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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

INDIANA



Census of Population and Housing

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

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

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

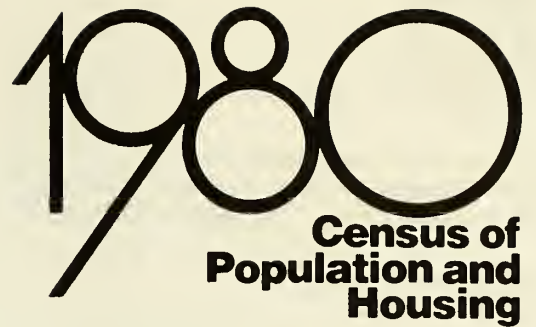
¹ Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

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			2
Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8				
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Persons per room		9	1		
Bedrooms			9		
Year householder moved into unit			8		
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Year structure built		9	9		2
Units in structure		9	9		
Stories in structure		9			
Passenger elevator		9			
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS					
Plumbing facilities		8	1, 2		
Bathroom		8	8		
Source of water		8			
Sewage disposal		8			
EQUIPMENT AND FUELS					
Kitchen facilities		8			
Heating equipment		8			
Air-conditioning		8			
Vehicles available		8	8		
Telephone in housing unit		8	8		
Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking		10			
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Value		1, 2			2
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs		10		11	
Contract rent		1, 2	10		2
Gross rent		10		11	

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



Congressional
Districts
of the
98th Congress

PART 16

INDIANA

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Issued March 1983



U.S. Department of Commerce
Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
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Economic Affairs

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Bruce Chapman, Director



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director

C.L. Kincannon, Deputy Director

POPULATION DIVISION

Roger A. Herriot, Chief

HOUSING DIVISION

Arthur F. Young, Chief

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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

INDIANA

PHC80-4-16

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
PERSONS											
Total persons, 1980	5 490 224	547 100	553 510	558 100	553 698	548 257	540 939	555 192	546 744	544 873	541 811
Total persons, 1970	5 195 392	581 675	513 663	529 006	516 355	484 467	466 120	508 548	500 040	477 147	618 371
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	5.7	-5.9	7.8	5.5	7.2	13.2	16.1	9.2	9.3	14.2	-12.4
Land area in square miles	35 932	369	3 193	2 577	3 919	5 327	2 922	5 785	5 547	6 107	187
Persons per square mile	152.8	1482.7	173.4	216.6	141.3	102.9	185.1	96.0	98.6	89.2	2897.4
Land area in square kilometers	93 064	955	8 270	6 675	10 150	13 796	7 568	14 983	14 366	15 816	485
Persons per square kilometer	59.0	572.9	66.9	83.6	54.6	39.7	71.5	37.1	38.1	34.5	1117.1
Urban	3 525 298	527 602	362 576	352 712	319 941	266 762	343 677	258 554	300 048	251 615	541 811
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN											
White	5 004 394	390 290	535 065	521 400	520 079	530 879	520 429	540 436	528 659	530 291	386 866
Black	414 785	132 650	14 576	29 558	26 628	11 875	16 369	9 381	14 832	10 205	148 711
Percent of total persons	7.6	24.2	2.6	5.3	4.8	2.2	3.0	1.7	2.7	1.9	27.4
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	7 836	766	653	981	917	1 195	574	683	591	567	909
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	20 557	2 179	1 814	2 158	1 753	1 625	2 275	2 824	1 560	1 850	2 519
Other	42 652	21 215	1 402	4 003	4 321	2 683	1 292	1 868	1 102	1 960	2 806
Spanish origin ²	87 047	44 985	3 225	7 746	7 128	6 106	3 445	3 483	2 461	3 180	5 288
Percent of total persons	1.6	8.2	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0
SEX											
Male	2 665 825	267 211	266 135	270 577	269 722	267 849	262 247	273 838	263 840	266 920	257 486
Female	2 824 399	279 889	287 375	287 523	283 976	280 408	278 692	281 354	282 904	277 953	284 325
AGE											
Under 5 years	418 764	46 612	39 808	42 955	46 069	43 467	37 740	38 044	39 626	41 342	43 101
5 to 14 years	887 881	92 026	90 919	89 418	93 809	92 483	89 338	83 947	82 404	89 263	84 274
15 to 19 years	529 628	53 017	54 838	51 768	51 776	52 907	49 172	59 113	49 801	56 315	50 921
20 to 24 years	209 816	22 110	21 242	20 614	21 514	21 458	21 450	20 330	19 821	20 930	20 347
25 to 34 years	217 955	20 418	23 036	21 162	20 106	20 848	17 144	29 051	20 238	25 065	20 887
35 to 44 years	518 661	51 749	51 040	50 635	49 311	48 269	42 437	62 318	50 230	54 765	57 907
45 to 54 years	215 202	20 242	21 948	21 366	19 345	20 389	15 755	29 488	20 667	24 062	21 940
55 to 64 years	874 408	85 417	86 260	89 244	90 223	85 611	90 353	85 022	84 973	86 650	90 655
65 to 74 years	613 583	58 417	64 825	60 488	61 219	64 323	68 551	61 034	60 046	61 081	53 599
75 to 84 years	550 112	57 931	56 869	56 441	53 320	55 560	57 792	52 400	54 822	51 802	53 175
85 years and over	511 803	54 235	50 489	54 469	49 956	49 685	50 584	50 599	54 169	47 185	50 432
Median	29.2	28.2	29.5	29.6	28.8	29.2	30.7	28.8	30.8	28.4	28.4
VOTING-AGE PERSONS											
Persons 18 years and over	3 871 906	375 863	390 981	395 121	382 150	380 248	381 833	403 139	395 151	383 018	384 402
Male	1 837 930	180 108	183 281	187 400	181 825	180 741	195 449	186 025	183 924	177 317	177 317
Female	2 033 976	195 755	207 700	207 721	200 325	198 388	201 092	207 690	209 126	199 094	207 085
White	3 565 828	279 008	379 087	373 229	362 610	369 397	369 106	392 253	383 318	372 886	284 934
Black	261 820	82 460	9 532	17 702	15 370	7 484	10 181	6 963	9 645	7 089	95 394
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	5 332	519	448	618	586	781	420	499	419	399	643
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	14 170	1 416	1 408	1 425	1 180	1 094	1 452	2 126	1 082	1 373	1 814
Spanish origin ²	51 337	26 208	1 985	4 239	3 962	3 461	2 072	2 386	1 646	2 084	3 294
HOUSEHOLD TYPE											
Households	1 927 050	184 429	193 867	196 932	192 690	187 609	194 378	192 578	200 843	183 931	199 793
Family households	1 455 555	141 658	149 343	149 394	146 432	147 440	148 901	144 250	149 153	142 263	136 722
With persons under 18 years	812 357	82 536	83 445	80 826	82 916	83 893	82 198	77 971	79 280	81 556	77 736
Married-couple families	1 232 666	111 008	128 673	127 717	126 345	129 384	130 428	126 698	128 272	123 098	101 043
With persons under 18 years	665 327	61 965	69 553	66 761	69 495	71 912	69 880	67 093	66 411	69 439	52 818
Female householder, no husband present	179 844	24 701	16 845	17 455	15 967	14 375	14 931	13 757	16 997	15 146	29 674
With persons under 18 years	124 946	17 826	11 831	11 422	11 247	10 022	10 342	8 927	11 081	10 123	21 621
Nonfamily households	471 494	42 771	44 524	47 538	46 258	40 169	45 477	48 328	51 690	41 668	63 071
Persons in households	5 344 543	541 174	537 254	543 242	544 633	533 425	532 203	522 391	535 846	523 853	530 522
Persons in nonfamily households	548 729	48 593	52 195	55 395	53 505	45 327	52 159	58 170	59 123	48 674	75 588
Persons living alone	412 992	38 127	39 005	41 739	40 477	36 221	40 042	41 465	46 103	36 506	53 307
65 years and over	171 858	12 766	16 953	17 968	17 081	16 196	15 689	19 303	21 626	16 153	18 123
Persons in group quarters	145 681	5 926	16 256	14 858	9 065	14 832	8 736	32 801	10 898	21 020	11 289
Inmate of institution	61 430	4 654	6 343	5 051	5 770	7 172	6 820	8 183	6 287	5 267	5 883
Persons per household	2.77	2.93	2.77	2.76	2.83	2.84	2.74	2.71	2.67	2.85	2.66
HOUSING UNITS											
Total housing units	2 091 795	196 365	206 555	218 567	215 322	205 303	207 550	208 196	215 060	199 981	218 896
Year-round housing units	2 063 117	196 013	205 687	212 509	205 622	200 023	207 211	205 554	213 978	197 718	218 802
Occupied housing units	1 927 050	184 429	193 867	196 932	192 690	187 609	194 378	192 578	200 843	183 931	199 793
With 1.01 or more persons per room	60 009	9 921	4 943	4 827	4 838	4 441	3 458	5 591	6 283	7 376	8 331
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	31 405	2 744	2 651	1 858	2 967	2 055	1 579	4 227	4 890	5 960	2 474
Owner-occupied housing units	1 381 918	124 193	139 503	147 955	145 741	141 780	140 756	142 409	148 357	137 629	113 955
Percent of occupied housing units	71.7	67.3	72.0	75.1	75.6	72.4	73.8	73.9	74.8	74.8	57.0
Renter-occupied housing units	545 132	60 236	54 364	48 977	46 949	45 829	53 622	50 529	52 486	46 302	85 838
With 1.01 or more persons per room	24 400	3 974	2 085	1 768	1 542	1 575	1 410	2 476	2 431	2 696	4 443
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	15 552	1 988	1 448	1 055	1 105	1 010	870	1 849	2 002	2 340	1 885
PERSONS IN UNIT											
With 1.01 or more persons per room	367 753	63 039	29 909	29 807	32 093	26 927	20 910	31 392	37 021	44 500	52 155
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	73 359	6 531	5 712	3 869	9 683	4 248	3 121	9 074	11 374	14 460	5 287
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 082 910	104 422	112 244	120 109	111 101	108 470	114 663	105 362	110 584	95 183	100 772
Less than \$30,000	390 209	30 760	38 492	45 590	37 485	34 498	30 502	40 100	44 794	33 640	54 348
\$30,000 to \$49,999	368 288	40 370	39 109	41 755	40 393	35 057	33 992	34 127	36 325	35 895	31 265
\$50,000 to \$79,999	247 692	26 835	27 697	25 117	26 239	28 885	32 633	24 021	22 448	20 798	13 019
\$80,000 to \$99,999	43 171	3 857	4 112	4 214	3 968	5 963	6 648	4 204	3 988	2 880	1 337
\$100,000 to \$149,999	26 020	2 046	2 343	2 641	2 326	3 302	6 444	2 402	2 320	1 617	579
\$150,000 or more	7 530	554	491	792	690	765	2 444	508	709	353	224
Median	\$37 200	\$40 100	\$38 200	\$35 600	\$38 100	\$40 300	\$45 600	\$36 400	\$34 700	\$36 500	\$28 400
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	496 758	58 384	48 745	45 062	42 038	39 294	48 064	44 413	47 740	40 787	82 231
Less than \$150	181 681	20 970	18 193	15 126	14 254	13 695	12 420	17 291	20 520	16 580	32 632
\$150 to \$199	131 722	14 378	13 158	13 186	12 752	10 404	10 588	12 096	12 447	10 566	22 147
\$200 to \$249	86 752	10 146	9 573	8 156	7 835	6 857	8 793	6 836	6 451	6 651	15 454
\$250 to \$299	43 119	6 788	3 686	3 715	2 947	3 519	6 995	3 055	3 046	2 617	6 751
\$300 to \$399	21 725	3 432	1 283	1 680	1 575	1 458	5 765	1 425	1 346	1 101	2 660
\$400 or more	4 765	426	401	538	317	228	1 350	444			

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								
	Percent			Age			Total			Occupied			Medion contract rent (dollars), specified renter		
	Total	Block	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Medion				Total	Year-round	Total			
							Owner	Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present				Persons per unit	Medion value (dollars), specified owner	
The State	5 490 224	7.6	1.6	871 906	585 384	29.2	2 091 795	2 063 117	1 927 050	71.7	1.6	9.3	2.77	37 200	166
Congressional District 1	547 100	24.2	8.2	375 863	47 696	28.2	196 365	196 013	184 429	67.3	1.5	13.4	2.93	40 100	170
COUNTIES															
Lake (pt.)	447 031	28.1	9.5	307 314	39 977	28.3	161 028	160 888	151 326	65.9	1.6	14.2	2.94	38 900	166
Lo Porte (pt.)	41 682	16.2	1.3	29 706	4 260	29.1	14 829	14 806	13 810	70.0	1.2	11.5	2.80	34 900	160
Porter (pt.)	58 387	0.1	3.3	38 843	3 459	27.0	20 508	20 319	19 293	76.5	0.4	8.1	3.02	48 900	231
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Crown Point city (pt.)	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	...
East Chicago city	39 786	29.7	42.3	27 240	4 188	27.8	14 934	14 925	13 687	42.8	4.6	18.2	2.89	35 600	131
Gary city	151 953	70.8	7.1	98 937	12 488	26.1	54 446	54 381	49 445	60.4	1.9	22.7	3.06	25 200	142
Griffith town	17 026	0.2	3.8	12 104	1 119	28.3	6 129	6 129	6 004	63.3	1.3	6.1	2.84	54 000	296
Hammond city	93 714	6.4	8.3	67 209	9 996	29.5	36 103	36 075	34 280	64.9	1.7	10.7	2.72	38 100	178
Highland town	25 935	0.1	2.5	18 226	1 753	30.2	8 638	8 637	8 514	80.5	0.4	7.0	3.04	58 500	259
Hobart city	22 987	0.2	3.3	16 257	2 129	29.8	8 162	8 154	7 917	79.2	0.6	8.4	2.89	43 700	243
Lake Station city	14 294	-	10.3	9 611	1 044	26.9	4 758	4 749	4 568	80.9	0.7	10.3	3.13	29 700	188
Merrillville town	27 677	0.1	4.9	19 822	2 600	31.9	9 292	9 282	9 135	80.0	0.4	7.8	3.01	55 100	259
Michigan City city (pt.)	30 627	20.9	1.5	21 990	3 512	29.4	11 393	11 373	10 547	64.4	1.3	13.0	2.71	32 000	159
Munster town	20 671	0.1	2.1	14 762	2 067	35.3	6 883	6 883	6 759	88.0	0.1	6.2	3.03	74 300	286
Portage city	27 409	0.1	5.0	18 451	1 493	27.3	9 601	9 591	9 151	75.6	0.4	8.3	2.98	52 200	236
Schererville town (pt.)	8 732	0.1	2.8	5 929	368	26.4	3 191	3 189	2 983	60.1	0.7	6.5	2.91	69 300	287
Congressional District 2	553 510	2.6	0.6	390 981	58 462	29.5	206 555	205 687	193 867	72.0	1.4	8.7	2.77	38 200	165
COUNTIES															
Bortholomew (pt.)	54 951	1.7	0.7	38 068	5 063	29.6	20 606	20 579	19 610	72.7	1.4	9.4	2.78	43 900	181
Oecatur	23 841	-	0.3	16 183	2 909	29.1	8 750	8 583	8 069	76.7	2.9	6.9	2.92	34 800	133
Oelower (pt.)	105 981	7.1	0.7	78 499	10 751	27.3	39 615	39 568	37 137	67.2	1.2	10.2	2.64	30 400	157
Foyette (pt.)	1 844	0.1	0.4	1 228	195	28.8	650	647	591	76.6	4.9	3.7	3.12	28 200	109
Henry (pt.)	39 714	1.2	0.6	27 786	4 907	30.9	14 934	14 912	14 033	75.3	1.3	9.1	2.77	29 600	141
Johnson	77 240	1.1	0.6	52 771	6 708	28.7	27 228	26 908	25 345	76.2	1.0	7.8	2.95	45 700	179
Morion (pt.)	86 381	0.5	0.6	62 126	7 922	30.4	32 589	32 561	31 143	69.1	0.6	8.0	2.74	50 700	219
Rondolph	29 997	0.2	0.7	20 917	3 684	30.9	11 532	11 492	10 709	77.5	1.5	6.8	2.78	29 600	124
Rush (pt.)	17 616	0.9	0.3	12 046	2 327	30.0	6 418	6 394	5 977	71.8	2.4	7.1	2.86	29 700	122
Shelby	39 887	0.8	0.4	27 488	4 381	29.9	14 935	14 782	13 823	76.5	2.2	7.6	2.85	36 000	155
Wayne	76 058	5.1	0.5	53 869	9 615	31.2	29 298	29 261	27 430	69.5	1.6	9.7	2.70	32 400	144
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Beech Grove city (pt.)	7 237	0.1	0.8	5 199	678	30.3	2 798	2 792	2 720	62.5	0.5	9.9	2.66	40 000	215
Columbus city (pt.)	30 567	2.6	0.8	21 931	3 425	30.7	12 283	12 274	11 712	64.3	1.1	11.0	2.57	44 700	187
Franklin city	11 563	2.2	0.7	8 485	2 039	30.1	4 008	3 998	3 808	64.0	1.7	11.5	2.70	34 900	159
Greenwood city	19 327	-	0.7	13 625	1 861	29.1	7 524	7 522	7 048	64.3	0.6	9.1	2.69	45 800	200
Indianapolis city (pt.)	76 047	0.6	0.6	54 734	6 929	30.4	28 689	28 667	27 357	69.1	0.6	7.8	2.74	53 100	220
Muncie city	77 216	9.5	0.8	58 685	8 348	25.9	29 455	29 423	27 465	61.6	1.4	11.5	2.54	26 200	155
New Castle city	20 056	2.0	0.7	14 227	3 072	30.9	8 069	8 060	7 521	69.0	1.5	11.9	2.62	24 500	140
Richmond city	41 349	8.9	0.6	29 986	5 973	31.2	16 885	16 870	15 682	62.0	1.8	12.2	2.53	28 900	146
Shelbyville city	14 989	1.9	0.5	10 581	2 103	30.0	5 975	5 972	5 639	66.6	2.4	10.7	2.60	30 600	156
Congressional District 3	558 100	5.3	1.4	395 121	62 682	29.6	218 567	212 509	196 932	75.1	0.9	8.9	2.76	35 600	168
COUNTIES															
Elkhart	137 330	4.2	1.3	94 914	13 209	29.0	51 861	51 774	48 148	73.8	1.1	8.5	2.81	38 500	177
Kosciusko (pt.)	51 051	0.4	1.8	35 749	5 296	29.0	25 216	21 430	17 886	77.6	1.0	6.8	2.80	40 800	163
Lo Porte (pt.)	66 950	2.8	1.0	46 590	7 311	30.5	25 716	25 281	23 595	76.6	0.9	8.4	2.82	41 200	162
Marshall	39 155	0.2	1.5	27 260	4 880	30.1	15 371	14 818	13 640	79.1	1.1	6.5	2.83	37 400	156
St. Joseph	241 617	8.9	1.5	175 663	29 126	29.9	91 165	91 066	86 204	73.9	0.8	10.1	2.68	31 900	171
Storke	21 997	0.1	1.0	14 945	2 860	29.7	9 238	8 140	7 459	80.2	1.9	8.0	2.91	33 800	132
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Elkhart city	41 305	12.6	1.3	29 479	5 090	29.3	17 680	17 664	15 964	60.6	1.2	12.6	2.54	30 700	179
Goshen city	19 665	0.6	3.1	14 565	2 576	28.9	7 745	7 742	7 291	65.0	1.2	7.4	2.54	35 900	173
Lo Porte city	21 796	1.5	1.5	15 978	3 192	31.7	9 037	9 014	8 578	65.9	1.0	10.2	2.50	34 400	160
Michigan City city (pt.)	6 223	21.2	1.1	4 135	635	27.6	2 269	2 268	2 150	60.7	0.3	15.1	2.85	32 800	189
Mishawaka city	40 201	1.1	0.7	29 563	5 418	29.8	17 290	17 284	16 288	62.4	0.6	10.4	2.42	29 900	174
South Bend city	109 727	18.3	2.4	80 322	16 283	31.0	44 799	44 775	42 082	70.2	1.0	12.6	2.56	26 100	163
Worsow city	10 647	0.8	1.7	7 647	1 359	30.2	4 232	4 212	3 934	67.3	1.0	9.6	2.62	37 500	168
Congressional District 4	553 698	4.8	1.3	382 150	58 015	28.8	215 322	205 622	192 690	75.6	1.5	8.3	2.83	38 100	168

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

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

	Persons					Housing units										
	Percent		Age			Total		Year-round		Occupied			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
	Total	Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over					Median	Total	Owner				Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use
Congressional District 4—Con.																
COUNTIES																
Adams	29 619	—	2.7	19 550	3 301	27.7	10 200	10 162	9 625	81.2	5.0	6.7	3.05	37 800	142	
Allen	294 335	9.0	1.6	204 838	28 074	28.6	110 767	110 668	104 403	71.3	1.0	9.7	2.77	40 800	182	
De Kalb	33 606	0.1	0.9	22 873	3 718	29.0	12 284	12 232	11 437	82.6	1.1	6.7	2.91	35 700	155	
Huntington	35 596	0.1	0.5	25 027	4 732	29.9	13 280	13 244	12 363	77.6	1.4	7.0	2.79	32 500	165	
Jay	23 239	0.2	0.6	16 146	3 073	31.1	9 072	9 040	8 359	80.0	2.7	7.3	2.76	25 300	120	
Lagrange	25 550	—	0.6	16 046	2 414	26.0	10 575	8 349	7 771	82.5	3.7	5.5	3.26	37 900	149	
Noble	35 443	0.1	1.0	24 247	3 816	29.0	14 423	13 176	12 065	79.4	1.8	7.2	2.88	33 600	142	
Steuben	24 694	0.3	0.5	17 689	3 007	30.1	15 000	9 583	8 754	80.4	1.7	6.1	2.71	38 400	151	
Wells	25 401	—	0.8	17 569	2 879	29.6	9 502	9 487	8 848	80.2	1.4	6.6	2.85	38 900	137	
Whitley	26 215	—	0.5	18 165	3 001	29.8	10 219	9 681	9 065	83.9	1.4	6.3	2.86	38 200	142	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Fort Wayne city	172 196	14.6	2.2	124 062	20 479	28.6	70 607	70 534	65 961	61.9	0.9	12.0	2.55	32 300	179	
Huntington city	16 202	0.2	0.6	11 554	2 277	29.1	6 336	6 331	5 910	71.8	1.7	9.1	2.64	29 400	167	
Congressional District 5	548 257	2.2	1.1	380 248	55 952	29.2	205 303	200 023	187 609	75.6	1.1	7.7	2.84	40 300	166	
COUNTIES																
Carroll	19 722	0.1	0.5	13 896	2 516	31.2	8 400	7 733	6 991	77.8	1.5	5.4	2.79	34 800	131	
Cass	40 936	0.8	0.5	28 944	4 995	31.2	15 769	15 659	14 715	76.5	1.5	8.0	2.71	31 600	143	
Fulton	19 335	0.8	0.4	13 822	2 783	32.4	8 632	8 228	7 203	80.1	1.2	6.4	2.66	34 400	139	
Grant	80 934	6.5	1.6	57 111	8 594	29.8	30 176	30 088	27 943	72.7	1.3	10.0	2.78	32 100	148	
Howard	86 896	4.9	1.1	59 794	7 724	29.4	32 919	32 864	31 050	74.0	0.8	10.0	2.78	37 400	175	
Jasper	26 138	0.2	1.1	17 671	2 555	27.0	8 750	8 691	8 288	76.0	1.4	6.4	3.03	44 800	158	
Kosciusko (pt.)	8 504	—	0.8	5 837	976	29.5	4 121	3 194	2 977	83.1	1.5	5.3	2.86	34 500	143	
Lake (pt.)	75 934	0.3	1.9	51 249	5 831	28.3	25 355	25 004	23 772	78.5	0.7	6.0	3.13	60 000	247	
Miami	39 820	2.7	1.2	27 260	3 934	27.9	14 617	14 586	13 685	70.2	1.5	7.9	2.84	30 900	156	
Newton	14 844	0.1	0.8	10 034	1 751	29.1	5 502	5 448	5 059	76.5	1.0	6.3	2.91	38 400	138	
Porter (pt.)	61 429	0.4	1.2	42 816	4 754	27.4	21 021	20 797	19 853	76.1	0.7	6.1	2.92	61 300	219	
Pulaski	13 258	0.4	0.7	9 161	1 882	30.4	5 417	5 011	4 689	79.5	1.5	6.3	2.81	31 900	131	
Wabash	36 640	0.4	0.6	25 795	4 398	29.4	13 465	13 300	12 586	74.9	1.1	7.1	2.76	33 100	147	
White	23 867	—	0.4	16 858	3 259	31.5	11 159	9 420	8 798	77.9	1.0	6.4	2.69	36 000	152	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Crown Point city (pt.)	16 454	1.0	1.9	12 037	2 293	32.0	5 589	5 584	5 397	70.2	0.7	7.2	2.83	59 200	256	
Kokomo city	47 808	8.1	1.4	33 729	5 386	29.6	19 526	19 519	18 240	66.0	1.1	12.0	2.59	30 700	171	
Lagansport city	17 899	1.1	0.5	12 910	2 747	31.8	7 507	7 504	7 036	69.2	1.8	10.9	2.50	25 900	141	
Marion city	35 874	14.2	2.5	25 818	4 876	30.6	14 264	14 230	13 010	61.5	1.6	12.8	2.60	26 700	148	
Peru city	13 764	2.7	0.9	9 719	1 918	30.4	5 659	5 658	5 258	70.5	1.9	11.1	2.58	26 400	142	
Schererville town (pt.)	4 477	0.6	2.1	3 368	185	27.0	1 871	1 869	1 774	47.0	0.5	4.7	2.52	82 300	274	
Valparaiso city	22 247	0.8	1.1	17 112	2 253	26.0	7 852	7 848	7 486	58.4	1.1	7.2	2.54	56 600	225	
Wabash city	12 985	0.4	1.0	9 051	1 526	29.8	5 096	5 084	4 799	69.1	0.9	9.4	2.65	30 400	154	
Congressional District 6	540 939	3.0	0.6	381 833	54 972	30.7	207 550	207 211	194 378	72.4	0.8	7.7	2.74	45 600	200	
COUNTIES																
Blackford	15 570	—	0.5	10 911	1 955	31.3	6 074	6 067	5 577	80.2	1.3	7.2	2.76	26 300	126	
Boone	36 446	0.1	0.6	25 456	4 138	31.0	13 484	13 436	12 647	75.1	1.0	6.1	2.82	44 700	164	
Clinton	31 545	—	1.3	22 374	4 475	31.4	12 155	12 142	11 325	72.7	1.4	6.9	2.73	29 800	148	
Delaware (pt.)	22 606	0.3	0.3	15 439	2 168	30.3	7 968	7 961	7 533	83.0	0.8	6.1	2.94	40 900	159	
Hancock	82 027	0.4	0.5	55 360	6 054	30.1	29 071	28 988	27 263	77.9	0.8	6.6	2.98	66 400	214	
Harrison	43 939	0.1	0.6	29 526	3 631	29.8	15 156	15 144	14 472	79.1	1.1	6.7	3.01	48 500	163	
Henry (pt.)	13 622	0.1	0.3	9 414	1 523	30.6	5 051	5 042	4 763	81.2	1.2	6.6	2.84	33 500	134	
Madison	139 336	6.9	0.6	97 876	15 146	30.2	53 361	53 244	49 985	74.9	1.0	9.8	2.72	32 500	154	
Marion (pt.)	137 041	4.5	0.7	102 302	13 629	31.6	58 072	58 030	54 156	61.1	0.3	7.6	2.50	62 200	261	
Rush (pt.)	1 988	0.1	0.3	1 368	228	29.5	715	715	664	82.1	1.4	3.9	2.99	28 100	111	
Tipton	16 819	—	0.7	11 807	2 025	31.3	6 443	6 442	5 993	78.0	1.3	6.1	2.78	37 400	139	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Anderson city	64 695	13.7	0.6	46 453	8 153	30.1	26 595	26 554	24 609	67.3	1.1	12.4	2.55	28 200	156	
Cornell city	18 272	0.2	0.8	12 118	1 081	31.2	6 431	6 429	6 010	68.7	0.3	6.9	3.02	96 300	281	
Elwood city	10 867	—	1.1	7 602	1 534	30.7	4 277	4 272	3 968	74.1	1.7	9.9	2.69	22 300	138	
Frankfort city	15 168	0.1	2.2	10 927	2 455	31.6	6 073	6 070	5 691	66.2	1.5	9.6	2.58	26 400	151	
Greenfield city	11 439	0.1	1.1	7 836	1 290	29.4	4 151	4 149	3 954	70.0	1.4	10.3	2.84	38 800	173	
Indianapolis city (pt.)	123 517	4.8	0.7	92 557	12 295	31.6	52 967	52 930	49 240	60.0	0.3	7.4	2.48	63 000	262	
Lawrence city (pt.)	6 875	2.0	1.0	5 107	680	30.8	2 602	2 601	2 520	69.9	0.4	7.5	2.65	46 300	272	
Lebanon city	11 456	0.3	0.9	8 267	1 571	30.6	4 755	4 749	4 468	66.9	1.5	8.8	2.50	34 900	162	
Noblesville city	12 056	1.2	0.5	8 427	1 361	31.4	4 574	4 567	4 340	69.6	1.5	8.8	2.73	47 300	177	

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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			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median			Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use				Family with female householder, no husband present
Congressional District 7	555 192	1.7	0.6	403 139	62 715	28.8	208 196	205 554	192 578	73.8	2.2	7.1	2.71	36 400	159
COUNTIES															
Benton	10 218	0.1	0.6	7 128	1 491	31.8	3 955	3 954	3 653	73.2	1.3	6.6	2.77	31 300	127
Clay	24 862	0.4	0.3	17 933	3 854	32.6	10 283	10 119	9 232	81.3	3.6	6.9	2.67	27 300	132
Fauntain	19 033	-	0.4	13 500	2 569	32.1	7 731	7 516	6 972	76.3	2.7	5.9	2.71	29 000	119
Hendricks	69 804	0.5	0.4	47 239	5 371	29.4	23 639	23 605	22 683	83.3	0.8	6.0	3.00	51 100	169
Montgomery	35 501	0.4	0.4	25 574	4 627	31.1	13 771	13 692	12 967	74.2	1.4	6.4	2.66	34 600	149
Morgan	51 999	-	0.4	34 958	4 542	29.0	18 249	18 165	17 160	79.0	2.5	6.9	3.01	39 100	162
Owen	15 841	0.2	0.4	11 074	2 173	31.8	6 976	6 340	5 631	83.4	6.0	5.9	2.79	28 300	117
Parke	16 372	0.3	0.4	11 668	2 455	32.8	7 451	6 518	5 954	81.0	4.6	6.3	2.71	27 500	113
Putnam	29 163	1.5	0.5	21 527	3 585	29.5	10 252	10 137	9 404	78.8	2.6	6.1	2.76	37 600	151
Sullivan	21 107	0.1	0.3	15 260	3 468	33.7	8 818	8 681	7 948	81.7	3.0	6.5	2.63	24 800	114
Tippecanoe	121 702	1.7	1.1	93 764	9 927	24.6	43 130	43 067	40 681	59.8	1.1	7.0	2.59	45 400	190
Vermillion	18 229	0.1	0.4	13 136	2 864	33.0	7 464	7 445	6 924	81.6	3.9	7.0	2.61	24 200	122
Vigo	112 385	5.5	0.8	84 158	14 694	29.4	43 075	42 937	40 278	71.3	2.4	9.4	2.58	28 800	154
Warren	8 976	-	0.3	6 220	1 095	31.3	3 402	3 378	3 091	76.0	2.4	5.4	2.87	29 200	114
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Crawfordsville city	13 325	1.1	0.5	10 174	2 152	31.2	5 492	5 490	5 204	63.0	1.9	8.4	2.38	31 700	153
Lafayette city	43 011	1.6	1.1	31 879	5 004	29.5	18 324	18 318	17 069	62.6	1.3	8.5	2.48	37 100	180
Martinsville city	11 311	-	0.4	7 829	1 445	29.1	4 310	4 310	4 082	64.4	3.6	10.6	2.70	31 800	164
Terre Haute city	61 125	8.5	0.8	47 330	9 652	28.8	24 585	24 570	22 984	64.1	2.3	11.3	2.41	23 500	148
West Lafayette city	21 247	2.0	1.3	18 393	1 467	23.3	7 524	7 517	7 259	38.3	1.5	4.2	2.32	67 900	231
Congressional District 8	546 744	2.7	0.5	395 151	70 673	30.8	215 060	213 978	200 843	73.9	2.4	8.5	2.67	34 700	154
COUNTIES															
Crawford (pt.)	4 744	0.2	0.7	3 309	674	30.3	1 982	1 929	1 700	85.7	10.4	9.3	2.79	24 800	98
Daviess	27 836	0.4	0.3	19 477	3 939	31.1	10 557	10 503	9 878	78.0	3.1	7.7	2.77	28 300	112
Gibson	33 156	1.9	0.4	23 955	4 733	31.8	13 057	13 005	12 180	79.1	2.6	7.5	2.68	32 200	130
Greene	30 416	-	0.3	21 987	4 897	33.6	12 625	12 497	11 519	82.7	3.3	6.8	2.61	26 500	117
Knox	41 838	1.1	0.4	31 257	6 359	31.5	16 416	16 332	15 481	73.2	2.2	8.1	2.57	29 400	137
Lawrence	42 472	0.3	0.4	30 035	5 450	31.6	16 577	16 440	15 525	81.5	3.8	7.9	2.71	28 900	129
Martin	11 001	0.1	0.3	7 532	1 196	29.5	4 115	4 089	3 793	79.9	5.9	8.1	2.85	27 200	106
Monroe (pt.)	56 016	1.1	0.7	41 185	4 998	28.4	22 793	22 767	21 326	65.9	2.4	8.5	2.58	40 900	176
Orange	18 677	1.2	0.5	13 264	2 619	31.5	7 449	7 379	6 717	81.7	6.5	8.3	2.72	26 800	107
Pike	13 465	0.1	0.6	9 747	2 083	33.2	5 440	5 429	5 049	82.9	4.2	6.0	2.64	27 000	111
Pasey	26 414	1.1	0.4	18 305	2 820	29.2	9 937	9 752	9 075	77.9	1.8	6.8	2.88	44 000	143
Spencer	19 361	0.6	0.4	13 608	2 560	29.9	6 975	6 909	6 417	80.8	3.6	6.0	2.93	36 100	117
Vanderburgh	167 515	7.1	0.5	124 817	22 995	31.5	67 502	67 401	64 030	65.9	1.0	10.4	2.55	37 100	165
Warrick	41 474	0.7	0.4	27 974	3 578	29.1	14 753	14 682	13 735	82.1	1.8	6.4	2.99	49 700	164
Washington (pt.)	12 359	-	0.4	8 699	1 772	31.0	4 882	4 864	4 418	80.5	3.3	8.2	2.76	31 600	123
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Bedford city	14 410	0.4	0.5	10 897	2 671	37.1	6 286	6 281	5 874	74.0	2.0	9.1	2.41	27 900	126
Bloomington city (pt.)	18 938	2.0	1.0	15 247	2 023	27.5	8 554	8 553	8 132	46.9	2.3	8.6	2.23	52 800	190
Evansville city	130 496	8.8	0.5	98 366	19 888	31.7	54 210	54 177	51 310	62.0	1.0	11.6	2.46	33 100	162
Vincennes city	20 857	2.0	0.5	16 097	3 260	29.6	8 118	8 112	7 768	64.4	2.1	10.2	2.44	31 500	152
Washington city	11 325	0.8	0.3	8 392	2 065	34.5	4 886	4 881	4 552	69.9	1.5	10.6	2.43	27 000	112
Congressional District 9	544 873	1.9	0.6	383 018	56 470	28.4	199 981	197 718	183 931	74.8	3.2	8.2	2.85	36 500	158
COUNTIES															
Bartholomew (pt.)	10 137	0.6	0.5	6 694	704	28.8	3 383	3 350	3 194	89.1	3.3	4.5	3.17	42 300	156
Brown	12 377	0.1	0.7	8 768	1 321	31.2	6 033	5 804	4 432	81.5	7.3	5.7	2.78	44 800	159
Clark	88 838	4.9	0.5	61 494	7 911	28.9	33 083	32 924	31 021	69.9	1.5	10.4	2.84	36 400	184
Crawford (pt.)	5 076	-	0.3	3 489	639	29.8	2 144	2 035	1 762	85.5	11.0	7.3	2.88	24 200	101
Dearborn	34 291	0.7	0.4	23 329	3 699	29.5	12 412	12 342	11 486	79.3	3.7	8.2	2.96	43 800	154
Dubois	34 238	-	0.4	23 475	3 898	28.1	11 813	11 692	11 201	80.2	2.4	6.2	2.99	43 000	151
Fayette (pt.)	26 428	1.7	0.5	18 099	2 913	29.6	9 983	9 972	9 369	72.1	2.5	9.4	2.79	33 900	146
Floyd	61 169	3.6	0.6	43 090	6 701	30.3	22 776	22 718	21 459	73.4	1.8	10.2	2.82	37 900	151
Franklin	19 612	-	0.6	12 909	2 137	28.0	6 676	6 549	6 137	79.5	6.1	6.2	3.15	38 900	126
Harrison	27 276	0.5	0.4	18 614	2 751	29.0	9 972	9 885	9 085	85.2	4.7	6.7	2.99	37 100	135
Jackson	36 523	0.4	0.4	25 500	4 552	30.2	13 885	13 771	12 955	80.4	2.9	7.4	2.79	34 000	156
Jefferson	30 419	1.3	0.4	21 585	3 414	29.4	11 159	11 043	10 288	75.4	2.9	9.0	2.78	34 800	163
Jennings	22 854	0.9	0.4	15 510	2 240	28.5	7 817	7 770	7 312	82.4	4.1	8.3	2.98	32 900	148
Monroe (pt.)	42 769	4.6	1.7	36 881	2 143	22.1	13 420	13 212	12 626	40.1	2.4	6.5	2.27	41 600	178
Ohio	5 114	0.9	0.3	3 598	678	31.3	2 170	2 014	1 819	78.2	4.0	7.4	2.79	35 600	117
Perry	19 346	0.1	0.3	13 586	2 557	30.3	7 335	7 312	6 760	82.6	3.9	7.2	2.84	35 500	130
Ripley	24 398	-	0.5	16 587	3 185	29.6	9 183	9 089	8 202	79.7	5.1	6.9	2.94	36 100	128
Scott	20 422	-	1.1	13 707	2 203	28.5	7 277	7 240	6 728	81.1	3.5	9.7	3.01	27 900	133
Switzerland	7 153	0.2	0.8	5 033	1 046	32.7	3 203	2 868	2 547	80.4	7.0	7.3	2.80	28 400	114
Union	6 860	0.3	0.3	4 705	848	30.1	2 627	2 605	2 410	72.9	1.7	6.6	2.84	31 700	128
Washington (pt.)	9 573	-	0.6	6 365	930	28.2	3 630	3 523	3 138	85.9	7.9	6.4	3.05	26 000	108

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 8]

**The State
Congressional Districts**

URBAN AND RURAL

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Total persons	5 490 224	547 127	553 381	558 107	553 698	548 223	540 986	555 192	546 735	544 917	541 858
Urban	3 525 071	527 726	362 450	352 485	320 050	266 408	343 480	258 425	300 670	251 519	541 858
Inside urbanized areas	2 601 051	494 214	213 885	286 262	236 592	97 981	246 242	170 250	183 028	130 739	541 858
Outside urbanized areas	924 020	33 512	148 565	66 223	83 458	168 427	97 238	88 175	117 642	120 780	—
Rural	1 965 153	19 401	190 931	205 622	233 648	281 815	197 506	296 767	246 065	293 398	—
Farm	276 154	621	27 973	23 813	47 209	42 382	25 970	36 364	31 676	40 146	—

ANCESTRY

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Total persons	5 490 224	547 127	553 381	558 107	553 698	548 223	540 986	555 192	546 735	544 917	541 858
Single ancestry group	2 495 713	318 903	231 361	256 087	264 821	212 581	215 767	197 757	255 768	254 470	288 198
Dutch	40 232	3 762	3 965	5 559	4 332	6 630	3 708	4 438	3 021	2 449	2 368
English	676 564	28 284	92 966	42 822	56 105	60 649	82 705	74 938	91 958	80 370	65 767
French	46 984	2 395	4 376	4 087	6 719	4 351	4 420	4 726	6 285	6 086	3 539
German	739 223	31 799	69 190	89 154	122 947	70 812	58 763	55 484	92 668	107 253	41 153
Greek	9 422	4 095	353	791	592	1 171	747	422	275	313	663
Hungarian	18 382	5 158	670	7 429	786	1 386	564	972	367	385	665
Irish	228 213	16 351	26 572	20 127	17 528	20 796	24 222	21 762	28 521	29 295	23 039
Italian	33 674	5 715	2 957	5 368	2 736	3 966	2 805	3 504	1 734	1 846	3 043
Norwegian	6 140	806	480	841	604	612	713	905	472	384	323
Polish	73 018	27 716	1 603	24 136	2 705	7 242	2 439	2 327	1 779	1 411	1 660
Portuguese	786	84	50	178	67	111	91	53	63	35	54
Russian	5 597	1 550	263	770	275	323	843	334	338	443	458
Scottish	21 949	1 430	2 512	1 992	1 959	2 191	2 696	3 017	2 527	1 863	1 762
Swedish	17 400	3 089	1 012	3 534	1 919	2 199	1 376	1 967	846	625	833
Ukrainian	3 278	1 229	67	539	353	317	221	120	175	103	154
Other	574 851	185 440	24 325	48 760	45 194	29 825	29 454	22 788	24 739	21 609	142 717
Multiple ancestry group	1 746 262	162 540	172 041	209 642	188 166	196 186	186 909	183 552	162 461	155 870	128 892
Ancestry not specified	1 248 249	65 684	149 979	92 378	100 708	139 456	138 310	173 883	128 506	134 577	124 768
Not reported	764 751	41 456	79 446	58 885	65 410	97 352	79 688	126 320	77 524	68 906	69 764
Selected multiple ancestry groups:											
English and other group(s)	679 571	46 116	75 833	67 136	69 396	73 488	83 718	78 414	70 688	62 847	51 935
French and other group(s)	221 354	15 302	19 156	25 075	32 939	23 261	22 200	22 316	22 529	21 804	17 772
German and other group(s)	1 036 921	76 201	103 693	127 616	130 929	116 813	109 878	105 004	96 697	98 293	71 797
Irish and other group(s)	789 731	65 270	84 170	84 113	75 552	83 954	83 966	84 454	82 917	80 618	64 717
Italian and other group(s)	52 366	8 775	4 494	7 736	4 223	6 709	5 180	4 986	2 960	4 240	4 240
Polish and other group(s)	82 502	25 008	3 010	20 870	5 621	11 906	4 670	4 177	2 445	2 337	2 458

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
In households	5 344 469	541 243	536 988	543 282	544 668	533 401	532 133	522 496	535 780	523 928	530 550
Family householder	1 461 645	142 558	149 671	150 102	146 921	148 264	149 422	144 993	149 918	142 600	137 196
Nonfamily householder:											
Male	185 081	19 473	16 409	17 827	18 035	15 206	17 501	18 288	18 390	16 664	26 788
Female	281 649	22 913	27 712	29 123	27 593	24 435	27 647	29 578	32 683	24 654	35 811
Spouse	1 243 664	111 829	130 030	129 117	126 944	129 954	131 322	127 403	129 300	124 233	103 532
Other relatives	2 060 188	233 854	202 065	205 728	214 760	207 581	197 161	189 647	195 225	206 224	208 143
Nonrelatives	112 242	10 616	11 101	11 385	10 415	7 961	9 080	12 587	10 264	9 753	19 080
Persons per household	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.76	2.81	2.84	2.73	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.66
Persons per family	3.26	3.42	3.22	3.23	3.33	3.28	3.20	3.19	3.16	3.32	3.27

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Households	1 928 375	184 944	193 792	197 052	192 549	187 905	194 570	192 859	200 991	183 918	199 795
1 person	411 741	38 014	38 854	41 567	40 278	36 018	40 011	41 484	45 865	36 534	53 116
2 persons	599 993	51 781	61 285	63 442	59 266	58 090	62 993	62 532	64 771	55 510	60 323
3 persons	341 979	34 108	35 548	34 027	32 735	33 397	34 317	33 810	35 650	34 116	34 271
4 persons	317 185	30 082	33 568	32 239	32 286	33 806	33 728	31 694	31 714	31 639	26 429
5 persons	158 921	17 005	16 027	16 031	17 083	16 967	15 497	15 490	14 836	15 963	13 970
6 or more persons	98 556	13 954	8 510	9 746	10 901	9 627	7 972	7 849	8 155	10 156	11 686

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Families	1 461 645	142 558	149 671	150 102	146 921	148 264	149 422	144 993	149 918	142 600	137 196
With own children under 18 years	779 610	78 086	80 545	78 036	80 524	81 287	79 158	74 915	76 317	77 785	72 957
Married-couple families	1 246 362	112 618	129 912	129 365	127 016	130 615	131 606	128 091	130 103	124 164	102 872
With own children under 18 years	650 754	60 389	68 135	65 494	68 285	70 798	68 258	65 543	65 135	67 502	51 215
Female householder, no husband present	175 109	24 626	16 027	16 908	15 901	14 172	14 638	13 507	16 158	14 617	28 555
With own children under 18 years	111 290	15 876	10 607	10 819	10 454	8 984	9 218	7 949	9 701	8 592	19 090

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Persons in group quarters	145 755	5 884	16 393	14 825	9 030	14 822	8 853	32 696	10 955	20 989	11 308
Inmate of mental hospital	5 606	95	918	9	934	1 547	62	34	512	592	903
Inmate of home for the aged	40 112	1 872	4 775	3 759	4 272	4 512	4 432	4 361	5 205	3 286	3 638
Inmate of other institution	14 987	2 727	728	773	4 925	1 116	2 301	3 690	490	1 342	1 325
In college dormitory	72 654	715	8 601	8 982	1 831	6 324	1 255	23 566	3 857	14 919	2 604
Other, in group quarters	12 396	475	1 371	1 302	1 498	1 323	803	1 045	891	850	2 838

MARITAL STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Male, 15 years and over	1 996 014	196 596	199 328	202 771	198 078	198 068	196 734	211 085	200 978	199 852	192 524
Single	537 066	58 588	49 853	53 298	52 728	48 579	46 176	63 242	49 960	56 114	58 528
Now married, except separated	1 275 854	116 666	132 254	131 979	129 390	133 281	134 225	131 341	132 922	126 925	106 871
Separated	20 557	3 230	1 688	2 128	1 457	1 504	1 379	1 479	1 504	1 573	4 615
Widowed	46 631	5 220	4 273	4 374	4 270	4 567	3 729	4 652	5 522	4 745	5 345
Divorced	115 906	12 892	11 260	10 992	10 233	10 137	11 225	10 371	11 070	10 561	17 165
Female, 15 years and over	2 187 977	211 973	223 422	222 880	215 751	214 290	217 050	222 145	223 717	214 558	222 191
Single	455 992	49 400	44 535	45 786	44 403	4					

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Total persons	5 490 224	547 127	553 381	558 107	553 698	548 223	540 986	555 192	546 735	544 917	541 858
Native.....	5 388 422	519 571	548 256	543 941	545 038	539 395	532 536	546 807	541 752	538 610	532 516
Born in State of residence.....	3 894 780	328 716	411 410	380 309	411 076	395 233	388 621	417 354	419 833	375 102	367 126
Born in different State.....	1 472 190	185 281	135 345	161 287	132 304	142 263	141 972	127 579	120 580	162 049	163 530
Born abroad, at sea, etc.....	21 452	5 574	1 501	2 345	1 658	1 869	1 943	1 874	1 339	1 459	1 660
Foreign born.....	101 802	27 556	5 125	14 166	8 660	8 828	8 450	8 385	4 983	6 307	9 342

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 200 631	124 446	122 991	120 309	125 716	124 831	121 441	113 863	112 397	120 380	114 257
Speak only English at home.....	1 157 477	113 258	120 472	114 643	118 471	121 559	118 440	111 414	109 857	118 119	111 244
Speak a language other than English at home.....	43 154	11 188	2 519	5 666	7 245	3 272	3 001	2 449	2 540	2 261	3 013
Spanish language spoken at home.....	18 092	8 262	1 125	1 720	1 391	1 128	929	802	578	782	1 375
Speak English very well or well.....	16 233	7 449	995	1 592	1 215	1 019	814	693	528	692	1 236
Speak English not well or not at all.....	1 859	813	130	128	176	109	115	109	50	90	139
Other language spoken at home.....	25 062	2 926	1 394	3 946	5 854	2 144	2 072	1 647	1 962	1 479	1 638
Speak English very well or well.....	22 756	2 821	1 300	3 440	5 014	2 049	1 986	1 516	1 839	1 365	1 426
Speak English not well or not at all.....	2 306	105	94	506	840	95	86	131	123	114	212
Persons 18 years and over	3 871 249	376 226	390 593	394 735	381 934	380 065	381 793	403 308	394 668	383 271	384 656
Speak only English at home.....	3 704 563	326 239	382 505	368 837	363 900	367 408	371 945	392 758	385 184	372 934	372 853
Speak a language other than English at home.....	166 686	49 987	8 088	25 898	18 034	12 657	9 848	10 550	9 484	10 337	11 803
Spanish language spoken at home.....	50 757	23 364	2 766	4 498	3 582	3 263	2 643	2 716	1 953	2 269	3 703
Speak English very well or well.....	42 848	18 317	2 518	3 942	3 211	2 930	2 387	2 391	1 795	2 088	3 269
Speak English not well or not at all.....	7 909	5 047	248	556	371	333	256	325	158	181	434
Other language spoken at home.....	115 929	26 623	5 322	21 400	14 452	9 394	7 205	7 834	7 531	8 068	8 100
Speak English very well or well.....	105 864	23 273	4 953	19 866	13 361	8 652	6 551	7 401	6 987	7 513	7 307
Speak English not well or not at all.....	10 065	3 350	369	1 534	1 091	742	654	433	544	555	793

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Workers 16 years and over	2 296 432	212 392	232 232	239 974	235 274	228 393	238 611	233 347	226 087	217 302	232 820
Car, truck, or van.....	2 064 258	193 776	210 641	215 544	209 836	205 018	222 336	204 923	203 897	193 334	204 953
Drive alone.....	1 604 362	153 394	165 535	171 075	165 154	161 728	176 700	156 643	156 293	142 458	155 382
Carpool.....	459 896	40 382	45 106	44 469	44 682	43 290	45 636	48 280	47 604	50 876	49 571
Public transportation.....	39 800	6 795	2 063	3 567	4 225	893	1 694	2 204	2 100	1 558	14 701
Walked only.....	110 784	8 848	10 954	11 652	10 608	12 460	6 997	16 665	11 028	12 345	9 227
Other means.....	23 118	1 394	2 442	3 074	2 466	2 556	1 981	2 812	2 152	2 518	1 723
Worked at home.....	58 472	1 579	6 132	6 137	8 139	7 466	5 603	6 743	6 910	7 547	2 216
Persons per private vehicle.....	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.18	1.15

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 490 344	149 645	153 573	150 043	149 163	147 274	144 310	166 141	136 509	154 273	139 413
Nursery school.....	56 291	6 609	5 195	6 365	7 148	5 473	6 176	4 987	4 556	3 531	6 251
Public.....	18 874	3 377	2 206	2 033	2 033	1 513	1 367	1 474	1 452	1 497	2 160
Private.....	37 417	3 232	3 667	4 159	5 115	3 960	4 809	3 246	3 104	2 034	4 091
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years).....	810 756	84 346	83 121	82 175	85 599	84 157	81 792	76 602	74 682	80 903	77 379
Public.....	729 923	71 941	76 721	72 671	72 444	78 588	75 389	72 810	67 571	74 099	67 689
Private.....	80 833	12 405	6 400	9 504	13 155	5 569	6 403	3 792	7 111	6 804	9 690
High school (1 to 4 years).....	370 807	40 996	38 073	36 461	37 250	38 772	38 642	35 719	34 781	36 317	33 796
Public.....	347 982	37 833	36 728	33 677	33 684	37 686	36 347	34 528	34 424	34 489	30 586
Private.....	22 825	3 163	1 345	2 784	3 566	1 086	2 295	1 191	2 357	1 828	3 210
College.....	252 490	17 694	27 184	25 042	19 166	18 872	17 700	48 833	22 490	33 522	21 987
Public.....	198 930	14 557	23 893	11 381	14 312	10 128	13 905	43 871	17 812	31 470	17 601
Private.....	53 560	3 137	3 291	13 661	4 854	8 744	3 795	4 962	4 678	2 052	4 386

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Persons 25 years old and over	3 135 772	303 800	316 879	323 259	312 702	311 185	322 424	311 777	324 681	303 289	305 776
Elementary (0 to 8 years).....	519 044	55 705	50 750	50 912	44 358	45 288	37 179	44 446	66 059	68 075	56 272
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	535 242	58 299	54 221	57 475	49 327	51 844	42 870	49 960	54 702	50 966	65 578
4 years.....	1 309 020	124 458	136 917	133 481	137 597	143 330	132 356	136 074	130 619	122 032	112 156
College: 1 to 3 years.....	379 876	36 353	36 333	39 553	44 310	36 347	46 731	36 404	35 976	30 233	37 636
4 or more years.....	392 590	28 858	38 658	41 838	37 110	34 376	63 288	44 893	37 325	31 983	34 134
Percent high school graduates.....	66.4	62.5	66.9	66.5	70.0	68.8	75.2	69.7	62.8	60.7	60.2

RESIDENCE IN 1975

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Persons 5 years and over	5 073 643	501 179	514 120	514 762	507 904	504 612	503 213	517 359	507 114	503 680	499 700
Same house.....	2 778 033	298 887	273 337	288 611	286 447	273 612	264 746	271 268	286 998	277 978	256 149
Different house in United States.....	2 263 958	198 675	238 633	223 224	218 619	228 253	235 675	241 663	217 800	222 086	239 330
Same county.....	1 394 380	144 924	148 529	138 233	143 169	137 896	133 135	119 481	134 787	118 676	175 550
Different county.....	869 578	53 751	90 104	84 991	75 450	90 357	102 540	122 182	83 013	103 410	63 780
Same State.....	485 371	21 990	59 874	34 323	40 272	51 758	61 621	81 297	47 192	56 101	30 943
Different State.....	384 207	31 761	30 230	50 668	35 178	38 599	40 919	40 885	35 821	47 309	32 837
Northeast.....	41 238	2 726	3 264	7 352	3 482	3 555	6 282	5 117	2 851	3 559	3 050
North Central.....	178 730	18 221	13 066	26 508	18 546	21 924	17 308	19 961	13 756	17 607	11 833
South.....	123 765	8 151	11 120	11 591	8 974	9 189	13 130	11 216	14 623	22 596	13 175
West.....	40 474	2 663	2 780	5 217	4 176	3 931	4 199	4 591	4 591	3 547	4 779
Abroad.....	31 652	3 617	2 150	2 927	2 838	2 747	2 792	4 428	2 316	3 164	4 221

VETERAN STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Civilian persons 16 years and over	4 072 405	397 691	411 631	415 605	403 266	399 065	402 406	423 013	413 949	403 664	402 115
Veteran.....	685 737	69 517	69 644	69 845	65 767	68 622	71 755	70 005	69 340	65 702	65 540
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over.....	16.8	17.5	16.9	16.8	16.3	17.2	17.8	16.5	16.8	16.3	16.3
Male veteran.....	664 097	67 129	67 391	67 741	63 768	66 395	69 846	67 822	67 151	63 916	62 938
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over.....	34.3	35.2									

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Persons 16 years and over	4 080 934	397 813	411 992	415 836	403 513	401 669	403 127	423 402	414 230	404 018	405 334
Labor force	2 575 284	244 877	260 696	268 552	266 954	256 936	263 795	254 630	249 927	246 048	262 869
Percent of persons 16 years and over	63.1	61.6	63.3	64.6	66.2	64.0	65.4	60.1	60.3	60.9	64.9
Civilian labor force	2 566 755	244 755	260 335	268 321	266 707	254 332	263 074	254 241	249 646	245 694	259 550
Employed	2 366 263	241 456	239 712	247 109	245 618	233 196	245 415	239 312	232 306	224 478	237 661
Unemployed	200 492	23 299	20 623	21 212	21 089	21 136	17 659	14 929	17 340	21 216	21 989
Percent of civilian labor force	7.8	9.5	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.3	6.7	5.9	6.9	8.6	8.5
Not in labor force	1 505 650	152 936	151 296	147 284	136 559	144 733	139 332	168 772	164 303	157 970	142 465

Female, 16 years and over	2 138 272	207 060	218 268	218 178	210 890	209 204	211 773	217 476	218 354	209 456	217 613
Labor force	1 077 587	97 799	109 585	113 451	113 097	105 144	110 329	104 400	102 688	100 932	120 162
Percent of female, 16 years and over	50.4	47.2	50.2	52.0	53.6	50.3	52.1	48.0	47.0	48.2	55.2
Civilian labor force	1 076 328	97 778	109 529	113 424	113 081	104 891	110 217	104 355	102 660	100 896	119 497
Employed	992 618	87 916	100 905	103 895	104 649	95 761	102 728	98 252	95 858	91 626	111 028
Unemployed	83 710	9 862	8 624	9 529	8 432	9 130	7 489	6 103	6 802	9 270	8 469
Percent of civilian labor force	7.8	10.1	7.9	8.4	7.5	8.7	6.8	5.8	6.6	9.2	7.1
Not in labor force	1 060 685	109 261	108 683	104 727	97 793	104 060	101 444	113 076	115 666	108 524	97 451

Female, 16 years and over	2 138 272	207 060	218 268	218 178	210 890	209 204	211 773	217 476	218 354	209 456	217 613
With own children under 6 years	352 756	37 681	34 765	36 178	37 286	36 484	32 741	32 818	34 281	35 713	34 809
In labor force	166 157	14 846	16 874	16 851	18 994	16 778	15 568	14 568	15 590	17 040	19 048
With own children 6 to 17 years only	432 030	42 294	45 939	42 045	43 155	44 844	46 631	41 962	42 066	42 668	40 426
In labor force	276 698	23 964	29 382	28 193	29 426	28 849	30 217	26 181	25 854	26 511	28 121

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over	2 366 263	221 456	239 712	247 109	245 618	233 196	245 415	239 312	232 306	224 478	237 661
Private wage and salary workers	1 873 610	187 083	187 316	205 025	201 675	184 399	196 011	176 094	178 221	168 703	189 063
Federal government workers	60 986	4 448	5 281	3 618	4 146	4 760	6 160	6 180	7 323	7 455	11 615
State government workers	88 258	3 959	11 061	3 777	4 413	4 846	7 031	19 525	9 796	12 424	11 426
Local government workers	180 422	18 938	19 035	17 486	17 073	19 450	17 768	18 337	18 028	16 933	17 374
Self-employed workers	150 190	6 423	15 642	15 635	16 630	18 189	17 286	17 743	17 425	17 435	7 782
Unpaid family workers	12 797	605	1 377	1 568	1 681	1 552	1 159	1 433	1 513	1 528	381

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over	2 366 263	221 456	239 712	247 109	245 618	233 196	245 415	239 312	232 306	224 478	237 661
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	447 790	34 444	47 512	48 694	45 407	39 982	61 907	46 445	43 014	39 104	41 281
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	199 756	13 838	21 896	23 554	21 195	17 217	29 699	18 785	18 437	17 256	17 879
Professional specialty occupations	248 034	20 606	25 616	25 140	24 212	22 765	32 208	27 660	24 577	21 848	23 402
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	655 370	59 490	69 795	67 918	67 142	55 810	74 660	67 321	59 708	55 928	77 598
Technicians and related support occupations	60 481	5 189	6 317	5 444	6 109	4 429	6 697	8 295	5 838	5 006	7 157
Sales occupations	219 621	18 237	23 245	24 572	22 174	20 775	29 120	20 737	21 110	18 526	21 125
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	375 268	36 064	40 233	37 902	38 859	30 606	38 843	38 289	32 760	32 396	49 316
Service occupations	307 527	30 058	30 541	30 590	30 138	29 674	26 501	33 061	31 080	28 501	37 383
Private household occupations	9 990	653	1 017	933	801	870	906	1 105	1 200	944	1 561
Protective service occupations	29 763	3 897	2 983	3 026	2 330	2 467	2 772	3 472	2 521	2 503	3 792
Service occupations, except protective and household	267 774	25 508	26 541	26 631	27 007	26 337	22 823	28 484	27 359	25 054	32 030
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	66 070	977	5 833	8 680	10 165	5 718	8 964	8 439	8 786	8 786	1 191
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	329 850	37 037	31 209	34 121	33 249	37 343	30 130	32 741	34 731	32 105	27 184
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	559 656	59 450	53 338	59 953	61 002	60 222	46 499	50 780	55 334	60 054	53 024
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	318 830	27 076	32 894	36 377	36 938	36 137	28 959	27 113	29 442	34 679	29 215
Transportation and material moving occupations	122 968	15 770	10 127	12 537	12 817	12 537	8 870	12 452	13 980	12 739	11 139
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	117 858	16 604	10 317	11 039	11 247	11 548	8 670	11 215	11 912	12 636	12 670

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	2 366 263	221 456	239 712	247 109	245 618	233 196	245 415	239 312	232 306	224 478	237 661
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	80 734	952	8 145	6 536	9 557	11 245	6 740	11 330	14 752	10 239	1 238
Construction	119 249	9 891	11 149	11 761	11 395	12 502	11 291	13 008	14 787	13 311	10 154
Manufacturing	731 800	87 912	73 995	86 507	81 285	79 814	70 788	61 188	59 145	71 754	59 412
Nondurable goods	171 978	11 593	14 800	22 765	17 541	13 998	16 071	20 339	17 859	20 602	16 410
Durable goods	559 822	76 319	59 195	63 742	63 744	65 816	54 717	40 849	41 286	51 152	43 002
Transportation	91 774	9 407	8 050	9 073	11 059	7 967	7 530	9 429	9 010	8 212	12 337
Communications and other public utilities	62 803	6 010	6 549	6 022	6 800	5 556	5 777	6 957	6 053	6 342	6 737
Wholesale trade	93 926	5 696	9 441	9 699	11 333	8 089	11 762	8 801	10 072	7 266	11 967
Retail trade	386 804	35 501	40 703	40 499	39 512	37 403	41 728	40 022	37 111	33 979	40 346
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119 281	9 625	12 476	10 913	13 995	9 348	18 368	10 660	9 245	9 038	15 613
Business and repair services	70 867	5 746	6 551	7 966	7 734	5 300	8 330	6 520	7 289	5 388	10 043
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	79 928	6 407	7 934	7 776	7 302	6 826	7 938	8 168	8 888	7 915	10 774
Professional and related services	446 209	36 686	46 424	44 098	40 628	42 935	46 105	54 334	46 431	42 543	46 025
Health services	165 962	14 111	16 447	14 686	17 218	16 732	17 822	15 323	17 714	14 550	21 359
Educational services	201 640	15 867	21 858	20 651	15 847	19 543	18 136	31 888	21 003	21 504	15 343
Other professional and related services	78 607	6 708	8 119	8 761	7 563	6 660	10 147	7 123	7 714	6 489	9 323
Public administration	82 888	7 623	8 295	6 259	5 218	6 211	9 058	8 895	9 523	8 491	13 315

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	1 620 413	154 999	163 392	167 331	164 086	162 321	163 270	173 694	159 322	160 207	151 791
Worked in 1979	1 602 815	152 406	161 585	165 607	162 925	160 700	161 777	172 196	157 765	158 690	149 164
50 to 52 weeks	1 061 732	101 186	109 014	109 521	109 226	108 769	115 567	106 583	104 582	101 358	95 926
40 to 49 weeks	213 219	22 184	20 624	22 597	24 516	21 591	18 857	20 969	20 582	20 640	20 659
1 to 39 weeks	327 864	29 036	31 947	33 489	29 183	30 340	27 353	44 644	32 601	36 692	32 579
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 406 112	135 992	142 323	145 272	142 935	143 080	142 943	147 741	138 131	137 835	129 860
50 to 52 weeks	1 002 898	96 399	103 173	103 678	102 820	103 218	109 754	99 782	98 653	95 182	90 239
With unemployment in 1979	301 839	31 682	29 218	31 687	29 253	30 042	24 871	30 907	29 258	31 418	33 503
Mean weeks of unemployment	13.8	14.7	14.0	13.3	13.0	13.8	13.9	12.4	13.9	13.7	15.2

Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	1 247 948	110 599	127 969	1
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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

Households

Less than \$5,000	1 928 375	184 944	193 792	197 052	192 549	187 905	194 570	192 859	200 991	183 918	199 795
\$5,000 to \$7,499	220 548	22 263	21 342	20 144	18 351	18 433	16 068	22 200	28 609	24 141	28 997
\$7,500 to \$9,999	144 356	11 423	14 197	14 909	13 463	12 437	11 500	16 124	18 433	15 269	16 601
\$10,000 to \$14,999	146 770	10 257	14 566	15 435	14 295	13 612	12 538	15 716	17 603	15 618	17 130
\$15,000 to \$19,999	296 244	19 903	29 884	31 774	31 154	27 719	26 069	31 444	32 833	31 370	34 094
\$20,000 to \$24,999	290 333	22 864	30 102	31 834	30 370	28 297	28 045	28 959	29 322	29 302	31 238
\$25,000 to \$34,999	264 554	26 885	27 103	27 821	27 925	26 411	26 919	26 015	25 328	25 088	25 059
\$35,000 to \$49,999	333 841	39 854	33 863	33 101	34 481	35 442	38 615	31 992	29 539	27 807	29 147
\$50,000 or more	163 920	22 679	16 237	15 287	15 836	18 406	22 844	14 735	13 277	11 246	13 373
Median	67 809	8 816	6 498	6 747	6 674	7 148	11 972	5 674	6 047	4 077	4 156
Mean	\$17 582	\$20 983	\$17 736	\$17 463	\$18 058	\$18 814	\$20 511	\$16 829	\$15 468	\$15 884	\$15 466
	\$20 134	\$22 492	\$20 113	\$20 168	\$20 513	\$21 093	\$23 820	\$19 226	\$18 314	\$18 053	\$17 704

Families

Less than \$5,000	1 461 645	142 558	149 671	150 102	146 921	148 264	149 422	144 993	149 918	142 600	137 196
\$5,000 to \$7,499	84 779	10 626	7 349	6 630	6 917	7 179	5 856	7 655	9 609	9 345	11 621
\$7,500 to \$9,999	76 340	6 391	7 642	7 642	6 584	6 468	5 365	8 036	10 273	8 932	9 007
\$10,000 to \$14,999	92 282	6 958	9 409	9 745	8 522	8 127	7 399	9 409	11 349	10 533	10 128
\$15,000 to \$19,999	213 309	14 100	21 831	23 078	21 993	20 606	17 612	22 675	25 108	24 263	22 043
\$20,000 to \$24,999	236 969	17 264	25 013	26 155	24 881	23 887	21 819	24 305	25 143	25 472	23 030
\$25,000 to \$34,999	232 225	22 182	24 175	24 694	24 828	23 606	23 070	23 336	22 938	23 097	20 299
\$35,000 to \$49,999	308 525	36 044	31 475	30 913	32 132	33 393	35 464	30 000	27 472	26 368	25 264
\$50,000 or more	153 879	21 115	15 448	14 291	14 796	17 413	21 507	13 885	12 470	10 731	12 123
Median	63 337	8 337	6 048	6 235	6 268	6 803	11 333	5 316	5 556	3 859	3 681
Mean	\$20 535	\$23 599	\$20 438	\$20 199	\$20 841	\$21 434	\$23 466	\$20 027	\$18 612	\$18 497	\$18 392
	\$22 863	\$25 108	\$22 642	\$22 794	\$23 162	\$23 621	\$26 975	\$22 097	\$21 167	\$20 494	\$20 352

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over

Less than \$2,000	650 906	52 770	63 978	67 331	58 043	53 854	55 213	83 959	64 920	65 764	85 074
\$2,000 to \$2,999	95 303	5 943	10 602	10 325	5 702	7 075	4 514	17 683	8 486	14 438	10 535
\$3,000 to \$4,999	58 932	3 698	6 025	5 696	3 594	4 799	3 052	10 345	6 935	7 944	7 144
\$5,000 to \$7,999	115 940	8 119	11 572	11 796	9 387	9 383	7 845	16 932	14 077	12 880	13 949
\$8,000 to \$9,999	109 813	7 462	10 485	11 313	11 153	9 475	9 563	13 991	11 959	10 634	13 778
\$10,000 to \$14,999	56 950	3 993	5 310	6 227	6 076	4 799	5 296	6 197	5 853	4 901	8 298
\$15,000 to \$24,999	102 459	7 585	9 740	11 234	11 282	8 729	11 044	9 958	8 941	8 405	15 538
\$25,000 to \$49,999	86 251	12 156	7 961	8 646	8 842	7 213	10 400	6 689	6 205	5 241	12 898
\$50,000 or more	22 198	3 808	1 979	1 724	1 723	2 121	3 043	1 901	2 085	1 156	2 658
Median	3 060	306	301	370	284	260	456	263	379	165	276
Mean	\$6 389	\$8 700	\$5 961	\$6 419	\$7 766	\$6 660	\$8 987	\$4 598	\$5 623	\$4 560	\$7 333
	\$8 673	\$11 132	\$8 346	\$8 586	\$9 596	\$8 971	\$11 086	\$6 802	\$8 019	\$6 623	\$9 006

Per capita income

Per capita income	\$7 142	\$6 627	\$7 121	\$7 184	\$7 183	\$7 297	\$6 611	\$6 832	\$6 785	\$6 191	\$6 595
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$7 200	\$7 677	\$7 180	\$7 228	\$7 237	\$7 367	\$8 696	\$6 904	\$6 838	\$6 234	\$6 648

HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979

With earnings	1 618 217	153 302	163 794	165 664	164 712	161 089	167 767	162 158	161 918	153 808	164 005
Mean earnings	\$20 411	\$23 564	\$20 309	\$20 254	\$20 595	\$21 137	\$23 678	\$19 209	\$18 821	\$18 243	\$18 277
With Social Security income	494 482	44 820	48 859	50 592	46 925	46 866	44 888	52 612	58 970	49 358	50 592
Mean Social Security income	\$4 243	\$4 320	\$4 229	\$4 408	\$4 300	\$4 280	\$4 368	\$4 199	\$4 121	\$4 409	\$4 200
With public assistance income	103 062	15 141	9 702	9 772	8 094	7 931	6 931	8 172	10 702	9 731	16 886
Mean public assistance income	\$2 122	\$2 376	\$2 121	\$2 042	\$2 119	\$2 118	\$2 131	\$1 983	\$1 993	\$1 958	\$2 181

MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979

No workers	\$10 353	\$8 968	\$10 587	\$10 667	\$10 863	\$10 666	\$12 841	\$11 436	\$9 880	\$9 332	\$9 009
1 worker	\$19 419	\$21 082	\$18 933	\$19 716	\$19 328	\$20 040	\$24 567	\$18 742	\$18 417	\$17 131	\$15 932
2 or more workers	\$27 216	\$31 906	\$26 918	\$26 626	\$27 049	\$27 728	\$30 486	\$25 993	\$25 461	\$24 700	\$25 423

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

All Income Levels in 1979

Families	1 461 645	142 558	149 671	150 102	146 921	148 264	149 422	144 993	149 918	142 600	137 196
With related children under 18 years	808 881	82 479	83 229	80 307	82 711	83 848	81 430	77 447	79 095	80 660	77 675
With related children 5 to 17 years	647 026	65 869	67 604	63 683	65 808	66 972	66 517	61 809	62 850	64 615	61 299
Female householder, no husband present	175 109	24 626	16 027	16 908	15 901	14 172	14 638	13 507	16 158	14 617	28 555
With related children under 18 years	121 230	17 645	11 576	11 576	11 991	9 807	9 901	8 714	10 548	9 423	20 993
With related children under 6 years	48 141	8 352	4 125	4 571	4 734	3 648	3 200	3 024	3 918	3 377	9 192
Householder 65 years and over	200 153	17 576	19 675	21 867	19 580	18 911	18 592	21 323	24 051	20 290	18 288
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	575 941	52 055	55 383	58 349	56 212	46 818	53 964	60 456	61 063	50 858	80 783
65 years and over	185 973	14 319	18 349	19 434	18 230	17 255	17 260	20 461	23 004	17 191	20 470
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 341 438	540 296	537 149	543 296	544 837	532 617	531 869	522 499	535 506	523 715	529 654
Related children under 18 years	1 592 532	168 685	159 825	160 981	169 458	165 551	149 178	149 178	149 774	159 228	153 197
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 178 877	122 686	120 414	118 319	123 920	122 558	119 443	111 532	110 588	118 318	111 099
60 years and over	781 478	70 024	77 004	84 191	76 725	73 994	73 306	81 894	91 940	75 144	77 256
65 years and over	549 032	46 059	54 035	59 246	54 209	51 418	51 102	58 813	66 104	53 438	54 608

Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level

Families	107 415	13 223	10 820	9 717	9 198	8 905	7 336	9 481	11 934	11 709	15 092
Percent below poverty level	7.3	9.3	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.0	4.9	6.5	8.0	8.2	11.0
With related children under 18 years	81 031	10 940	8 184	7 417	7 039	6 691	5 370	6 672	8 386	8 108	12 224
With related children 5 to 17 years	61 752	8 489	6 268	5 522	5 260	4 976	4 125	4 987	6 302	6 264	9 559
Female householder, no husband present	46 911	8 693	4 254	4 175	3 694	3 352	3 054	2 959	4 419	3 598	8 713
With related children under 18 years	42 630	7 967	3 982	3 866	3 405	3 044	2 695	2 609	3 925	3 153	7 984
With related children under 6 years	23 984	4 975	2 123	2 203	2 130	1 623	1 437	1 282	2 122	1 544	4 545
Householder 65 years and over	12 830	1 144	1 302	1 061	1 011	1 011	868	1 251	1 869	1 897	4 116
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	135 123	11 497	13 617	12 081	10 762	9 612	9 001	16 287	17 176	14 978	20 112
Percent below poverty level	23.5	22.1	24.6	20.7	19.1	20.5	16.7	26.9	28.1	29.5	24.9
65 years and over	48 109	3 533	4 406	4 229	3 962	3 948	3 536	5 195	7 369	5 634	6 297
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	516 190	60 623	50 442	47 010	45 817	40 531	33 989	48 610	58 161	55 600	75 407
Percent below poverty level	9.7	11.2	9.4	8.7	8.4	7.6	6.4	9.3	10.9	10.6	14.2
Related children under 18 years	189 052	26 668	17 826	17 709	18 473	14 844	11 837	14 670	19 150	18 401	29 474
Related children 5 to 17 years	129 587	16 687	12 337	12 089	12 130	10 159	8 239	10 131	13 048	13 063	20 294
60 years and over	88 642	7 462	8 163	7 726	7 289	7 172	6 227	9 203	13 149	11 212	11 039
65 years and over	69 628	5 330	6 528	6 075	5 693	5 619	4 972	7 288	10 595	8 885	8 643

Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level

Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:											
Below 75 percent of poverty level	6.6	8.6	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.1	4.2	6.2	7.0	6.9	10.0
Below 125 percent of poverty level	13.6	14.1	13.2	12.2	11.9	11.1	9.3	13.5	15.9	15.4	19.2
Below 150 percent of poverty level	17.9	17.4	17.4	16.5	16.0	15.1	12.3	17.8	21.2	21.0	24.3
Below 200 percent of poverty level	27.7	24.4	27.4	26.9	25.9	24.5	20.1	28.4	32.1	32.9	35.1

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	5 008 817	414 489	9 691	24 355		86 518	391 587	132 591	860	2 348		44 829
Male	2 436 435	196 243	4 741	11 194		43 368	193 312	62 454	387	1 075		22 814
Female	2 572 382	218 246	4 950	13 161		43 150	198 275	70 137	473	1 273		22 015
Under 5 years	369 282	41 196	828	2 478		11 116	29 157	14 266	76	288		5 859
5 to 14 years	791 322	83 404	1 608	4 519		18 825	60 194	27 068	123	485		9 728
15 to 59 years	3 074 617	247 394	6 527	16 031		51 907	244 083	78 919	611	1 459		26 999
60 to 64 years	220 650	12 836	244	407		1 527	19 716	4 028	13	40		825
65 years and over	552 946	29 659	484	920		3 143	38 437	8 310	37	76		1 418
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	1 350 319	96 781	2 622	4 616		18 938	105 774	31 551	261	552		10 278
With own children under 18 years	707 466	61 761	1 846	3 215		13 225	53 940	20 282	222	389		7 307
Married-couple families	1 178 940	55 583	2 008	3 988		15 187	90 310	18 169	152	464		8 158
With own children under 18 years	609 459	32 726	1 372	2 941		10 572	46 301	11 028	132	362		5 777
Female householder, no husband present	137 260	35 742	513	455		2 885	12 044	11 695	81	57		1 674
With own children under 18 years	83 324	26 384	415	257		2 260	6 615	8 539	75	27		1 344
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	2 903 445	200 639	5 238	12 989		36 887	229 566	64 104	488	1 374		19 302
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	468 441	42 153	1 128	1 733		12 517	38 578	13 271	90	168		7 546
High school: 1 to 3 years	480 987	49 566	1 267	1 187		6 703	41 327	15 110	145	186		3 634
4 years	1 232 221	68 915	1 738	2 534		10 912	98 830	23 013	169	216		5 659
College: 1 to 3 years	350 522	25 862	756	1 558		3 820	27 210	8 247	54	200		1 662
4 or more years	371 274	14 143	349	5 977		2 935	23 621	4 463	30	604		801
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	3 755 776	280 543	7 076	17 007		54 498	294 866	88 410	657	1 550		28 074
Labor force	2 370 963	176 619	4 417	10 281		34 589	182 910	53 054	352	991		17 247
Employed	2 194 431	147 506	3 652	9 572		30 190	168 963	44 626	271	937		15 305
Unemployed	169 822	27 572	723	637		4 078	13 865	8 395	81	54		1 930
Female, 16 years and over	1 963 464	151 732	3 687	9 479		27 188	151 679	48 024	368	901		13 796
Labor force	979 454	87 207	1 776	4 620		12 862	69 774	24 964	127	429		5 649
Employed	908 810	74 288	1 488	4 208		11 140	64 446	20 795	101	404		4 942
Unemployed	69 776	12 544	288	404		1 698	5 319	4 157	26	25		707
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	1 350 319	96 781	2 622	4 616		18 938	105 774	31 551	261	552		10 278
Less than \$5,000	67 305	15 733	362	500		1 919	4 418	5 553	64	22		1 089
\$5,000 to \$7,499	67 063	8 359	189	248		1 143	3 859	2 273	14	25		445
\$7,500 to \$9,999	83 544	7 870	251	231		1 175	4 353	2 047	21	11		430
\$10,000 to \$14,999	197 524	13 869	449	523		2 293	10 140	3 505	20	37		846
\$15,000 to \$19,999	221 256	13 423	480	702		2 698	12 719	3 828	37	83		1 260
\$20,000 to \$24,999	218 882	11 229	310	594		3 083	17 325	3 950	36	78		1 932
\$25,000 to \$34,999	290 392	15 352	372	909		4 012	29 303	5 522	34	135		2 585
\$35,000 to \$49,999	144 119	8 593	183	404		1 847	16 769	3 791	35	75		1 239
\$50,000 or more	60 234	2 353	26	505		768	6 888	1 082	-	86		452
Median	\$20 687	\$15 745	\$15 455	\$20 708		\$20 296	\$25 014	\$17 816	\$16 257	\$25 985		\$22 395
Mean	\$23 205	\$18 222	\$16 931	\$27 949		\$21 677	\$26 758	\$19 910	\$16 820	\$36 335		\$23 244
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 875 692	401 483	9 444	22 907		84 301	387 114	130 462	816	2 342		44 516
Income in 1979 below poverty level	407 877	96 777	1 993	3 812		12 593	25 542	31 505	213	148		6 023
	District 2						District 3					
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	535 165	14 641	783	1 885		3 118	521 471	29 834	1 216	2 504		7 691
Male	257 232	7 153	356	839		1 505	253 156	13 803	535	1 168		3 671
Female	277 933	7 488	427	1 046		1 613	268 315	16 031	681	1 336		3 924
Under 5 years	38 135	1 220	31	206		346	39 116	3 084	102	222		1 203
5 to 14 years	87 383	2 748	110	351		659	81 199	6 689	262	508		1 857
15 to 59 years	330 500	8 537	582	1 179		1 888	316 437	17 258	775	1 636		4 245
60 to 64 years	22 428	664	13	43		61	24 192	801	39	60		98
65 years and over	56 719	1 472	47	106		164	60 527	2 002	38	78		288
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	145 511	3 413	220	364		647	141 457	7 223	320	415		1 525
With own children under 18 years	77 909	2 082	131	302		454	72 184	4 802	236	297		1 099
Married-couple families	127 114	2 168	162	318		580	124 050	4 125	232	369		1 271
With own children under 18 years	66 517	1 142	97	269		410	62 170	2 417	174	279		934
Female householder, no husband present	14 817	1 114	44	46		45	13 982	2 750	80	35		199
With own children under 18 years	9 689	845	34	33		38	8 533	2 167	54	18		136
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	307 924	7 137	445	1 083		1 362	306 423	13 781	611	1 300		2 927
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	48 764	1 691	103	91		354	46 501	3 395	153	218		1 154
High school: 1 to 3 years	52 354	1 611	99	116		283	53 535	3 420	217	132		569
4 years	133 837	2 581	138	266		434	128 583	4 273	161	257		673
College: 1 to 3 years	35 236	850	78	140		157	37 539	1 763	42	124		308
4 or more years	37 733	404	27	470		134	40 265	930	38	569		223
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	399 257	10 345	626	1 310		2 029	392 226	19 261	835	1 738		4 493
Labor force	253 214	5 972	364	829		1 286	253 238	12 505	528	1 069		2 980
Employed	233 610	4 807	261	764		1 118	234 501	10 133	428	1 010		2 559
Unemployed	19 319	1 113	103	65		144	18 513	2 365	100	59		420
Female, 16 years and over	211 548	5 397	354	741		1 061	205 223	10 812	485	919		2 153
Labor force	106 049	2 910	159	347		540	106 005	6 362	235	494		1 124
Employed	98 006	2 378	107	309		476	97 820	5 147	189	443		938
Unemployed	8 002	517	52	38		64	8 158	1 215	46	51		186
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	145 511	3 413	220	364		647	141 457	7 223	320	415		1 525
Less than \$5,000	7 953	610	38	29		65	6 066	1 146	25	63		106
\$5,000 to \$7,499	7 263	331	15	22		45	6 790	773	4	16		120
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 025	333	28	-		54	8 834	787	43	21		130
\$10,000 to \$14,999	21 205	499	37	46		112	21 649	1 160	61	41		315
\$15,000 to \$19,999	24 341	583	42	23		119	24 812	1 007	85	71		343
\$20,000 to \$24,999	23 646	431	9	66		88	23 647	891	37	56		216
\$25,000 to \$34,999	30 869	414	44	125		94	29 791	862	44	114		215
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15 215	173	7	40		57	13 787	482	9	7		46
\$50,000 or more	5 994	39	-	13		13	6 081	115	12	26		34

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	521 017	26 318	1 088	2 326	6 975	531 198	11 678	1 442	2 024	6 145		
Male	254 004	12 528	572	1 204	3 347	259 259	5 788	780	822	3 138		
Female	267 013	13 790	516	1 122	3 628	271 939	5 890	662	1 202	3 007		
Under 5 years	41 976	3 303	119	260	990	41 677	1 115	142	231	687		
5 to 14 years	86 480	6 039	243	481	1 612	89 068	2 394	227	406	1 471		
15 to 59 years	313 875	15 215	660	1 515	4 087	322 867	7 217	951	1 254	3 635		
60 to 64 years	21 949	659	25	27	117	22 566	310	28	24	119		
65 years and over	56 737	1 102	41	43	169	55 020	642	94	109	233		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	139 177	6 297	285	426	1 539	144 517	2 575	381	340	1 327		
With own children under 18 years	75 017	4 459	203	321	1 091	78 823	1 658	248	236	912		
Married-couple families	122 418	3 406	241	396	1 185	127 956	1 663	342	316	1 103		
With own children under 18 years	65 135	2 252	171	309	853	69 140	975	218	226	756		
Female householder, no husband present	13 203	2 510	36	12	266	13 342	728	27	16	156		
With own children under 18 years	8 303	2 027	26	12	191	8 327	567	27	10	122		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	298 412	11 279	552	1 181	2 837	303 112	5 417	724	1 119	2 646		
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	41 408	2 183	92	218	879	43 598	986	186	159	725		
High school: 1 to 3 years	45 938	3 014	106	99	528	50 129	1 014	228	129	448		
4 years	132 817	3 922	229	248	846	140 569	2 131	225	210	946		
College: 1 to 3 years	42 511	1 457	79	113	376	35 312	720	67	157	319		
4 or more years	35 738	703	46	503	208	33 504	343	18	464	208		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	383 088	16 310	704	1 527	4 171	390 122	7 922	1 049	1 355	3 823		
Labor force	253 067	11 020	523	923	3 144	249 447	5 169	642	809	2 711		
Employed	234 263	8 926	459	837	2 596	227 553	3 784	515	717	2 282		
Unemployed	18 594	2 063	64	86	541	19 647	1 075	105	80	376		
Female, 16 years and over	200 241	8 682	322	706	2 227	203 392	3 967	494	850	1 818		
Labor force	106 430	5 515	185	316	1 496	101 836	2 435	218	368	1 031		
Employed	99 041	4 635	172	264	1 260	93 165	1 922	177	307	855		
Unemployed	7 373	880	13	52	236	8 455	476	41	61	167		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	139 177	6 297	285	426	1 539	144 517	2 575	381	340	1 327		
Less than \$5,000	5 735	1 050	18	60	88	6 716	322	38	23	121		
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 932	536	24	16	125	6 233	141	36	11	94		
\$7,500 to \$9,999	7 874	561	5	33	103	8 661	185	29	22	73		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 807	963	51	50	255	20 055	380	72	44	182		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	23 662	1 002	30	76	291	23 326	400	66	31	174		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	24 004	609	45	26	220	23 066	366	54	38	207		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	30 698	1 141	86	83	276	32 837	385	58	34	274		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14 315	355	20	50	118	17 042	285	28	44	138		
\$50,000 or more	6 150	80	6	32	63	6 581	111	—	93	64		
Median	\$20 915	\$15 140	\$21 322	\$18 212	\$18 042	\$21 288	\$17 897	\$15 900	\$25 224	\$20 361		
Mean	\$23 472	\$16 870	\$20 653	\$24 693	\$21 810	\$23 662	\$20 736	\$17 618	\$41 274	\$21 883		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	512 795	25 865	1 088	2 180	6 879	516 794	10 683	1 407	1 957	5 912		
Income in 1979 below poverty level	38 160	6 401	181	611	968	37 663	1 931	223	304	814		
District 6												
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	520 095	16 486	715	2 948	3 587	541 290	9 120	793	3 066	3 376		
Male	251 983	8 272	304	1 389	1 710	266 526	4 956	402	1 555	1 748		
Female	268 112	8 214	411	1 559	1 877	274 764	4 164	391	1 511	1 628		
Under 5 years	35 751	1 539	32	336	459	36 891	629	87	299	364		
5 to 14 years	84 986	3 547	89	679	1 288	82 168	1 139	131	383	584		
15 to 59 years	323 483	10 235	552	1 819	2 217	337 401	6 376	538	2 235	2 278		
60 to 64 years	21 850	443	25	61	217	23 023	184	12	39	28		
65 years and over	54 025	722	17	53	136	61 807	792	25	110	122		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	144 623	3 874	171	614	713	142 553	1 502	185	621	618		
With own children under 18 years	75 903	2 644	99	424	528	73 395	891	161	394	392		
Married-couple families	128 359	2 500	126	489	626	126 329	941	133	569	546		
With own children under 18 years	66 085	1 635	65	385	453	64 414	564	111	382	356		
Female householder, no husband present	13 316	1 174	39	101	87	12 950	473	46	36	40		
With own children under 18 years	8 247	907	30	34	75	7 592	297	46	12	29		
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	312 161	8 046	407	1 467	1 552	305 337	4 015	429	1 717	1 321		
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	35 660	1 233	47	152	355	43 422	710	74	159	259		
High school: 1 to 3 years	41 185	1 480	71	116	186	48 985	811	80	58	148		
4 years	128 992	2 757	132	329	502	134 380	1 211	191	245	455		
College: 1 to 3 years	44 986	1 371	97	243	214	35 550	579	64	168	198		
4 or more years	61 338	1 205	60	627	295	43 000	704	20	1 087	261		
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	389 101	11 034	589	1 916	2 296	412 662	7 143	560	2 351	2 376		
Labor force	254 130	7 617	371	1 345	1 446	249 069	3 556	338	1 373	1 244		
Employed	237 323	6 208	327	1 244	1 294	234 300	3 114	290	1 339	1 108		
Unemployed	16 139	1 372	38	91	152	14 396	431	45	32	126		
Female, 16 years and over	204 461	5 634	344	1 086	1 217	212 387	3 245	296	1 167	1 254		
Labor force	105 556	3 877	166	607	575	101 755	1 771	164	557	585		
Employed	98 802	3 103	150	558	506	95 867	1 570	144	541	501		
Unemployed	6 652	764	16	49	69	5 843	201	20	16	84		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	144 623	3 874	171	614	713	142 553	1 502	185	621	618		
Less than \$5,000	5 345	461	16	34	58	7 287	251	15	91	75		
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 155	167	13	30	35	7 826	143	8	38	42		
\$7,500 to \$9,999	7 196	174	7	10	79	9 434	147	44	51	61		
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17 300	495	33	37	80	22 354	222	23	62	88		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21 055	600	26	105	112	23 882	228	40	62	123		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	22 549	366	23	114	92	23 073	147	27	77	59		
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34 441	804	36	145	136	29 657	223	11	78	111		
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20 757	637	17	82	77	13 821	108	17	37	40		
\$50,000 or more	11 095	170	—	57	44	5 219	33	—	64	32		
Median	\$23 398	\$20 451	\$17 825	\$23 745	\$19 565	\$20 080	\$14 632	\$15 212	\$17 361	\$16 578		
Mean	\$27 077	\$23 200	\$19 487	\$28 975	\$22 396	\$22 152	\$17 128	\$16 295	\$24 406	\$20 519		
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	511 959	15 580	692	2 921	3 497	511 725	6 599	756	2 748	2 843		
Income in 1979 below poverty level	31 189	2 423	109	237	515	46 039	1 771	137	510	665		
District 7												
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	520 095	16 486	715	2 948	3 587	541 290	9 120	793	3 066	3 376		
Male	251 983	8 272	304	1 389	1 710	266 526	4 956	402	1 555	1 748		
Female	268 112	8 214	411	1 559	1 877	274 764	4 164	391	1 511	1 628		
Under 5 years	35 751	1 539	32	336	459	36 891	629	87	299	364		
5 to 14 years	84 986	3 547	89	679	1 288	82 168	1 139	131	383	584		
15 to 59 years	323 483	10 235	552	1 819	2 217	337 401	6 376	538	2 235	2 278		
60 to 64 years	21 850	443	25	61	217	23 023	184	12	39	28		
65 years and over	54 025	722	17	53	136	61 807	792	25	110	122		
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	144 623	3 874	171	614	713	142 553	1 502	185	621	618		
With own children under 18 years	75 903	2 644	99	424	528	73 395	891	161	394	392		
Married-couple families	128 359	2 500	126	489	626	126 329	941	133	569	546		
With own children under 18 years	66 085	1 635	65	385	453	64 414	564	111	382	356		
Female householder, no husband present	13 316	1 17										

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	528 825	14 748	915	1 908		2 373	530 878	10 280	688	2 402	2 838	
Male.....	255 233	7 085	495	860		1 144	260 477	4 774	335	983	1 339	
Female.....	273 592	7 663	420	1 048		1 229	270 401	5 506	353	1 419	1 499	
Under 5 years	38 022	1 418	75	128		268	40 156	709	57	239	297	
5 to 14 years.....	79 016	2 822	131	353		407	86 860	1 738	110	376	464	
15 to 59 years.....	317 396	8 354	609	1 260		1 401	326 805	6 771	440	1 675	1 804	
60 to 64 years.....	25 420	635	38	30		68	21 534	304	29	30	62	
65 years and over.....	68 971	1 519	62	137		229	55 523	758	52	82	211	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	145 785	3 358	338	331		545	139 741	2 195	159	401	561	
With own children under 18 years.....	73 681	2 109	230	218		332	75 964	1 371	95	286	305	
Married-couple families.....	127 470	1 988	273	286		422	122 263	1 336	154	335	453	
With own children under 18 years.....	63 546	1 155	177	197		252	66 309	799	94	245	242	
Female householder, no husband present.....	14 853	1 195	59	32		94	13 783	765	5	46	77	
With own children under 18 years.....	8 769	851	47	15		74	8 013	531	1	35	53	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	315 638	7 399	539	927		1 140	296 570	4 912	375	1 211	1 331	
Elementary (0 to 8 years).....	63 936	1 818	135	136		328	66 877	894	105	156	333	
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	52 644	1 786	137	119		164	49 847	961	52	76	226	
4 years.....	127 784	2 453	151	165		332	119 860	1 774	138	222	372	
College: 1 to 3 years.....	34 973	793	77	114		160	29 299	768	66	70	101	
4 or more years.....	36 301	549	39	393		156	30 687	515	14	687	299	
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	401 758	10 136	696	1 376		1 662	393 745	7 607	495	1 769	2 021	
Labor force.....	242 764	5 909	429	695		997	240 189	4 634	311	730	1 061	
Employed.....	226 005	5 176	372	643		875	219 351	4 046	241	673	938	
Unemployed.....	16 509	710	57	47		112	20 514	558	70	57	123	
Female, 16 years and over.....	211 653	5 497	308	814		897	203 751	4 148	266	1 064	1 067	
Labor force.....	99 417	2 757	134	351		465	97 973	2 350	127	396	464	
Employed.....	92 895	2 501	120	317		421	89 076	2 030	85	357	408	
Unemployed.....	6 504	246	14	34		44	8 869	312	42	39	56	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	145 785	3 358	338	331		545	139 741	2 195	159	401	561	
Less than \$5,000.....	8 842	661	48	21		70	8 829	338	35	115	92	
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	9 886	312	30	35		69	8 705	183	13	23	85	
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	10 904	377	34	23		79	10 244	252	16	10	41	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	24 433	538	75	47		111	23 850	289	24	67	98	
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	24 604	460	57	20		64	25 010	372	20	64	64	
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	22 502	350	32	36		40	22 793	252	15	27	75	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	26 982	395	32	55		57	25 937	372	21	38	68	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	12 208	201	24	32		40	10 595	98	13	17	14	
\$50,000 or more.....	5 424	64	6	62		15	3 778	39	2	40	24	
Median.....	\$18 535	\$12 619	\$13 394	\$22 434		\$11 951	\$18 319	\$15 349	\$12 815	\$13 587	\$12 743	
Mean.....	\$21 278	\$15 865	\$16 232	\$34 200		\$16 666	\$20 560	\$16 801	\$16 052	\$21 940	\$15 766	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	518 268	14 195	903	1 811		2 326	511 411	9 119	682	1 932	2 589	
Income in 1979 below poverty level.....	53 159	4 194	225	426		413	52 735	2 004	202	491	502	
District 10												
SEX AND AGE												
Total persons	387 291	148 793	1 191	2 944		5 586	185 253	69 430	575	1 299	2 856	
Male.....	202 038	79 363	616	1 645		2 730	107 913	13 913	107	269	643	
Female.....	28 401	13 913	107	269		643	53 968	29 220	182	497	1 315	
Under 5 years	241 770	88 512	809	1 999		3 353	241 770	88 512	809	1 999	3 353	
5 to 14 years.....	17 972	4 808	22	53		102	17 972	4 808	22	53	102	
15 to 59 years.....	45 180	12 340	71	126		173	45 180	12 340	71	126	173	
60 to 64 years.....												
65 years and over.....												
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN												
Families	101 181	34 793	302	552		1 185	50 650	21 463	221	348	805	
With own children under 18 years.....	82 671	19 287	193	446		843	82 671	19 287	193	446	843	
Married-couple families.....	39 842	10 759	133	287		543	39 842	10 759	133	287	543	
With own children under 18 years.....	14 970	13 338	96	74		247	14 970	13 338	96	74	247	
Female householder, no husband present.....	9 236	9 653	75	61		199	9 236	9 653	75	61	199	
With own children under 18 years.....												
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED												
Persons 25 years old and over	228 302	74 549	668	1 610		2 469	39 697	15 972	143	276	584	
Elementary (0 to 8 years).....	45 043	20 136	132	156		517	45 043	20 136	132	156	517	
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	86 569	24 800	204	376		693	86 569	24 800	204	376	693	
4 years.....	27 906	9 314	132	229		325	27 906	9 314	132	229	325	
College: 1 to 3 years.....	29 087	4 327	57	573		350	29 087	4 327	57	573	350	
4 or more years.....												
LABOR FORCE STATUS												
Persons 16 years and over	298 951	102 375	865	2 115		3 553	192 935	67 183	559	1 517	2 471	
Labor force.....	178 562	56 686	488	1 408		2 115	178 562	56 686	488	1 408	2 115	
Employed.....	12 326	9 490	60	66		166	12 326	9 490	60	66	166	
Unemployed.....	159 129	56 326	450	1 231		1 698	84 659	34 266	261	755	933	
Female, 16 years and over.....	79 692	30 207	243	708		833	79 692	30 207	243	708	833	
Labor force.....	4 601	3 776	18	39		85	4 601	3 776	18	39	85	
Employed.....												
Unemployed.....												
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979												
Families	101 181	34 793	302	552		1 185	6 114	5 341	65	42	155	
Less than \$5,000.....	5 414	3 500	32	32		83	5 414	3 500	32	32	83	
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	7 019	3 007	24	50		125	7 019	3 007	24	50	125	
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	16 001	5 818	53	92		206	16 001	5 818	53	92	206	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	17 845	4 943	77	106		161	17 845	4 943	77	106	161	
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	16 277	3 867	32	76		154	16 277	3 867	32	76	154	
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	19 877	5 234	6	102		196	19 877	5 234	6	102	196	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	9 610	2 463	13	20		78	9 610	2 463	13	20	78	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	3 024	620	-	32		27	3 024	620	-	32	27	
\$50,000 or more.....	\$19 341	\$14 679	\$12 362	\$17 415		\$15 564	\$19 341	\$14 679	\$12 362	\$17 415	\$15 564	
Median.....	\$21 474	\$17 210	\$12 928	\$19 589		\$17 807	\$21 474	\$17 210	\$12 928	\$19 589	\$17 807	
Mean.....	378 240	145 925	1 135	2 867		5 320	39 348	34 997	293	436	1 015	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	39 348	34 997	293	436		1 015						
Income in 1979 below poverty level.....												

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Total housing units -----	2 091 795	196 428	206 568	218 518	215 322	205 289	207 537	208 196	215 051	199 979	218 907
Vacant seasonal and migratory	26 680	219	834	5 611	9 617	4 838	245	2 342	938	2 003	33
Year-round housing units	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
Percent of occupied housing units	71.7	67.3	72.0	75.1	75.6	75.6	72.4	73.8	73.8	74.9	57.1
Renter-occupied housing units -----	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
Vacant housing units -----	138 065	11 746	11 849	15 994	13 015	12 857	12 960	13 276	13 276	14 049	19 043
For sale only	20 728	1 299	2 060	2 256	2 144	2 308	2 348	1 955	2 371	2 468	1 519
For rent	51 233	5 296	4 757	5 210	4 858	3 787	5 678	4 198	4 069	3 660	9 720
Held for occasional use	15 369	709	891	3 909	1 274	1 649	821	1 568	1 496	2 371	681
Other vacants	50 735	4 442	4 141	4 619	4 739	5 113	4 113	5 555	5 340	5 550	7 123
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
1979 to March 1980	150 696	11 148	15 867	15 200	16 251	15 299	16 958	15 889	15 809	16 001	12 274
1975 to 1978	361 078	29 495	37 436	38 156	39 602	39 725	39 520	37 060	38 133	36 824	25 127
1970 to 1974	247 711	21 842	25 301	25 942	26 214	26 695	25 670	25 834	25 916	24 979	19 318
1960 to 1969	298 969	29 914	30 855	30 777	30 588	29 033	31 109	29 833	29 791	28 986	28 083
1950 to 1959	174 473	19 252	17 267	19 256	17 108	15 984	15 900	17 138	19 329	15 948	17 291
1949 or earlier	148 997	12 545	12 837	18 638	15 978	15 036	11 486	16 289	19 321	14 938	11 929
Renter-occupied housing units -----	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
1979 to March 1980	253 619	23 054	22 803	22 803	22 628	21 598	25 723	25 712	24 724	23 000	38 591
1975 to 1978	179 960	21 148	17 686	16 152	15 063	14 988	18 436	15 692	16 904	14 256	29 635
1970 to 1974	95 967	8 384	5 628	5 429	4 962	4 676	5 228	4 428	5 116	4 348	9 768
1960 to 1969	32 635	4 619	3 369	2 618	2 596	2 491	2 780	2 650	3 304	2 609	5 599
1959 or earlier	20 945	3 062	1 853	1 942	1 700	2 069	1 522	2 053	2 490	2 038	2 216
BATHROOMS											
Year-round housing units -----	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
No bathroom or only a half bath	53 383	4 589	4 468	3 319	4 623	3 652	2 988	7 175	8 404	9 574	4 591
1 complete bathroom	1 323 000	133 226	128 005	138 443	124 186	128 180	107 807	134 603	144 722	129 884	153 944
1 complete bathroom plus half both(s)	330 156	31 677	35 213	37 054	38 386	31 610	36 250	28 071	26 061	28 267	37 567
2 or more complete bathrooms	358 576	26 717	38 048	34 091	38 510	37 009	60 247	36 005	34 926	30 251	22 772
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
No bathroom or only a half bath	21 473	1 083	1 649	1 180	2 304	1 445	1 181	3 195	3 941	4 423	1 072
1 complete bathroom	781 995	72 049	75 658	86 503	77 527	80 629	61 508	82 754	91 847	83 353	70 167
1 complete bathroom plus half both(s)	265 340	27 650	28 179	30 074	32 289	26 373	27 966	23 332	21 372	23 080	25 025
2 or more complete bathrooms	313 116	23 414	34 077	30 212	33 621	33 325	49 988	32 762	31 139	26 820	17 758
Renter-occupied housing units -----	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
No bathroom or only a half bath	20 012	2 660	1 836	1 362	1 246	1 390	1 113	2 366	2 594	2 856	2 589
1 complete bathroom	442 254	51 981	43 981	40 562	37 399	38 150	38 341	42 575	43 900	36 992	68 373
1 complete bathroom plus half both(s)	52 052	3 241	5 857	4 965	4 867	4 002	6 832	3 522	3 782	4 141	10 843
2 or more complete bathrooms	30 808	2 385	2 648	2 055	3 437	2 280	7 403	2 072	2 262	2 262	4 004
Year-round housing units -----	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	2 026 298	193 042	202 375	210 342	201 908	197 403	204 599	201 222	208 263	191 613	215 531
No complete kitchen facilities	38 817	3 167	3 359	2 565	3 797	3 048	2 693	4 632	5 850	6 363	3 343
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	1 495 026	181 058	141 116	123 686	137 744	116 959	135 203	130 032	170 728	153 351	205 149
Individual drilled well	494 918	14 017	58 829	84 058	65 703	78 366	68 112	63 403	29 991	19 907	12 532
Individual dug well	51 463	932	4 816	4 907	1 982	4 566	3 718	9 785	6 564	13 096	1 097
Some other source	23 708	202	973	256	276	560	259	2 634	6 830	11 622	96
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	1 361 704	174 360	131 634	121 006	137 696	115 314	128 668	109 169	134 859	107 365	201 633
Septic tank or cesspool	676 718	20 921	72 005	90 728	65 408	83 335	77 292	92 679	73 979	83 829	16 542
Other means	26 693	928	2 095	1 173	2 601	1 802	1 332	4 006	5 275	6 782	699
AIR CONDITIONING											
None	855 008	72 462	90 712	107 286	109 161	91 538	72 645	82 420	61 890	79 623	87 271
Control system	624 767	57 733	62 426	51 177	38 928	49 294	86 016	61 645	83 274	58 277	75 997
1 or more individual room units	585 340	66 014	52 596	54 444	57 616	59 619	48 631	61 789	68 949	60 076	55 606
HEATING EQUIPMENT											
Steam or hot water system	160 537	33 759	10 432	16 826	20 421	17 544	12 355	11 655	9 999	8 633	18 913
Control warm-air furnace	1 365 262	141 100	130 519	159 467	122 478	131 443	135 165	135 258	139 274	107 835	162 723
Electric heat pump	66 318	1 375	9 264	3 021	4 714	3 903	13 038	7 265	8 937	9 989	4 812
Other built-in electric units	181 165	5 499	24 752	12 001	31 507	17 891	21 646	19 448	14 018	24 467	9 936
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	37 655	3 859	6 865	4 848	4 473	7 629	5 969	5 911	7 773	5 952	4 376
Room heaters with flue	149 206	7 892	16 071	10 990	12 457	15 770	13 785	16 028	20 690	21 089	14 434
Room heaters without flue	20 109	1 875	2 132	1 959	1 758	1 853	1 354	1 932	2 294	2 492	2 460
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	61 592	696	5 446	3 521	7 506	4 263	3 768	7 816	10 655	16 970	951
None	3 271	154	253	274	391	155	212	541	473	549	269
Occupied housing units -----	1 927 050	184 463	193 885	196 913	192 690	187 594	194 332	192 578	200 837	183 927	199 831
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT											
With telephone	1 799 517	174 226	182 040	184 095	178 352	176 236	186 595	179 946	186 109	167 762	184 156
No telephone	127 533	10 237	11 845	12 818	14 338	11 358	7 737	12 632	14 728	16 165	15 675
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	173 433	22 007	14 428	16 849	16 177	11 777	10 870	14 873	20 130	15 928	30 394
1	660 791	70 850	64 515	71 867	64 318	60 642	60 911	63 661	64 493	57 888	82 246
2	734 639	65 073	77 511	75 119	75 370	76 828	82 951	74 488	74 417	70 275	62 607
3 or more	358 187	26 533	37 431	33 078	36 825	38 347	39 600	40 156	41 797	39 836	24 584

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	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
Year-round housing units	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
1, detached	1 506 922	126 391	154 654	164 287	155 921	158 326	153 461	156 476	161 628	149 088	126 690
1, attached	43 126	4 570	3 309	3 397	3 281	2 315	4 840	2 419	2 707	2 482	13 806
2	97 176	17 048	9 182	8 739	9 283	8 514	7 380	7 908	7 588	6 901	14 633
3 and 4	88 411	14 096	8 200	7 584	7 220	7 034	9 821	8 088	7 418	5 824	13 126
5 or more	223 779	29 148	21 397	18 484	18 186	12 178	23 853	16 379	19 364	18 048	46 742
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	105 701	4 956	8 992	10 416	11 814	12 084	7 937	14 584	15 408	15 633	3 877
Owner-occupied housing units	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
1, detached	1 248 578	109 439	127 925	136 111	132 066	128 626	129 960	127 243	132 268	121 425	103 515
1, attached	1 1467	1 424	1 167	950	949	692	1 440	658	820	790	2 577
2	22 848	5 497	1 897	2 004	2 175	2 107	1 424	1 557	1 632	1 917	2 638
3 and 4	10 624	2 431	928	815	805	800	1 197	905	907	799	1 037
5 or more	11 885	1 699	1 045	1 029	1 168	785	1 004	1 211	1 043	1 443	1 458
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	76 522	3 706	6 601	7 060	8 578	8 762	5 618	10 469	11 629	11 302	2 797
Renter-occupied housing units	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
1, detached	183 269	12 945	20 288	18 201	16 461	21 131	17 136	20 782	21 117	18 169	17 039
1, attached	26 871	2 904	1 950	1 917	1 461	1 970	2 726	1 523	1 733	1 490	9 197
2	64 046	9 864	6 243	5 762	5 952	5 588	5 229	5 539	5 209	4 268	10 392
3 and 4	66 509	10 036	6 144	5 857	5 567	5 222	7 086	6 322	5 625	4 528	10 122
5 or more	185 424	23 772	17 972	15 117	14 952	10 250	20 004	13 733	16 314	14 982	38 288
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	19 007	746	1 725	2 090	2 047	2 130	1 508	2 636	2 540	2 814	771
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Year-round housing units	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
1979 to March 1980	54 481	2 905	5 197	5 400	6 181	5 728	8 157	5 962	6 521	6 445	1 985
1975 to 1978	165 567	11 942	15 871	17 538	16 153	20 552	21 973	16 873	18 58	19 563	6 344
1970 to 1974	234 180	17 526	22 024	22 940	23 161	23 011	29 597	23 014	24 330	27 269	21 118
1960 to 1969	384 147	38 138	43 662	33 722	37 273	32 640	43 649	35 482	33 303	38 878	47 400
1950 to 1959	333 334	44 977	34 978	35 319	28 737	28 333	31 881	27 980	30 768	28 742	41 619
1940 to 1949	230 700	32 474	20 292	27 963	19 874	18 732	17 437	18 064	25 166	19 677	31 021
1939 or earlier	662 706	48 247	63 710	70 025	74 326	71 265	54 598	78 479	75 267	57 402	69 387
Owner-occupied housing units	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
1979 to March 1980	31 440	1 553	3 170	3 015	3 699	3 674	4 014	3 525	3 542	4 218	1 030
1975 to 1978	114 973	6 567	12 253	11 292	12 749	15 435	14 273	12 032	13 096	14 742	2 534
1970 to 1974	143 440	8 823	14 167	14 567	14 945	16 845	17 262	16 111	16 324	18 416	5 980
1960 to 1969	256 203	26 150	28 702	23 572	25 960	24 498	30 206	25 529	23 281	27 213	21 092
1950 to 1959	250 184	33 406	27 052	27 727	22 308	21 194	25 390	20 788	23 676	21 640	27 003
1940 to 1949	146 947	19 754	13 172	19 077	13 374	11 695	11 587	11 346	16 454	12 824	17 664
1939 or earlier	438 737	27 943	41 047	48 719	52 706	48 431	37 911	52 712	51 926	38 623	38 719
Renter-occupied housing units	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
1979 to March 1980	13 320	816	871	1 520	1 484	1 226	1 915	1 487	2 005	1 318	678
1975 to 1978	40 752	4 671	3 053	4 392	2 561	4 242	6 418	3 894	4 574	3 537	3 410
1970 to 1974	76 262	7 946	6 774	6 776	6 787	5 208	10 510	5 657	6 729	7 139	12 736
1960 to 1969	108 813	10 555	13 038	8 137	9 659	6 513	11 748	8 461	8 479	9 496	22 727
1950 to 1959	66 345	9 515	6 692	5 538	5 234	5 516	5 228	5 876	5 830	5 398	11 518
1940 to 1949	66 371	10 076	5 848	6 425	5 245	5 377	4 771	5 513	7 128	5 337	10 851
1939 or earlier	173 063	16 688	18 046	16 156	15 979	17 740	13 099	19 647	17 793	14 026	23 889
BEDROOMS											
Year-round housing units	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
None	22 504	2 827	2 155	1 984	1 331	1 348	1 574	2 171	2 254	1 958	4 902
1	253 211	23 108	23 115	23 425	23 096	19 657	22 538	26 409	29 238	22 769	39 856
2	710 908	70 907	69 916	69 795	59 487	62 928	66 288	74 164	85 015	68 668	83 740
3	816 763	77 999	86 235	85 695	88 003	87 060	82 986	79 211	75 845	81 929	71 800
4	220 870	17 800	20 837	26 597	28 148	24 864	28 799	20 440	18 273	19 301	15 811
5 or more	40 859	3 568	3 476	5 411	5 640	4 594	5 107	3 459	3 488	3 351	2 765
Owner-occupied housing units	1 381 924	124 196	139 563	147 969	145 741	141 772	140 643	142 043	148 299	137 676	114 022
None	1 827	194	135	142	115	115	133	264	266	280	83
1	50 681	2 956	4 291	5 181	4 861	5 138	3 978	6 930	7 375	5 629	4 342
2	420 128	35 755	41 616	44 071	35 959	38 792	36 335	48 150	56 746	42 731	39 973
3	685 504	66 547	72 872	71 353	75 505	73 244	70 151	66 468	65 071	69 776	54 517
4	190 167	15 710	17 931	22 830	24 523	20 769	25 645	17 563	15 828	16 524	12 844
5 or more	33 617	3 034	2 718	4 392	4 778	3 614	4 401	2 668	3 013	2 736	2 263
Renter-occupied housing units	545 126	60 267	54 322	48 944	46 949	45 822	53 689	50 535	52 538	46 251	85 809
None	16 555	2 109	1 627	1 376	980	909	1 173	1 603	1 588	1 294	3 856
1	171 195	17 310	16 084	15 429	15 421	12 193	15 668	16 524	18 591	14 306	29 669
2	233 851	29 749	23 619	19 652	18 637	18 869	24 672	20 659	22 501	19 905	35 588
3	96 264	9 102	10 154	9 304	8 800	10 081	9 582	9 108	7 786	8 320	14 027
4	21 907	1 596	2 281	2 454	2 425	2 995	2 147	2 050	1 705	1 957	2 297
5 or more	5 354	401	517	729	686	775	447	591	367	469	372
Year-round housing units	2 065 115	196 209	205 734	212 907	205 705	200 451	207 292	205 854	214 113	197 976	218 874
STORIES IN STRUCTURE											
1 to 3	2 042 889	192 362	204 665	210 837	203 539	199 962	206 961	204 105	212 231	196 194	212 033
4 to 6	12 292	2 221	955	1 424	1 501	401	260	1 183	770	786	2 791
7 to 13	7 143	1 543	112	643	290	88	53	960	960	826	2 075
13 or more	2 791	83	2	3	375	-	18	13	152	170	1 975
PASSENGER ELEVATOR											
Structures with 4 or more stories	22 226	3 847	1 069	2 070	2 166	489	331	1 749	1 882	1 782	6 841
With elevator	17 081	2 574	713	1 629	1 997	381	202	1 239	1 693	1 147	5 506
No elevator	5 145	1 273	356	441	169	108	129	510	189	635	1 335

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

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

The State
Congressional Districts

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Occupied housing units -----	1 927 050	184 463	193 885	196 913	192 690	187 594	194 332	192 578	200 837	183 927	199 831
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas -----	1 173 561	160 767	106 758	143 482	109 171	121 797	109 521	88 633	117 410	70 901	145 121
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	121 829	1 647	9 684	7 972	13 101	16 291	8 707	21 962	20 145	20 832	1 488
Electricity -----	315 677	9 493	40 905	18 898	39 492	26 037	45 073	36 120	33 939	42 542	23 178
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc -----	256 803	11 856	31 801	23 271	23 987	19 824	27 829	37 989	19 296	33 793	27 157
Coal or coke -----	9 083	101	439	276	902	276	220	1 802	2 184	1 942	941
Wood -----	45 843	172	3 892	2 724	5 813	3 167	2 757	5 751	7 586	13 605	376
Other fuel -----	3 479	342	356	253	143	172	137	220	190	228	1 438
No fuel used -----	775	85	50	37	81	30	88	101	87	84	132
WATER HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas -----	1 065 077	166 612	93 438	125 048	93 167	106 166	98 509	72 858	98 243	59 131	151 905
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	86 313	3 166	6 470	8 209	9 877	13 101	6 241	15 074	10 730	10 804	2 641
Electricity -----	751 663	13 442	92 003	61 950	86 540	66 866	88 259	101 444	88 714	109 520	42 925
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc -----	10 139	782	892	1 142	1 806	798	833	1 055	731	869	1 231
Other -----	4 726	182	426	236	379	241	164	730	417	1 087	864
No fuel used -----	9 132	279	656	328	921	422	326	1 417	2 002	2 516	265
COOKING FUEL											
Utility gas -----	803 936	157 862	62 326	99 704	68 870	84 141	58 338	56 857	64 504	38 331	113 003
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	148 267	3 328	12 827	11 669	15 284	18 790	10 802	26 274	21 036	25 837	2 420
Electricity -----	967 161	22 804	118 107	85 029	106 497	84 275	124 802	108 897	114 118	118 764	83 868
Other -----	5 484	94	399	386	1 899	191	262	366	945	716	226
No fuel used -----	2 202	375	226	125	140	197	128	184	234	279	314
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 082 644	104 476	112 240	120 070	111 007	108 466	114 512	105 363	110 460	95 143	100 907
With a mortgage -----	731 070	76 494	80 112	74 613	74 088	74 083	84 638	68 297	67 455	62 861	68 429
Less than \$100 -----	5 943	342	865	355	406	400	436	687	1 098	683	671
\$100 to \$149 -----	27 041	2 178	3 985	1 854	2 173	2 262	2 168	3 146	3 856	2 744	2 675
\$150 to \$199 -----	77 960	5 195	9 532	6 888	7 697	7 098	7 029	7 739	8 880	7 519	10 383
\$200 to \$249 -----	124 796	11 414	13 917	12 957	13 191	11 258	11 852	11 239	11 823	11 610	15 535
\$250 to \$299 -----	122 386	13 908	12 850	13 758	12 376	11 727	12 079	11 677	10 717	10 617	12 677
\$300 to \$349 -----	101 271	12 319	10 054	11 522	10 658	10 030	10 948	8 805	8 664	9 177	9 094
\$350 to \$399 -----	78 717	9 857	8 571	8 589	7 882	8 405	8 998	7 038	6 339	6 653	6 385
\$400 to \$449 -----	59 346	7 389	6 267	6 051	6 208	6 925	7 335	5 475	4 899	4 729	4 068
\$450 to \$499 -----	41 433	4 966	4 632	4 036	4 385	4 790	5 751	3 679	3 538	3 069	2 587
\$500 to \$599 -----	48 256	5 103	5 206	4 535	5 049	5 950	7 628	4 657	4 078	3 465	2 585
\$600 to \$749 -----	28 454	2 654	2 878	2 540	2 545	3 581	5 920	2 873	2 306	1 918	1 239
\$750 or more -----	15 467	1 169	1 355	1 528	1 518	1 657	4 494	1 282	1 257	677	530
Median -----	\$304	\$321	\$296	\$306	\$306	\$321	\$340	\$299	\$288	\$292	\$270
Not mortgaged -----	351 574	27 982	32 128	45 457	36 919	34 383	29 874	37 066	43 005	32 282	32 478
Less than \$50 -----	3 480	104	359	252	325	284	181	419	678	496	382
\$50 to \$74 -----	25 163	646	2 519	2 417	2 444	2 228	1 930	3 062	4 652	3 089	2 176
\$75 to \$99 -----	77 358	2 583	7 576	8 796	8 088	7 507	6 209	9 234	11 141	8 002	8 222
\$100 to \$149 -----	163 939	12 255	15 265	22 748	18 316	15 813	13 474	17 066	18 829	14 855	15 318
\$150 to \$199 -----	57 686	8 322	4 592	8 105	5 682	6 017	5 314	5 205	5 434	4 299	4 716
\$200 to \$249 -----	15 801	2 719	1 171	1 983	1 407	1 767	1 749	1 428	1 468	1 018	1 095
\$250 or more -----	8 147	1 353	646	1 156	657	767	1 021	652	803	523	569
Median -----	\$121	\$143	\$118	\$125	\$121	\$123	\$125	\$117	\$113	\$115	\$118
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	501 957	58 957	49 352	45 582	42 535	39 448	48 982	44 661	48 007	40 891	83 542
Less than \$60 -----	11 372	1 607	983	1 176	684	495	289	740	1 517	1 084	2 797
\$60 to \$79 -----	10 715	1 384	1 051	933	872	714	494	858	1 483	1 150	1 776
\$80 to \$99 -----	11 971	1 346	1 132	1 090	1 003	831	802	1 059	1 520	1 216	1 972
\$100 to \$119 -----	16 600	1 958	1 517	1 364	1 342	1 180	965	1 569	2 086	1 662	2 957
\$120 to \$149 -----	39 864	4 356	4 440	3 034	3 269	2 693	2 765	4 491	3 916	3 717	7 183
\$150 to \$169 -----	38 423	3 897	4 051	3 410	3 491	2 901	2 791	3 971	4 058	2 917	6 936
\$170 to \$199 -----	64 500	6 706	6 451	5 912	5 881	5 203	5 042	5 951	6 288	5 172	11 894
\$200 to \$249 -----	115 240	11 703	12 519	10 146	10 242	8 745	9 644	9 509	10 860	9 984	21 888
\$250 to \$299 -----	83 035	10 627	8 489	7 743	6 865	6 365	9 564	6 688	6 699	6 162	13 833
\$300 to \$349 -----	45 163	7 209	3 621	4 577	3 591	4 002	6 656	3 844	3 160	2 647	5 856
\$350 to \$399 -----	20 415	3 217	1 405	1 884	1 554	1 833	3 863	1 426	1 483	1 245	2 505
\$400 to \$499 -----	13 234	2 109	813	1 293	1 020	1 124	2 802	998	977	757	1 341
\$500 or more -----	4 292	477	401	364	371	355	1 036	351	357	289	291
No cash rent -----	27 133	2 361	2 479	2 656	2 350	3 007	2 269	3 206	3 603	2 889	2 313
Median -----	\$219	\$230	\$215	\$222	\$217	\$224	\$253	\$211	\$206	\$210	\$212

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

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
	The State						District 1					
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	1 777 480	131 328	3 523	6 117	22 771	22 771	137 072	41 146	324	716	11 795	
Owner-occupied housing units	1 306 301	66 241	1 903	3 201	12 749	12 749	99 402	21 696	172	397	6 514	
Percent of occupied housing units	73.5	50.4	54.0	52.3	56.0	56.0	72.5	52.7	53.1	55.4	55.2	
Renter-occupied housing units	471 179	65 087	1 620	2 916	10 022	10 022	37 670	19 450	152	319	5 281	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 018 189	57 147	1 420	2 594	9 967	9 967	84 571	17 533	140	355	5 054	
With a mortgage	681 361	43 574	1 098	2 223	8 299	8 299	60 173	14 235	129	310	4 356	
Less than \$200	103 993	6 401	154	116	1 007	1 007	6 554	1 000	11	8	367	
\$200 to \$299	228 286	17 058	392	360	2 890	2 890	19 768	4 925	12	32	1 495	
\$300 to \$399	167 132	11 326	244	502	2 287	2 287	16 628	4 899	41	98	1 373	
\$400 to \$499	94 460	5 282	189	443	1 160	1 160	9 781	2 174	47	88	708	
\$500 or more	87 490	3 507	119	802	955	955	7 442	1 237	18	84	413	
Median	\$305	\$290	\$301	\$430	\$311	\$311	\$323	\$324	\$401	\$419	\$323	
Not mortgaged	336 828	13 573	322	371	1 668	1 668	24 398	3 298	11	45	698	
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	430 440	62 949	1 507	2 865	9 696	9 696	37 051	18 815	149	309	5 212	
Less than \$100	24 704	8 890	109	124	513	513	1 690	2 417	34	13	303	
\$100 to \$199	133 147	22 956	566	945	3 651	3 651	8 783	6 795	42	59	2 182	
\$200 to \$299	172 948	21 986	572	1 127	3 893	3 893	14 306	6 883	43	148	2 003	
\$300 or more	74 181	7 707	203	556	1 400	1 400	10 381	2 287	30	89	648	
No cash rent	25 460	1 410	57	113	239	239	1 891	433	-	-	76	
Median	\$226	\$195	\$209	\$227	\$215	\$215	\$250	\$200	\$196	\$256	\$204	
	District 2						District 3					
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	188 070	4 839	316	484	835	835	185 854	9 297	365	591	1 887	
Owner-occupied housing units	136 571	2 473	137	303	489	489	141 942	5 049	240	313	1 081	
Percent of occupied housing units	72.6	51.1	43.4	62.6	58.6	58.6	76.4	54.3	65.8	53.0	57.3	
Renter-occupied housing units	51 499	2 366	179	181	346	346	43 912	4 248	125	278	806	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	109 611	2 202	104	257	406	406	114 742	4 537	185	285	824	
With a mortgage	78 109	1 626	92	228	329	329	70 774	3 193	142	240	657	
Less than \$200	13 808	528	18	13	82	82	8 463	577	29	2	70	
\$200 to \$299	26 081	617	27	27	107	107	24 942	1 504	26	71	346	
\$300 to \$399	18 271	285	17	35	52	52	19 311	684	45	32	157	
\$400 to \$499	10 692	130	22	50	46	46	9 696	310	13	41	49	
\$500 or more	9 257	66	8	103	42	42	8 362	118	29	94	35	
Median	\$297	\$246	\$306	\$478	\$277	\$277	\$310	\$268	\$336	\$437	\$275	
Not mortgaged	31 502	576	12	29	77	77	43 968	1 344	43	45	167	
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	46 622	2 299	166	179	326	326	40 659	4 158	125	274	783	
Less than \$100	2 671	477	18	-	18	18	2 511	686	2	-	36	
\$100 to \$199	15 602	749	43	47	97	97	12 086	1 355	66	85	246	
\$200 to \$299	20 078	719	77	79	144	144	16 185	1 360	45	118	342	
\$300 or more	5 917	267	16	29	55	55	7 339	666	10	62	118	
No cash rent	2 354	87	12	24	12	12	2 538	91	2	9	41	
Median	\$219	\$184	\$221	\$239	\$229	\$229	\$228	\$199	\$190	\$240	\$226	
	District 4						District 5					
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	182 756	8 134	397	553	1 788	1 788	182 561	3 608	493	436	1 594	
Owner-occupied housing units	140 478	4 244	237	300	1 164	1 164	138 929	1 992	311	276	976	
Percent of occupied housing units	76.9	52.2	59.7	54.2	65.1	65.1	76.1	55.2	63.1	63.3	61.2	
Renter-occupied housing units	42 278	3 890	160	253	624	624	43 632	1 616	182	160	618	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	106 509	3 660	174	247	921	921	105 970	1 818	226	229	812	
With a mortgage	70 713	2 662	135	233	770	770	72 284	1 309	139	175	667	
Less than \$200	9 665	531	21	5	140	140	9 536	186	16	2	71	
\$200 to \$299	24 232	1 117	55	33	277	277	22 419	450	51	17	148	
\$300 to \$399	17 743	567	29	72	212	212	17 893	416	31	52	209	
\$400 to \$499	10 312	211	14	34	90	90	11 470	159	27	18	139	
\$500 or more	8 761	236	16	89	51	51	10 966	98	14	86	139	
Median	\$308	\$272	\$285	\$419	\$288	\$288	\$323	\$304	\$308	\$492	\$355	
Not mortgaged	35 796	998	39	14	151	151	33 686	509	87	54	145	
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	37 998	3 789	157	253	583	583	37 351	1 572	155	151	576	
Less than \$100	2 250	251	10	25	21	21	1 933	100	6	-	8	
\$100 to \$199	12 269	1 405	90	84	233	233	11 350	526	43	20	143	
\$200 to \$299	15 394	1 465	21	106	202	202	14 281	624	72	41	233	
\$300 or more	5 871	574	35	19	97	97	6 913	216	22	85	173	
No cash rent	2 214	94	1	19	30	30	2 874	106	12	5	19	
Median	\$222	\$213	\$176	\$208	\$211	\$211	\$228	\$217	\$231	\$300+	\$255	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

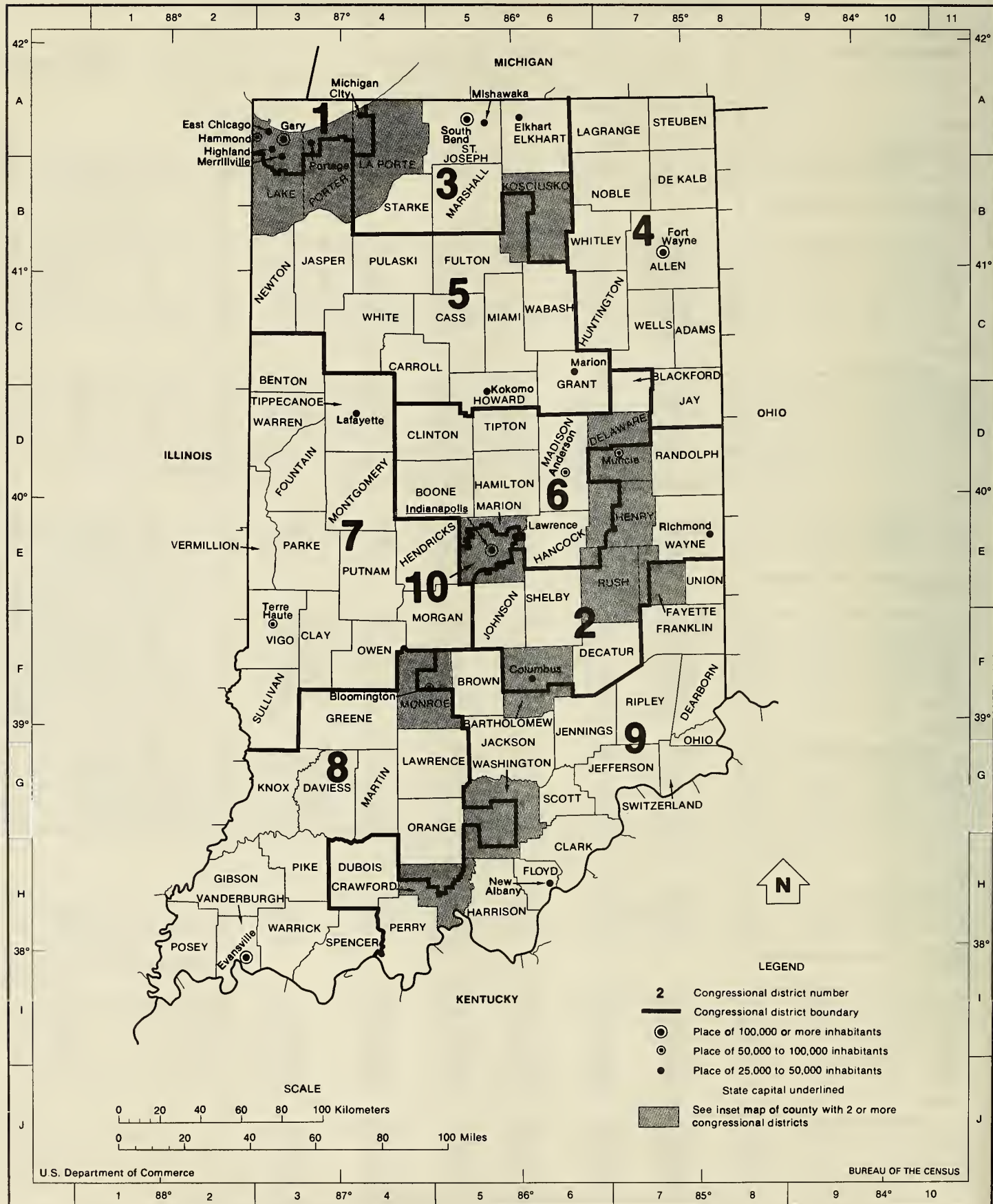
Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
	District 6						District 7					
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	188 125	5 107	249	682	926	188 787	2 539	270	801	839		
Owner-occupied housing units	137 263	2 697	126	446	508	140 331	1 167	164	307	444		
Percent of occupied housing units	73.0	52.8	50.6	65.4	54.9	74.3	46.0	60.7	38.3	52.9		
Renter-occupied housing units	50 862	2 410	123	236	418	48 456	1 372	106	494	395		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	111 580	2 395	95	346	417	103 922	1 034	106	240	367		
With a mortgage	82 105	2 041	83	326	359	67 362	593	87	201	307		
Less than \$200	9 333	270	18	7	62	11 344	191	6	29	39		
\$200 to \$299	23 312	541	21	45	70	22 614	218	45	17	92		
\$300 to \$399	19 427	396	12	98	66	15 753	50	13	25	75		
\$400 to \$499	12 693	316	20	48	46	8 992	84	9	48	35		
\$500 or more	17 340	518	12	128	115	8 659	50	14	82	66		
Median	\$343	\$353	\$321	\$427	\$372	\$299	\$248	\$283	\$461	\$330		
Not mortgaged	29 475	354	12	20	58	36 560	441	19	39	60		
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	46 258	2 314	119	233	410	42 615	1 354	93	492	384		
Less than \$100	1 437	147	—	1	15	2 540	93	—	24	9		
\$100 to \$199	11 006	461	41	38	102	15 010	636	41	252	212		
\$200 to \$299	18 203	862	46	73	148	15 556	410	43	135	110		
\$300 or more	13 399	811	23	113	123	6 355	176	9	68	48		
No cash rent	2 213	33	9	8	22	3 154	39	—	13	5		
Median	\$253	\$262	\$230	\$300+	\$252	\$214	\$189	\$213	\$186	\$185		
	District 8						District 9					
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	194 845	4 917	419	510	752	179 782	3 211	236	559	785		
Owner-occupied housing units	145 480	2 272	207	272	397	135 817	1 439	144	224	389		
Percent of occupied housing units	74.7	46.2	49.4	53.3	52.8	75.5	44.8	61.0	40.1	49.6		
Renter-occupied housing units	49 365	2 645	212	238	355	43 965	1 772	92	335	396		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	108 097	1 954	170	192	278	93 634	1 262	74	148	243		
With a mortgage	65 829	1 314	131	137	195	61 745	917	48	126	157		
Less than \$200	13 603	206	9	10	31	10 721	202	10	13	15		
\$200 to \$299	21 913	510	71	22	75	21 839	324	13	34	67		
\$300 to \$399	14 624	314	29	24	34	15 626	184	10	10	25		
\$400 to \$499	8 230	155	14	36	10	7 671	91	15	21	17		
\$500 or more	7 459	129	8	45	45	5 888	116	—	48	33		
Median	\$288	\$288	\$280	\$435	\$289	\$292	\$279	\$310	\$429	\$295		
Not mortgaged	42 268	640	39	55	83	31 889	345	26	22	86		
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	44 963	2 545	195	226	306	38 654	1 735	86	329	361		
Less than \$100	3 918	559	8	25	23	3 066	339	16	22	15		
\$100 to \$199	15 199	945	93	75	79	12 689	542	28	169	155		
\$200 to \$299	16 696	704	47	82	153	15 362	627	24	107	133		
\$300 or more	5 629	265	37	44	42	4 697	193	7	27	49		
No cash rent	3 521	72	10	—	9	2 840	34	11	4	9		
Median	\$210	\$172	\$191	\$216	\$230	\$214	\$194	\$177	\$183	\$205		
	District 10											
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	149 628	48 530	454	785	1 570							
Owner-occupied housing units	90 088	23 212	165	363	787							
Percent of occupied housing units	60.2	47.8	36.3	46.2	50.1							
Renter-occupied housing units	59 540	25 318	289	422	783							
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	79 553	20 752	146	295	645							
With a mortgage	52 267	15 684	112	247	502							
Less than \$200	10 966	2 710	16	27	130							
\$200 to \$299	21 166	6 852	71	62	213							
\$300 to \$399	11 856	3 531	17	56	84							
\$400 to \$499	4 923	1 652	8	59	59							
\$500 or more	3 356	939	—	43	16							
Median	\$272	\$275	\$256	\$362	\$257							
Not mortgaged	27 286	5 068	34	48	143							
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	58 269	24 368	262	419	755							
Less than \$100	2 688	3 821	15	14	65							
\$100 to \$199	19 153	9 542	79	116	202							
\$200 to \$299	26 887	8 332	154	238	425							
\$300 or more	7 680	2 252	14	20	47							
No cash rent	1 861	421	—	31	16							
Median	\$224	\$185	\$224	\$227	\$224							

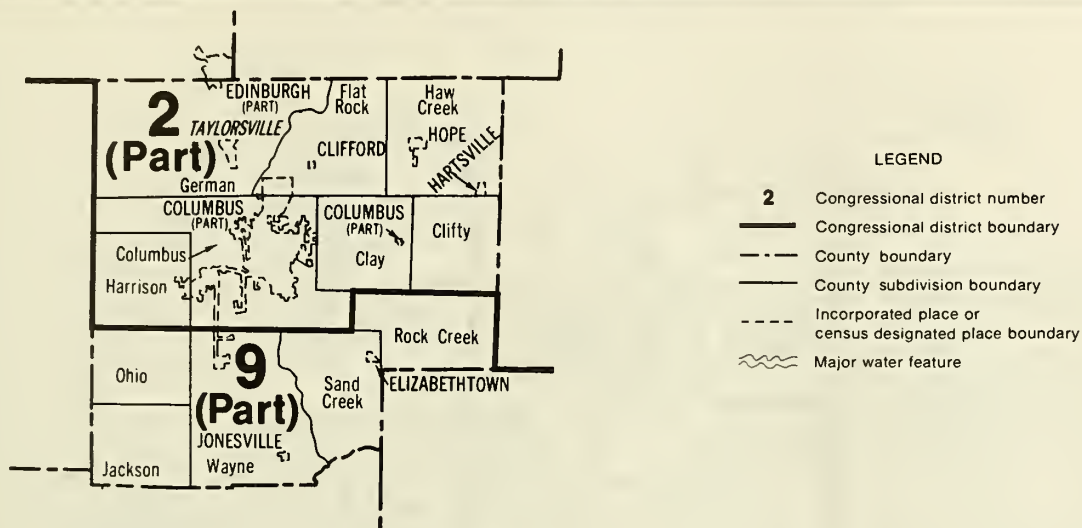
¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places

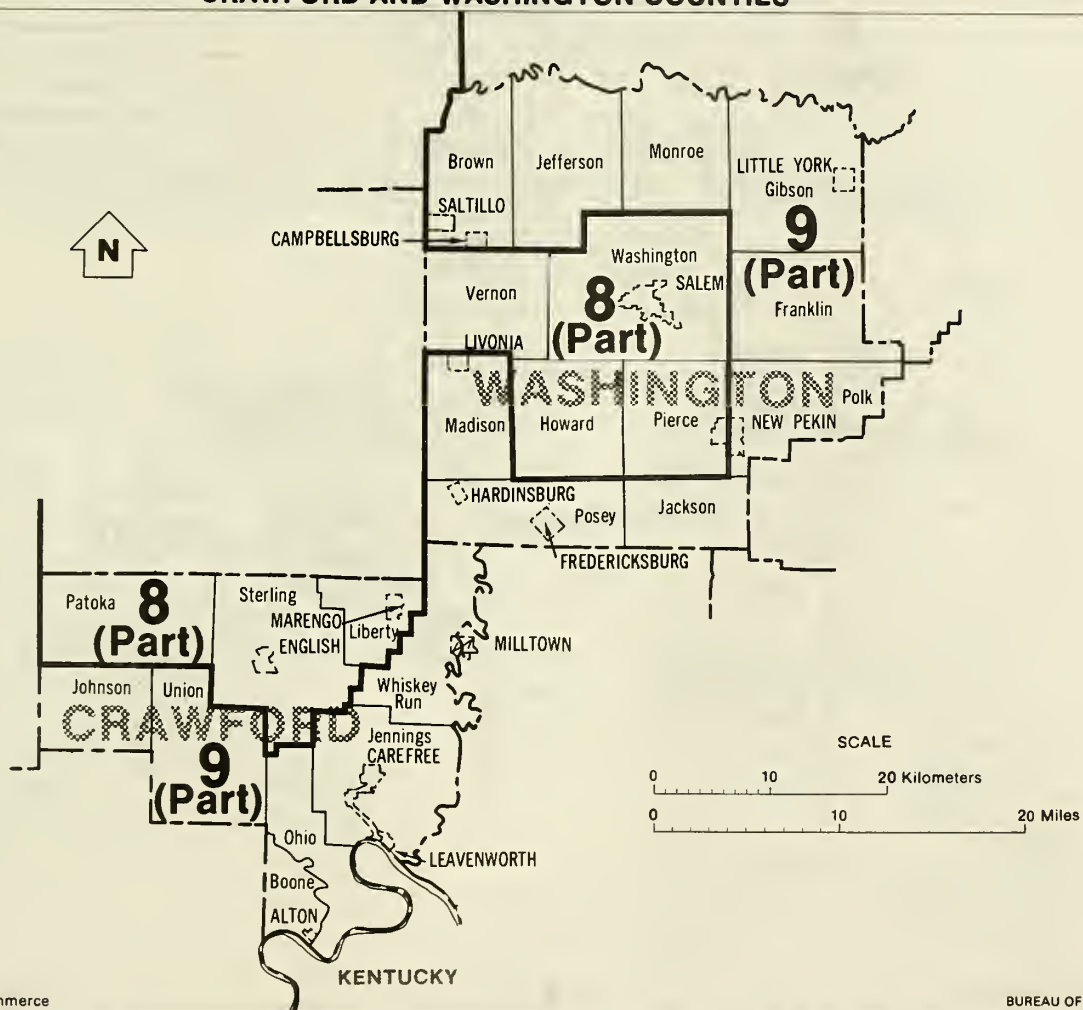


Congressional districts established September 1, 1981, all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY



CRAWFORD AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

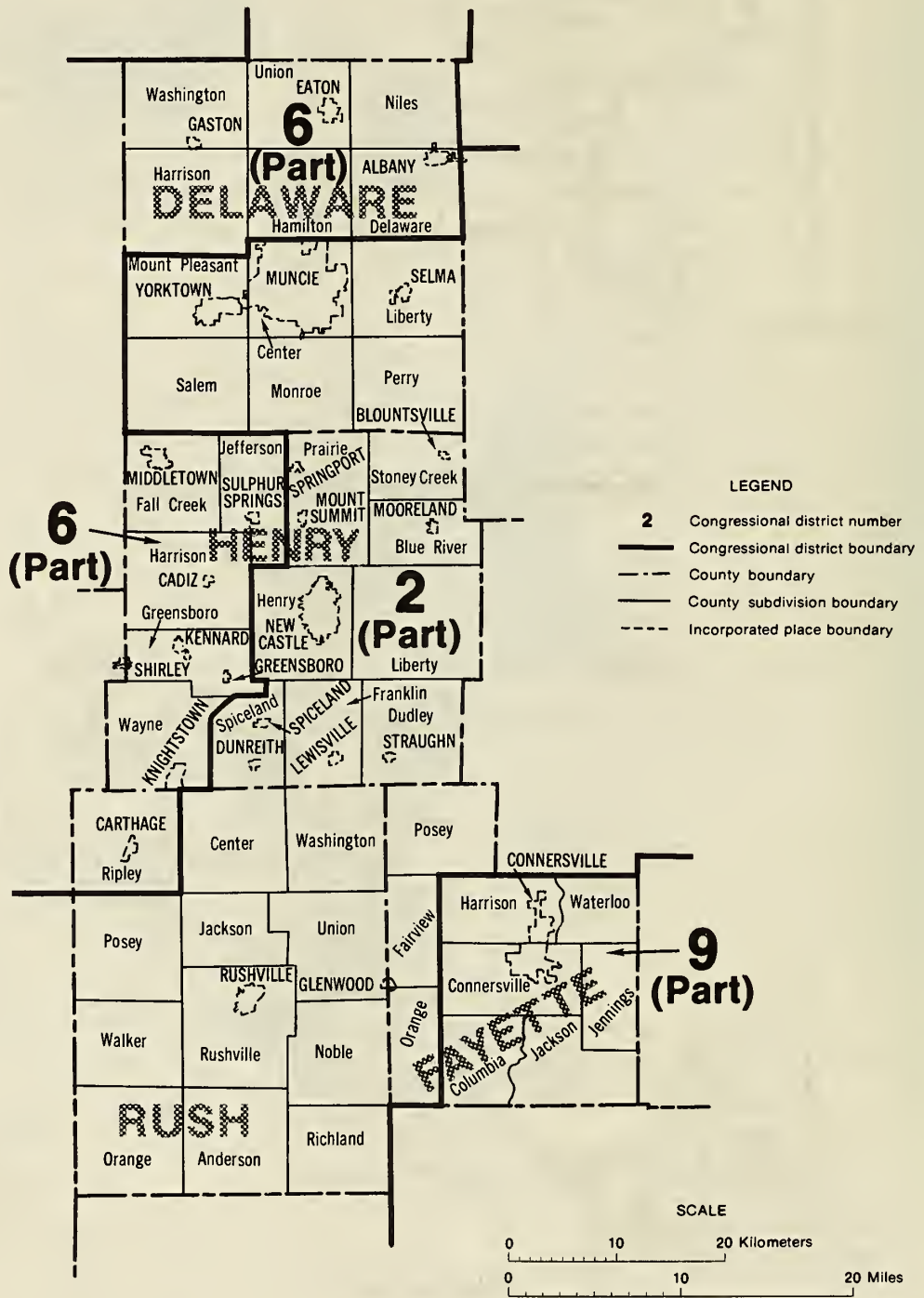


U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established September 1, 1981, all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

DELAWARE, FAYETTE, HENRY, AND RUSH COUNTIES

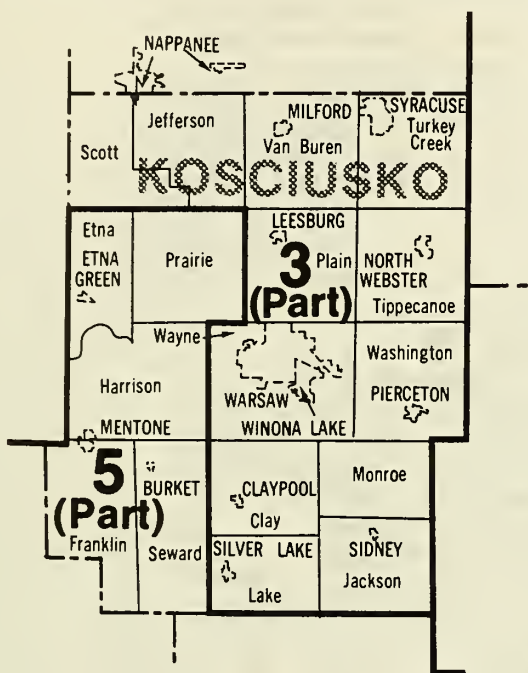


U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established September 1, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

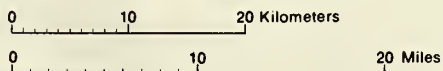
KOSCIUSKO COUNTY



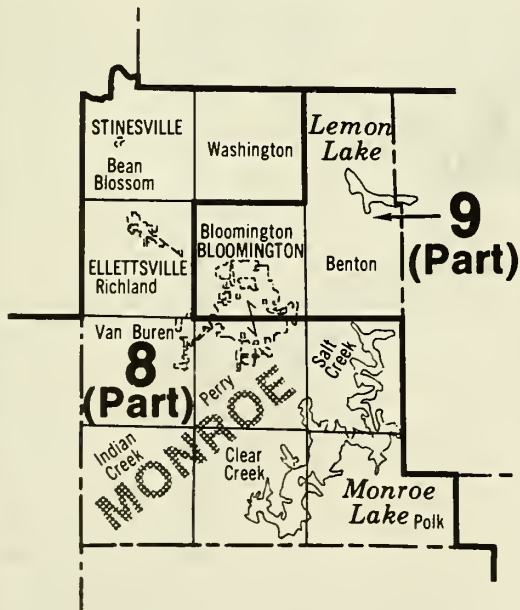
LEGEND

- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - -** County boundary
- County subdivision boundary
- - -** Incorporated place or census designated place boundary
- ~~~~~** Major water feature

SCALE

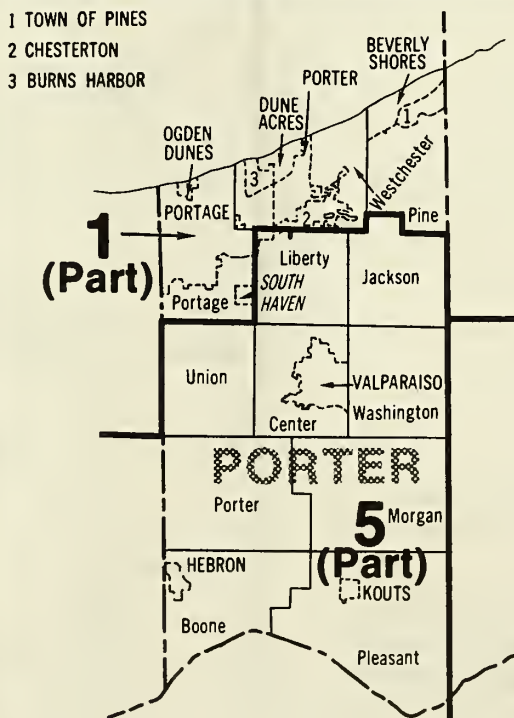


MONROE COUNTY



U.S. Department of Commerce

PORTER COUNTY



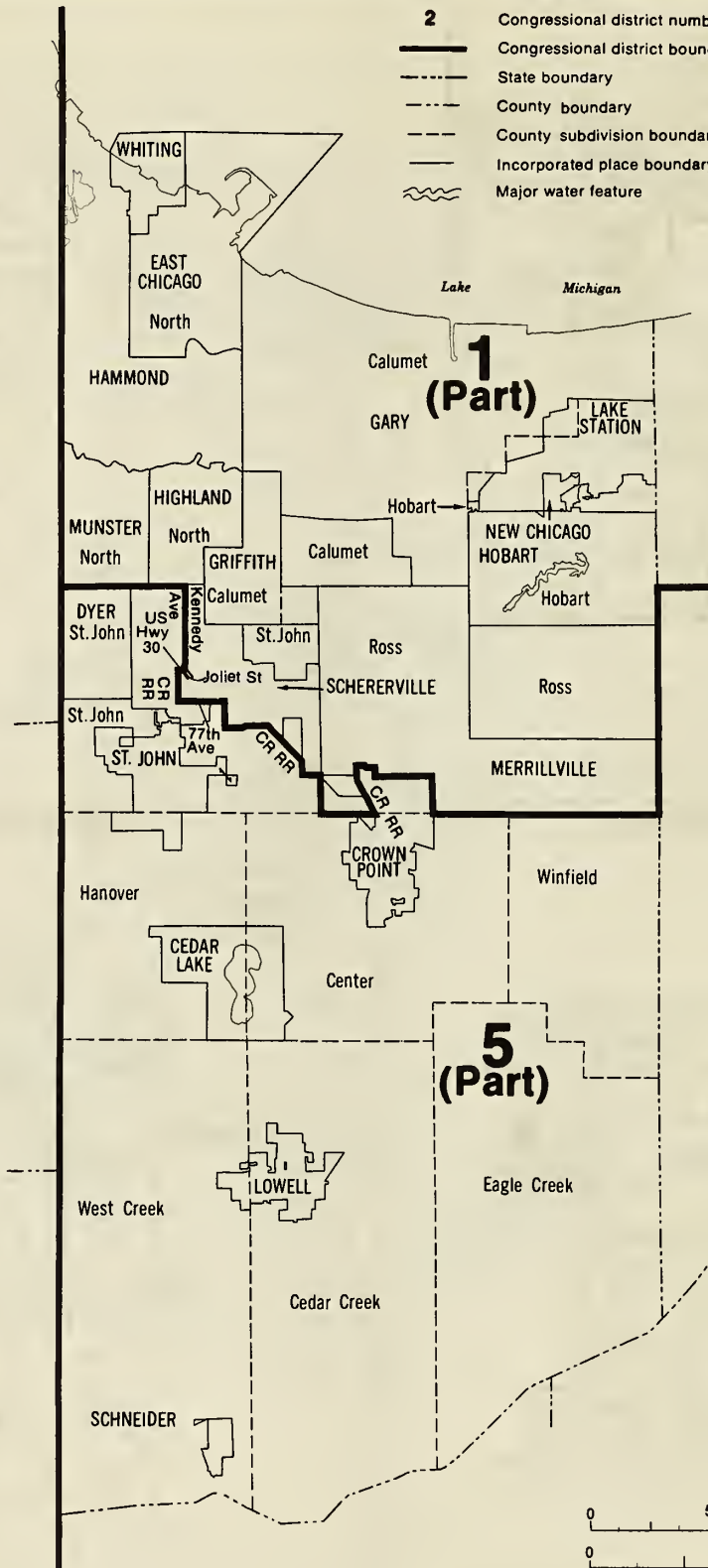
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

LAKE COUNTY

LEGEND

- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - -** State boundary
- - -** County boundary
- - -** County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- ~~~~~** Major water feature

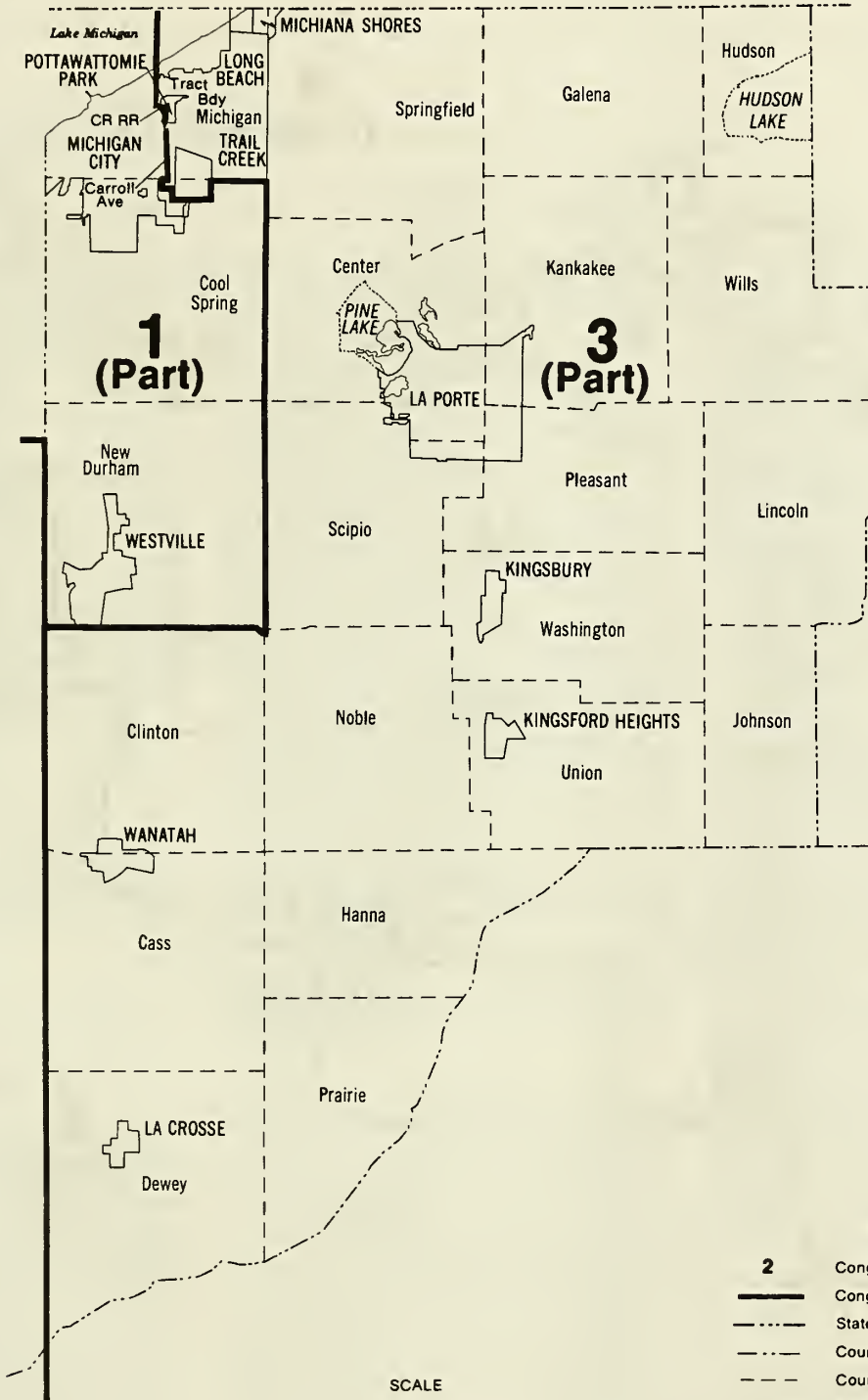


U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

LA PORTE COUNTY

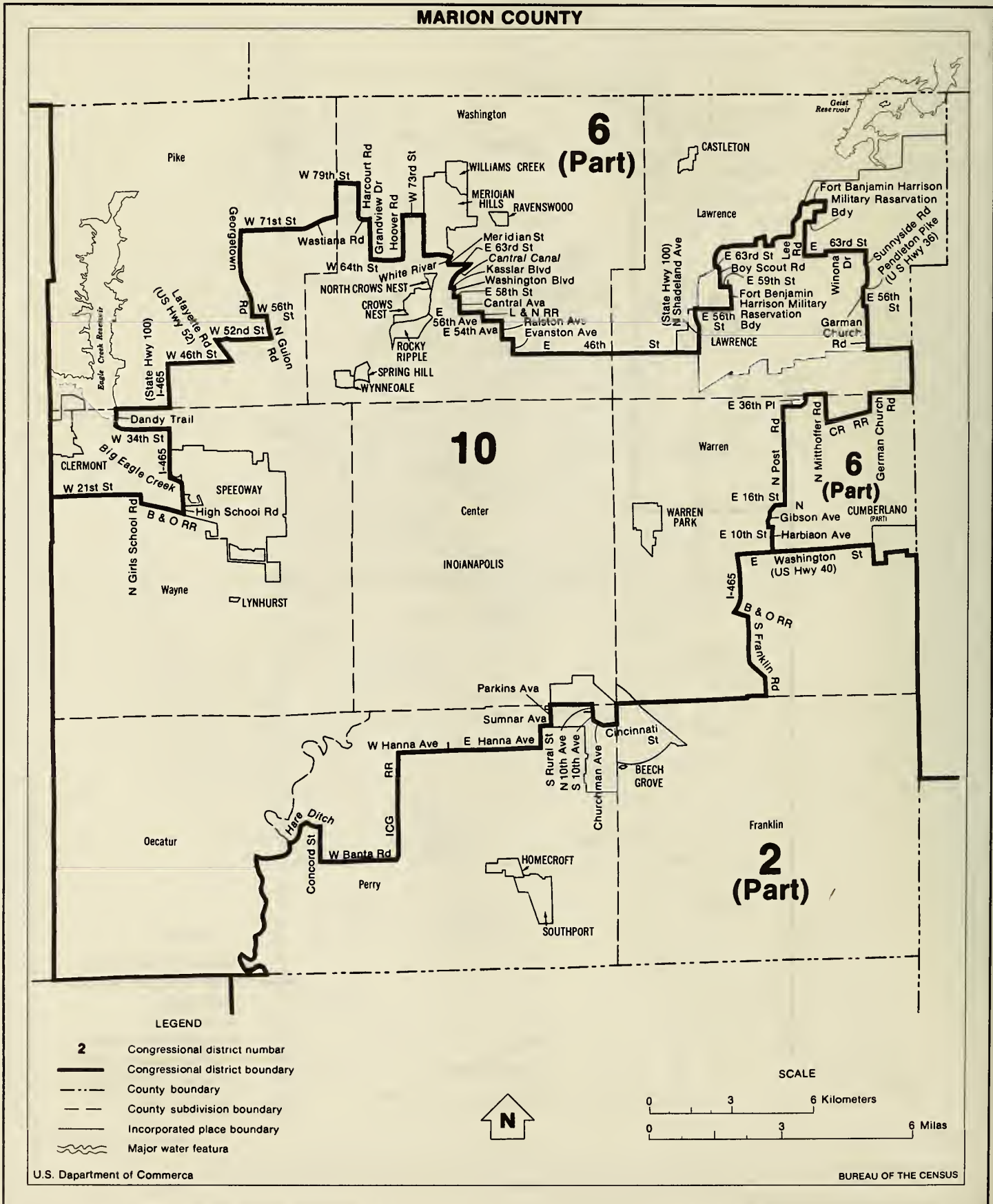


- LEGEND**
- 2** Congressional district number
 - Congressional district boundary
 - - - -** State boundary
 - · - · -** County boundary
 - - - -** County subdivision boundary
 - Incorporated place boundary
 - · - · -** Census designated place boundary
 - ~~~~~** Major water feature



Congressional districts established September 1, 1981; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

MARION COUNTY

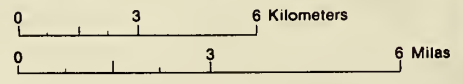


LEGEND

- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - -** County boundary
- - -** County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- ~~~~~** Major water feature



SCALE



U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

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

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

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

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

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

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

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

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

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

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

COUNTIES

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

PLACES

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

Incorporated Places

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

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

Census Designated Places

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

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

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

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

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

Urbanized Areas

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

Rural Farm

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENTS

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

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

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

HISTORIC DATA

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL B-1

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GENERAL

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

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

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

Relationship to Householder

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

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "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 nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

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

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

Residence in 1975

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

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

Veteran Status

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

Work Disability

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

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

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

Public Transportation Disability

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

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

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

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

Means of Transportation To Work

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

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

Reference Week

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

Labor Force Status

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

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

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

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

Industry and Occupation

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

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

Labor Force Status in 1979

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

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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

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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.....	13,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons:	
Householder under 65 years....	4,876
Householder 65 years and over..	4,389
3 persons.....	5,787
4 persons.....	7,412
5 persons.....	8,776
6 persons.....	9,915
7 persons.....	11,237
8 persons.....	12,484
9 persons.....	14,812

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

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equipment and Fuels

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

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

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

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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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

- 17-32 *Persons Not of Spanish Origin*
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

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

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

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

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

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

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

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

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons or housing units in sample)

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.2	0.9	0.5
Household size.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.7	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.4	1.2	0.6
Ancestry.....	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.6	0.4
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.0	2.0	1.1
Residence in 1975.....	3.4	3.4	2.2
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979.....	1.0	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	0.5
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.7	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.8	0.5
Tenure.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Stories in structure.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Source of water.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
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	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected			
monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.1	0.5

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

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

Persons		Housing units	
100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
5 490 224	22.1	2 091 795	22.1
547 100	16.3	196 365	16.0
553 510	22.6	206 555	22.4
558 100	20.4	218 567	20.4
553 698	24.0	215 322	24.2
548 257	24.8	205 303	24.9
540 939	22.4	207 550	22.2
555 192	25.0	208 196	25.1
546 744	24.1	215 060	23.7
544 873	26.2	199 981	26.1
541 811	15.7	218 896	15.8



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

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

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

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpeid 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 well 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 unpeid 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 end bracket ({) the two utilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

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

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

- 27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

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

Unacceptable

Acceptable

Furniture company

Metal furniture manufacturing

Grocery store

Wholesale grocery store

Oil company

Retail gas station

Ranch

Cattle ranch

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

Acceptable

Clerk

Production clerk

Helper

Carpenter's helper

Mechanic

Auto engine mechanic

Nurse

Registered nurse

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 Census of the United States

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

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
L					

Your answers are confidential

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

Para personas de habla hispana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

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

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

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

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

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

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

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

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

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

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

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

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

Do Not List in Question 1

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

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

Note

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

Then please:

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

Please continue →

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	<p>H21 a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>H22 a.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H14 a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories <p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p> <p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p> <p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p> <p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p>H22 b.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H15 a. Is this building —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? <p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H22 c.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p>H22 d.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>H27.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	<p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles 	<p>H28.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <i>(Do not count electric heat pumps here)</i> <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	<p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	<p>H29.</p> <p>0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p>

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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

0
9
8
7
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5
4
3
2
1

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

Drive alone — *Skip to 28* Drive others only

Share driving Ride as passenger only

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

2 3 4 5 6 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

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

Yes, on layoff

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

No

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

Yes No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?

No, already has a job

No, temporarily ill

No, other reasons (*in school, etc.*)

Yes, could have taken a job

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

1980 1978 1970 to 1974

1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier

Never worked } *Skip to 31d*

28–30. Current or most recent job activity

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

28. Industry

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

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

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

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

c. Is this mainly — (*Fill one circle*)

Manufacturing Retail trade

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

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

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

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

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

30. Was this person — (*Fill one circle*)

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

Federal government employee

State government employee

Local government employee (*city, county, etc.*)

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

Own business not incorporated

Own business incorporated

Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

21b.

I O O

O I I

O 2 2

II 3 3

O 4 4

III 5 5

O 6 6

O 7 7

IV 8 8

O 9 9

22b.

O O

I I

2 2

3 3

4 4

5 5

6 6

7 7

8 8

9 9

28.

A B C

O O O

D E F

O O O

G H J

O O O

K L M

O O O

AF O

NW O

29.

N P Q

O O O

R S T

O O O

U V W

O O O

X Y Z

O O O

O O

I I

2 2

3 3 3

4 4 4

5 5 5

6 6 6

7 7 7

8 8 8

9 9 9

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

Yes No — *Skip to 31d*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

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

Hours

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?

Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —

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

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

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

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

Yes → \$.00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

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

Yes → \$.00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

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

Yes → \$.00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

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

Yes → \$.00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes → \$.00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

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

Yes → \$.00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly

Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes → \$.00

No (Annual amount — Dollars)

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.

\$.00

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

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b. 31c. 31d.

O O O

I I I

2 2 2

3 3 3

4 4 4

5 5 5

6 6 6

7 7 7

8 8 8

9 9 9

32a. 32b.

O O O O

I I I I

2 2 2 2

3 3 3 3

4 4 4 4

5 5 5 5

6 6 6 6

7 7 7 7

8 8 8 8

9 9 9 9

A O O A O

32c. 32d.

O O O O

I I I I

2 2 2 2

3 3 3 3

4 4 4 4

5 5 5 5

6 6 6 6

7 7 7 7

8 8 8 8

9 9 9 9

O A O A O

32e. 32f.

O O O O

I I I I

2 2 2 2

3 3 3 3

4 4 4 4

5 5 5 5

6 6 6 6

7 7 7 7

8 8 8 8

9 9 9 9

32g. 33.

O O O O

I I I I

2 2 2 2

3 3 3 3

4 4 4 4

5 5 5 5

6 6 6 6

7 7 7 7

8 8 8 8

9 9 9 9

O A O

I I I I

2 2 2 2

3 3 3 3

4 4 4 4

5 5 5 5

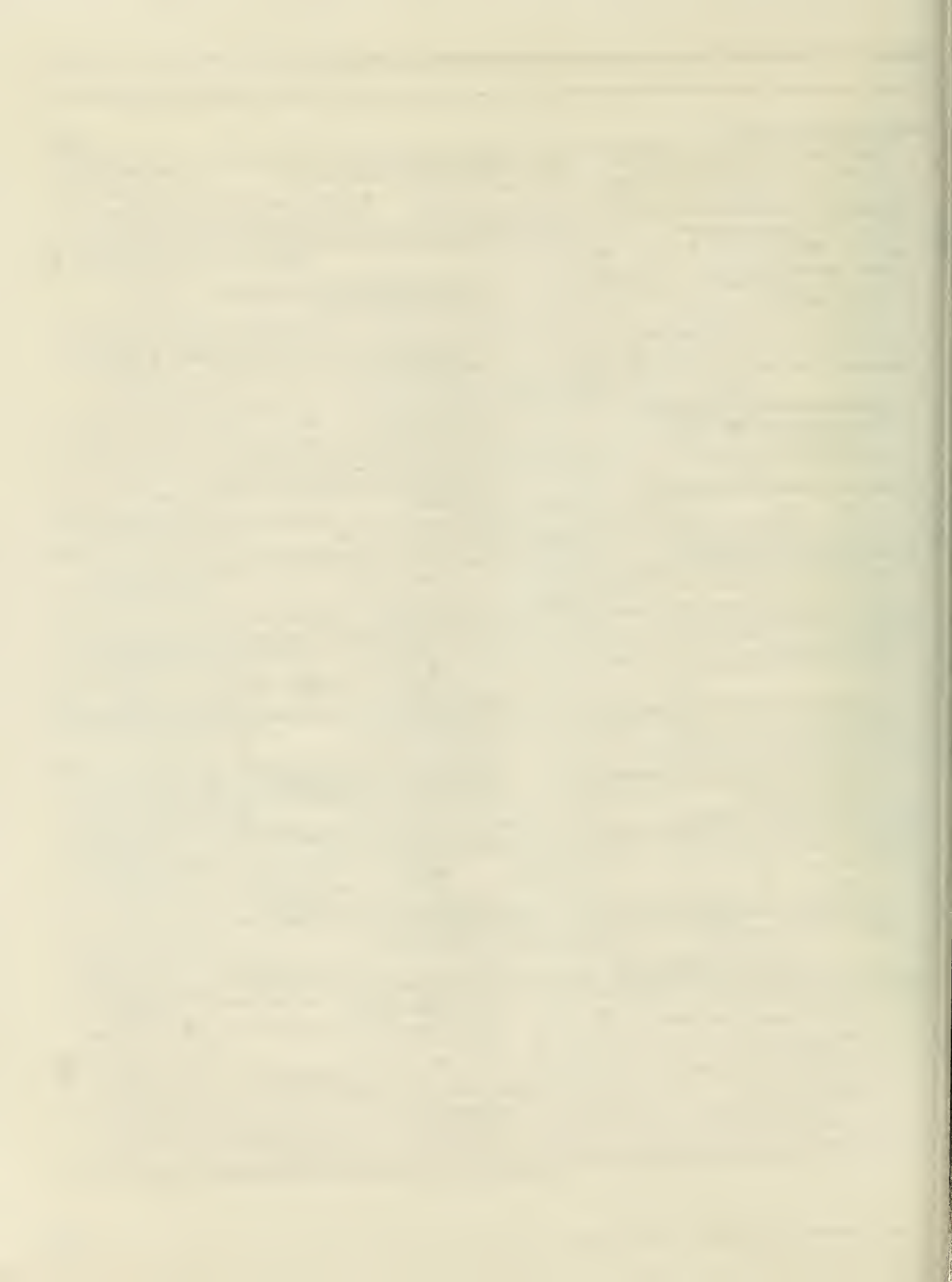
6 6 6 6

7 7 7 7

8 8 8 8

9 9 9 9

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



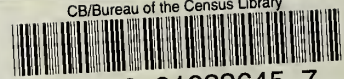








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