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and Housing

of the 98th Congress

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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

KANSAS



Census of Population and Housing

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

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

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

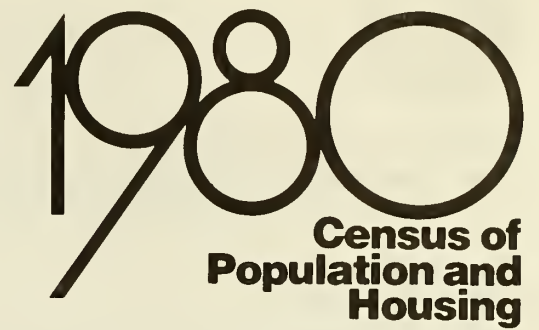
¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

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 Townships of 10,000 or More ¹	
	All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units		
			Total	Race or Spanish Origin	
TOTAL	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11	2
OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS					
Tenure			1, 2, 8	11	2
Persons per occupied unit			1, 2		2
Vacancy status		8			
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	8		
Sewage disposal		8	8		
EQUIPMENT AND FUELS					
Kitchen facilities		8	8		
Heating equipment		8	8		
Air-conditioning		8	8		
Vehicles available		8	8		
Telephone in housing unit		8	8		
Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking		10	10		
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Value		1, 2	1, 2		2
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs			10	11	
Contract rent			1, 2		2
Gross rent			10		

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



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 18

KANSAS

PHC80-4-18

Issued March 1983



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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

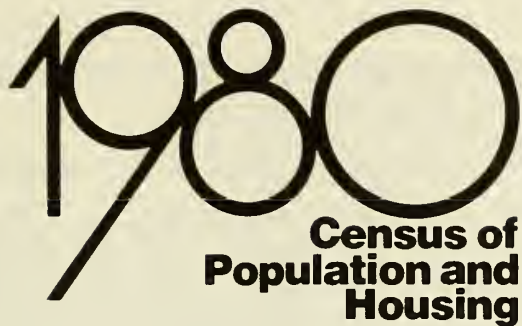
To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Bureau of the Census takes precautions to make sure that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this the Census Bureau suppresses data for characteristics 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

KANSAS

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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	
The State						
Congressional Districts						
PERSONS						
Total persons, 1980	2 363 679	472 139	472 988	472 456	473 180	472 916
Total persons, 1970	2 249 071	471 029	447 207	433 942	451 769	445 124
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	5.1	0.2	5.8	8.9	4.7	6.2
Land area in square miles	81 778	49 399	7 203	1 818	5 117	18 243
Persons per square mile	28.9	9.6	65.7	259.9	92.5	25.9
Land area in square kilometers	211 805	127 942	18 655	4 707	13 253	47 248
Persons per square kilometer	11.2	3.7	25.4	100.4	35.7	10.0
Urban	1 575 899	210 425	319 134	424 680	381 590	240 070
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN						
White	2 168 221	456 427	418 516	416 244	421 885	455 149
Black	126 127	4 280	34 559	45 319	33 405	8 564
Percent of total persons	5.3	0.9	7.3	9.6	7.1	1.8
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	15 373	1 194	5 493	1 593	3 755	3 338
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	15 078	1 417	4 899	2 897	4 601	1 264
Other	38 880	8 821	9 521	6 403	9 534	4 601
Spanish origin ²	63 339	14 643	14 179	12 360	14 288	7 869
Percent of total persons	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	1.7
SEX						
Male	1 156 941	230 762	239 560	227 725	231 341	227 553
Female	1 206 738	241 377	233 428	244 731	241 839	245 363
AGE						
Under 5 years	180 877	36 795	35 473	35 961	38 156	34 492
5 to 14 years	344 378	67 282	65 408	75 822	69 201	66 665
15 to 19 years	217 721	42 957	49 176	41 911	41 056	42 621
16 and 17 years	84 457	17 613	15 770	18 048	16 453	16 573
18 and 19 years	93 941	17 334	26 063	15 391	16 951	18 202
20 to 24 years	232 788	39 641	64 504	39 750	48 783	40 110
20 and 21 years	96 111	15 817	29 940	14 547	18 829	16 978
25 to 34 years	374 618	66 361	79 155	82 272	80 862	65 968
35 to 44 years	249 640	46 849	48 146	57 119	49 930	47 596
45 to 54 years	231 429	47 587	41 148	49 545	47 962	45 187
55 to 64 years	225 965	49 074	38 188	44 290	45 619	48 794
62 to 64 years	61 825	14 242	9 886	11 316	11 989	14 392
65 to 74 years	173 411	42 184	28 730	27 553	30 469	44 475
75 to 84 years	99 397	24 856	17 114	13 934	15 927	27 566
85 years and over	33 455	8 553	5 946	4 299	5 215	9 442
Median	30.1	32.2	27.5	30.1	29.4	32.8
VOTING-AGE PERSONS						
Persons 18 years and over	1 714 644	342 439	348 994	334 153	341 718	347 340
Male	824 290	164 033	175 582	157 059	164 420	163 196
Female	890 354	178 406	173 412	177 094	177 298	184 144
White	1 589 221	333 160	310 860	299 249	310 396	335 556
Black	81 814	2 840	24 305	28 240	20 437	5 992
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	10 056	781	3 720	1 061	2 362	2 132
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	10 130	862	3 721	1 841	2 845	861
Spanish origin ²	37 349	7 796	9 228	7 229	8 444	4 652
HOUSEHOLD TYPE						
Households	872 239	177 918	165 911	171 044	178 204	179 162
Family households	635 023	130 439	117 058	129 255	128 016	130 255
With persons under 18 years	331 378	64 737	63 453	71 406	67 650	64 132
Married-couple families	552 807	117 057	101 442	109 282	109 286	115 740
With persons under 18 years	278 636	56 966	53 320	57 914	55 107	55 329
Female householder, no husband present	64 965	9 952	12 372	16 401	14 882	11 358
With persons under 18 years	44 675	6 298	8 656	11 737	10 628	7 356
Nonfamily households	237 216	47 479	48 853	41 789	50 188	48 907
Persons in households	2 283 217	459 492	434 793	467 462	464 535	456 935
Persons in nonfamily households	276 243	52 510	61 320	49 648	58 464	54 301
Persons living alone	207 287	43 574	39 822	35 488	43 534	44 869
65 years and over	91 302	22 741	15 248	12 465	15 698	25 150
Persons in group quarters	80 462	12 647	38 195	4 994	8 645	15 981
Inmate of institution	36 973	7 915	11 008	3 733	5 445	8 872
Persons per household	2.62	2.58	2.62	2.73	2.61	2.55
HOUSING UNITS						
Total housing units	954 906	202 559	181 302	183 767	189 736	197 542
Year-round housing units	950 151	200 759	180 903	183 400	189 495	195 594
Occupied housing units	872 239	177 918	165 911	171 044	178 204	179 162
With 1.01 or more persons per room	20 679	3 726	4 161	3 709	5 240	3 843
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	10 572	2 058	2 697	1 354	1 281	3 182
Owner-occupied housing units	612 435	132 835	106 296	121 443	117 764	134 097
Percent of occupied housing units	70.2	74.7	64.1	71.0	66.1	74.8
Renter-occupied housing units	259 804	45 083	59 615	49 601	60 440	45 065
With 1.01 or more persons per room	9 863	1 581	2 244	1 705	2 844	1 489
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	5 548	802	1 670	878	926	1 272
PERSONS IN UNIT						
With 1.01 or more persons per room	120 715	22 080	23 265	22 463	30 372	22 535
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	20 589	3 758	5 129	2 904	2 447	6 351
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	466 503	94 704	77 749	102 771	97 401	93 878
Less than \$30,000	169 470	44 972	23 722	23 383	27 830	49 563
\$30,000 to \$49,999	147 885	29 793	27 737	25 824	37 359	27 172
\$50,000 to \$79,999	106 730	15 767	20 332	33 005	23 737	13 889
\$80,000 to \$99,999	22 081	2 314	3 512	9 884	4 427	1 944
\$100,000 to \$149,999	14 509	1 434	1 941	7 250	2 829	1 055
\$150,000 or more	5 828	424	505	3 425	1 219	255
Median	\$37 800	\$31 300	\$40 600	\$52 000	\$40 100	\$28 600
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	236 202	37 880	55 228	47 161	57 139	38 794
Less than \$150	86 885	19 493	17 798	12 695	15 003	21 896
\$150 to \$199	51 555	7 749	13 635	7 458	14 689	8 024
\$200 to \$249	37 529	4 156	10 170	8 256	11 572	3 375
\$250 to \$299	23 354	1 562	5 449	7 351	7 522	1 470
\$300 to \$399	17 415	811	3 716	7 424	4 842	622
\$400 or more	4 921	162	558	2 496	1 537	168
No cash rent	14 543	3 947	3 902	1 481	1 974	3 239
Median	\$168	\$133	\$176	\$216	\$192	\$128

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

²Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units									
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	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
											Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present				
The State	2 363 679	5.3	2.7	714 644	306 263	30.1	954 906	950 151	872 239	70.2	1.2	7.4	2.62	37 800	168	
Congressional District 1	472 139	0.9	3.1	342 439	75 593	32.2	202 559	200 759	177 918	74.7	1.2	5.6	2.58	31 300	133	
COUNTIES																
Barber	6 548	0.2	1.0	4 943	1 271	38.0	3 033	2 900	2 628	74.8	1.3	4.7	2.44	24 400	105	
Barton	31 343	1.0	1.4	22 665	4 282	31.0	12 871	12 804	11 797	73.9	0.8	6.3	2.61	37 000	156	
Cheyenne	3 678	-	0.2	2 776	721	41.1	1 782	1 773	1 516	77.9	1.1	4.0	2.38	24 300	87	
Clark	2 599	-	0.8	1 957	596	42.6	1 278	1 268	1 049	75.5	2.2	3.8	2.40	21 600	96	
Cloud	12 494	0.1	0.4	9 484	2 810	36.7	5 497	5 471	4 758	73.9	1.8	5.4	2.46	22 800	95	
Comanche	2 554	-	0.4	1 922	585	40.6	1 171	1 162	1 001	76.4	0.4	3.9	2.46	20 700	97	
Ocatum	4 509	-	0.3	3 361	977	39.4	2 154	2 145	1 795	74.8	1.4	3.3	2.43	26 300	113	
Ockinson	20 175	0.4	1.6	14 733	3 940	36.2	8 684	8 655	7 716	75.8	1.7	5.7	2.56	27 600	120	
Edwards	4 271	0.1	4.1	3 194	883	37.8	1 990	1 970	1 725	75.5	0.7	4.5	2.43	22 700	95	
Ellis	26 098	0.5	0.8	19 210	2 647	25.7	10 248	10 231	9 200	69.2	1.0	6.7	2.63	42 100	156	
Ellsworth	6 640	-	2.9	4 954	1 516	39.2	3 270	2 946	2 622	78.6	1.8	4.9	2.46	22 600	103	
Finney	23 825	0.8	14.5	15 845	1 951	26.2	8 994	8 938	8 104	70.2	0.4	7.0	2.89	40 700	180	
Ford	24 315	1.5	6.4	17 259	2 992	28.8	9 832	9 802	8 776	70.6	0.6	6.5	2.68	38 400	154	
Gave	3 726	0.1	0.2	2 595	617	32.0	1 596	1 578	1 378	80.7	1.5	4.1	2.68	29 800	104	
Graham	3 995	3.5	0.4	2 874	710	35.3	1 809	1 796	1 514	76.9	0.9	3.6	2.60	25 400	106	
Grant	6 977	-	16.0	4 589	516	27.0	2 602	2 595	2 331	69.1	0.5	5.4	2.96	43 300	158	
Gray	5 138	0.1	2.0	3 555	640	29.4	2 010	1 995	1 784	75.0	0.6	4.7	2.82	36 300	114	
Greeley	1 845	0.4	6.2	1 302	249	31.7	815	800	670	76.7	0.7	3.7	2.71	30 900	91	
Hamilton	2 514	0.1	3.5	1 829	458	36.8	1 273	1 262	974	77.8	1.8	6.0	2.51	30 700	117	
Haskell	3 814	-	8.5	2 546	343	28.1	1 495	1 483	1 292	70.9	0.2	4.9	2.93	34 000	137	
Hodgeman	2 269	0.9	0.7	1 669	399	36.7	1 054	1 044	863	78.8	1.0	3.0	2.59	23 200	88	
Jewell	5 241	0.1	0.1	3 931	1 179	40.1	2 751	2 685	2 107	78.5	2.2	4.1	2.47	13 400	92	
Kearny	3 435	0.1	13.3	2 266	336	28.0	1 409	1 404	1 177	75.6	0.3	4.2	2.91	34 600	130	
Kiowa	4 046	0.1	0.4	3 022	742	35.1	1 712	1 704	1 577	74.8	0.8	5.0	2.46	25 700	100	
Lane	2 472	-	1.5	1 767	420	34.7	1 159	1 150	971	76.1	0.8	5.1	2.53	28 000	82	
Lincoln	4 145	-	0.7	3 183	1 054	43.9	2 110	2 085	1 713	80.3	1.5	4.5	2.37	17 900	76	
Logan	3 478	0.7	0.8	2 499	578	33.6	1 616	1 581	1 342	77.4	0.9	5.4	2.56	32 400	115	
Marshall	12 787	-	0.3	9 658	2 573	39.3	5 584	5 581	5 053	78.1	3.4	5.2	2.49	22 200	92	
Meade	4 788	-	3.4	3 486	846	33.8	2 048	2 027	1 814	75.7	0.8	3.4	2.59	29 200	123	
Mitchell	8 117	0.2	0.4	5 910	1 667	33.7	3 510	3 493	3 148	74.3	1.7	5.1	2.48	26 400	112	
Morton	3 454	0.1	7.8	2 360	324	28.9	1 454	1 445	1 233	75.2	0.3	4.4	2.80	32 400	135	
Ness	4 498	0.1	0.2	3 362	917	36.6	2 107	2 081	1 789	79.7	1.0	3.9	2.48	26 500	98	
Norton	6 689	0.2	0.6	5 052	1 429	38.4	2 983	2 970	2 589	78.1	0.8	4.9	2.44	23 300	94	
Osborne	5 959	0.1	0.5	4 491	1 472	41.8	2 774	2 749	2 387	80.6	1.5	5.2	2.43	19 200	89	
Ottawa	5 971	0.1	0.5	4 420	1 276	38.0	2 667	2 600	2 292	81.1	1.5	4.7	2.54	22 500	92	
Pawnee	8 065	2.5	2.6	6 013	1 357	35.1	3 442	3 427	3 066	74.4	0.9	6.6	2.46	30 800	124	
Phillips	7 406	0.2	0.3	5 473	1 532	38.0	3 503	3 470	2 883	78.0	1.8	4.3	2.50	25 200	91	
Pratt	10 275	1.4	1.2	7 755	1 840	34.1	4 450	4 430	4 078	74.1	1.0	5.0	2.46	29 300	150	
Rawlins	4 105	-	1.1	2 976	777	35.6	1 826	1 813	1 573	76.6	1.5	4.6	2.56	26 400	94	
Republic	7 569	-	0.2	5 853	1 871	43.2	3 801	3 772	3 116	80.3	2.5	3.3	2.37	17 200	94	
Rice	11 900	0.9	2.4	8 887	2 267	35.7	4 974	4 940	4 525	77.9	0.9	5.1	2.50	25 300	106	
Rooks	7 006	0.2	0.5	5 044	1 387	35.0	3 136	3 104	2 698	78.4	1.0	4.9	2.56	23 800	91	
Rush	4 516	-	0.6	3 430	1 001	42.0	2 100	2 095	1 827	82.6	1.8	4.8	2.43	21 300	106	
Russell	8 868	0.4	0.3	6 703	1 742	38.2	4 129	4 108	3 612	78.4	0.9	5.6	2.41	28 800	108	
Saline	48 905	3.0	2.1	35 483	5 949	29.6	20 316	20 302	18 613	70.2	0.9	8.2	2.57	35 900	165	
Scott	5 782	0.2	2.0	3 969	745	30.2	2 344	2 336	2 074	77.1	0.9	3.9	2.75	36 900	139	
Seward	17 071	4.6	9.2	11 726	1 475	27.1	6 707	6 690	6 125	68.2	0.5	7.3	2.75	36 700	187	
Sheridan	3 544	-	0.3	2 431	561	32.0	1 444	1 440	1 259	82.8	1.0	2.9	2.79	28 900	94	
Sherman	7 759	0.2	5.4	5 506	1 030	30.8	3 292	3 240	2 861	75.3	1.1	5.6	2.65	33 400	135	
Smith	5 947	-	0.2	4 563	1 442	42.9	2 815	2 812	2 400	82.3	1.8	3.6	2.42	18 300	87	
Stafford	5 694	0.4	1.4	4 343	1 369	42.0	2 709	2 688	2 307	80.4	0.9	4.9	2.39	23 700	100	
Stanton	2 339	0.2	10.7	1 564	217	28.5	960	945	794	67.9	0.3	4.4	2.91	35 200	121	
Stevens	4 736	0.8	6.1	3 262	577	29.6	1 978	1 968	1 694	77.1	0.4	4.8	2.76	34 100	156	
Thomas	8 451	0.2	1.1	6 019	1 044	27.9	3 496	3 465	3 072	72.5	0.9	5.2	2.64	40 800	136	
Trego	4 165	0.1	0.5	3 022	811	34.9	1 991	1 859	1 596	78.5	1.2	4.1	2.57	30 800	98	
Wallace	2 045	0.7	2.8	1 437	290	31.6	892	865	740	78.1	1.8	4.7	2.73	30 400	84	
Washington	8 543	-	0.3	6 284	2 048	40.3	3 579	3 574	3 270	78.6	3.2	3.9	2.56	18 400	77	
Wichita	3 041	-	12.7	2 027	345	28.9	1 293	1 243	1 050	71.0	0.5	5.0	2.87	34 400	119	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Dodge City city	18 001	1.9	8.1	12 774	1 974	27.9	7 265	7 259	6 590	68.4	0.7	7.1	2.65	39 400	157	
Garden City city	18 256	1.0	16.3	12 285	1 700	26.7	6 745	6 738	6 305	70.3	0.4	7.7	2.83	40 400	178	
Great Bend city	16 608	1.6	1.7	11 991	2 161	30.3	6 879	6 877	6 379	68.9	0.6	7.3	2.56	41 000	166	
Hays city	16 301	0.4	0.7	12 046	1 545	26.4	6 853	6 849	6 225	64.9	0.9	7.1	2.55	45 100	167	
Liberal city	14 911	5.3	10.0	10 286	1 327	26.9	5 857	5 845	5 407	67.5	0.5	8.0	2.71	36 200	188	
Salina city	41 843	3.5	2.3	30 525	5 090	29.2	17 670	17 667	16 216	68.0	0.7	8.8	2.52	35 800	167	
Congressional District 2	472 988	7.3	3.0	348 994	51 790	27.5	181 302	180 903	165 911	64.1	1.6	7.5	2.62	40 600	176	
COUNTIES																
Atchison	18 397	6.2	1.5	13 165	2 785	29.8	6 910	6 899	6 225	73.6	2.6	7.9	2.72	26 600	113	
Brown	11 955	1.1	1.6	8 763	2 598	36.1	5 224	5 216	4 612	73.7	1.7	5.9	2.53	23 600	100	
Clay	9 802	0.2	0.4	7 275	2 085	37.4	4 247	4 238	3 830							

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

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Occupied						
		Black	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	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			
Congressional District 2—Con.															
COUNTIES—Con.															
Jackson	11 644	0.2	0.7	8 106	1 820	32.6	4 492	4 478	4 147	82.4	3.1	5.3	2.78	26 400	103
Jefferson	15 207	0.3	0.5	10 662	2 177	32.8	5 817	5 698	5 297	84.4	2.5	4.9	2.81	36 000	126
Leavenworth	54 809	10.0	2.4	38 829	5 280	30.1	18 441	18 412	17 030	65.9	1.5	7.8	2.87	40 500	181
Nemaha	11 211	0.3	0.3	7 954	2 182	34.1	4 432	4 427	4 020	80.3	1.8	4.3	2.72	25 300	99
Pottawatomie	14 782	0.2	0.9	10 553	2 201	30.2	6 033	6 007	5 401	78.1	1.9	5.2	2.69	34 600	136
Riley	63 505	10.7	3.9	49 761	3 487	22.8	20 873	20 765	19 269	45.4	1.9	5.6	2.59	46 800	188
Shawnee	154 916	7.6	4.0	112 465	18 529	30.3	64 446	64 393	58 832	67.6	1.0	9.1	2.55	44 100	180
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Atchison city	11 407	8.7	2.1	8 462	1 940	29.4	4 273	4 271	3 901	68.8	1.5	10.0	2.58	26 700	114
Fort Riley North (COP)	16 086	29.2	9.4	11 401	13	21.0	2 546	2 546	2 486	0.3	0.7	2.7	3.87	—	227
Junction City city	19 305	21.6	5.3	13 851	1 672	24.9	8 153	8 153	7 328	50.7	1.6	11.1	2.60	35 300	161
Lawrence city	52 738	5.5	2.7	42 774	3 399	23.8	20 179	20 171	18 773	48.2	2.1	7.3	2.37	47 800	208
Leavenworth city	33 656	14.3	3.2	24 206	3 486	30.0	11 425	11 419	10 480	54.6	1.2	9.5	2.75	36 800	184
Monhattan city	32 644	4.3	2.3	25 923	2 478	24.4	13 652	13 650	12 821	47.4	2.1	6.4	2.38	48 000	191
Topeka city	115 266	9.5	4.6	86 249	16 031	30.6	50 371	50 326	46 256	62.2	1.0	10.1	2.39	39 900	181
Congressional District 3															
COUNTIES															
Johnson	270 269	1.2	1.5	191 604	20 644	30.4	102 827	102 731	96 927	73.9	0.3	7.3	2.76	66 900	276
Linn	8 234	0.4	0.3	6 061	1 752	38.2	3 977	3 829	3 154	79.5	4.2	4.9	2.55	20 500	99
Miami	21 618	2.9	0.9	15 310	3 295	32.5	8 457	8 436	7 571	77.4	2.0	6.0	2.73	34 000	122
Wyandotte	172 335	24.1	4.7	121 178	20 095	28.9	68 506	68 404	63 392	65.4	1.2	13.8	2.69	29 000	154
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Kansas City city	161 087	25.3	4.9	113 448	18 892	28.9	64 474	64 374	59 655	64.6	1.2	14.2	2.68	28 400	153
Leawood city	13 360	0.5	0.6	9 855	1 442	39.7	4 845	4 838	4 616	97.8	—	4.8	2.89	99 300	424
Lenexa city	18 639	1.7	1.5	12 517	851	28.3	7 096	7 096	6 425	69.5	0.4	7.9	2.87	83 100	295
Merriam city	10 794	2.8	2.1	8 176	908	30.7	4 640	4 640	4 402	62.3	0.6	6.9	2.44	56 900	291
Olathe city	37 258	2.4	1.2	24 809	1 840	26.1	13 034	13 002	12 021	69.4	0.4	7.8	2.99	61 400	233
Overland Park city	81 784	0.9	1.5	58 473	5 336	31.2	31 244	31 237	29 646	69.9	0.2	7.8	2.74	68 500	292
Proine Village city	24 657	0.4	1.3	18 380	2 816	34.2	9 672	9 632	9 438	83.4	0.1	7.7	2.61	65 100	332
Shawnee city	29 653	1.6	1.7	20 556	1 502	28.6	11 137	11 132	10 461	69.6	0.7	6.8	2.83	63 700	264
Congressional District 4															
COUNTIES															
Harper	7 778	0.3	1.0	5 886	1 769	40.8	3 563	3 554	3 235	74.5	1.3	5.3	2.36	25 700	103
Kingman	8 960	—	0.9	6 549	1 581	34.9	3 681	3 674	3 364	74.9	1.1	5.0	2.61	28 200	124
Reno	64 983	2.3	3.4	47 364	8 922	30.6	26 574	26 519	24 448	72.8	1.1	6.6	2.58	35 300	162
Seadwick	366 531	8.7	3.1	263 908	35 119	28.8	145 562	145 484	137 744	63.7	0.6	9.0	2.62	42 300	200
Sumner	24 928	0.6	2.8	18 011	4 220	33.9	10 356	10 264	9 413	76.8	1.1	5.9	2.60	30 000	121
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Hutchinson city	40 284	3.4	4.7	29 992	5 722	29.9	17 099	17 091	15 748	68.2	1.2	7.8	2.46	34 200	166
Wichita city	279 272	10.8	3.5	205 807	29 704	29.0	116 649	116 599	110 306	59.7	0.7	9.6	2.49	41 000	198
Congressional District 5															
COUNTIES															
Allen	15 654	1.6	1.4	11 365	2 851	33.4	6 838	6 765	5 997	77.6	2.0	6.7	2.54	24 500	122
Anderson	8 749	0.2	0.7	6 343	1 829	35.8	3 628	3 584	3 317	80.6	3.1	4.5	2.61	23 900	108
Bourbon	15 969	2.5	0.6	11 977	3 231	35.4	7 194	7 081	6 388	72.7	2.4	6.4	2.44	26 300	112
Butler	44 782	0.6	1.2	31 630	5 567	31.1	17 248	17 192	16 087	76.1	0.8	6.2	2.74	37 800	148
Chase	3 309	0.6	1.2	2 496	725	39.2	1 568	1 468	1 303	75.9	2.0	5.0	2.49	21 800	100
Choutouqua	5 016	0.3	0.8	3 860	1 273	42.8	2 320	2 312	2 034	80.2	3.4	5.8	2.40	17 900	87
Cherokee	22 304	0.7	0.5	16 045	3 869	34.2	9 315	9 289	8 550	78.8	2.3	7.9	2.58	20 400	88
Coffey	9 370	—	0.4	6 783	1 804	33.2	3 861	3 835	3 526	76.6	2.2	4.2	2.61	24 300	156
Cowley	36 824	2.4	2.3	26 959	6 012	32.6	15 133	15 052	13 897	71.9	1.2	7.1	2.53	29 900	130
Crawford	37 916	1.1	0.7	29 071	7 340	33.4	16 822	16 743	15 212	71.1	2.3	7.1	2.40	24 300	124
Elk	3 918	—	1.4	3 006	1 034	44.8	1 975	1 905	1 640	80.0	4.1	4.8	2.34	14 200	73
Franklin	22 062	1.5	1.6	15 997	3 667	32.5	8 763	8 723	8 148	76.8	1.8	6.1	2.62	31 600	134
Greenwood	8 764	—	0.8	6 602	2 106	41.5	4 451	4 333	3 576	76.5	2.8	5.8	2.41	18 700	94
Harvey	30 531	1.6	4.1	22 467	4 685	31.1	11 563	11 559	10 947	71.2	0.8	6.2	2.61	36 700	154
Labette	25 682	4.6	1.9	18 340	4 361	32.4	10 619	10 595	9 702	76.4	1.8	7.9	2.57	24 700	110
Lyon	35 108	2.2	4.5	26 285	4 152	26.6	13 980	13 970	13 009	63.9	1.8	6.1	2.52	39 000	168
McPherson	26 855	0.7	0.9	20 094	4 378	31.8	10 464	10 446	9 807	75.9	1.2	5.1	2.56	38 300	149
Manion	13 522	0.4	1.0	10 364	3 039	39.2	5 864	5 604	5 141	79.4	2.3	4.4	2.48	24 900	109
Montgomery	42 281	6.5	1.5	30 812	7 456	33.6	18 153	18 133	16 388	75.5	1.4	7.8	2.53	24 900	127
Morris	6 419	0.3	1.0	4 813	1 457	39.8	3 187	2 901	2 560	75.7	2.5	4.5	2.47	24 000	109

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

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

	Persons					Housing units									
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	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
											Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			
Congressional District 5—Can.															
COUNTIES—Con.															
Neosho	18 967	1.2	2.0	13 740	3 328	33.5	7 887	7 868	7 241	76.7	1.6	6.2	2.56	26 600	120
Osage	15 319	0.1	1.0	10 976	2 541	33.2	6 152	5 997	5 600	82.0	1.8	4.7	2.67	31 300	115
Wabunsee	6 867	0.7	0.9	4 939	1 273	35.5	2 891	2 855	2 487	83.3	3.1	3.9	2.70	25 400	106
Wilson	12 128	0.2	0.8	8 830	2 443	35.9	5 372	5 276	4 773	78.1	2.1	5.6	2.51	21 600	98
Woodson	4 600	0.6	1.0	3 546	1 062	41.5	2 294	2 108	1 832	79.3	2.3	5.0	2.42	21 800	114
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Arkansas City city	13 201	4.7	2.5	9 822	2 452	33.8	5 843	5 840	5 346	68.0	1.0	8.9	2.42	27 400	132
Chanute city	10 506	1.9	3.1	7 763	2 034	34.2	4 542	4 540	4 183	72.9	0.7	7.6	2.43	27 000	125
Coffeyville city	15 185	11.4	1.5	11 079	2 759	32.7	6 530	6 526	5 981	70.7	1.3	9.2	2.47	23 800	130
El Dorado city	10 510	1.6	2.2	7 753	1 702	32.6	4 599	4 596	4 261	66.8	0.8	7.7	2.44	32 300	145
Emporia city	25 287	2.9	5.9	19 484	2 938	25.7	10 171	10 170	9 524	57.7	1.4	7.0	2.41	40 300	171
Independence city	10 598	8.4	2.6	7 862	2 128	34.6	4 851	4 849	4 323	71.5	0.6	9.7	2.40	27 900	129
McPherson city	11 753	1.2	1.2	8 813	1 729	30.5	4 769	4 762	4 491	71.6	0.4	6.2	2.46	41 200	162
Newton city	16 332	2.4	6.5	12 039	2 795	32.4	6 555	6 552	6 233	69.1	0.4	7.4	2.52	34 800	155
Ottawa city	11 016	2.8	2.7	8 237	2 036	31.9	4 572	4 569	4 259	69.8	1.1	7.8	2.45	32 300	137
Parsons city	12 898	8.0	3.1	9 230	2 206	31.0	5 428	5 424	4 995	74.0	0.7	10.2	2.46	25 600	123
Pittsburg city	18 770	1.9	0.9	14 735	3 440	30.4	8 494	8 487	7 737	59.9	1.6	7.9	2.27	25 700	130
Winfield city	10 736	2.1	3.8	8 137	2 007	32.7	4 400	4 399	4 172	69.0	1.0	8.1	2.37	30 300	130

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	
The State Congressional Districts						
URBAN AND RURAL						
Total persons -----	2 363 679	472 139	472 988	472 456	473 180	472 916
Urban -----	1 576 147	210 409	319 122	424 679	381 888	240 049
Inside urbanized areas -----	854 893	—	180 035	368 775	306 083	—
Outside urbanized areas -----	721 254	210 409	139 087	55 904	75 805	240 049
Rural -----	787 532	261 730	153 866	47 777	91 292	232 867
Farm -----	172 901	65 841	29 759	6 576	15 670	55 055
ANCESTRY						
Total persons -----	2 363 679	472 139	472 988	472 456	473 180	472 916
Single ancestry group -----	1 051 047	248 290	207 991	202 675	209 842	182 249
Dutch -----	18 714	5 956	2 680	2 205	3 244	4 629
English -----	248 634	47 918	45 298	48 418	52 776	54 224
French -----	23 469	7 096	4 453	3 494	4 350	4 076
German -----	356 453	119 496	65 272	45 358	63 410	62 917
Greek -----	1 351	108	179	644	312	108
Hungarian -----	1 581	189	389	441	401	161
Irish -----	93 933	19 566	17 989	20 763	18 825	16 790
Italian -----	10 713	1 055	2 108	3 108	1 647	2 795
Norwegian -----	5 678	1 121	1 482	1 305	1 002	768
Polish -----	9 056	1 159	1 870	3 854	1 081	1 092
Portuguese -----	572	73	221	94	91	93
Russian -----	4 441	958	582	1 907	479	515
Scottish -----	11 690	3 043	2 299	2 344	2 028	1 976
Swedish -----	24 239	7 217	5 031	3 553	2 763	5 675
Ukrainian -----	774	66	153	351	121	83
Other -----	239 749	33 269	57 985	64 836	57 312	26 347
Multiple ancestry group -----	872 029	150 161	177 355	187 556	176 793	180 164
Ancestry not specified -----	440 603	73 688	87 642	82 225	86 545	110 503
Not reported -----	260 516	33 764	57 723	51 037	53 936	64 056
Selected multiple ancestry groups: -----						
English and other group(s) -----	355 255	56 180	73 363	77 205	73 921	74 586
French and other group(s) -----	117 490	19 847	23 925	24 356	25 707	23 655
German and other group(s) -----	472 450	85 737	99 590	97 190	94 181	95 752
Irish and other group(s) -----	395 295	64 689	77 441	87 625	82 074	83 466
Italian and other group(s) -----	17 979	1 633	4 289	5 517	2 953	3 587
Polish and other group(s) -----	17 730	2 420	4 261	6 076	2 591	2 382
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
In households -----	2 283 218	459 475	434 717	467 465	464 642	456 919
Family householder -----	638 387	131 671	117 460	129 849	128 550	130 857
Nonfamily householder: -----	94 201	17 450	21 204	16 663	21 854	17 030
Male -----	140 748	29 407	27 267	24 698	28 065	31 311
Female -----	557 325	117 407	102 559	110 527	109 986	116 846
Spouse -----	801 454	156 544	151 013	175 471	164 906	153 520
Other relatives -----	51 103	6 996	15 214	10 257	11 281	7 355
Nonrelatives -----						
Persons per household -----	2.61	2.57	2.62	2.73	2.60	2.55
Persons per family -----	3.13	3.08	3.16	3.20	3.14	3.07
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD						
Households -----	873 336	178 528	165 931	171 210	178 469	179 198
1 person -----	206 734	43 310	39 675	35 512	43 509	44 728
2 persons -----	294 937	62 584	54 470	55 657	59 448	62 778
3 persons -----	144 849	27 436	28 607	31 099	30 103	27 604
4 persons -----	130 923	25 280	25 188	28 660	26 211	25 584
5 persons -----	61 222	12 880	11 626	12 864	11 906	11 946
6 or more persons -----	34 671	7 038	6 365	7 418	7 292	6 558
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families -----	638 387	131 671	117 460	129 849	128 550	130 857
With own children under 18 years -----	321 443	63 495	61 724	69 079	65 169	61 976
Married-couple families -----	559 062	118 701	102 596	110 609	110 185	116 971
With own children under 18 years -----	275 135	56 800	52 918	56 982	54 080	54 355
Female householder, no husband present -----	63 271	9 641	11 868	15 817	14 993	10 952
With own children under 18 years -----	39 867	5 568	7 648	10 604	9 642	6 405
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS						
Persons in group quarters -----	80 461	12 664	38 271	4 991	8 538	15 997
Inmate of mental hospital -----	2 202	175	1 065	519	354	89
Inmate of home for the aged -----	24 545	6 558	4 266	2 907	3 098	7 716
Inmate of other institution -----	10 241	1 190	5 678	315	1 898	1 160
In college dormitory -----	28 908	3 949	16 373	881	1 415	6 290
Other, in group quarters -----	14 565	792	10 889	369	1 773	742
MARITAL STATUS						
Male, 15 years and over -----	887 761	177 206	187 365	170 762	176 593	175 835
Single -----	239 341	43 188	63 627	43 120	46 863	42 543
Now married, except separated -----	574 551	121 544	107 769	112 888	112 977	119 373
Separated -----	7 745	1 058	1 946	1 647	1 915	1 179
Widowed -----	20 817	4 739	3 997	3 280	3 485	5 316
Divorced -----	45 307	6 677	10 026	9 827	11 353	7 424
Female, 15 years and over -----	951 097	190 856	184 803	190 201	189 246	195 991
Single -----	185 232	32 520	44 850	38 606	35 956	33 300
Now married, except separated -----	568 986	119 916	105 010	112 574	112 113	119 373
Separated -----	10 093	1 425	1 816	2 570	2 728	1 554
Widowed -----	121 438	28 391	20 558	19 975	21 643	30 871
Divorced -----	65 348	8 604	12 569	16 476	16 806	10 893
FERTILITY						
Women 15 to 44 years -----	529 729	96 332	113 277	113 548	108 944	97 628
Children ever born -----	706 782	140 337	133 027	149 245	146 552	137 621
Per 1,000 women -----	1 334	1 457	1 174	1 314	1 345	1 410

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Total persons	2 363 679	472 139	472 988	472 456	473 180	472 916
Native	2 315 788	465 777	459 234	461 553	461 748	467 476
Born in State of residence	1 489 178	351 572	287 694	218 407	296 958	334 547
Born in different State	814 733	113 013	165 983	241 496	162 702	131 539
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	11 877	1 192	5 557	1 650	2 088	1 390
Foreign born	47 891	6 362	13 754	10 903	11 432	5 440

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Persons 5 to 17 years						
Speak only English at home	451 674	88 992	85 266	98 101	90 156	89 159
Speak a language other than English at home	17 146	3 908	3 268	4 246	3 749	1 975
Spanish language spoken at home	8 720	2 759	1 331	2 108	1 551	971
Speak English very well or well	7 693	2 392	1 198	1 880	1 343	880
Speak English not well or not at all	1 027	367	133	228	208	91
Other language spoken at home	8 426	1 149	1 937	2 138	2 198	1 004
Speak English very well or well	7 114	1 067	1 766	1 726	1 653	902
Speak English not well or not at all	1 312	82	171	412	545	102

Persons 18 years and over						
Speak only English at home	1 628 514	320 426	329 219	319 045	324 858	334 966
Speak a language other than English at home	85 768	22 045	19 731	15 324	16 402	12 266
Spanish language spoken at home	31 858	7 558	7 498	6 394	6 455	3 953
Speak English very well or well	27 727	6 263	6 805	5 726	5 330	3 603
Speak English not well or not at all	4 131	1 295	693	668	1 125	350
Other language spoken at home	53 910	14 487	12 233	8 930	9 947	8 313
Speak English very well or well	48 865	13 595	11 227	7 729	8 616	7 698
Speak English not well or not at all	5 045	892	1 006	1 201	1 331	615

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

Workers 16 years and over						
Car, truck, or van	937 587	170 084	179 765	205 359	208 040	174 339
Drive alone	729 921	137 790	134 352	162 637	162 696	132 446
Carpool	207 666	32 294	45 413	42 722	45 344	41 893
Public transportation	11 210	534	3 167	3 134	3 763	612
Walked only	68 407	19 335	22 767	5 005	7 600	13 700
Other means	16 599	4 334	4 180	1 857	2 859	3 369
Worked at home	46 408	16 056	8 961	4 154	5 621	11 616
Persons per private vehicle	1.14	1.12	1.16	1.13	1.14	1.16

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school						
Nursery school	26 764	4 078	5 242	7 883	5 558	4 003
Public	10 126	2 018	2 349	2 135	1 737	1 887
Private	16 638	2 060	2 893	5 748	3 821	2 116
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	310 597	60 225	59 386	68 376	62 725	59 885
Public	285 738	57 127	55 172	60 049	55 945	57 445
Private	24 859	3 098	4 214	8 327	6 780	2 440
High school (1 to 4 years)	146 146	30 402	27 276	31 845	27 987	28 636
Public	137 146	29 440	25 567	28 477	25 520	28 142
Private	9 000	962	1 709	3 368	2 467	494
College	132 762	16 321	49 487	21 052	21 815	24 087
Public	114 640	13 721	45 527	17 093	19 574	18 725
Private	18 122	2 600	3 960	3 959	2 241	5 362

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over						
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	203 355	51 927	32 568	30 663	33 000	55 197
High school: 1 to 3 years	166 880	31 445	28 675	31 136	36 157	39 467
4 years	543 823	116 592	105 556	99 892	108 143	113 640
1 to 3 years	237 617	47 889	39 846	52 868	51 912	45 102
4 or more years	236 427	37 604	51 744	64 608	46 840	35 631
Percent high school graduates	73.3	70.8	76.3	77.9	74.9	67.2

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over						
Same house	1 095 859	243 253	190 688	215 886	210 695	235 337
Different house in United States	1 057 361	189 384	234 392	217 261	216 394	199 930
Same county	547 980	97 946	103 004	113 750	131 480	101 800
Different county	509 381	91 438	131 388	103 511	84 914	98 130
Same State	233 896	54 436	59 537	32 800	33 106	54 017
Different State	275 485	37 002	71 851	70 711	51 808	44 113
Northeast	19 075	1 487	7 156	4 366	3 673	2 393
North Central	112 014	11 630	26 482	42 339	16 337	15 226
South	83 092	10 366	22 983	15 007	19 131	15 605
West	61 304	13 519	15 230	8 999	12 667	10 889
Abroad	30 483	2 875	13 125	4 208	7 267	3 008

VETERAN STATUS

Civilian persons 16 years and over						
Veteran	305 496	56 839	60 723	66 872	64 152	56 910
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	17.2	15.8	17.6	19.0	18.1	15.6
Male veteran	296 012	55 550	58 239	64 698	62 159	55 366
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	35.0	32.1	35.3	38.9	36.7	32.2

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years						
With a work disability	112 640	21 087	22 109	21 114	23 657	24 673
Not in labor force	59 441	10 476	11 315	11 448	12 323	13 879
Prevented from working	46 661	8 052	8 556	9 196	9 689	11 168

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS

Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years						
With a public transportation disability	17 812	2 999	3 409	4 246	3 568	3 590
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over						
With a public transportation disability	33 094	6 442	5 352	6 090	6 810	8 400

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

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

The State

Congressional Districts

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	
Persons 16 years and over	1 799 565	360 224	364 910	352 233	358 157	364 041
Labor force	1 147 655	220 314	233 091	236 994	241 113	216 143
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.8	61.2	63.9	67.3	67.3	59.4
Civilian labor force	1 123 496	220 100	213 278	236 785	237 440	215 893
Employed	1 078 741	214 368	202 665	225 601	228 731	207 376
Unemployed	44 755	5 732	10 613	11 184	8 709	8 517
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	2.6	5.0	4.7	3.7	3.9
Not in labor force	651 910	139 910	131 819	115 239	117 044	147 898
Female, 16 years and over	931 821	187 080	181 274	185 882	185 549	192 036
Labor force	475 177	87 151	95 774	101 740	101 211	89 301
Percent of female, 16 years and over	51.0	46.6	52.8	54.7	54.5	46.5
Civilian labor force	473 364	87 133	94 418	101 722	100 829	89 262
Employed	454 460	84 568	90 287	97 257	96 701	85 647
Unemployed	18 904	2 565	4 131	4 465	4 128	3 615
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	2.9	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.0
Not in labor force	456 644	99 929	85 500	84 142	84 338	102 735
Female, 16 years and over	931 821	187 080	181 274	185 882	185 549	192 036
With own children under 6 years	150 439	30 165	30 027	30 140	31 159	28 948
In labor force	72 676	14 073	15 140	14 133	15 166	14 164
With own children 6 to 17 years only	170 258	32 414	31 672	38 901	34 367	32 904
In labor force	114 595	21 243	21 540	25 440	23 872	22 500

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 078 741	214 368	202 665	225 601	228 731	207 376
Private wage and salary workers	773 548	138 251	129 077	177 815	183 049	145 356
Federal government workers	34 721	4 577	11 398	8 890	5 773	4 083
State government workers	54 208	7 561	24 533	8 031	5 541	8 542
Local government workers	93 101	22 875	17 670	16 140	16 287	20 129
Self-employed workers	114 189	38 418	18 396	13 720	16 758	26 897
Unpaid family workers	8 974	2 686	1 591	1 005	1 323	2 369

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 078 741	214 368	202 665	225 601	228 731	207 376
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	233 344	38 686	46 972	61 215	49 555	36 916
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	105 143	17 095	18 718	31 230	22 022	16 078
Professional specialty occupations	128 201	21 591	28 254	29 985	27 533	20 838
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	315 807	52 395	62 845	80 595	69 374	50 598
Technicians and related support occupations	29 069	3 711	6 672	7 003	7 265	4 418
Sales occupations	110 181	21 044	19 136	29 500	23 230	17 271
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	176 557	27 640	37 037	44 092	38 879	28 909
Service occupations	136 408	29 405	29 412	23 103	26 198	28 290
Private household occupations	5 253	1 337	1 037	683	1 149	1 047
Protective service occupations	10 969	1 389	2 866	2 666	2 267	1 781
Service occupations, except protective and household	120 186	26 679	25 509	19 754	22 782	25 462
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	66 832	31 738	10 438	2 617	5 673	16 366
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	148 163	30 048	22 576	23 951	38 958	32 630
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	178 187	32 096	30 422	34 120	38 973	42 576
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	82 665	11 148	13 881	14 805	21 840	20 991
Transportation and material moving occupations	48 575	11 737	7 806	9 116	8 379	11 537
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	46 947	9 211	8 735	10 199	8 754	10 048

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 078 741	214 368	202 665	225 601	228 731	207 376
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	85 992	41 634	11 174	3 627	8 437	21 120
Construction	64 562	13 648	11 209	11 835	12 945	14 925
Manufacturing	207 474	21 932	27 928	42 285	68 296	47 033
Nondurable goods	76 459	8 913	18 457	19 299	12 402	17 388
Durable goods	131 015	13 019	9 471	22 986	55 894	29 645
Transportation	51 259	8 599	9 700	15 062	7 770	10 128
Communications and other public utilities	31 456	7 091	6 447	7 346	5 628	4 944
Wholesale trade	51 727	10 934	7 080	15 053	11 315	7 345
Retail trade	172 495	35 898	32 236	37 424	36 090	30 847
Finance, insurance, and real estate	59 504	8 841	11 363	18 685	12 026	8 589
Business and repair services	35 804	6 089	5 969	9 913	8 752	5 081
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	37 804	8 082	7 591	7 403	7 887	6 841
Professional and related services	232 888	44 386	56 217	46 664	41 889	43 732
Health services	90 258	17 658	18 465	18 312	17 612	18 211
Educational services	97 121	19 198	27 691	15 683	15 445	19 104
Other professional and related services	45 509	7 530	10 061	12 669	8 832	6 417
Public administration	47 776	7 234	15 751	10 304	7 696	6 791

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	731 982	146 032	156 302	143 000	148 686	137 962
Worked in 1979	727 779	145 725	155 136	141 832	147 826	137 260
50 to 52 weeks	510 474	106 541	100 494	101 405	107 107	94 927
40 to 49 weeks	80 884	13 498	18 209	16 710	16 667	15 800
1 to 39 weeks	136 421	25 686	36 433	23 717	24 052	26 533
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	635 028	128 613	131 194	125 068	131 555	118 598
50 to 52 weeks	477 247	99 581	92 403	96 040	101 139	88 084
With unemployment in 1979	96 904	11 720	24 509	21 791	20 099	18 785
Mean weeks of unemployment	11.8	11.3	11.9	12.7	10.9	11.8

Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	554 876	105 667	113 308	114 980	116 156	104 765
Worked in 1979	548 591	104 981	111 516	113 502	114 923	103 669
50 to 52 weeks	281 734	53 174	54 733	60 998	60 513	52 316
40 to 49 weeks	74 294	12 982	15 674	15 696	16 220	13 722
1 to 39 weeks	192 563	38 825	41 109	36 808	38 190	37 631
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	371 221	65 512	74 361	80 632	82 218	68 498
50 to 52 weeks	223 594	38 480	43 434	50 974	50 365	40 341
With unemployment in 1979	85 192	10 826	20 283	18 539	19 488	16 056
Mean weeks of unemployment	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.1	11.7

Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979	182 096	22 546	44 792	40 330	39 587	34 841
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	48 071	5 779	11 966	11 311	9 430	9 585

WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

Families	638 387	131 671	117 460	129 849	128 550	130 857
No workers	65 922	12 911	11 888	11 639	11 806	17 678
1 worker	201 130	43 636	36 135	40 977	39 269	41 113
2 or more workers	371 335	75 124	69 437	77 233	77 475	72 066

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

INCOME IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Households	873 336	178 528	165 931	171 210	178 469	179 198
Less than \$5,000.....	111 690	25 906	21 905	15 893	19 587	28 399
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	72 459	16 819	14 802	10 084	12 805	17 949
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	71 318	16 028	15 509	10 427	12 763	16 591
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	143 234	32 868	28 197	22 248	28 564	31 357
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	130 456	27 945	24 350	23 397	28 063	26 701
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	111 475	21 640	20 988	22 880	24 112	21 855
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	132 897	22 330	24 163	33 111	30 362	22 931
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	65 404	9 661	11 134	20 739	14 729	9 141
\$50,000 or more.....	34 403	5 331	4 883	12 431	7 484	4 274
Median.....	\$16 362	\$14 595	\$15 495	\$20 688	\$17 609	\$14 187
Mean.....	\$19 606	\$17 547	\$18 332	\$24 430	\$20 839	\$16 998

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Families	638 387	131 671	117 460	129 849	128 550	130 857
Less than \$5,000.....	38 201	9 151	7 346	6 158	6 679	8 867
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	37 064	8 847	7 096	5 056	6 375	9 690
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	43 920	10 256	9 176	6 330	7 392	10 766
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	100 822	24 763	19 117	14 682	18 259	24 001
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	105 146	24 026	19 164	17 461	21 198	23 297
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	98 516	19 852	18 382	19 326	20 826	20 130
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	121 694	20 796	22 224	29 716	27 438	21 520
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	60 928	8 993	10 407	19 400	13 530	8 598
\$50,000 or more.....	32 096	4 987	4 548	11 720	6 853	3 988
Median.....	\$22 707	\$17 491	\$19 151	\$23 821	\$20 970	\$17 495
Mean.....	\$19 755	\$20 387	\$21 536	\$27 786	\$24 047	\$19 970

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	325 038	57 797	89 922	52 010	63 398	61 911
Less than \$2,000.....	44 508	7 413	18 445	4 212	5 572	8 866
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	32 325	6 532	10 499	3 309	4 376	7 609
\$3,000 to \$4,999.....	58 921	11 431	15 913	7 515	10 271	13 791
\$5,000 to \$7,999.....	60 201	10 853	18 584	8 127	11 014	11 623
\$8,000 to \$9,999.....	29 197	5 435	7 114	4 884	6 483	5 281
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	50 718	8 761	10 293	10 669	12 678	8 317
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	37 583	5 478	7 128	9 924	10 076	4 977
\$25,000 to \$49,999.....	9 777	1 591	1 663	2 881	2 435	1 207
\$50,000 or more.....	1 808	303	283	489	493	240
Median.....	\$6 225	\$5 867	\$5 015	\$9 155	\$8 140	\$5 167
Mean.....	\$8 440	\$7 990	\$6 788	\$11 122	\$10 105	\$7 303

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Per capita income	\$7 350	\$6 706	\$6 723	\$8 883	\$7 915	\$6 522
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons.....	\$7 424	\$6 769	\$6 803	\$8 939	\$7 977	\$6 610

HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
With earnings	731 472	150 164	140 403	146 937	153 062	140 906
Mean earnings.....	\$19 546	\$17 092	\$17 939	\$24 515	\$20 720	\$17 307
With Social Security income	235 008	54 502	39 982	37 078	41 316	62 130
Mean Social Security income.....	\$4 091	\$3 967	\$4 044	\$4 329	\$4 162	\$4 039
With public assistance income	42 987	6 764	6 609	8 551	9 149	9 914
Mean public assistance income.....	\$2 261	\$2 119	\$2 234	\$2 480	\$2 363	\$2 100

MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
No workers.....	\$10 831	\$10 756	\$10 907	\$11 746	\$10 849	\$10 221
1 worker.....	\$19 927	\$17 690	\$18 403	\$25 346	\$20 903	\$17 307
2 or more workers.....	\$26 403	\$23 608	\$24 986	\$31 498	\$27 651	\$23 881

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

All Income Levels in 1979

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Families	638 387	131 671	117 460	129 849	128 550	130 857
With related children under 18 years.....	330 862	64 990	63 291	71 151	67 588	63 842
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	257 917	50 089	48 317	57 223	52 196	50 092
Female householder, no husband present.....	63 271	9 641	11 868	15 817	14 993	10 952
With related children under 18 years.....	42 897	5 878	8 169	11 297	10 481	7 072
With related children under 6 years.....	16 876	2 333	3 366	4 424	4 198	2 555
Householder 65 years and over.....	103 706	25 840	16 876	15 742	17 752	27 496

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	286 302	53 868	64 615	51 129	61 064	55 626
65 years and over.....	96 674	24 011	16 624	13 423	16 767	25 849
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 283 468	459 490	435 647	466 976	464 506	456 849
Related children under 18 years.....	638 555	127 617	121 231	136 419	129 826	123 462
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	459 986	91 170	86 176	101 043	92 388	89 209
60 years and over.....	389 318	93 152	65 242	62 413	69 396	99 115
65 years and over.....	283 844	69 593	47 482	42 985	48 785	74 999

Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Families	47 088	11 003	9 324	7 694	8 539	10 528
Percent below poverty level.....	7.4	8.4	7.9	5.9	6.6	8.0
With related children under 18 years.....	32 156	6 686	6 678	5 831	6 446	6 515
With related children 5 to 17 years.....	24 056	5 126	4 657	4 443	4 823	5 007
Female householder, no husband present.....	16 194	2 422	3 322	3 744	3 935	2 771
With related children under 18 years.....	14 459	1 993	2 966	3 388	3 668	2 444
With related children under 6 years.....	8 316	1 101	1 725	2 099	2 147	1 244
Householder 65 years and over.....	7 191	2 084	1 032	932	972	2 171

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	72 460	14 671	19 853	9 404	12 226	16 306
Percent below poverty level.....	25.3	27.2	30.7	18.4	20.0	29.3
65 years and over.....	27 798	7 400	4 593	3 449	4 343	8 013
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	231 718	51 292	51 289	36 246	42 415	50 476
Percent below poverty level.....	10.1	11.2	11.8	7.8	9.1	11.0
Related children under 18 years.....	72 995	15 308	14 639	13 552	15 200	14 296
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	49 026	10 499	9 055	9 143	10 397	9 932
60 years and over.....	49 490	13 466	7 829	6 288	7 614	14 293
65 years and over.....	40 322	11 079	6 330	5 031	6 028	11 854

Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:						
Below 75 percent of poverty level.....	6.7	7.2	7.8	5.4	6.1	6.9
Below 125 percent of poverty level.....	14.4	16.1	16.7	10.7	12.9	16.0
Below 150 percent of poverty level.....	19.1	21.8	21.6	13.8	17.0	21.5
Below 200 percent of poverty level.....	29.6	34.4	32.5	21.3	26.5	33.6

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

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	2 170 046	126 356	17 960	17 539	62 656
Male	1 059 908	63 529	8 955	8 194	32 655
Female	1 110 138	62 827	9 005	9 345	30 001
Under 5 years	160 194	12 567	1 734	1 873	8 296
5 to 14 years	308 113	23 445	3 147	3 337	13 268
15 to 59 years	1 306 602	76 741	11 563	11 514	37 642
60 to 64 years	101 635	3 791	540	207	1 069
65 years and over	293 502	9 812	976	608	2 381

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	594 829	28 923	4 189	3 231	13 756
With own children under 18 years	292 956	18 467	2 612	2 246	9 580
Married-couple families	529 911	17 292	3 404	2 626	11 226
With own children under 18 years	256 978	9 937	2 049	1 960	7 878
Female householder, no husband present	50 796	10 287	703	410	1 923
With own children under 18 years	30 419	7 845	529	244	1 443

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 299 878	57 934	8 566	8 690	25 792
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	185 412	10 463	1 461	1 436	7 891
High school: 1 to 3 years	150 112	12 211	1 504	900	4 178
4 years	514 204	20 404	3 218	2 096	8 318
College: 1 to 3 years	223 833	9 442	1 628	1 220	3 152
4 or more years	226 317	5 414	755	3 038	2 253

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	1 666 362	87 785	12 717	11 992	39 619
Male	1 063 902	54 386	7 714	7 344	27 497
Employed	1 010 216	42 952	6 672	6 492	24 328
Unemployed	37 562	5 191	777	472	1 445
Female, 16 years and over	865 351	44 109	6 386	6 650	18 686
Male	439 328	24 262	3 091	3 298	10 522
Employed	422 583	21 309	2 759	2 998	9 773
Unemployed	15 647	2 366	296	270	664

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	594 829	28 923	4 189	3 231	13 756
Less than \$5,000	31 481	4 971	571	536	1 180
\$5,000 to \$7,499	32 695	3 155	368	253	1 008
\$7,500 to \$9,999	39 484	3 122	338	240	1 220
\$10,000 to \$14,999	93 036	5 183	708	447	2 540
\$15,000 to \$19,999	98 636	4 058	716	498	2 477
\$20,000 to \$24,999	93 644	2 930	524	323	2 205
\$25,000 to \$34,999	116 039	3 560	670	375	2 081
\$35,000 to \$49,999	58 636	1 483	209	285	777
\$50,000 or more	31 178	461	85	274	268
Median	\$20 083	\$12 642	\$15 570	\$16 110	\$16 505
Mean	\$23 201	\$15 704	\$17 355	\$22 613	\$18 451
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 102 829	116 909	16 741	16 867	60 269
Income in 1979 below poverty level	187 223	31 452	3 440	4 023	9 844

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	420 044	34 528	5 898	5 509	13 804
Male	210 340	19 836	2 956	2 494	7 586
Female	209 704	14 692	2 942	3 015	6 218
Under 5 years	30 202	3 276	617	535	2 136
5 to 14 years	57 491	5 230	889	682	2 424
15 to 59 years	266 444	23 001	3 989	4 095	9 154
60 to 64 years	16 886	911	133	64	176
65 years and over	49 021	2 110	270	133	414

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

Families	106 749	7 032	1 224	1 030	2 831
With own children under 18 years	54 733	4 583	746	683	1 876
Married-couple families	95 045	4 587	944	837	2 409
With own children under 18 years	48 169	2 739	588	596	1 619
Female householder, no husband present	9 142	2 172	232	143	308
With own children under 18 years	5 656	1 644	146	81	203

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	235 642	14 538	2 519	3 092	5 420
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	29 021	2 053	421	389	1 254
High school: 1 to 3 years	24 886	2 607	428	348	727
4 years	97 176	5 885	848	795	1 976
College: 1 to 3 years	35 968	2 598	572	325	754
4 or more years	48 591	1 395	250	1 235	709

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Persons 16 years and over	325 820	25 588	4 280	4 220	9 460
Male	207 960	16 229	2 438	2 587	6 502
Employed	186 640	9 825	1 879	2 060	4 587
Unemployed	8 796	1 150	176	176	336
Female, 16 years and over	164 241	10 512	2 122	2 411	4 070
Male	86 400	5 991	996	1 235	2 305
Employed	82 398	4 946	834	1 092	2 076
Unemployed	3 257	544	126	119	162

INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families	106 749	7 032	1 224	1 030	2 831
Less than \$5,000	5 582	1 237	202	182	255
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 822	863	145	105	282
\$7,500 to \$9,999	7 829	907	98	112	345
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17 180	1 296	156	197	574
\$15,000 to \$19,999	17 618	1 021	208	137	425
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17 367	546	175	80	415
\$25,000 to \$34,999	20 975	834	164	91	384
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 992	259	61	53	120
\$50,000 or more	4 384	69	15	73	31
Median	\$19 755	\$11 515	\$15 190	\$12 462	\$14 502
Mean	\$22 174	\$14 415	\$16 240	\$18 960	\$16 793
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	391 925	27 810	5 024	5 022	12 202
Income in 1979 below poverty level	40 247	7 611	1 291	1 091	2 002

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

	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
District 2										
District 3										

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					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
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	422 138	33 549	4 375	5 479	13 947	455 336	8 755	3 985	1 337	7 719
Male	206 508	16 225	2 059	2 644	7 229	218 907	4 237	2 017	605	3 993
Female	215 630	17 324	2 316	2 835	6 718	236 429	4 518	1 968	732	3 726
Under 5 years	32 444	3 600	407	655	1 904	32 880	760	369	108	1 050
5 to 14 years	58 770	6 919	877	1 227	2 968	63 659	1 278	707	255	1 621
15 to 59 years	262 498	19 993	2 728	3 392	8 279	255 367	5 099	2 498	811	4 419
60 to 64 years	19 508	925	141	64	285	23 821	342	143	14	151
65 years and over	48 918	2 112	222	141	511	79 609	1 276	268	149	478
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	116 977	7 771	964	950	3 202	126 709	2 037	1 055	248	1 763
With own children under 18 years	57 348	5 174	594	700	2 248	59 550	1 096	637	132	1 192
Married-couple families	102 637	4 508	769	756	2 595	113 946	1 364	884	204	1 349
With own children under 18 years	49 210	2 716	454	615	1 843	52 667	660	492	126	919
Female householder, no husband present	11 536	2 869	184	116	488	10 032	592	154	24	265
With own children under 18 years	6 930	2 279	131	59	372	5 765	401	134	4	187
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	253 334	14 910	2 072	2 388	5 893	280 255	4 446	2 080	665	3 340
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	28 587	2 461	305	523	1 751	53 043	1 217	378	112	940
High school: 1 to 3 years	31 354	3 582	368	256	998	37 665	1 068	366	90	629
4 years	100 610	5 044	889	576	1 914	111 045	1 168	794	142	1 113
College: 1 to 3 years	48 349	2 404	371	456	781	43 778	598	371	115	389
4 or more years	44 434	1 419	139	577	449	34 724	395	171	206	269
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	324 399	22 220	2 982	3 469	8 812	351 386	6 520	2 832	957	4 884
Labor force	219 484	14 090	1 839	2 108	6 306	208 657	3 612	1 775	534	3 372
Employed	209 665	12 153	1 665	1 947	5 823	200 429	3 294	1 618	525	3 217
Unemployed	6 866	1 362	145	132	351	7 989	314	152	9	153
Female, 16 years and over	168 021	11 745	1 579	1 851	4 147	185 573	3 348	1 435	537	2 361
Labor force	91 513	6 724	802	863	2 402	86 053	1 690	689	214	1 389
Employed	87 966	5 959	740	780	2 280	82 611	1 584	616	212	1 311
Unemployed	3 267	681	62	77	104	3 405	104	73	2	78
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	116 977	7 771	964	950	3 202	126 709	2 037	1 055	248	1 763
Less than \$5,000	4 879	1 345	133	172	275	8 242	340	144	65	149
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 314	785	69	78	220	9 234	275	94	26	115
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 295	776	77	71	262	10 313	239	113	25	138
\$10,000 to \$14,999	16 131	1 406	159	102	670	23 246	395	205	35	273
\$15,000 to \$19,999	19 390	1 141	157	174	614	22 586	299	192	37	395
\$20,000 to \$24,999	19 512	871	124	121	344	19 673	204	108	8	314
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25 931	919	186	80	549	21 016	206	139	22	275
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12 948	410	37	55	188	8 457	75	45	5	89
\$50,000 or more	6 577	118	22	97	80	3 942	4	15	25	15
Median	\$21 357	\$13 064	\$16 102	\$16 161	\$16 086	\$17 327	\$11 612	\$14 050	\$10 858	\$17 155
Mean	\$24 747	\$15 871	\$17 689	\$23 394	\$18 604	\$20 123	\$14 077	\$15 891	\$16 730	\$18 338
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	414 798	32 568	4 247	5 426	13 732	440 361	7 956	3 886	1 280	7 520
Income in 1979 below poverty level	29 773	9 073	790	1 432	2 372	46 473	2 272	738	441	992

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

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

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	
The State						
Congressional Districts						
Total housing units	954 906	202 559	181 302	183 767	189 736	197 542
Vacant seasonal and migratory	4 395	1 720	387	331	141	1 816
Year-round housing units	950 511	200 839	180 915	183 436	189 595	195 726
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS						
Owner-occupied housing units	612 433	132 835	106 294	121 443	117 764	134 097
Percent of occupied housing units	70.2	74.7	64.1	71.0	66.1	74.8
Renter-occupied housing units	259 806	45 083	59 617	49 601	60 440	45 065
Vacant housing units	78 272	22 921	15 004	12 392	11 391	16 564
For sale only	13 924	3 300	2 720	3 114	1 831	2 959
For rent	26 561	6 416	6 135	4 651	5 060	4 299
Held for occasional use	6 553	2 471	737	817	785	1 743
Other vacants	31 234	10 734	5 412	3 810	3 715	7 563
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	612 433	132 835	106 294	121 443	117 764	134 097
1979 to March 1980	75 453	14 722	13 823	16 237	15 222	15 449
1975 to 1978	166 872	33 508	30 653	36 388	31 599	34 724
1970 to 1974	102 282	20 531	18 175	20 758	20 233	22 585
1960 to 1969	121 505	26 745	20 789	25 220	23 265	25 486
1950 to 1959	77 512	17 081	11 901	14 571	17 748	16 211
1949 or earlier	68 809	20 248	10 953	8 269	9 697	19 642
Renter-occupied housing units	259 806	45 083	59 617	49 601	60 440	45 065
1979 to March 1980	133 767	21 839	33 459	24 329	32 865	21 275
1975 to 1978	79 290	13 187	17 497	17 005	18 008	13 593
1970 to 1974	23 581	4 367	4 404	5 049	5 007	4 754
1960 to 1969	13 489	2 854	2 495	2 305	2 885	2 950
1959 or earlier	9 679	2 836	1 762	913	1 675	2 493
BATHROOMS						
Year-round housing units	950 511	200 839	180 915	183 436	189 595	195 726
No bathroom or only a half bath	22 810	6 125	4 594	2 972	2 434	6 685
1 complete bathroom	586 086	128 087	110 711	88 184	125 465	133 639
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	126 900	22 986	27 483	29 089	24 414	22 928
2 or more complete bathrooms	214 715	43 641	38 127	63 191	37 282	32 474
Owner-occupied housing units	612 433	132 835	106 294	121 443	117 764	134 097
No bathroom or only a half bath	6 743	1 581	1 284	786	568	2 524
1 complete bathroom	323 610	74 440	53 933	45 149	66 666	83 422
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	98 152	18 611	19 728	22 125	18 598	19 090
2 or more complete bathrooms	183 928	38 203	31 349	53 383	31 932	29 061
Renter-occupied housing units	259 806	45 083	59 617	49 601	60 440	45 065
No bathroom or only a half bath	6 797	971	1 927	1 178	1 238	1 483
1 complete bathroom	208 930	37 561	46 080	35 990	50 662	38 637
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	22 691	2 782	6 540	5 798	4 823	2 748
2 or more complete bathrooms	21 388	3 769	5 070	6 635	3 717	2 197
Year-round housing units	950 511	200 839	180 915	183 436	189 595	195 726
KITCHEN FACILITIES						
Complete kitchen facilities	928 226	193 812	177 123	180 623	186 972	189 696
No complete kitchen facilities	22 285	7 027	3 792	2 813	2 623	6 030
SOURCE OF WATER						
Public system or private company	825 134	155 306	161 807	179 237	162 610	166 174
Individual drilled well	97 143	40 738	12 996	829	23 928	18 652
Individual dug well	19 424	3 853	4 631	1 528	2 774	6 638
Some other source	8 810	942	1 481	1 842	283	4 262
SEWAGE DISPOSAL						
Public sewer	752 124	147 289	143 372	160 535	163 376	137 553
Septic tank or cesspool	183 803	49 128	34 741	21 756	25 179	52 998
Other means	14 584	4 422	2 802	1 145	1 040	5 175
AIR CONDITIONING						
None	205 183	46 266	43 080	33 292	26 787	55 758
Central system	430 288	82 727	78 608	108 192	98 441	62 320
1 or more individual room units	315 040	71 846	59 227	41 952	64 367	77 648
HEATING EQUIPMENT						
Steam or hot water system	32 263	6 650	10 284	5 787	4 031	5 511
Central warm-air furnace	622 027	120 026	127 194	153 789	127 810	93 208
Electric heat pump	13 704	1 381	2 889	1 963	3 895	3 576
Other built-in electric units	24 581	3 853	5 811	3 302	5 780	5 835
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	128 478	36 367	15 502	9 172	32 013	35 424
Room heaters with flue	92 189	24 032	12 412	6 543	12 711	36 491
Room heaters without flue	7 484	1 422	1 242	780	1 008	3 032
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	25 975	5 369	5 135	1 795	2 170	11 506
None	3 810	1 739	446	305	177	1 143
Occupied housing units	872 239	177 918	165 911	171 044	178 204	179 162
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT						
With telephone	828 047	169 301	156 965	165 448	168 716	167 617
No telephone	44 192	8 617	8 946	5 596	9 488	11 545
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	62 261	10 898	13 526	11 075	12 413	14 349
1	280 500	52 925	57 693	54 850	59 711	55 321
2	329 384	68 257	58 969	70 043	66 280	65 835
3 or more	200 094	45 838	35 723	35 076	39 800	43 657

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Year-round housing units	950 511	200 839	180 915	183 436	189 595	195 726
1, detached	711 696	162 169	121 455	132 421	135 341	160 310
1, attached	22 688	2 230	4 726	7 493	6 243	1 996
2	39 315	7 426	9 362	8 323	8 361	5 843
3 and 4	34 183	4 847	8 712	7 104	8 377	5 143
5 or more	92 063	9 212	25 945	24 309	23 050	9 547
Mobile home or trailer, etc	50 566	14 955	10 715	3 786	8 223	12 887

Owner-occupied housing units	612 433	132 835	106 294	121 443	117 764	134 097
1, detached	553 431	119 331	94 749	110 907	106 884	121 560
1, attached	7 648	761	982	3 523	1 574	808
2	7 629	1 849	1 763	1 563	1 257	1 197
3 and 4	3 695	625	1 043	809	628	590
5 or more	5 935	844	1 328	1 835	1 093	835
Mobile home or trailer, etc	34 095	9 425	6 429	2 806	6 328	9 107

Renter-occupied housing units	259 806	45 083	59 617	49 601	60 440	45 065
1, detached	108 400	26 020	19 325	14 646	22 382	26 027
1, attached	12 207	939	2 777	3 292	4 112	1 087
2	27 180	4 552	6 429	5 761	6 479	3 959
3 and 4	26 333	3 358	6 659	5 530	6 952	3 834
5 or more	74 745	6 817	21 331	19 895	19 198	7 504
Mobile home or trailer, etc	10 941	3 397	3 096	477	1 317	2 654

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

Year-round housing units	950 511	200 839	180 915	183 436	189 595	195 726
1979 to March 1980	29 887	4 658	5 688	7 121	7 220	5 200
1975 to 1978	90 524	18 339	18 520	19 180	18 239	16 246
1970 to 1974	95 573	15 723	23 818	24 170	15 884	15 978
1960 to 1969	147 697	25 153	32 910	42 442	25 353	21 839
1950 to 1959	163 840	26 407	27 020	38 959	48 649	22 805
1940 to 1949	103 584	22 174	15 412	18 111	28 882	19 005
1939 or earlier	319 406	88 385	57 547	33 453	45 368	94 653

Owner-occupied housing units	612 433	132 835	106 294	121 443	117 764	134 097
1979 to March 1980	16 773	2 838	3 220	4 112	3 275	3 328
1975 to 1978	62 098	13 349	12 367	14 112	10 332	11 938
1970 to 1974	55 839	10 564	13 158	12 343	8 608	11 166
1960 to 1969	93 554	18 082	17 942	26 252	15 915	15 363
1950 to 1959	116 374	18 296	16 180	30 278	35 401	16 219
1940 to 1949	59 887	12 979	7 995	12 277	15 721	10 915
1939 or earlier	207 908	56 727	35 432	22 069	28 512	65 168

Renter-occupied housing units	259 806	45 083	59 617	49 601	60 440	45 065
1979 to March 1980	6 598	754	1 293	1 164	2 377	1 010
1975 to 1978	23 076	3 792	5 133	3 960	6 874	3 317
1970 to 1974	34 110	3 862	9 362	10 365	6 504	4 017
1960 to 1969	45 418	5 109	12 329	14 330	8 423	5 227
1950 to 1959	38 466	5 832	8 734	7 187	11 596	5 117
1940 to 1949	34 551	6 475	5 844	4 625	11 440	6 167
1939 or earlier	77 587	19 259	16 922	7 970	13 226	20 210

BEDROOMS

Year-round housing units	950 511	200 839	180 915	183 436	189 595	195 726
None	11 348	1 455	2 877	1 782	3 528	1 706
1	116 319	20 222	26 334	19 879	28 132	21 752
2	335 716	72 370	60 155	56 856	69 300	77 035
3	345 507	71 485	65 941	71 086	66 527	70 468
4	114 396	26 786	21 044	28 440	18 320	19 806
5 or more	27 225	8 521	4 564	5 393	3 788	4 959

Owner-occupied housing units	612 433	132 835	106 294	121 443	117 764	134 097
None	941	243	204	102	158	234
1	22 041	4 705	4 538	2 964	3 968	5 866
2	193 928	43 312	30 837	29 495	40 108	50 176
3	275 759	55 542	50 107	58 437	54 348	57 325
4	96 864	21 917	16 893	25 580	15 993	16 481
5 or more	22 900	7 116	3 715	4 865	3 189	4 015

Renter-occupied housing units	259 806	45 083	59 617	49 601	60 440	45 065
None	8 283	818	2 195	1 390	2 864	1 016
1	77 683	11 196	18 280	14 488	21 233	12 486
2	109 364	18 979	23 458	22 674	24 657	19 596
3	49 707	9 979	11 849	9 266	9 508	9 105
4	11 715	3 139	3 192	1 466	1 689	2 229
5 or more	3 054	972	643	317	489	633

Year-round housing units	950 511	200 839	180 915	183 436	189 595	195 726
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STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 to 3	939 843	199 724	177 667	180 782	187 432	194 238
4 to 6	5 313	892	1 610	712	1 215	884
7 to 12	4 665	223	1 638	1 285	944	575
13 or more	690	-	-	657	4	29

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories	10 668	1 115	3 248	2 654	2 163	1 488
With elevator	8 856	967	2 390	2 259	1 927	1 313
No elevator	1 812	148	858	395	236	175

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 8]

The State
Congressional Districts

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5
Occupied housing units	872 239	177 918	165 911	171 044	178 204	179 162
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas.....	685 012	136 745	123 800	152 085	143 120	129 262
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	84 193	28 249	17 049	5 143	9 294	24 458
Electricity	79 928	8 767	18 878	12 332	24 172	15 779
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	5 344	1 296	2 077	355	357	1 259
Coal or coke	288	74	61	13	4	136
Wood	16 289	2 592	3 744	967	1 041	7 945
Other fuel	920	160	255	125	134	246
No fuel used	265	35	47	24	82	77
WATER HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas.....	672 658	134 984	121 491	151 054	140 954	124 175
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	75 614	25 294	14 923	5 124	8 930	21 343
Electricity	118 774	16 536	28 224	14 320	27 902	31 792
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	719	157	242	98	84	138
Other	1 187	210	296	173	100	408
No fuel used	3 287	737	735	275	234	1 306
COOKING FUEL						
Utility gas.....	316 140	61 407	58 568	67 543	58 529	70 093
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	47 677	15 228	8 980	3 017	5 040	15 412
Electricity	505 956	100 692	97 873	100 142	114 286	92 963
Other	1 548	388	314	168	142	536
No fuel used	918	203	176	174	207	158
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	466 041	94 573	77 713	102 565	97 313	93 877
With a mortgage.....	271 979	44 046	47 382	72 345	63 730	44 476
Less than \$100	1 764	454	196	187	349	578
\$100 to \$149	9 019	1 892	1 177	886	2 627	2 437
\$150 to \$199	27 921	5 856	3 768	4 066	8 213	6 018
\$200 to \$249	39 130	7 949	6 194	7 502	9 617	7 868
\$250 to \$299	37 851	6 833	6 836	9 050	8 324	6 808
\$300 to \$349	33 660	5 675	6 121	8 380	7 666	5 818
\$350 to \$399	27 890	4 521	5 508	7 357	6 284	4 220
\$400 to \$449	23 409	3 252	4 819	6 859	5 342	3 137
\$450 to \$499	18 733	2 560	3 804	5 729	4 168	2 472
\$500 to \$599	24 244	2 690	4 497	8 964	5 335	2 758
\$600 to \$749	17 224	1 547	3 106	7 307	3 555	1 709
\$750 or more	11 134	817	1 356	6 058	2 250	653
Median	\$330	\$293	\$345	\$391	\$318	\$289
Not mortgaged	194 062	50 527	30 331	30 220	33 583	49 401
Less than \$50	5 077	1 759	490	285	682	1 861
\$50 to \$74	31 129	9 516	3 601	2 290	4 884	10 838
\$75 to \$99	50 574	13 923	7 446	5 552	9 166	14 487
\$100 to \$149	72 563	18 149	12 644	12 613	12 916	16 241
\$150 to \$199	23 060	5 052	4 222	5 816	3 743	4 227
\$200 to \$249	6 964	1 411	1 167	2 108	1 232	1 046
\$250 or more	4 695	717	761	1 556	960	701
Median	\$107	\$100	\$114	\$128	\$108	\$96
GROSS RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	237 744	37 948	55 585	47 646	57 702	38 863
Less than \$60	3 991	1 015	746	919	473	838
\$60 to \$79	6 650	1 523	1 290	1 232	795	1 810
\$80 to \$99	7 767	1 758	1 586	1 271	970	2 182
\$100 to \$119	10 677	2 597	2 689	1 226	1 515	2 650
\$120 to \$149	20 345	5 000	4 203	2 361	3 869	4 912
\$150 to \$169	17 621	3 711	3 912	2 109	3 962	3 927
\$170 to \$199	27 273	4 695	6 526	3 556	6 913	5 583
\$200 to \$249	46 156	6 574	12 139	7 855	12 238	7 350
\$250 to \$299	35 624	4 198	9 104	8 375	10 325	3 622
\$300 to \$349	22 160	1 795	5 073	6 832	6 863	1 597
\$350 to \$399	11 661	768	2 387	4 184	3 626	696
\$400 to \$499	9 279	354	1 477	4 261	2 756	431
\$500 or more	4 004	132	470	1 964	1 316	122
No cash rent	14 536	3 828	3 983	1 501	2 081	3 143
Median	\$219	\$179	\$220	\$265	\$238	\$178

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

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

TENURE

Occupied housing units	813 417	40 155	5 573	4 373	16 852	173 227	1 467	637	354	3 777
Owner-occupied housing units	584 125	19 189	2 844	1 900	9 093	130 418	848	284	189	2 071
Percent of occupied housing units	71.8	47.8	51.0	43.4	54.0	75.3	57.8	44.6	53.4	54.8
Renter-occupied housing units	229 292	20 966	2 729	2 473	7 759	42 809	619	353	165	1 706

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	441 949	16 728	2 165	1 475	7 632	92 659	706	220	128	1 639
With a mortgage	256 656	10 077	1 495	1 208	5 175	42 834	396	139	90	1 080
Less than \$200	35 789	2 163	280	55	810	7 926	107	20	7	237
\$200 to \$299	71 692	3 758	545	180	1 625	14 398	91	61	25	394
\$300 to \$399	58 429	1 925	302	244	1 268	9 901	109	28	8	257
\$400 to \$499	40 379	998	192	235	773	5 680	59	15	14	122
\$500 or more	50 367	1 233	176	494	699	4 929	30	15	36	70
Median	\$336	\$277	\$286	\$453	\$312	\$294	\$300	\$281	\$436	\$277
Not mortgaged	185 293	6 651	670	267	2 457	49 825	310	81	38	559

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	208 094	20 393	2 575	2 453	7 505	35 758	598	331	155	1 644
Less than \$100	15 758	2 164	198	140	360	4 149	42	28	14	94
\$100 to \$199	65 959	6 583	989	833	2 580	15 086	275	126	59	693
\$200 to \$299	70 317	7 832	941	909	3 048	9 905	207	151	51	653
\$300 or more	42 932	2 830	338	481	1 094	2 891	59	4	25	103
No cash rent	13 128	984	109	90	423	3 727	15	22	6	101
Median	\$222	\$212	\$205	\$223	\$220	\$179	\$191	\$200	\$203	\$198

TENURE

Occupied housing units	151 063	10 093	1 586	1 393	3 621	153 083	14 955	633	919	3 387
Owner-occupied housing units	100 399	3 829	746	564	1 680	111 720	7 994	318	541	2 079
Percent of occupied housing units	66.5	37.9	47.0	40.5	46.4	73.0	53.5	50.2	58.9	61.4
Renter-occupied housing units	50 664	6 264	840	829	1 941	41 363	6 961	315	378	1 308

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	72 953	3 120	556	433	1 383	94 181	6 911	246	461	1 818
With a mortgage	44 387	1 830	383	370	911	67 075	4 130	197	415	1 270
Less than \$200	4 768	217	86	25	90	4 393	684	11	-	118
\$200 to \$299	12 063	658	115	76	259	14 661	1 651	33	37	416
\$300 to \$399	10 981	421	55	80	193	14 713	752	74	73	322
\$400 to \$499	8 189	222	68	64	201	11 901	478	28	85	209
\$500 or more	8 386	312	59	125	168	21 407	565	51	220	205
Median	\$349	\$310	\$292	\$406	\$355	\$398	\$284	\$374	\$500+	\$331
Not mortgaged	28 566	1 290	173	63	472	27 106	2 781	49	46	548

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	46 895	6 102	780	826	1 868	39 636	6 748	311	378	1 277
Less than \$100	2 991	522	44	56	79	2 112	1 181	45	30	99
\$100 to \$199	14 491	1 914	265	374	556	6 798	2 096	86	86	352
\$200 to \$299	17 924	2 319	314	255	753	13 490	2 224	96	168	550
\$300 or more	8 315	783	99	86	277	15 962	1 036	81	85	236
No cash rent	3 174	564	58	55	203	1 274	211	3	9	40
Median	\$224	\$214	\$217	\$188	\$226	\$276	\$200	\$224	\$241	\$230

TENURE

Occupied housing units	162 852	10 504	1 343	1 275	3 843	173 192	3 136	1 374	432	2 224
Owner-occupied housing units	110 863	4 753	692	419	1 878	130 725	1 765	804	187	1 385
Percent of occupied housing units	68.1	45.2	51.5	32.9	48.9	75.5	56.3	58.5	43.3	62.3
Renter-occupied housing units	51 989	5 751	651	856	1 965	42 467	1 371	570	245	839

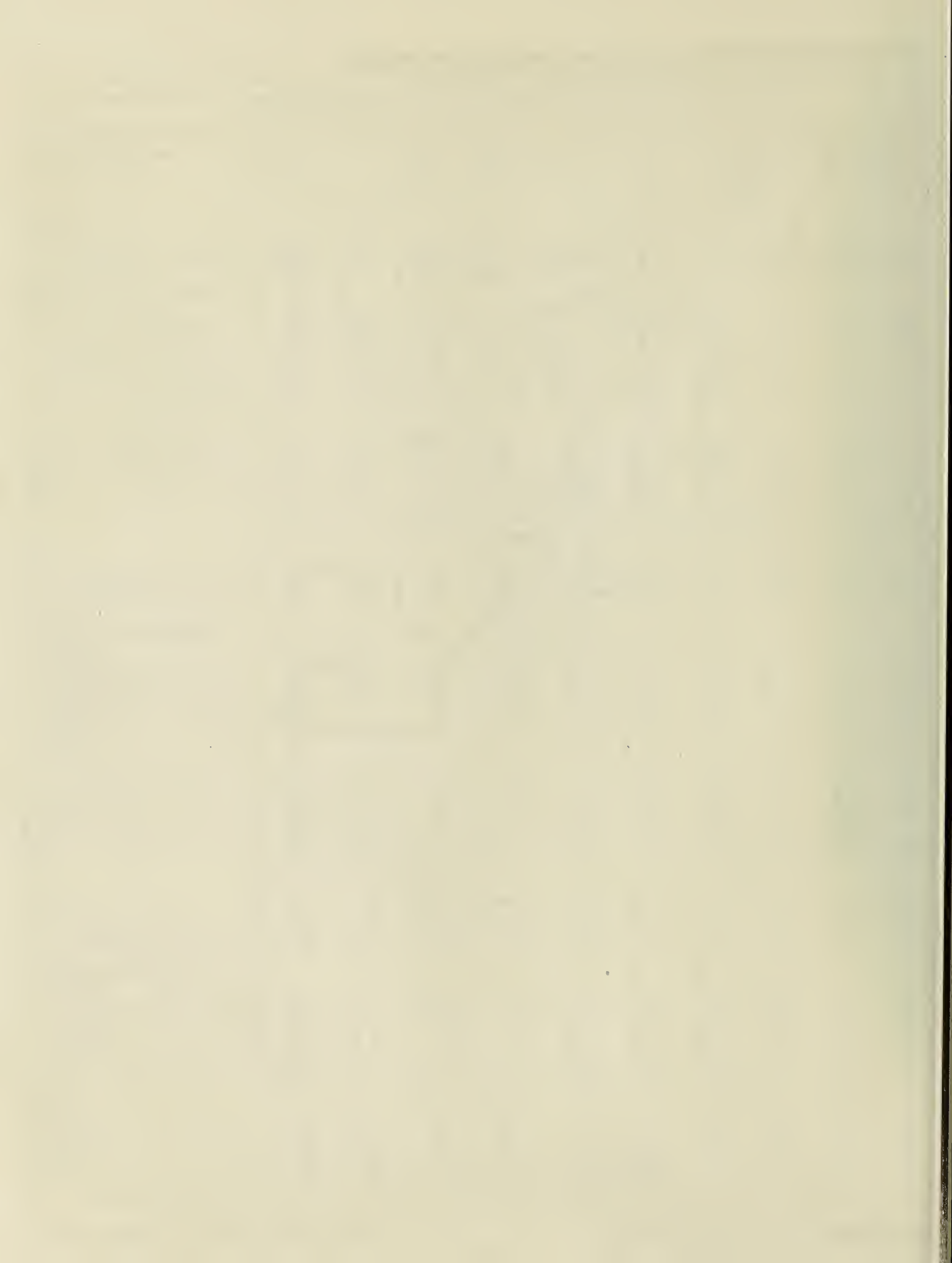
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	91 074	4 408	560	325	1 663	91 082	1 583	583	128	1 129
With a mortgage	59 262	3 046	434	277	1 276	43 098	675	342	56	638
Less than \$200	10 020	942	102	6	244	8 682	213	61	17	121
\$200 to \$299	16 459	1 077	175	20	367	14 111	281	161	22	189
\$300 to \$399	13 053	532	88	81	304	9 781	111	57	2	192
\$400 to \$499	9 090	208	48	72	166	5 519	31	33	-	75
\$500 or more	10 640	287	21	98	195	5 005	39	30	15	61
Median	\$324	\$254	\$266	\$444	\$309	\$291	\$244	\$268	\$250	\$305
Not mortgaged	31 812	1 362	126	48	387	47 984	908	241	72	491

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	49 427	5 621	639	851	1 901	36 378	1 324	514	243	815
Less than \$100	1 974	239	23	-	27	4 532	180	58	40	61
\$100 to \$199	13 707	1 699	243	202	639	15 877	599	269	112	340
\$200 to \$299	18 758	2 671	244	387	795	10 240	411	136	48	297
\$300 or more	13 073	888	116	250	419	2 691	64	38	35	59
No cash rent	1 915	124	13	12	21	3 038	70	13	8	58
Median	\$243	\$230	\$219	\$256	\$234	\$176	\$175	\$172	\$169	\$193

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

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

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

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

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

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

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

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

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

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

¹Six 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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Years of School Completed	B-5	Bedrooms	B-11		
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Residence in 1975	B-6	Passenger Elevator	B-11		
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Work Disability	B-6	for Exclusive Use	B-11		
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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-

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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 stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

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

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

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

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

Group Quarters

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

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

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

Sex

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

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

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

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

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

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

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

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

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

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

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

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

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

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

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

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

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

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

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

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

Nativity and Place of Birth

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

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

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

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

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

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

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

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

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

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

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

Residence in 1975

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

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

Veteran Status

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

Work Disability

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

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

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

Public Transportation Disability

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

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

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

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

Means of Transportation To Work

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

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

Reference Week

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

Labor Force Status

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

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

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

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

Industry and Occupation

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

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

Labor Force Status in 1979

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

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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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equipment and Fuels

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . . C-1
 Armed Forces. C-1
 Crews of Merchant Vessels C-1
 Persons Away at School C-1
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 Residence on Census Day C-1
 Americans Abroad. C-2
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 PROCEDURES. C-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES. . . . C-2

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

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

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

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons 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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
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

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

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 970
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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	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	0.2

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

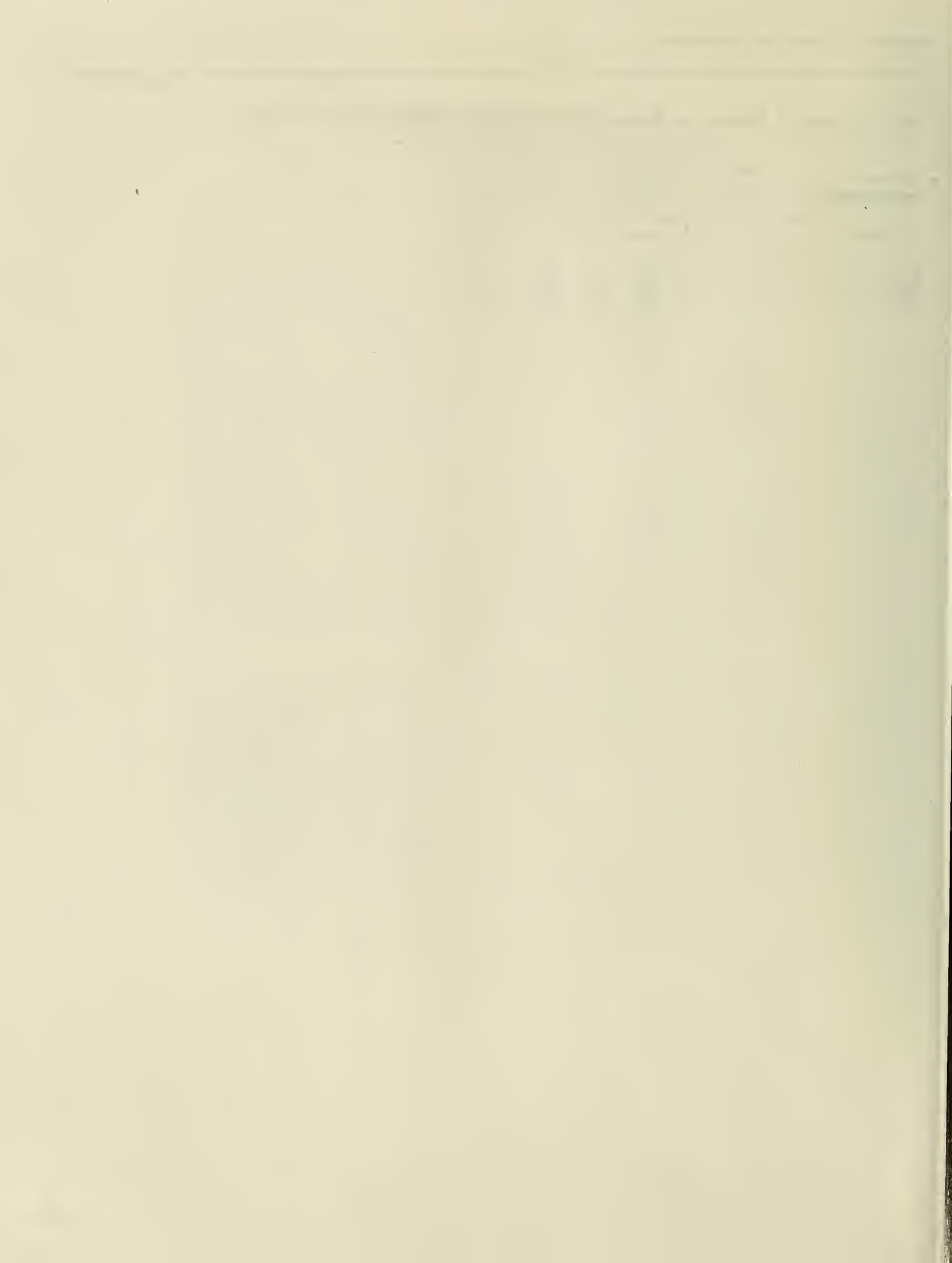
Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Household or family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household size.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.7	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.2	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.3	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.5	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	1.8	1.7	1.1
Residence in 1975.....	3.3	3.1	2.3
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7
Years of school completed.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household income.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.5	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Source of water.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.2	0.9	0.6
Kitchen facilities.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.0	0.8	0.5

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

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	2 363 679	25.4	954 906	25.7
District 1	472 139	32.0	202 559	33.4
District 2	472 988	23.7	181 302	23.7
District 3	472 456	19.4	183 767	19.2
District 4	473 180	20.3	189 736	20.0
District 5	472 916	31.5	197 542	31.1



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13. Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

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

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

For persons born outside the United States:

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

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

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

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

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

- b. Print the non-English language spoken *at home*. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.
 - (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

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

Count as work:

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

Do not count as work:

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

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

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

 If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
 - b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
 - c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
 - d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
- 25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
 - b. Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

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

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

Unacceptable

Acceptable

Furniture company
 Grocery store
 Oil company
 Ranch

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

Acceptable

Clerk
 Helper
 Mechanic
 Nurse

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 →

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

→ NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

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

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

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

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

1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
 Rented for cash rent?
 Occupied without payment of cash rent?

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

No
 Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?
 Yes No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?
 Yes No

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

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

Do not answer this question if this is —

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

Less than \$10,000 \$50,000 to \$54,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$55,000 to \$59,999
 \$15,000 to \$17,499 \$60,000 to \$64,999
 \$17,500 to \$19,999 \$65,000 to \$69,999
 \$20,000 to \$22,499 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$22,500 to \$24,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$25,000 to \$27,499 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$27,500 to \$29,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$150,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

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

Less than \$50 \$160 to \$169
 \$50 to \$59 \$170 to \$179
 \$60 to \$69 \$180 to \$189
 \$70 to \$79 \$190 to \$199
 \$80 to \$89 \$200 to \$224
 \$90 to \$99 \$225 to \$249
 \$100 to \$109 \$250 to \$274
 \$110 to \$119 \$275 to \$299
 \$120 to \$129 \$300 to \$349
 \$130 to \$139 \$350 to \$399
 \$140 to \$149 \$400 to \$499
 \$150 to \$159 \$500 or more

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

○ 9
 ○ 8
 ○ 7
 ○ 6
 ○ 5
 ○ 4
 ○ 3
 ○ 2
 ○ 1

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <p><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>	<p>H21 a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <p><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 checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>H22 a.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H14 a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</p>	<p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <p><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.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>H22 b.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <p><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 checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H22 c.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H15 a. Is this building —</p> <p><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> <p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more</p>	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p>	<p>H22 d.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <p><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>	<p>b. Gas \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Average monthly cost <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p>	<p>H22 e.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p><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>	<p>c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost</p>	<p>H22 f.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<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> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge Yearly cost <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p>H22 g.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> Always lived here <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</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> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H22 h.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <p><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 checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><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>	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p>H22 i.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H21. 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> <p><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>	<p>H25. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H22 j.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H26. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <p><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>	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H22 k.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H27. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</p>	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <p><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>	<p>H22 l.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>H28. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</p>	<p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</p>	<p>H22 m.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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	①	2.	4.	②	2.	4.	③	2.	4.
	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0 0
		1 1	1 1 1 1		1 1	1 1 1 1		1 1	1 1 1 1
	Yes	3 3	3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3 3
		4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4	4 4 4 4
	No	6 6	6 6 6 6	No	6 6	6 6 6 6	No	6 6	6 6 6 6
		8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8	8 8 8 8
	9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9	9 9 9 9	
	④	2.	4.	⑤	2.	4.	⑥	2.	4.
	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0 0	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0 0
		1 1	1 1 1 1		1 1	1 1 1 1		1 1	1 1 1 1
	Yes	3 3	3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3 3	Yes	3 3	3 3 3 3
		4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4	4 4 4 4		4 4	4 4 4 4
	No	6 6	6 6 6 6	No	6 6	6 6 6 6	No	6 6	6 6 6 6
		8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8	8 8 8 8		8 8	8 8 8 8
	9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9	9 9 9 9		9 9	9 9 9 9	
	⑦	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.		
	S.S.	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0		
		1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1		
	Yes	3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3		
		4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4		
	No	6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6		
		8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8		
	9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9			

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?
 Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
 None 1 2 3 4 5 6
 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

21. If this person has ever been married —
 a. Has this person been married more than once?
 Once More than once
 b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?
 (Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)
 c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?
 Yes No

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?
 Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
 No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.
 Skip to 25

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

23. At what location did this person work last week?
 If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
 If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.
 a. Address (Number and street)
 If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.
 b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?
 Yes No, in unincorporated area

d. County
 e. State f. ZIP Code

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

b. How did this person usually get to work last week?
 If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
 Car Taxicab
 Truck Motorcycle
 Van Bicycle
 Bus or streetcar Walked only
 Railroad Worked at home
 Subway or elevated Other — Specify
 If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

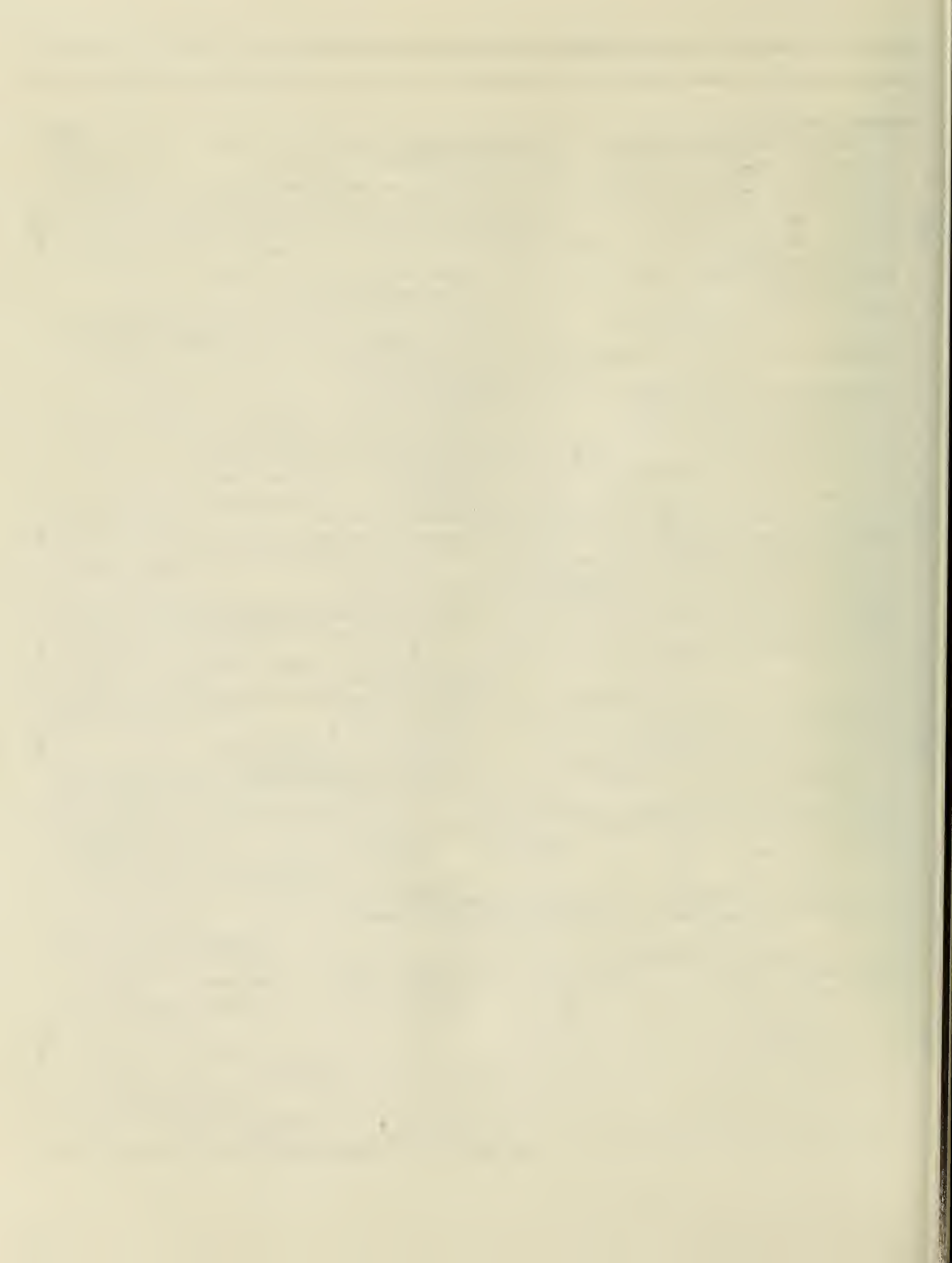
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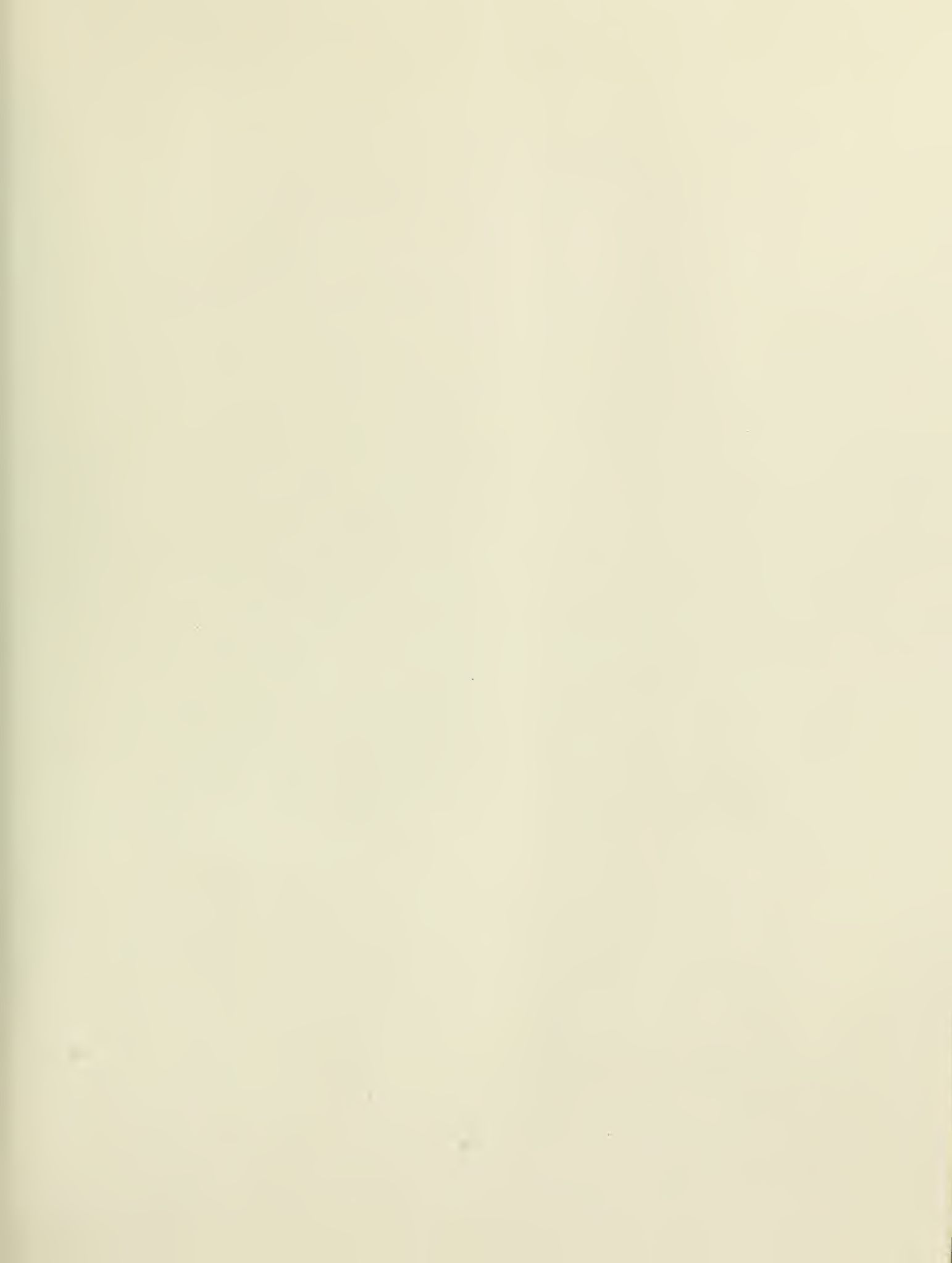
Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
3	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2
4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3
5	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4
6	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5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

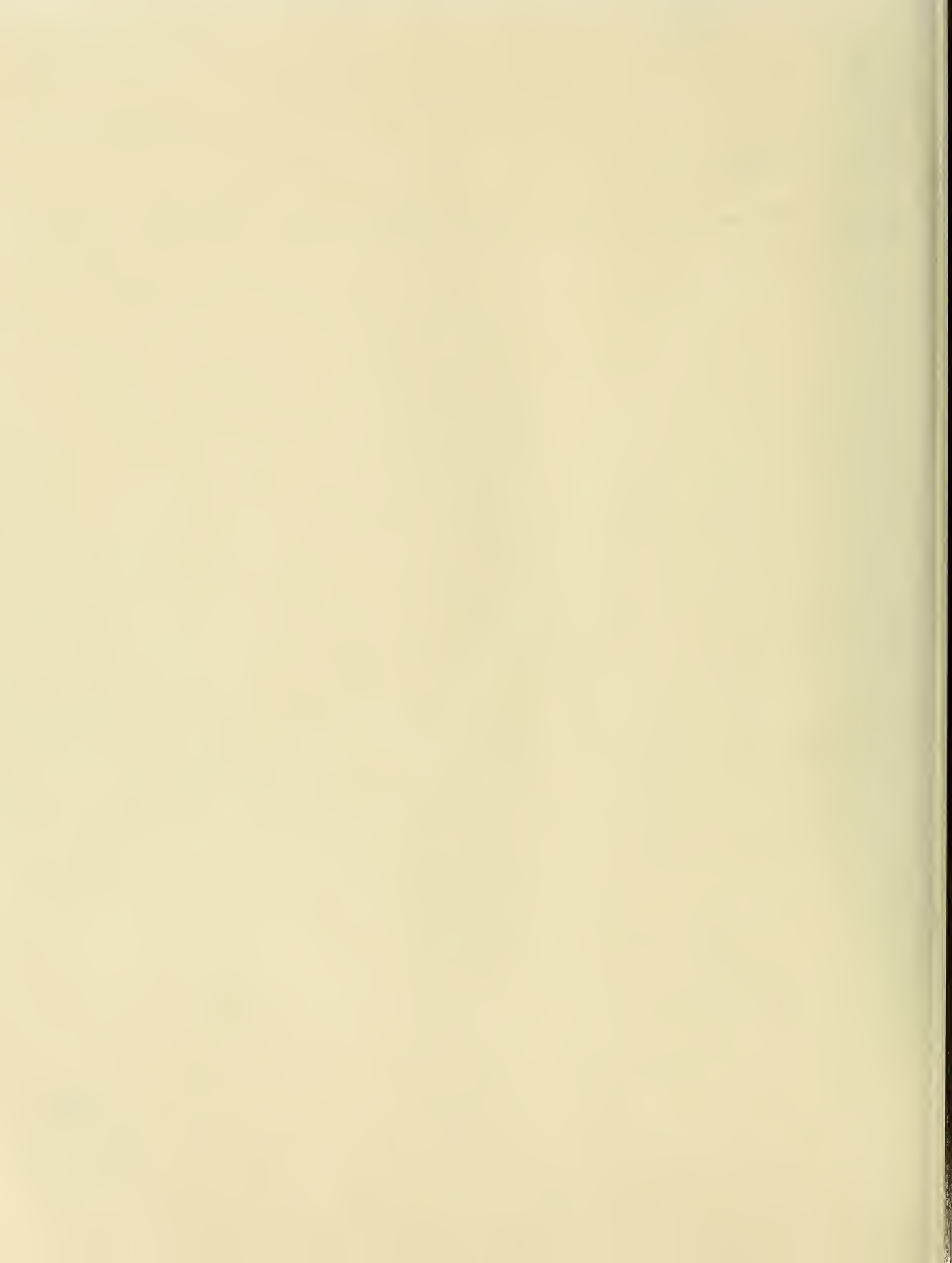
PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p> <p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I I O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>O 2 2 2</p> <p>II 3 3</p> <p>O 4 4</p> <p>III 5 5</p> <p>O 6 6</p> <p>IV 7 7</p> <p>O 8 8</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>25. Was this person <u>temporarily</u> absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>22b.</p> <p>O O</p> <p>I I</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>	<p>O O</p> <p>I I</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p>	<p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (<i>in school, etc.</i>)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>O O</p> <p>I I</p> <p>2 2</p> <p>3 3</p> <p>4 4</p> <p>5 5</p> <p>6 6</p> <p>7 7</p> <p>8 8</p> <p>9 9</p>	<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>	<p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><i>Skip to 31d</i></p>	<p>28.</p> <p>A B C</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>D E F</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>G H J</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>K L M</p> <p>O O O</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p>	<p>O O O</p> <p>I I I</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report <u>net</u> income after business expenses.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p>	<p>O O O</p> <p>I I I</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>c. Own farm . . . Report <u>net</u> income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32e. 32f.</p> <p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade Other — (<i>agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.</i>)</p>	<p>O O O</p> <p>I I I</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>	<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>R S T</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>U V W</p> <p>O O O</p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>O O O</p>	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>32g. 33.</p> <p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (<i>city, county, etc.</i>) <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>O O O</p> <p>I I I</p> <p>2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9</p>	<p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . .</p> <p><i>Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ 00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>	<p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>
<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$ _____ 00</p> <p><i>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</i> OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>			<p>O O O O</p> <p>I I I I</p> <p>2 2 2 2</p> <p>3 3 3 3</p> <p>4 4 4 4</p> <p>5 5 5 5</p> <p>6 6 6 6</p> <p>7 7 7 7</p> <p>8 8 8 8</p> <p>9 9 9 9</p>

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

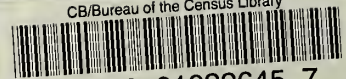








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