204	30 844	25 511	20 707	26 677	22 657
1950 to 1959	145 710	14 503	11 294	16 554	18 220	18 220	18 589	13 483	7 293	16 394	12 578
1949 or earlier	119 817	13 712	5 458	9 031	13 441	18 695	17 544	13 499	2 797	20 321	5 319
Renter-occupied housing units	641 483	62 428	79 689	77 607	57 603	43 760	58 231	55 403	68 730	45 540	92 492
1979 to March 1980	284 982	28 454	41 216	33 587	22 042	15 055	23 703	24 433	34 621	19 670	42 201
1975 to 1978	214 252	21 217	23 917	27 105	19 062	14 514	19 630	17 640	24 384	13 859	32 924
1970 to 1974	67 165	5 933	7 370	8 773	7 354	5 043	7 014	5 932	5 703	4 951	9 092
1960 to 1969	45 958	3 918	4 872	5 662	5 358	4 491	4 415	4 006	3 163	3 478	6 595
1959 or earlier	29 126	2 906	2 314	2 480	3 787	4 657	3 469	3 392	859	3 582	1 680
BATHROOMS											
Year-round housing units	2 000 075	201 455	186 262	208 201	187 958	199 730	204 393	198 627	197 225	197 990	218 234
No bathroom or only a half bath	107 828	12 759	2 516	3 367	12 624	22 997	10 854	15 535	2 109	22 550	2 517
1 complete bathroom	1 033 282	106 793	96 122	109 817	106 211	115 124	118 042	98 667	69 197	120 720	92 589
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	295 806	34 954	29 076	40 711	29 731	23 357	29 759	31 502	28 877	22 159	25 680
2 or more complete bathrooms	563 159	46 949	58 548	54 306	39 392	38 252	45 738	52 923	97 042	32 561	97 448
Owner-occupied housing units	1 221 590	122 234	93 268	118 636	118 469	138 444	132 849	126 973	118 140	137 660	114 917
No bathroom or only a half bath	42 349	5 490	491	828	3 940	8 680	4 901	6 629	708	10 054	628
1 complete bathroom	506 340	56 072	30 134	44 392	56 972	76 222	65 389	53 201	20 148	81 668	22 142
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	205 651	22 165	17 566	26 550	22 995	19 586	22 661	21 903	19 144	17 349	15 732
2 or more complete bathrooms	467 250	38 507	45 077	46 866	34 562	33 956	39 898	45 240	78 140	28 589	76 415
Renter-occupied housing units	641 483	62 428	79 689	77 607	57 603	43 760	58 231	55 403	68 730	45 540	92 492
No bathroom or only a half bath	42 865	4 756	1 562	1 901	6 320	9 025	3 578	5 204	1 183	7 656	1 680
1 complete bathroom	452 055	41 004	57 782	58 376	42 170	29 579	44 642	37 705	44 125	31 299	65 373
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	75 091	10 754	10 062	11 981	5 574	2 600	5 810	7 238	8 556	3 808	8 708
2 or more complete bathrooms	71 472	5 914	10 283	5 349	3 539	2 556	4 201	5 256	14 866	2 777	16 731
Year-round housing units	2 000 075	201 455	186 262	208 201	187 958	199 730	204 393	198 627	197 225	197 990	218 234
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	1 918 342	190 761	183 736	204 627	177 752	182 053	196 646	186 268	195 807	184 070	216 622
No complete kitchen facilities	81 733	10 694	2 526	3 574	10 206	17 677	7 747	12 359	1 418	13 920	1 612
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	1 469 796	137 904	176 726	192 557	136 602	74 690	152 416	103 998	183 860	106 648	204 395
Individual drilled well	353 757	38 841	8 651	8 631	31 714	89 462	33 532	65 031	10 474	55 788	11 633
Individual dug well	101 799	22 657	753	6 733	18 027	20 679	3 478	19 220	2 654	6 210	1 388
Some other source	74 723	2 053	132	280	1 615	14 899	14 967	10 378	237	29 344	818
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	1 315 815	117 079	169 668	179 092	118 960	58 081	133 658	87 796	180 843	71 170	199 468
Septic tank or cesspool	593 912	73 417	15 625	27 577	58 589	120 285	62 315	97 058	15 372	105 902	17 772
Other means	90 348	10 959	969	1 532	10 409	21 364	8 420	13 773	1 010	20 918	994
AIR CONDITIONING											
None	703 861	61 059	39 694	49 749	60 610	103 262	108 153	86 475	16 408	154 256	24 195
Central system	766 239	76 679	88 850	87 630	59 120	37 246	44 175	56 414	147 355	15 722	153 048
1 or more individual room units	529 975	63 717	57 718	70 822	68 228	59 222	52 065	55 738	33 462	28 012	40 991
HEATING EQUIPMENT											
Steam or hot water system	271 122	21 382	29 588	46 170	19 698	9 456	30 397	25 777	29 807	11 429	47 418
Control warm-air furnace	829 899	79 771	74 568	84 977	63 591	68 978	81 367	66 682	121 124	56 468	132 373
Electric heat pump	153 211	13 729	22 044	18 256	12 777	10 037	9 376	15 172	25 131	8 029	18 660
Other built-in electric units	239 939	24 282	23 183	20 972	23 555	25 890	23 609	31 205	11 355	45 440	10 448
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	89 408	13 907	12 670	11 304	12 239	10 587	12 207	6 556	1 869	6 089	1 980
Room heaters with flue	186 691	26 330	16 840	15 373	33 112	27 268	19 997	19 112	4 456	20 477	3 726
Room heaters without flue	38 334	5 747	4 416	3 826	6 702	5 078	3 275	3 200	1 110	3 925	1 055
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	184 495	15 328	2 682	7 007	15 405	40 669	23 541	29 864	2 306	45 178	2 515
None	6 976	979	271	316	879	1 767	624	1 059	67	955	59
Occupied housing units	1 863 073	184 662	172 957	196 243	176 072	182 204	191 080	182 376	186 870	183 200	207 409
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT											
With telephone	1 709 016	166 589	159 967	184 045	157 254	157 119	176 529	165 342	181 271	157 298	203 602
No telephone	154 057	18 073	12 990	12 198	18 818	25 085	14 551	17 034	5 599	25 902	3 807
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	200 181	20 362	20 580	26 569	23 827	20 744	22 008	16 860	10 118	23 648	15 465
1	639 567	65 407	65 393	71 395	59 782	54 999	62 321	54 623	66 284	57 303	82 060
2	677 358	67 552	62 388	69 518	62 284	64 260	68 708	67 789	76 422	61 876	76 561
3 or more	345 967	31 341	24 596	28 761	30 179	42 201	38 043	43 104	34 046	40 373	33 323

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	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Year-round housing units	2 000 075	201 455	186 262	208 201	187 958	199 730	204 393	198 627	197 225	197 990	218 234
1, detached	1 309 208	140 566	98 436	124 411	138 619	158 124	149 907	145 644	99 340	147 145	107 016
1, attached	128 540	8 897	19 485	18 801	8 390	1 684	3 795	9 735	32 664	2 007	23 082
2	67 492	5 205	12 078	8 844	8 947	5 291	11 504	7 316	2 120	4 348	1 839
3 and 4	75 014	8 161	14 613	12 345	8 593	4 666	7 718	5 163	3 185	4 481	6 089
5 or more	324 361	27 131	38 543	40 943	14 992	10 493	23 390	20 066	56 069	13 070	79 664
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	95 460	11 495	3 107	2 857	8 417	19 472	8 079	10 703	3 847	26 939	544
Owner-occupied housing units	1 221 590	122 234	93 268	118 636	118 469	138 444	132 849	126 973	118 140	137 660	114 917
1, detached	1 040 691	108 962	79 739	106 363	106 709	118 980	120 914	110 175	85 513	113 146	90 190
1, attached	58 462	1 910	7 029	5 426	1 722	813	1 247	4 574	20 437	1 012	14 292
2	14 757	1 154	1 744	1 770	1 752	1 704	2 540	1 954	322	1 293	524
3 and 4	7 961	862	559	740	770	1 188	843	795	623	826	755
5 or more	31 467	1 969	1 855	2 269	1 482	2 019	1 377	1 904	8 377	1 461	8 754
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	68 252	7 377	2 342	2 068	6 034	13 740	5 928	7 571	2 868	19 922	402
Renter-occupied housing units	641 483	62 428	79 689	77 607	57 603	43 760	58 231	55 403	68 730	45 540	92 492
1, detached	192 190	20 738	14 377	13 190	24 320	26 438	21 114	24 268	10 429	23 995	13 321
1, attached	60 963	6 329	11 062	11 977	5 962	659	2 292	4 296	10 009	890	7 487
2	45 815	3 466	8 918	6 101	6 299	2 890	7 840	4 773	1 652	2 621	1 165
3 and 4	59 613	6 632	12 371	10 571	7 103	2 956	6 009	3 887	2 322	3 208	4 554
5 or more	265 162	22 633	32 400	35 224	12 299	7 484	19 587	16 067	43 650	9 968	65 850
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	17 740	2 630	561	544	1 620	3 243	1 389	2 112	668	4 858	115

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Year-round housing units	2 000 075	201 455	186 262	208 201	187 958	199 730	204 393	198 627	197 225	197 990	218 234
1979 to March 1980	75 582	5 887	7 311	9 209	5 184	6 120	5 335	8 832	11 284	7 116	9 304
1975 to 1978	225 623	18 998	24 351	22 090	18 814	21 894	16 595	26 512	28 567	24 090	23 712
1970 to 1974	316 578	33 819	29 498	28 840	27 289	31 691	28 277	34 311	38 965	32 639	31 249
1960 to 1969	457 798	52 110	42 862	47 492	40 172	41 070	40 408	41 650	60 505	33 960	57 569
1950 to 1959	339 662	34 053	35 705	38 254	35 458	31 534	34 360	26 477	31 430	25 734	46 657
1940 to 1949	231 235	21 872	24 348	24 703	25 104	23 031	23 027	15 769	15 470	27 004	30 907
1939 or earlier	353 597	34 716	22 187	37 613	35 937	44 390	56 391	45 076	11 004	47 447	18 836
Owner-occupied housing units	1 221 590	122 234	93 268	118 636	118 469	138 444	132 849	126 973	118 140	137 660	114 917
1979 to March 1980	45 786	3 798	3 830	5 013	3 551	4 396	2 949	4 978	7 904	4 597	4 770
1975 to 1978	157 870	12 614	12 956	14 468	13 858	17 055	11 363	20 177	20 734	18 374	16 271
1970 to 1974	189 395	18 507	11 420	13 076	18 138	24 114	16 952	22 993	23 743	24 120	16 312
1960 to 1969	277 798	32 502	23 443	24 896	28 147	31 138	27 827	27 759	33 722	24 238	24 126
1950 to 1959	224 558	22 512	21 224	26 683	23 593	22 360	25 257	17 670	19 130	18 144	27 985
1940 to 1949	127 029	11 886	10 243	14 930	13 009	13 833	14 419	9 266	6 977	17 953	14 513
1939 or earlier	199 154	20 415	10 152	19 570	18 173	25 548	34 082	24 130	5 930	30 234	10 920
Renter-occupied housing units	641 483	62 428	79 689	77 607	57 603	43 760	58 231	55 403	68 730	45 540	92 492
1979 to March 1980	12 862	752	1 835	1 641	784	714	1 398	1 479	1 041	1 286	1 932
1975 to 1978	53 998	5 053	9 754	6 677	3 953	2 970	4 038	4 214	6 737	4 258	6 344
1970 to 1974	108 518	12 688	15 968	14 353	7 696	5 240	9 841	9 129	13 125	6 755	13 723
1960 to 1969	158 134	16 512	17 340	20 553	10 304	7 256	10 918	11 783	24 785	7 644	31 039
1950 to 1959	98 122	9 027	12 581	10 374	10 056	7 058	7 636	7 148	11 052	5 927	17 263
1940 to 1949	88 289	7 948	12 151	8 679	10 247	7 044	7 416	5 295	7 608	7 122	15 079
1939 or earlier	121 560	10 448	10 060	15 330	14 563	13 478	17 284	16 355	4 382	12 548	7 112

BEDROOMS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Year-round housing units	2 000 075	201 455	186 262	208 201	187 958	199 730	204 393	198 627	197 225	197 990	218 234
None	21 655	1 671	1 587	2 388	837	981	1 354	1 813	4 060	1 366	5 598
1	208 993	16 796	24 508	23 186	13 010	13 885	19 519	16 120	27 215	12 662	42 092
2	610 297	64 017	57 969	72 706	61 762	69 668	64 649	54 962	41 208	72 062	51 294
3	793 631	87 173	69 367	75 359	86 496	87 700	83 616	89 288	66 157	85 222	63 253
4	295 864	26 922	27 611	29 495	22 105	22 336	28 434	28 845	46 534	21 689	41 893
5 or more	69 635	4 876	5 220	5 067	3 748	5 160	6 821	7 599	12 051	4 989	14 104
Owner-occupied housing units	1 221 590	122 234	93 268	118 636	118 469	138 444	132 849	126 973	118 140	137 660	114 917
None	1 586	143	54	82	88	154	169	170	3 197	260	269
1	31 140	2 676	1 488	2 704	2 277	4 137	3 189	2 956	3 982	3 661	4 070
2	271 423	28 017	16 001	26 133	27 988	41 011	32 886	26 240	14 691	42 414	16 042
3	611 784	65 970	49 125	59 582	67 022	70 916	66 970	67 997	48 225	69 247	46 730
4	246 731	21 546	22 050	25 814	18 116	18 081	24 055	23 474	40 179	17 935	35 481
5 or more	58 926	3 882	4 550	4 321	2 978	4 145	5 580	6 136	10 866	4 143	12 325
Renter-occupied housing units	641 483	62 428	79 689	77 607	57 603	43 760	58 231	55 403	68 730	45 540	92 492
None	16 902	1 153	1 293	2 004	580	577	930	1 111	3 525	684	5 035
1	155 932	11 821	20 175	18 637	9 235	7 566	13 855	10 964	21 148	7 068	35 463
2	285 050	29 232	36 271	41 576	28 768	20 871	26 531	23 291	23 649	22 992	31 869
3	140 627	15 913	17 011	12 282	15 385	11 142	12 881	15 520	14 917	11 498	14 078
4	35 409	3 679	4 546	2 527	3 101	2 937	3 122	3 539	4 545	2 681	4 732
5 or more	7 563	630	393	581	534	667	902	978	946	617	1 315
Year-round housing units	2 000 075	201 455	186 262	208 201	187 958	199 730	204 393	198 627	197 225	197 990	218 234

STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 to 3	1 918 358	200 491	182 343	203 764	187 006	199 466	202 657	196 737	171 225	197 621	177 048
4 to 6	32 861	489	899	1 259	418	246	1 410	1 538	10 731	213	15 658
7 to 12	26 076	334	1 517	2 128	404	12	315	349	2 952	156	17 909
13 or more	22 780	141	1 503	1 050	130	6	11	3	12 317	-	7 619

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories	81 717	964	3 919	4 437	952	264	1 736	1 890	26 000	369	41 186
With elevator	58 379	623	3 116	3 523	823	66	980	857	18 166	194	30 031
No elevator	23 338	341	803	914	129	198	756	1 033	7 834	175	11 155

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

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Occupied housing units -----	1 863 073	184 662	172 957	196 243	176 072	182 204	191 080	182 376	186 870	183 200	207 409
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas -----	528 677	46 026	59 308	65 852	44 592	15 984	62 920	32 400	94 635	8 451	98 509
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	31 019	5 313	2 429	2 217	5 736	3 444	2 278	3 898	1 628	2 814	1 262
Electricity -----	500 243	50 694	60 494	46 873	45 433	43 308	40 261	51 327	53 901	60 983	46 969
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	633 466	70 027	47 889	75 192	67 535	84 073	63 907	69 194	34 320	63 111	58 218
Coal or coke -----	30 775	446	660	740	294	916	2 387	828	198	24 189	117
Wood -----	133 934	11 693	1 338	4 767	11 920	33 771	18 956	24 362	1 904	23 268	1 955
Other fuel -----	2 767	218	663	399	220	176	183	135	259	147	367
No fuel used -----	2 192	245	176	203	342	532	188	232	25	237	12
WATER HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas -----	525 715	41 695	60 556	75 099	44 163	13 257	59 398	29 900	94 624	5 283	101 740
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	45 052	8 617	3 251	4 325	7 495	3 463	4 789	5 779	2 727	1 796	2 810
Electricity -----	1 091 498	111 442	87 039	89 742	103 904	146 893	117 128	128 274	74 826	161 773	70 477
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	144 444	15 830	20 982	25 800	14 144	5 140	4 639	10 045	13 980	2 414	31 470
Other -----	13 598	770	691	655	1 028	2 825	1 336	1 627	377	3 875	414
No fuel used -----	42 766	6 308	438	622	5 338	10 626	3 790	6 751	336	8 059	498
COOKING FUEL											
Utility gas -----	438 687	28 805	53 263	67 612	39 384	8 110	28 933	22 253	86 760	2 526	101 041
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	141 309	27 120	5 833	7 704	24 645	16 781	13 807	24 494	6 544	8 251	6 130
Electricity -----	1 248 942	126 419	113 101	119 832	109 091	148 229	144 488	130 291	93 110	164 811	99 570
Other -----	31 734	2 012	528	858	2 744	8 725	3 606	5 023	340	7 321	577
No fuel used -----	2 401	306	232	237	208	359	246	315	116	291	91
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	947 839	97 834	82 225	102 802	95 324	90 944	106 084	93 415	96 976	87 569	94 666
With a mortgage -----	649 348	64 282	65 489	74 827	63 707	51 388	62 898	60 283	87 496	41 097	77 881
Less than \$100 -----	3 214	219	97	174	341	955	375	294	7	740	12
\$100 to \$149 -----	10 996	1 168	449	570	1 354	2 575	1 636	849	78	2 208	109
\$150 to \$199 -----	36 178	3 854	2 654	2 960	4 227	7 540	6 185	2 894	369	5 127	368
\$200 to \$249 -----	66 786	8 269	6 389	6 785	8 199	10 063	10 425	6 262	1 404	7 788	1 202
\$250 to \$299 -----	75 067	9 636	6 712	9 055	9 090	8 655	10 634	7 611	3 590	6 372	3 712
\$300 to \$349 -----	71 128	8 572	6 486	8 450	8 251	6 759	9 247	7 686	5 415	5 227	5 035
\$350 to \$399 -----	67 588	7 951	7 861	9 007	8 034	5 053	7 408	7 248	6 044	3 740	5 242
\$400 to \$449 -----	59 724	6 528	7 182	8 769	6 643	4 154	5 452	6 225	6 007	3 046	5 820
\$450 to \$499 -----	51 525	5 501	6 765	7 795	5 141	2 270	3 684	5 386	6 992	2 155	5 836
\$500 to \$599 -----	76 410	6 306	9 364	10 252	6 826	2 336	4 154	7 262	14 885	2 424	12 601
\$600 to \$749 -----	68 892	4 123	7 217	6 943	3 940	1 225	2 387	5 521	20 043	1 582	15 911
\$750 or more -----	61 840	2 155	4 313	4 067	1 661	505	1 311	3 045	22 062	688	22 033
Median -----	\$395	\$353	\$415	\$402	\$352	\$276	\$312	\$381	\$589	\$287	\$592
Not mortgaged -----	298 491	33 552	16 736	27 975	31 617	39 556	43 186	33 132	9 480	46 472	16 785
Less than \$50 -----	8 090	702	41	127	348	1 990	771	1 025	19	3 019	48
\$50 to \$74 -----	24 045	1 660	250	468	1 206	6 286	3 358	2 537	66	8 081	133
\$75 to \$99 -----	50 087	4 260	1 380	1 841	3 261	10 946	9 227	5 365	259	13 264	284
\$100 to \$149 -----	109 222	12 787	5 798	9 608	12 449	14 627	19 834	13 775	1 612	16 604	2 128
\$150 to \$199 -----	62 476	8 976	4 992	8 794	9 015	4 156	6 892	6 780	2 959	4 011	5 901
\$200 to \$249 -----	26 868	3 466	2 532	4 130	3 488	987	2 126	2 464	2 437	994	4 244
\$250 or more -----	17 703	1 701	1 743	3 007	1 850	564	978	1 186	2 128	499	4 047
Median -----	\$131	\$140	\$159	\$161	\$144	\$102	\$121	\$128	\$197	\$98	\$199
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	590 197	57 443	76 424	73 942	51 188	34 380	53 695	47 214	67 064	38 503	90 344
Less than \$60 -----	9 834	1 166	1 383	2 029	1 342	797	990	608	404	787	328
\$60 to \$79 -----	9 609	1 021	795	944	1 305	1 394	1 452	830	321	1 098	449
\$80 to \$99 -----	11 155	1 394	852	822	1 145	1 933	1 678	975	304	1 673	379
\$100 to \$119 -----	13 658	1 481	1 206	1 254	1 715	2 180	2 138	1 209	228	1 865	382
\$120 to \$149 -----	27 746	2 492	2 746	2 920	3 303	4 300	4 801	2 621	429	3 579	555
\$150 to \$169 -----	25 901	2 614	3 213	2 791	3 225	3 100	4 431	2 333	568	3 071	555
\$170 to \$199 -----	50 918	5 772	7 060	6 636	6 279	5 105	7 600	4 445	1 624	4 795	1 632
\$200 to \$249 -----	109 242	12 283	16 861	16 978	11 106	6 164	12 404	7 659	7 506	7 486	10 795
\$250 to \$299 -----	107 924	11 676	15 495	17 041	8 922	2 686	7 513	8 541	12 229	5 316	18 505
\$300 to \$349 -----	75 718	6 076	11 099	9 429	4 676	1 162	3 505	5 748	12 854	2 077	19 092
\$350 to \$399 -----	45 934	2 910	5 960	5 893	2 331	503	1 925	3 828	9 172	779	12 633
\$400 to \$499 -----	40 706	2 558	5 037	3 827	1 457	191	1 248	3 282	10 971	469	11 666
\$500 or more -----	27 692	865	2 263	1 544	509	95	253	1 228	8 784	175	11 976
No cash rent -----	34 160	5 135	2 454	1 834	3 873	4 800	3 757	3 907	1 670	5 333	1 397
Median -----	\$259	\$242	\$259	\$255	\$224	\$176	\$208	\$256	\$335	\$198	\$329

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

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	1 527 125	308 830	3 617	17 633	22 562	130 257	52 137	614	1 063	1 951
Owner-occupied housing units	1 050 971	158 017	1 892	8 769	10 609	91 452	29 626	412	547	960
Percent of occupied housing units	68.8	51.2	52.3	49.7	47.0	70.2	56.8	67.1	51.5	49.2
Renter-occupied housing units	476 154	150 813	1 725	8 864	11 953	38 805	22 511	202	516	991
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	813 133	124 678	1 445	7 149	7 951	73 677	23 284	283	449	733
With a mortgage	559 147	81 100	1 143	6 641	6 658	48 834	14 706	206	397	590
Less than \$200	38 410	11 767	103	62	307	3 041	2 141	35	17	52
\$200 to \$299	116 989	24 255	164	354	898	12 686	5 129	49	34	154
\$300 to \$399	118 525	19 026	233	786	939	12 736	3 571	90	92	105
\$400 to \$499	97 293	12 158	253	1 343	1 096	9 727	2 098	30	127	115
\$500 or more	187 930	13 894	390	4 096	3 418	10 644	1 767	2	127	164
Median	\$406	\$324	\$428	\$500+	\$500+	\$368	\$302	\$321	\$444	\$385
Not mortgaged	253 986	43 578	302	508	1 293	24 843	8 578	77	52	143
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	439 081	137 010	1 611	8 617	11 436	36 178	20 182	199	490	950
Less than \$100	13 750	16 741	24	73	294	929	2 639	6	-	19
\$100 to \$199	76 968	39 701	245	869	1 465	6 157	6 029	22	71	177
\$200 to \$299	162 340	48 570	600	3 961	4 658	16 367	7 044	98	298	471
\$300 or more	160 411	23 934	647	3 448	4 650	9 504	2 654	36	90	225
No cash rent	25 612	8 064	95	266	369	3 221	1 816	37	31	58
Median	\$271	\$217	\$281	\$282	\$281	\$257	\$207	\$254	\$253	\$253
	District 2					District 3				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	131 532	36 924	409	3 331	2 862	145 037	49 520	402	1 031	1 393
Owner-occupied housing units	78 923	12 127	182	1 836	1 102	95 382	22 448	223	483	731
Percent of occupied housing units	60.0	32.8	44.5	55.1	38.5	65.8	45.3	55.5	46.8	52.5
Renter-occupied housing units	52 609	24 797	227	1 495	1 760	49 655	27 072	179	548	662
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	69 688	10 525	160	1 686	968	83 007	19 121	194	395	600
With a mortgage	55 972	7 617	134	1 617	908	60 442	13 815	154	349	499
Less than \$200	2 582	611	-	-	6	2 654	1 044	-	6	31
\$200 to \$299	11 207	1 728	11	148	135	12 175	3 597	35	13	108
\$300 to \$399	12 066	1 972	22	272	190	13 690	3 617	49	85	105
\$400 to \$499	11 828	1 571	32	470	239	13 551	2 881	32	87	123
\$500 or more	18 289	1 735	69	727	338	18 372	2 676	38	158	132
Median	\$418	\$375	\$500+	\$483	\$451	\$413	\$363	\$386	\$481	\$404
Not mortgaged	13 716	2 908	26	69	60	22 565	5 306	40	46	101
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	51 279	22 974	224	1 393	1 732	47 635	25 427	179	548	624
Less than \$100	316	2 675	-	39	20	816	2 979	-	-	39
\$100 to \$199	6 520	7 256	30	305	331	6 209	7 243	40	93	117
\$200 to \$299	22 749	8 507	134	680	869	22 496	11 067	74	282	284
\$300 or more	19 891	4 005	60	263	442	16 742	3 706	65	143	184
No cash rent	1 803	531	-	106	70	1 372	432	-	30	-
Median	\$279	\$215	\$261	\$244	\$255	\$272	\$221	\$267	\$259	\$255
	District 4					District 5				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	112 575	62 108	327	747	1 325	144 041	37 650	132	288	1 085
Owner-occupied housing units	83 271	34 383	182	496	653	112 818	25 275	82	225	677
Percent of occupied housing units	74.0	55.4	55.7	66.4	49.3	78.3	67.1	62.1	78.1	62.4
Renter-occupied housing units	29 304	27 725	145	251	672	31 223	12 375	50	63	408
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	67 469	27 190	149	413	514	73 523	17 157	49	192	379
With a mortgage	45 058	18 087	130	353	376	40 848	10 316	40	161	232
Less than \$200	3 099	2 759	22	18	42	7 938	3 108	16	8	53
\$200 to \$299	11 849	5 370	22	31	68	14 538	4 134	4	35	93
\$300 to \$399	11 852	4 351	16	58	77	9 822	1 953	-	31	12
\$400 to \$499	8 931	2 709	51	88	72	4 932	743	-	39	51
\$500 or more	9 327	2 898	19	158	117	3 618	378	12	48	23
Median	\$364	\$321	\$410	\$479	\$401	\$286	\$250	\$350	\$417	\$268
Not mortgaged	22 411	9 103	19	60	138	32 675	6 841	9	31	147
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	26 268	24 361	137	244	605	24 607	9 643	35	46	321
Less than \$100	479	3 310	-	-	63	2 122	2 002	-	-	47
\$100 to \$199	6 140	8 243	29	61	161	10 554	4 067	14	14	151
\$200 to \$299	11 503	8 292	40	118	179	7 092	1 694	21	26	84
\$300 or more	6 031	2 793	54	52	146	1 633	288	6	11	11
No cash rent	2 115	1 723	14	13	56	3 206	1 592	-	-	28
Median	\$247	\$197	\$281	\$246	\$228	\$181	\$150	\$217	\$235	\$166

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

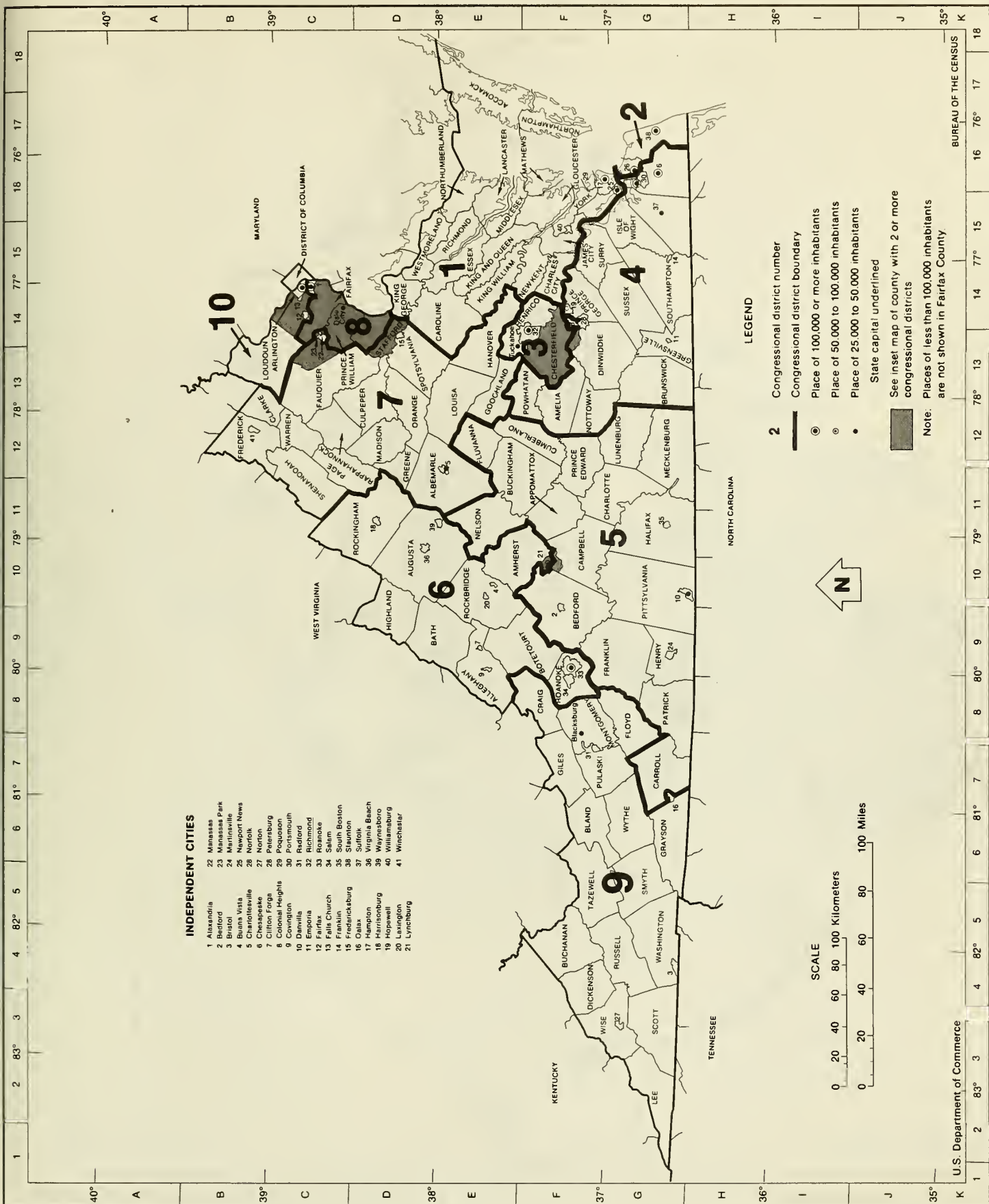
Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	171 654	18 609	237	447	993	161 934	19 247	274	661	1 279
Owner-occupied housing units	122 137	10 295	122	235	636	114 461	11 937	181	302	764
Percent of occupied housing units	71.2	55.3	51.5	52.6	64.0	70.7	62.0	66.1	45.7	59.7
Renter-occupied housing units	49 517	8 314	115	212	357	47 473	7 310	93	359	515
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	96 878	8 885	93	176	481	84 180	8 768	132	252	527
With a mortgage	57 555	5 086	74	138	314	55 257	4 623	94	234	382
Less than \$200	7 124	1 034	25	13	78	3 373	664	—	—	28
\$200 to \$299	19 210	1 809	13	14	105	12 419	1 435	11	8	84
\$300 to \$399	15 213	1 355	24	42	89	13 706	1 190	7	16	95
\$400 to \$499	8 476	622	6	27	27	10 822	668	27	79	84
\$500 or more	7 532	266	6	42	15	14 937	666	49	131	91
Median	\$316	\$283	\$292	\$400	\$275	\$386	\$318	\$500+	\$500+	\$383
Not mortgaged	39 323	3 799	19	38	167	28 923	4 145	38	18	145
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	45 385	7 932	97	208	312	40 192	6 430	87	359	436
Less than \$100	2 806	1 308	—	6	27	1 731	676	6	—	7
\$100 to \$199	15 666	3 205	39	41	129	8 647	1 806	8	109	125
\$200 to \$299	17 349	2 381	43	108	103	14 317	1 741	10	109	174
\$300 or more	6 304	588	9	28	26	12 514	1 315	46	141	99
No cash rent	3 260	450	6	25	27	2 983	892	17	—	31
Median	\$215	\$176	\$215	\$241	\$190	\$257	\$216	\$300+	\$265	\$241
District 8										
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	164 572	16 779	576	3 741	4 449	178 481	3 927	209	429	796
Owner-occupied housing units	109 750	5 336	265	2 285	2 310	134 625	2 653	90	203	538
Percent of occupied housing units	66.7	31.8	46.0	61.1	51.9	75.4	67.6	43.1	47.3	67.6
Renter-occupied housing units	54 822	11 443	311	1 456	2 139	43 856	1 274	119	226	258
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	90 310	4 286	202	1 829	1 713	85 200	2 100	56	143	340
With a mortgage	81 655	3 523	187	1 788	1 644	39 868	1 055	25	94	129
Less than \$200	411	43	—	—	—	7 801	261	5	—	13
\$200 to \$299	4 594	365	6	21	72	13 704	412	13	19	36
\$300 to \$399	10 863	487	14	89	87	8 746	219	2	—	15
\$400 to \$499	12 792	459	62	244	219	5 067	98	5	20	11
\$500 or more	52 995	2 169	105	1 434	1 266	4 550	65	—	55	54
Median	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$289	\$265	\$258	\$500+	\$405
Not mortgaged	8 655	763	15	41	69	45 332	1 045	31	49	211
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	53 540	11 125	279	1 426	2 075	36 916	1 208	94	220	216
Less than \$100	374	649	6	—	—	3 324	227	—	7	25
\$100 to \$199	1 863	890	8	53	88	12 741	464	35	49	45
\$200 to \$299	14 652	4 233	59	539	708	12 352	235	42	140	96
\$300 or more	35 251	5 133	200	807	1 227	3 394	57	14	24	31
No cash rent	1 400	220	6	27	52	5 105	225	3	—	19
Median	\$300+	\$292	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$199	\$157	\$225	\$239	\$230
District 9										
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	187 042	11 929	437	5 895	6 429	187 042	11 929	437	5 895	6 429
Owner-occupied housing units	108 152	3 937	153	2 157	2 238	108 152	3 937	153	2 157	2 238
Percent of occupied housing units	57.8	33.0	35.0	36.6	34.8	57.8	33.0	35.0	36.6	34.8
Renter-occupied housing units	78 890	7 992	284	3 738	4 191	78 890	7 992	284	3 738	4 191
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	89 201	3 362	127	1 614	1 696	89 201	3 362	127	1 614	1 696
With a mortgage	73 658	2 272	99	1 510	1 584	73 658	2 272	99	1 510	1 584
Less than \$200	387	102	—	—	—	387	102	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	4 607	276	—	31	4	4 607	276	—	31	4
\$300 to \$399	9 831	311	9	101	164	9 831	311	9	101	164
\$400 to \$499	11 167	309	—	162	155	11 167	309	—	162	155
\$500 or more	47 666	1 274	90	1 216	1 218	47 666	1 274	90	1 216	1 218
Median	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+	\$500+
Not mortgaged	15 543	1 090	28	104	112	15 543	1 090	28	104	112
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	77 081	7 728	280	3 683	4 165	77 081	7 728	280	3 683	4 165
Less than \$100	853	276	6	21	47	853	276	6	21	47
\$100 to \$199	2 471	498	20	73	141	2 471	498	20	73	141
\$200 to \$299	23 463	3 376	79	1 661	1 690	23 463	3 376	79	1 661	1 690
\$300 or more	49 147	3 395	163	1 894	2 259	49 147	3 395	163	1 894	2 259
No cash rent	1 147	183	12	34	28	1 147	183	12	34	28
Median	\$300+	\$289	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$289	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+

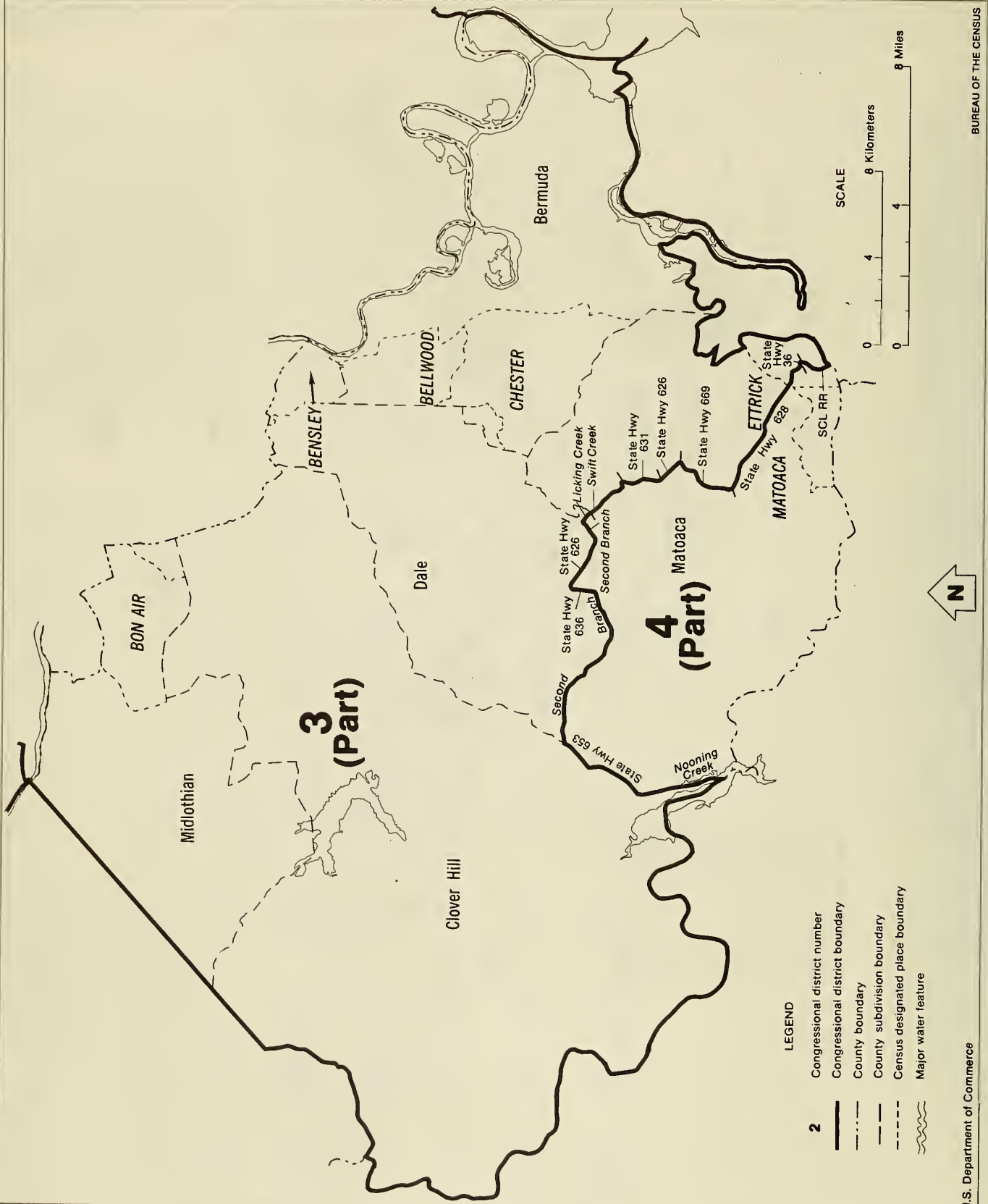
¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, Independent Cities, and Other Selected Places



Congressional districts established June 12, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

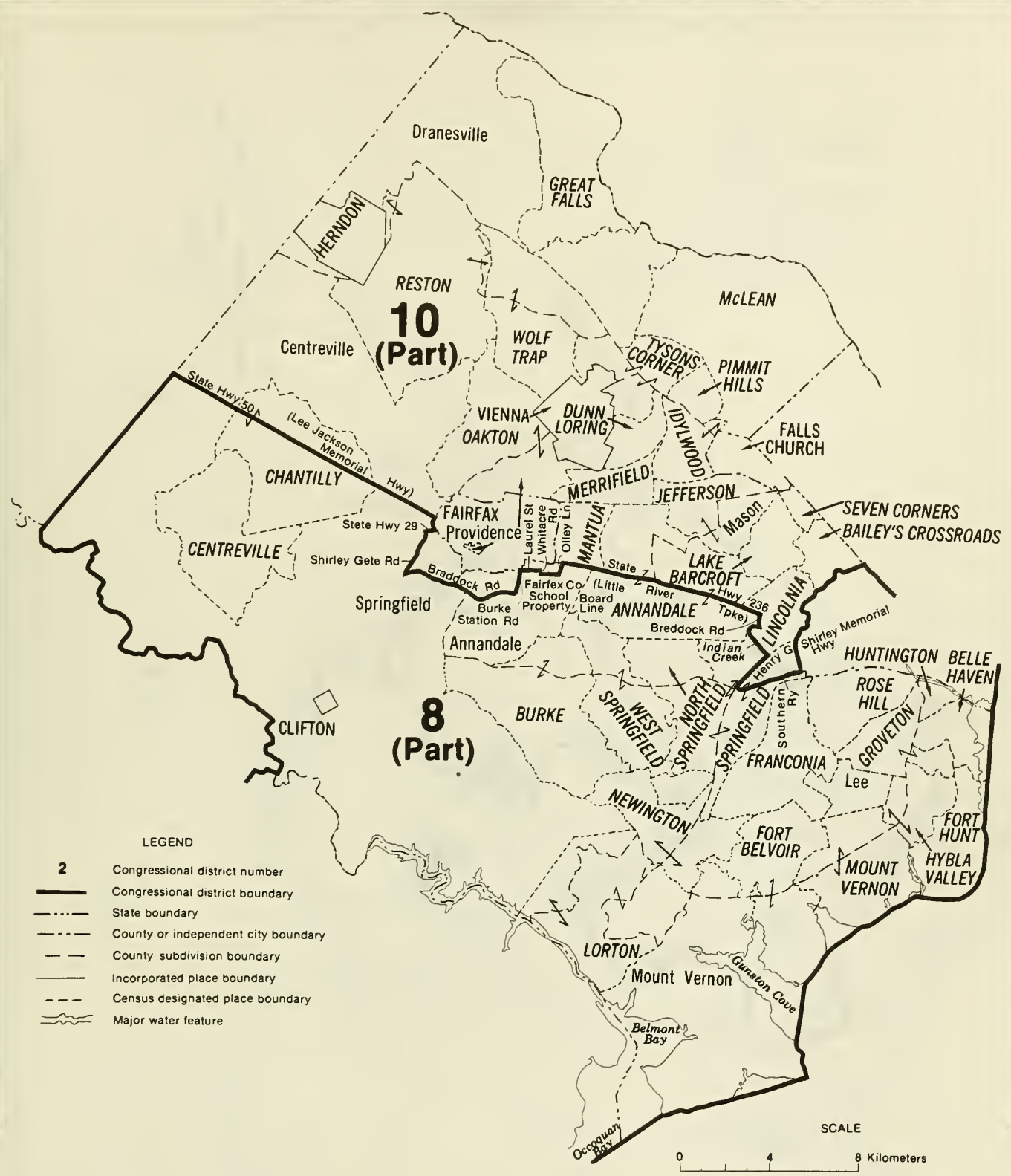


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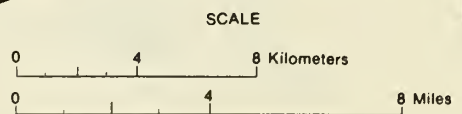
Congressional districts established June 12, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

FAIRFAX COUNTY



LEGEND

- 2 Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - - State boundary
- · - · - County or independent city boundary
- - - County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- · - · - Census designated place boundary
- ~ Major water feature

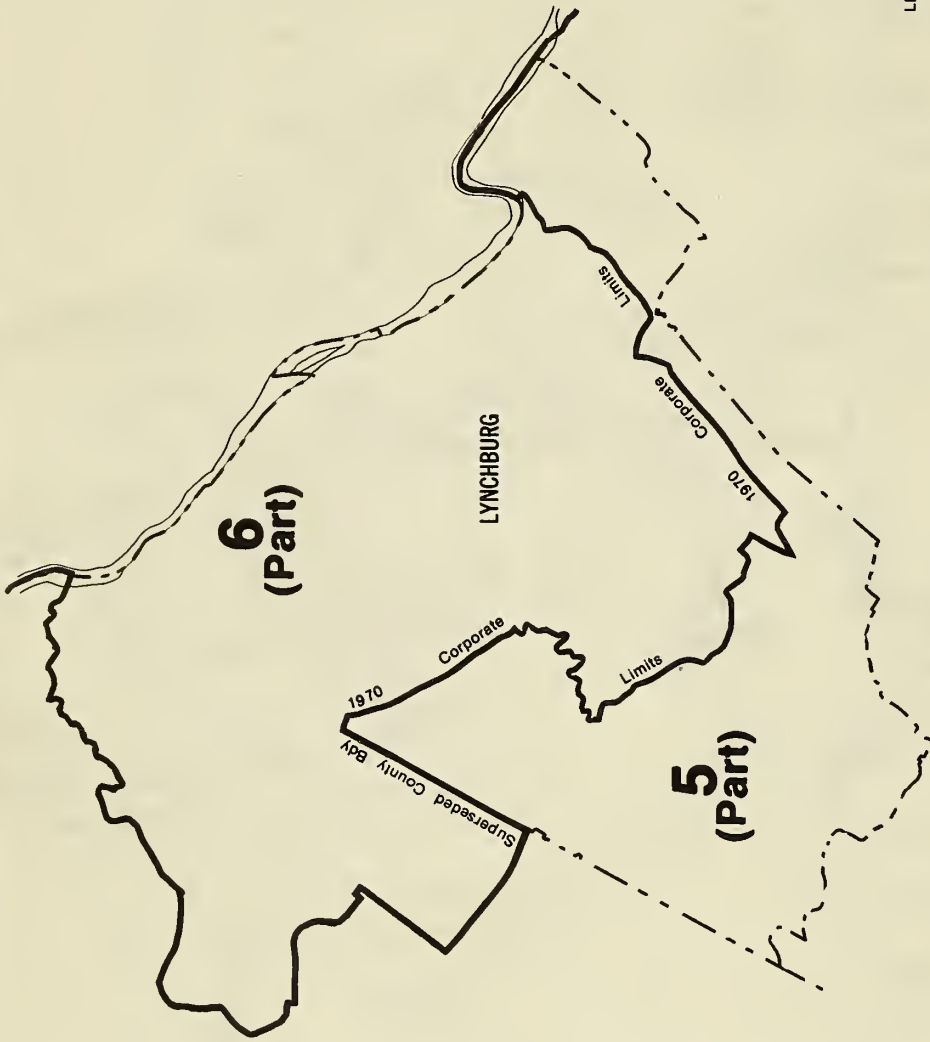


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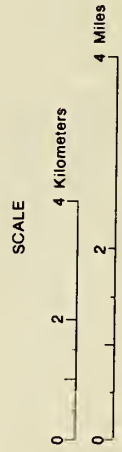
Congressional districts established June 12, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

LYNCHBURG



LEGEND

- 2 Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - - County or independent city boundary
- ~ Major water feature



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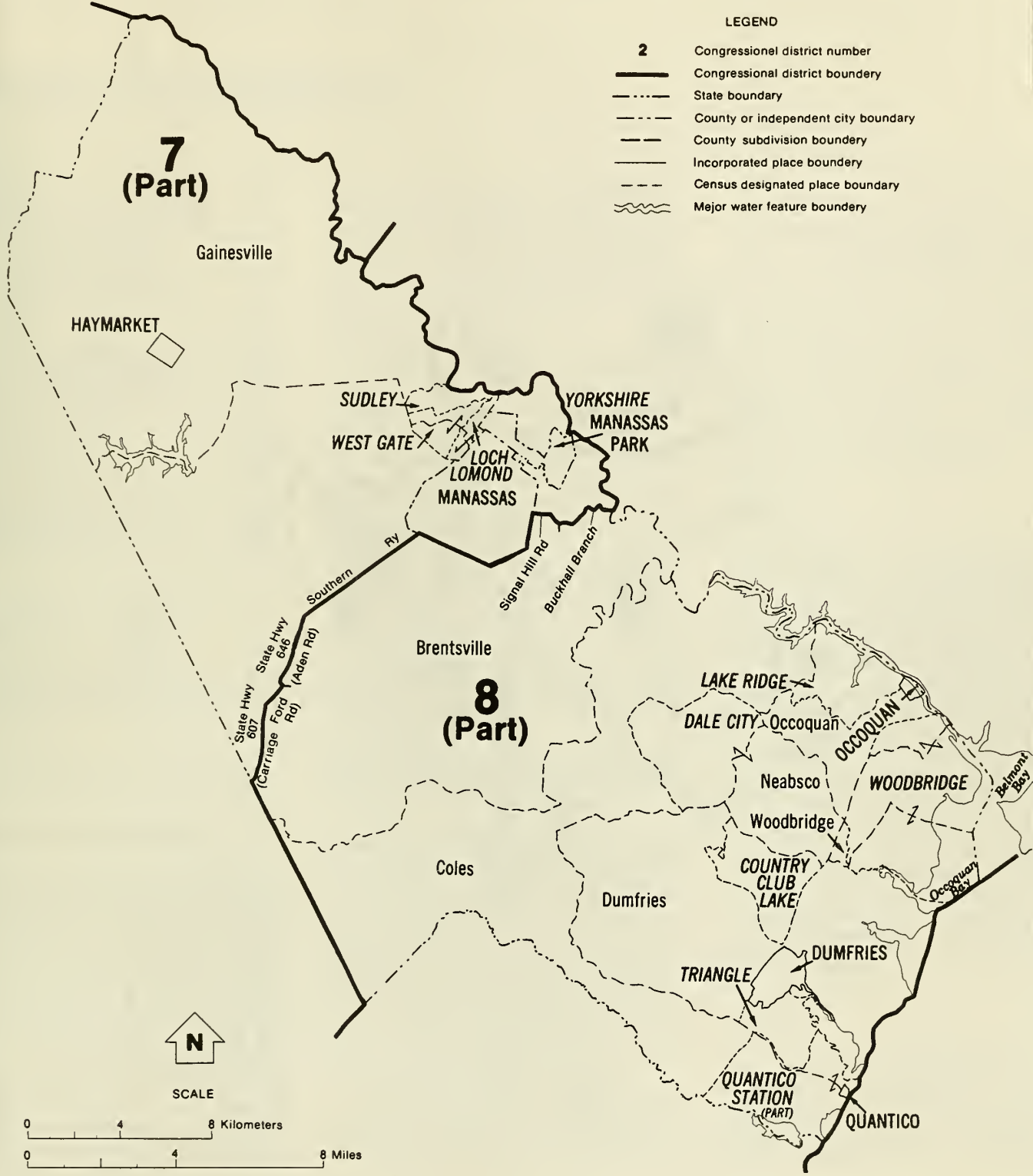
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Congressional districts established June 12, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

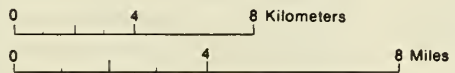
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

LEGEND

- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - - State boundary
- - - County or independent city boundary
- - - County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- - - Census designated place boundary
- ~ Major water feature boundary



SCALE

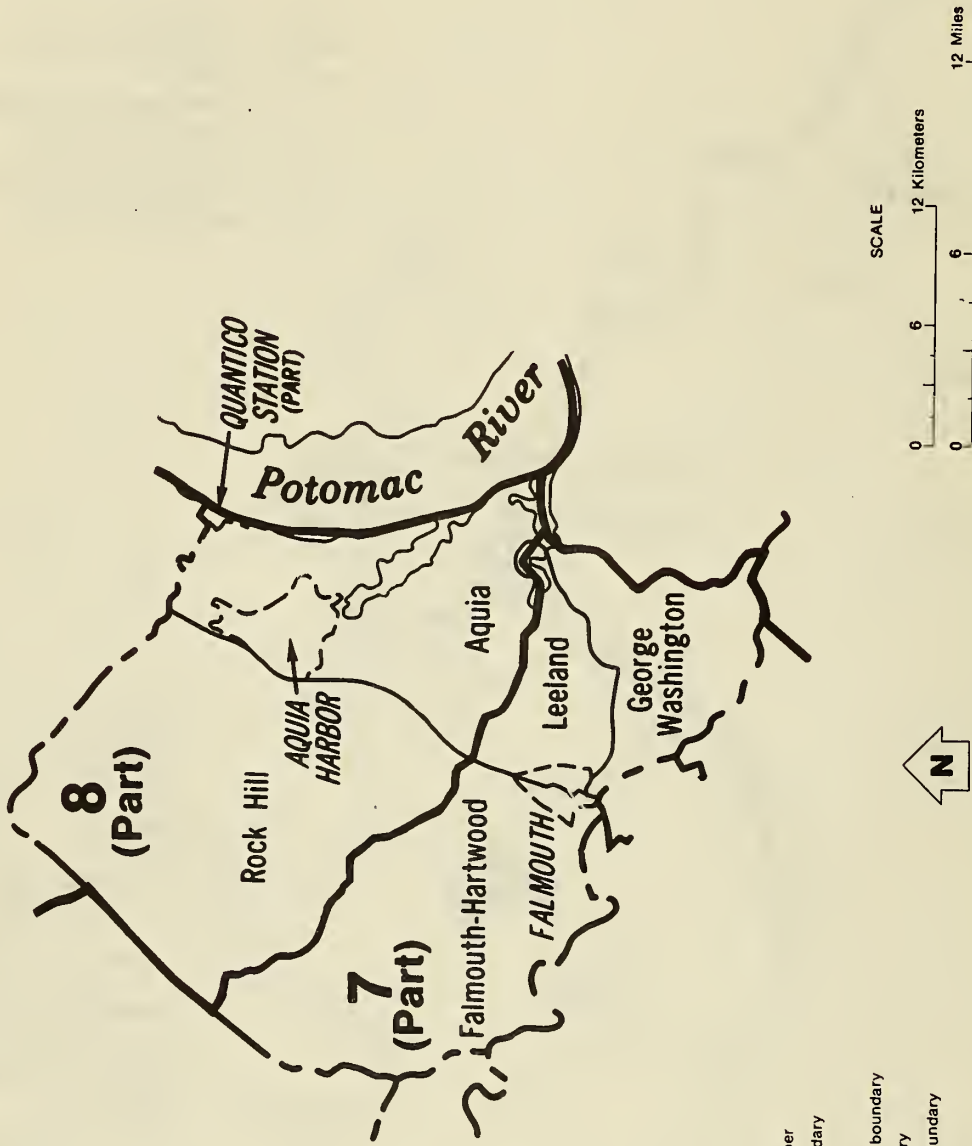


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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established June 12, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

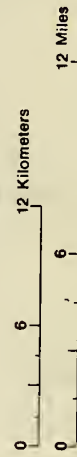
STAFFORD COUNTY



LEGEND

- 2 Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - - State boundary
- · - · - County or independent city boundary
- · - · - County subdivision boundary
- - - Census designated place boundary
- ~ Major water feature

SCALE



U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established June 12, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

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
 Census Designated Places A-2
 TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS. A-2
 URBAN AND RURAL
 RESIDENCE A-2
 Urbanized Areas A-2
 Rural Farm A-2
 AREA MEASUREMENTS A-2
 HISTORIC DATA A-2

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

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

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

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

Census Designated Places

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

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

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

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

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

Urbanized Areas

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

Rural Farm

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENTS

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

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

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

HISTORIC DATA

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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GENERAL

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

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

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

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

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

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 person's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

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

Veteran Status

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

Work Disability

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

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

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

Public Transportation Disability

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

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

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

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

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

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

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

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

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

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

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

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

Labor Force Status in 1979

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

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

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

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

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

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

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

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

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

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

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

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

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

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

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

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

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

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

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

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

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

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

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

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

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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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-

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

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit
- 4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit
- 5 8 or more persons in housing unit

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

- 6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in All Other Housing Units

- 11 1 person in housing unit
- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
- 17 *Persons in Group Quarters*

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

- Group*
- 1 Householder
- 2 Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

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

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

- Group*
- Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18*
- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	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
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>	147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those not listed above)</i>	169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
VACANT HOUSING UNITS			
	<i>Group</i>		
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
		2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
		3	<i>Other Vacant</i>
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Black Race</i>		
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>		
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>		
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>		
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Renter</i>		
	<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>		
	<i>Rent Categories</i>		
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59		
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99		

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
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.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	1.0	0.9	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.5	1.5	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.6	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.8	0.6	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.0	2.0	1.1
Residence in 1975.....	3.4	3.4	2.2
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.4	1.3	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	2.0	1.9	0.8
Poverty status: Unrelated Individuals.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Tenure.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.7	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.8	0.7	0.3
Source of water.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected			
monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

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

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

The State -----
District 1 -----
District 2 -----
District 3 -----
District 4 -----
District 5 -----
District 6 -----
District 7 -----
District 8 -----
District 9 -----
District 10 -----

Persons		Housing units	
100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
5 346 818	16.6	2 020 941	16.7
535 092	17.1	209 333	17.3
529 178	15.5	186 903	15.8
533 668	15.8	208 291	15.8
535 703	16.6	188 969	16.6
531 308	17.1	204 403	17.2
538 360	17.1	205 892	17.2
535 147	16.5	201 517	16.6
534 366	16.0	197 427	15.8
538 871	18.2	199 855	18.5
535 125	15.9	218 351	16.0

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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

Furniture company
 Grocery store
 Oil company
 Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing
 Wholesale grocery store
 Retail gas station
 Cattle ranch

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

Clerk
 Helper
 Mechanic
 Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk
 Carpenter's helper
 Auto engine mechanic
 Registered nurse

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

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

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

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

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.
- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

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

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

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

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.
- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.
- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.
- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.
- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

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

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

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

1980 Census of the United States

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

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

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

Para personas de habla hispana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

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

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

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

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

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

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

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

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

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

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

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

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

Do Not List in Question 1

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

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

Note

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

Then please:

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

Please continue →

<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. 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> <p>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</p>
<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>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> <p>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</p>
<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>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 Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p>	<p>H22c.</p> <p>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</p>
<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>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p>	<p>H22d.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost</p>	<p>H22e.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<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>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>H24. 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>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>H25. 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>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>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>H21. 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>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>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

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

	①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0
	Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1
	No	2 2	2 2 2	No	2 2	2 2 2	No	2 2	2 2 2
	④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0
	Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1
	No	2 2	2 2 2	No	2 2	2 2 2	No	2 2	2 2 2
	⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32 c.		
	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
	Yes	1 1	1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1		
	No	2 2	2 2 2	2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2		

0
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

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 . . .

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. If this person is a female —

How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?

None 1 2 3 4 5 6

Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

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.

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY												
Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.					
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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 4 6
 3 5 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 } *Skip to 31d*
 1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier
 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 I I
O 2 2
II 3 3
O 4 4
O 5 5
III 6 6
? ? ?
IV 8 8
O 9 9

22b.
I I
O 2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
? ? ?
8 8
9 9

28.
A B C
O O O
D E F
O O O
G H J
O O O
K L M
O O O

AF O
NW O
29.
N P Q
O O O
R S T
O O O
U V W
O O O
X Y Z
O O O

I I
2 2
3 3 3
4 4 4
5 5 5
6 6 6
? ? ?
8 8 8
9 9 9

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 amounts. 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.
O O O O O O O O O
I I I I I I I I I
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

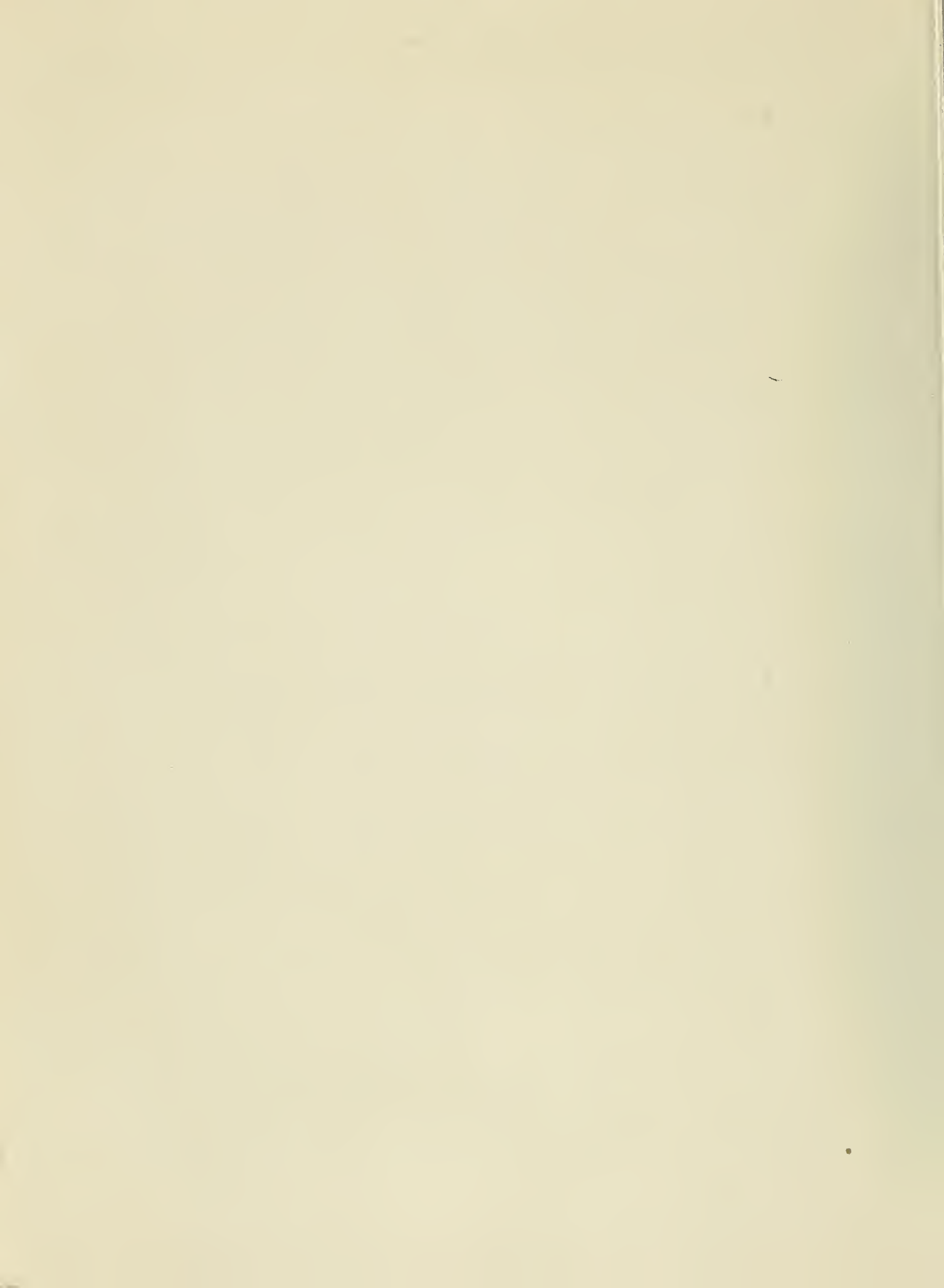
32a. 32b.
O O O O O O O O
I I I I I I I I
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
A O A O

32c. 32d.
O O O O O O O O
I I I I I I I I
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
O A O O A O

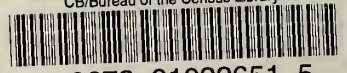
32e. 32f.
O O O O O O O O
I I I I I I I I
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

32g. 33.
O O O O O O O O
I I I I I I I I
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
O A O

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



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