Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

NEW MEXICO

1980

Census of Population and Housing

1980 Census of Population and Housing
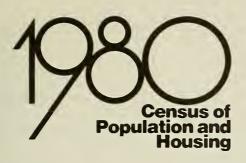
PHC80-3-33

NEW MEXICO

CHANGE SHEET

Corrections to the per capita income figures for some areas are given below. (All the corrections also appear in the corrected Summary Tape File (STF) 3, and the State and county corrections appear in User Note No. 5, STF3, 12/82.) The standard errors given in appendix D, table D (p. D–10), may be larger than the standard errors of the corrected figures. This is particularly the case for small areas for which the corrected per capita income figures differ substantially from the uncorrected figures. The standard errors for the corrected figures may be obtained from appendix D of 1980 Census of Population, *General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C.*

THE STATE STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS COUNTIES INCORPORATED PLACES	PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1979	
	AS SHOWN IN PHC80-3 REPORT (DOLLARS)	CORRECTED (DOLLARS)
NEW MEXICO	6120	6119
STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS		
ALBUQUERQUE, NM SMSA	6982	6981
COUNTIES		
CURRY	5978	5962
SANDOVAL	5123	5117
INCORPORATED PLACES		
CORRALES	7604	7536
LOS RANCHOS DE ALBUQUERQ	11924	11908

Issued June 1983

1980

Census of Population and Housing

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NEW MEXICO

PHC80-3-33

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Issued September 1982

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

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Bruce Chapman, Director

Acknowledgments

Introduction

GENERAL

This report presents statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing based on tabulations of 100-percent data (i.e., information asked of all housing units) and sample data (i.e., additional information asked of approximately one out of every six households in most areas). The report includes data for the State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, counties, certain county subdivisions, and incorporated places. The abbreviated identification for this report is PHC80-3 followed by a number representing the State. 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 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports,* PHC80-V, and in the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after the PHC80-V reports and P.L. 94-171 materials were prepared. The changes may affect any geographic area shown in this report.

The content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between

the 1980 data shown in this report and the data shown in 1970 census reports. Further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

More detailed information on the technical and procedural matters covered in the text of this report can be obtained by writing to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Such information will also appear in other publications of the 1980 census.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and five appendixes), a table of contents, and five detailed tables. Tables 1 and 2 present 100-percent data on general population and housing characteristics. Tables 3 through 5 present additional population and housing characteristics collected on a sample basis.

The tables are followed by the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., incorporated places, standard metropolitan statistical areas). 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 the sources of error in the data and on the editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the respondent instruction guide and 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 individuals. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units included in the 1980 census count for the area were substituted. Substitutions occurred during the computer processing of the census data when there was evidence of the existence of persons or housing units but no data for these persons or units. In these instances, characteristics of other enumerated persons or housing units were substituted. (For further information on substitution, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data" in appendix D.)

- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

In order 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 particular individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the Census Bureau suppresses data for some 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 5 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 5 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 5 and the number of renters is also at least 5. 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) persons or 5 (10) housing unit criteria be applied to each race or Spanish origin category individually.

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

CORRECTION NOTE

Shown below are corrections to the 1980 census counts of the total population and total housing units made after the tabulations for this report were completed. Some corrections in this note may be in addition to or supersede those in the correction notes for the PC80-1-A and 1-B reports and the HC80-1-A report. Any additional corrections made after this report is printed are available by writing to Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Corrections), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

	1980 population		1980 housing	
	As shown in the tables	Corrected	As shown in the tables	Corrected
The State...	1 302 894	1 303 445	507 513	507 785
Albuquerque SMSA..	454 499	454 963	174 412	174 627
Bernalillo County..........	419 700	420 164	162 126	162 341
McKinley County...	56 449	56 536	18 128	18 185
Albuquerque city..	331 767	332 239	132 788	133 004
Gallup city.......	18 161	18 167	6 481	6 483
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque village.......	2 702	2 857	966	981

Table 1. Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980

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

The State / Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas / Counties / Incorporated Places	Total	Fe-male	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	Spanish origin[2]	In group quarters	House-holds	Persons per house-hold	Families
The State	1 302 894	50.7	8.8	67.9	8.9	27.4	977 587	24 020	106 119	6 825	477 222	22 786	441 466	2.90	332 058
SMSA'S															
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	454 499	51.1	7.8	70.6	8.2	28.2	355 011	10 095	20 788	3 624	164 200	5 626	161 501	2.78	117 211
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	96 340	50.6	8.7	67.7	7.2	24.8	75 301	1 597	765	594	50 204	3 613	30 402	3.05	23 127
COUNTIES															
Bernalillo	419 700	51.2	7.7	71.0	8.1	28.2	334 490	9 795	11 289	3 559	154 620	5 348	151 037	2.74	108 439
Catron	2 720	48.4	8.8	68.6	13.5	30.9	2 423	10	40	3	780	49	960	2.78	737
Chaves	51 103	51.3	8.3	69.8	14.1	30.4	43 846	1 137	328	165	15 622	1 372	18 194	2.73	13 779
Colfax	13 667	49.8	8.1	67.8	13.0	29.6	11 763	56	73	21	4 901	293	4 901	2.73	3 528
Curry	42 019	50.1	9.7	67.2	9.6	26.2	33 785	2 873	171	358	8 203	1 342	14 419	2.82	11 121
De Baca	2 454	51.8	6.3	74.5	21.0	39.6	2 230	1	2	1	759	43	989	2.44	713
Dona Ana	96 340	50.6	8.7	67.7	7.2	24.8	75 301	1 597	765	594	50 204	3 613	30 402	3.05	23 127
Eddy	47 855	51.2	9.1	68.4	12.5	29.1	38 917	866	168	93	14 707	422	16 669	2.85	13 224
Grant	26 204	50.9	9.6	66.2	10.5	28.3	22 077	132	124	44	13 452	503	8 586	2.99	6 797
Guadalupe	4 496	49.9	8.2	65.4	12.2	27.5	3 712	5	11	18	3 716	2	1 498	3.00	1 149
Harding	1 090	48.0	7.3	73.4	17.5	35.1	1 024	–	1	–	483	–	412	2.65	298
Hidalgo	6 049	51.2	11.2	62.6	9.3	26.0	5 763	13	6	39	2 849	82	1 905	3.13	1 522
Lea	55 993	50.2	10.5	65.8	8.0	26.7	46 584	2 700	301	105	11 900	315	18 947	2.94	15 143
Lincoln	10 997	49.6	7.1	71.5	12.2	32.1	9 873	52	66	13	2 927	182	4 108	2.63	3 024
Los Alamos	17 599	48.8	6.3	68.3	4.1	33.0	16 727	73	99	191	2 022	2	6 283	2.80	5 000
Luna	15 585	51.9	8.2	69.3	16.8	33.8	13 335	254	78	31	6 148	163	5 557	2.78	4 325
McKinley	56 449	51.2	12.4	58.2	4.9	22.0	14 617 *	319	37 096	209	7 638	257	15 078	3.73	12 193
Mora	4 205	48.3	7.3	66.4	14.8	29.0	2 616	2	7	2	3 640	–	1 390	3.03	1 077
Otero	44 665	48.7	9.3	67.2	6.6	25.6	35 649	2 162	2 157	499	9 713	1 515	14 608	2.95	11 640
Quay	10 577	51.2	7.7	69.8	15.7	32.6	8 752	136	39	26	3 753	60	3 936	2.67	2 903
Rio Arriba	29 282	50.5	9.6	63.5	8.2	25.6	13 012	35	3 331	15	21 786	116	9 078	3.21	7 217
Roosevelt	15 695	51.8	7.4	72.8	12.9	27.0	13 033	210	108	83	3 378	1 124	5 645	2.58	4 006
Sandoval	34 799	50.6	8.9	66.0	9.8	28.1	20 521	300	9 499	65	9 580	278	10 464	3.30	8 772
San Juan	81 433	50.3	11.4	62.4	5.8	24.2	49 305	333	26 893	154	9 602	443	25 020	3.24	19 597
San Miguel	22 751	50.7	8.4	68.1	11.6	27.3	16 937	88	90	39	18 524	1 460	7 370	2.89	5 278
Santa Fe	75 360	51.0	7.8	69.8	9.0	29.3	59 287	402	2 138	223	41 865	2 539	26 287	2.77	18 591
Sierra	8 454	51.6	4.8	77.9	29.5	49.4	8 082	12	49	7	2 142	17	3 745	2.25	2 496
Socorro	12 566	49.1	9.4	66.5	8.8	25.3	10 291	53	1 247	85	5 873	541	4 026	2.99	3 025
Taos	19 456	50.2	8.5	65.7	9.7	28.2	10 268	45	1 251	19	13 442	90	6 470	2.99	4 860
Torrance	7 491	50.4	8.8	67.2	12.0	30.0	5 507	15	39	18	3 076	–	2 645	2.83	1 992
Union	4 725	50.9	7.4	69.8	17.2	34.0	4 534	–	15	6	1 476	72	1 724	2.70	1 302
Valencia	61 115	50.2	10.5	63.8	7.4	25.5	43 326	344	8 638	140	26 861	543	19 113	3.17	15 183
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Alamogordo city	24 024	50.3	8.1	69.3	7.7	27.3	19 796	1 273	110	222	5 768	88	8 629	2.77	6 554
Albuquerque city	331 767	51.5	7.4	72.2	8.4	28.6	268 731	8 361	7 341	3 162	112 084	3 505	124 032	2.65	86 211
Artesia city	10 385	52.4	9.2	68.9	13.7	29.7	7 599	161	28	6	3 559	97	3 761	2.74	2 896
Aztec city	5 512	50.6	11.0	65.0	8.2	25.1	4 665	8	389	6	914	181	1 821	2.93	1 436
Bayard village	3 036	52.5	11.1	62.5	8.8	26.1	2 173	11	20	2	2 472	–	941	3.23	776
Belen city	5 617	52.1	9.2	66.4	13.1	28.5	4 334	23	37	6	3 903	–	1 963	2.86	1 492
Bernalillo town	3 012	49.9	8.9	64.2	8.9	25.8	2 059	6	52	–	2 456	43	872	3.40	735
Bloomfield city	4 881	50.8	11.4	62.0	5.6	24.0	3 872	4	395	5	1 099	–	1 637	2.98	1 180
Bosque Farms village	3 353	49.8	8.4	67.4	7.0	30.6	3 267	7	26	2	706	–	1 144	2.93	918
Capitan village	762	50.1	6.8	70.5	13.0	34.0	718	2	1	–	154	–	300	2.54	212
Carlsbad city	25 496	52.0	8.7	69.7	14.2	30.2	20 708	672	95	83	7 391	302	9 196	2.74	7 142
Carrizozo town	1 222	49.7	7.4	66.6	13.7	31.1	922	–	8	1	701	–	443	2.76	307
Cousey village	81	49.4	2.5	76.5	19.8	44.6	70	–	–	–	18	–	31	2.61	27
Central village	1 968	52.1	11.3	63.4	9.9	25.9	1 540	8	15	–	1 706	–	612	3.22	489
Chama village	1 090	51.0	8.8	61.6	7.2	26.4	598	5	1	–	774	–	333	3.27	269
Cimarron village	888	50.3	8.1	68.9	15.7	30.9	843	5	2	3	557	–	320	2.78	234
Clayton town	2 968	52.5	6.6	70.9	19.8	35.9	2 838	–	7	4	1 224	72	1 098	2.64	807
Cloudcroft village	521	51.4	6.9	69.3	5.2	30.1	477	1	–	–	77	–	185	2.82	143
Clovis city	31 194	51.9	9.4	67.4	11.0	27.3	24 704	2 186	104	190	7 078	207	11 268	2.75	8 470
Columbus village	414	50.5	7.0	71.0	22.5	48.5	398	–	1	1	149	–	166	2.49	114
Corona village	236	50.4	4.7	74.6	19.9	39.5	187	–	–	–	90	–	88	2.68	67
Corrales village	2 791	48.8	6.8	68.6	6.4	30.1	2 496	11	32	13	954	–	965	2.89	724
Cuba village	609	50.1	8.5	65.7	8.7	27.7	327	–	53	1	429	–	197	3.09	151
Deming city	9 964	53.4	8.9	68.2	17.0	31.4	8 106	230	43	24	4 984	163	3 527	2.78	2 668
Des Moines village	178	47.8	5.6	77.0	19.7	42.1	174	–	1	–	74	–	80	2.23	56
Dexter town	882	52.5	9.4	61.5	11.7	24.4	770	–	1	–	546	–	272	3.24	219
Dora village	168	46.4	7.1	74.4	14.3	31.4	140	–	–	–	27	–	71	2.37	53
Eagle Nest village†	202	46.0	5.4	80.2	4.5	36.5	195	6	–	–	29	43	69	2.30	39
Elida town	202	53.0	6.4	73.3	21.8	39.4	195	–	–	–	19	–	84	2.40	57
Encino village	155	48.4	5.2	71.6	18.1	38.2	47	–	–	–	113	–	54	2.87	42
Espanola city†	6 803	51.8	8.0	66.0	9.3	28.0	3 748	14	99	1	5 441	11	2 380	2.85	1 769
Estancia town	830	52.9	7.3	69.9	14.5	30.2	557	–	11	–	430	–	288	2.88	237
Eunice city	2 970	50.4	12.2	66.0	8.9	26.2	2 674	57	12	–	542	–	1 011	2.94	823
Farmington city	31 222	49.6	10.7	67.0	5.6	26.2	25 714	257	2 639	105	4 480	217	10 804	2.87	8 297
Floyd village†	146	45.9	2.7	72.6	19.9	36.6	135	–	2	–	9	–	57	2.56	43
Folsom village	73	47.9	9.6	69.9	16.4	32.9	72	–	1	–	7	–	28	2.61	22
Fort Sumner village	1 421	53.6	5.5	76.0	26.0	44.0	1 245	–	1	–	626	43	595	2.32	402
Gallup city	18 161	51.0	11.1	64.7	5.9	25.6	10 511	259	3 557	180	6 610	164	6 014	2.99	4 436
Grady village	122	48.4	5.7	66.4	11.5	33.8	119	–	–	1	–	–	46	2.65	31
Grants city	11 439	49.5	11.5	62.5	3.4	23.7	9 310	73	215	39	5 908	12	3 555	3.21	2 865
Grenville village	39	51.3	5.1	64.1	23.1	31.9	39	–	–	–	–	–	12	3.25	12
Hagerman town	936	50.4	9.0	66.3	12.7	30.9	843	3	–	–	484	–	314	2.98	244
Hatch village	1 028	54.9	7.9	68.3	17.6	34.5	897	2	4	4	509	–	394	2.61	284
Hobbs city	29 153	50.5	10.5	66.8	8.2	26.7	24 247	2 184	181	68	5 719	198	10 109	2.86	7 825
Hope village	111	46.8	4.5	61.3	11.7	29.2	103	–	7	–	5	–	33	3.36	29
House village	117	47.9	5.1	73.5	24.8	42.9	106	–	–	–	11	–	48	2.44	33

[1] Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations. [2] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 1. **Summary of General Population Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

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

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons														
		Percent					Race							Per- sons per house- hold	
			Age												
	Total	Fe- male	Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median age	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	Spanish origin[2]	In group quarters	House- holds	Persons per house- hold	Families
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.															
Hurley town	1 616	51.4	9.0	69.7	13.5	32.6	1 373	–	4	2	985	–	564	2.87	463
Jal city	2 675	50.4	9.9	67.2	6.9	28.8	2 063	15	17	3	696	–	921	2.90	767
Jemez Springs village	316	48.4	5.1	81.0	27.2	43.1	249	1	6	–	96	92	90	2.49	60
Lake Arthur town	327	51.7	9.2	63.6	10.7	25.2	233	–	1	–	186	–	95	3.44	85
Las Cruces city	45 086	51.1	7.7	70.5	8.9	26.8	36 040	810	354	309	20 494	230	16 165	2.77	11 277
Las Vegas city	14 322	52.3	8.5	68.4	11.6	26.2	10 392	70	64	29	12 081	906	4 706	2.85	3 319
Logan village	735	50.2	5.4	72.9	19.0	38.1	726	–	1	2	171	–	282	2.61	217
Lordsburg city	3 195	53.7	9.7	63.4	13.0	27.7	2 973	9	2	32	2 105	82	1 023	3.04	782
Las Lunas village	3 525	51.2	12.1	62.9	8.1	24.5	2 466	12	78	28	2 178	367	1 043	3.03	809
Las Ranchas de Albuquerque village	2 702	50.2	6.1	69.8	9.0	32.5	2 424	6	20	13	770	–	912	2.96	716
Loving village	1 355	49.9	8.9	63.0	11.7	26.0	1 262	23	2	–	919	–	394	3.44	335
Lovington city	9 727	50.8	11.6	63.5	9.4	25.4	7 311	301	33	13	3 156	65	3 165	3.05	2 557
Magdalena village	1 022	51.4	9.6	65.5	8.6	27.7	880	1	126	–	556	–	343	2.98	260
Maxwell village	316	54.1	8.9	65.5	22.8	36.3	266	–	2	–	182	–	118	2.68	80
Melrose village	649	56.1	4.8	76.4	27.3	44.7	614	–	10	–	32	–	284	2.29	196
Mesila town	2 029	50.7	6.5	69.1	8.8	27.8	1 754	5	6	15	1 251	–	651	3.12	504
Milan village	3 747	48.0	15.0	60.4	1.9	22.3	3 034	70	151	10	1 770	9	1 151	3.25	911
Mariarty city	1 276	51.5	9.6	65.4	8.0	27.5	884	1	6	8	451	–	462	2.76	331
Masquera village	197	53.8	9.1	68.5	17.3	32.9	162	–	–	–	151	–	69	2.86	53
Mountainair town†	1 170	52.9	8.6	73.0	21.2	34.6	757	3	5	2	569	–	516	2.27	289
Pecos village	885	49.3	10.6	64.1	5.4	26.7	856	–	–	1	724	38	259	3.27	214
Partales city	9 940	53.6	7.3	74.8	13.1	24.9	7 704	195	86	83	2 673	1 040	3 580	2.49	2 377
Questa village	1 202	48.6	8.2	65.6	8.6	26.6	766	1	1	–	978	–	376	3.20	310
Ratan city	8 225	51.5	9.1	67.1	13.1	28.9	6 948	30	36	17	4 136	33	2 942	2.78	2 163
Red River village	332	48.2	7.2	75.3	4.2	29.4	293	–	–	–	45	–	138	2.41	90
Reserve village	439	47.6	8.0	68.6	13.2	31.6	422	3	7	–	152	–	161	2.73	118
Raswell city	39 676	52.0	8.3	70.9	15.5	31.1	33 456	1 094	277	157	11 692	1 237	14 519	2.65	10 805
Ray village	381	45.9	6.8	73.5	20.7	39.4	365	–	–	–	193	–	151	2.52	102
Ruidoso village	4 260	50.9	6.7	74.2	12.6	32.5	4 071	20	30	6	555	23	1 723	2.46	1 200
Ruidosa Oowns village	949	51.2	8.1	66.5	10.6	28.3	803	13	9	4	327	–	321	2.96	256
San Jon village	341	50.1	7.0	62.8	13.8	30.7	277	1	3	–	79	–	121	2.82	91
Santa Fe city	48 953	52.4	7.1	71.1	10.4	30.2	40 622	230	838	186	26 899	1 384	17 851	2.66	12 036
Santa Rosa city	2 469	51.1	8.7	63.9	10.9	25.4	2 041	2	6	15	2 108	2	811	3.04	622
San Ysidra village	199	49.7	11.6	66.8	13.1	27.2	102	–	7	–	162	–	68	2.93	54
Silver City town	9 887	51.4	9.6	67.6	11.6	27.7	8 093	91	36	29	5 191	305	3 388	2.83	2 492
Sacorra city	7 173	48.8	8.5	69.8	8.4	25.3	6 451	46	40	77	3 655	451	2 404	2.80	1 723
Springer town†	1 657	45.6	3.9	63.9	15.8	29.6	1 232	17	11	–	1 068	217	566	2.54	362
Taos town	3 369	52.8	7.5	68.0	11.1	30.3	1 971	15	36	8	2 271	–	1 274	2.64	841
Tatum town	896	49.9	10.0	64.3	9.9	26.5	762	9	4	1	174	–	305	2.94	244
Texica city	958	50.5	9.5	65.4	10.6	26.3	620	45	–	2	267	–	324	2.96	248
Tijeras village	311	47.3	9.0	72.3	10.6	29.0	224	–	3	–	200	–	117	2.66	87
Truth or Consequences city	5 219	53.1	4.6	79.7	35.3	53.9	4 993	11	31	2	1 258	17	2 487	2.09	1 536
Tucumcari city	6 765	52.3	8.2	68.6	16.2	31.5	5 148	126	22	22	3 225	60	2 545	2.63	1 801
Tularosa village	2 536	50.4	7.0	67.3	14.2	31.2	2 108	12	19	2	1 429	–	869	2.92	650
Vaughn town	737	51.6	8.3	67.0	12.6	30.0	677	–	3	–	615	–	263	2.80	198
Virden village	246	50.4	10.2	59.8	11.4	29.4	246	–	–	–	55	–	70	3.51	63
Wagan Maund village	416	48.8	7.2	67.5	20.9	35.4	309	–	3	–	356	–	156	2.67	108
Willard village	166	58.4	10.8	66.3	19.3	31.5	139	–	–	–	150	–	53	3.13	43
Williamsburg village	433	52.7	2.5	83.6	39.5	60.7	414	–	1	–	51	–	193	2.24	150

[1] Excludes "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups identified in sample tabulations.   [2] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race

Table 2. **Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980**

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

The State / Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas / Counties / Incorporated Places	Total housing units	Year-round housing units: Total	Year-round housing units: Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Occupied housing units: Total	Occupied: Owner	Occupied: Renter	Occupied: Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Occupied: 1.01 or more persons per room	Value: Less than $20,000	Value: $50,000 or more	Value: Median (dollars)	Contract rent: Less than $100	Contract rent: $200 or more	Contract rent: Median (dollars)	Rental vacancy rate
The State	507 513	493 292	23 862	441 466	300 570	140 896	15 908	38 031	33 042	93 763	45 400	20 607	48 931	178	11.0
SMSA'S															
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	174 412	173 685	2 904	161 501	104 244	57 257	2 160	9 295	4 636	48 355	55 300	4 418	27 278	202	9.7
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	33 944	33 584	1 071	30 402	19 494	10 908	846	3 063	2 116	4 874	41 800	1 683	2 596	164	11.4
COUNTIES															
Bernalillo	162 126	161 787	1 880	151 037	95 533	55 504	1 496	7 821	3 697	45 233	55 900	4 137	26 763	203	9.6
Catron	1 396	1 209	183	960	698	262	96	95	122	48	23 000	60	1	100	7.4
Chaves	20 823	20 553	371	18 194	12 838	5 356	151	1 157	2 762	2 268	30 500	1 041	1 248	156	12.8
Colfax	6 896	6 214	358	4 901	3 387	1 514	125	336	609	570	33 200	488	143	115	10.6
Curry	16 213	16 139	165	14 419	9 428	4 991	97	750	1 504	1 863	33 900	795	869	152	14.0
De Baca	1 350	1 184	59	989	769	220	23	44	225	49	20 200	69	1	78	10.6
Dona Ana	33 944	33 584	1 071	30 402	19 494	10 908	846	3 063	2 116	4 874	41 800	1 683	2 596	164	11.4
Eddy	18 154	18 014	270	16 669	12 053	4 616	146	1 126	2 047	1 879	32 000	941	1 130	153	8.9
Grant	9 631	9 542	297	8 586	6 206	2 380	165	646	1 033	1 009	33 600	609	244	125	11.2
Guadalupe	2 143	2 063	357	1 498	1 071	427	105	168	388	55	15 700	186	4	89	17.6
Harding	553	527	51	412	296	116	33	27	134	6	10 600	26	–	71	9.4
Hidalgo	2 326	2 315	38	1 905	1 103	802	17	180	267	69	23 600	462	25	83	13.8
Lea	21 083	21 003	198	18 947	13 550	5 397	84	1 572	2 336	2 535	32 800	927	1 884	173	12.4
Lincoln	9 739	6 927	207	4 108	2 989	1 119	97	292	369	777	43 100	149	350	184	22.6
Los Alamos	6 585	6 584	20	6 283	4 629	1 654	19	159	18	3 420	77 200	12	918	216	7.0
Luna	6 290	6 245	129	5 557	4 092	1 465	84	498	526	473	32 100	431	77	122	12.5
McKinley	18 128	17 059	5 348	15 078	9 398	5 680	4 211	5 006	1 717	1 681	35 400	1 275	971	136	5.7
Mora	2 105	2 005	686	1 390	1 067	323	322	200	341	40	11 700	126	1	65	17.4
Otero	17 961	16 776	233	14 608	8 897	5 711	126	794	980	1 470	34 500	627	1 689	177	11.5
Ouay	4 914	4 580	126	3 936	2 883	1 053	55	224	811	220	23 200	375	84	101	15.0
Rio Arriba†	11 107	10 489	1 674	9 078	7 086	1 992	1 117	1 337	1 357	1 229	31 500	739	116	94	10.6
Roosevelt	6 510	6 446	94	5 645	3 893	1 752	35	293	844	430	27 000	369	90	123	18.3
Sandoval	12 286	11 898	1 024	10 464	8 711	1 753	664	1 474	939	3 122	48 800	281	515	167	13.7
San Juan	29 730	28 380	3 209	25 020	18 529	6 491	2 247	4 324	1 897	5 064	48 000	952	3 104	218	15.3
San Miguel	9 904	8 819	1 067	7 370	5 123	2 247	660	811	1 343	518	25 200	904	98	98	13.2
Santa Fe	28 314	28 148	828	26 287	17 460	8 827	624	1 710	742	8 605	64 900	1 111	4 262	213	5.6
Sierra	5 392	4 908	227	3 745	2 663	1 082	100	198	488	186	25 100	413	29	101	25.0
Socorro	4 636	4 582	407	4 026	2 914	1 112	282	456	606	414	32 000	289	132	130	10.5
Taos	9 341	8 145	1 473	6 470	4 855	1 615	853	787	748	1 275	41 500	346	329	149	12.8
Torrance	3 309	3 180	331	2 645	2 167	478	167	206	507	157	23 700	116	38	113	18.7
Union	2 271	2 125	101	1 724	1 285	439	49	89	312	125	26 200	127	10	100	15.9
Valencia	22 353	21 862	1 380	19 113	15 503	3 610	812	2 188	1 257	4 099	45 500	541	1 210	173	17.4
INCORPORATED PLACES															
Alamogordo city	9 495	9 484	59	8 629	5 594	3 035	43	370	621	1 066	35 000	342	818	169	15.1
Albuquerque city	132 788	132 724	906	124 032	75 389	48 643	798	5 356	2 273	38 392	57 000	3 447	24 835	207	9.7
Artesia city	4 030	4 017	53	3 761	2 675	1 086	22	223	594	337	29 100	343	193	130	7.2
Aztec city	2 009	2 005	19	1 821	1 310	511	13	122	51	323	45 300	50	262	212	19.4
Bayard village	1 024	1 010	20	941	718	223	7	100	159	49	27 800	107	3	94	6.7
Belen city	2 246	2 230	31	1 963	1 485	478	18	126	131	305	39 200	98	38	131	11.8
Bernalillo town	954	951	36	872	630	242	9	102	96	147	38 600	92	19	115	7.6
Bloomfield city	1 770	1 766	13	1 637	1 343	294	10	149	31	320	50 400	14	182	230	15.5
Bosque Farms village	1 212	1 205	2	1 144	1 039	105	–	47	9	524	67 600	5	32	177	11.0
Capitan village	395	359	8	300	244	56	7	16	41	26	28 300	10	2	119	23.3
Carlsbad city	9 811	9 807	88	9 196	6 513	2 683	51	538	1 000	1 121	33 400	460	865	159	9.7
Carrizozo town	534	528	26	443	337	106	9	41	145	28	18 800	38	5	104	23.2
Causey village	34	34	–	31	26	5	–	1	7	–	16 700	1	–	75	16.7
Central village	698	695	15	612	461	151	8	70	150	17	21 100	72	1	89	17.9
Chama village	441	414	30	333	230	103	17	37	50	39	31 700	55	5	81	17.6
Cimarron village	387	378	24	320	212	108	6	25	86	9	18 800	64	2	79	7.7
Clayton town	1 306	1 297	46	1 098	843	255	30	61	251	111	27 400	119	8	95	23.4
Cloudcroft village	608	565	2	185	136	49	–	8	8	36	42 200	5	17	160	23.4
Clovis city	12 625	12 598	115	11 268	7 763	3 505	80	623	1 252	1 626	34 000	729	732	151	16.8
Columbus village	199	199	13	166	133	33	8	26	57	2	15 000	17	–	75	17.5
Corona village	116	116	16	88	71	17	3	5	49	2	10 400	10	–	69	26.1
Corrales village	1 032	1 032	39	965	717	248	30	49	20	407	83 800	15	99	198	6.8
Cuba village	270	270	8	197	142	55	6	18	24	11	24 400	14	1	112	49.5
Deming city	3 949	3 929	44	3 527	2 408	1 119	32	321	364	336	32 000	355	55	121	13.3
Des Moines village	97	97	7	80	63	17	4	2	30	–	10 300	2	–	118	10.5
Dexter town	312	312	8	272	204	68	1	41	69	20	24 500	34	–	89	12.8
Dora village	77	77	1	71	50	21	–	2	10	6	24 200	8	–	69	–
Eagle Nest village†	130	99	11	69	40	29	4	7	2	1	36 000	5	5	154	19.4
Elida town	117	105	7	84	68	16	–	3	39	5	12 500	8	–	82	20.0
Encino village	61	61	8	54	49	5	5	2	28	3	10000–	2	–	50	44.4
Espanola city†	2 641	2 616	113	2 380	1 718	662	53	217	113	468	47 500	208	80	129	10.9
Estancia town	344	329	12	288	231	57	3	21	82	14	22 800	17	5	112	26.9
Eunice city	1 108	1 108	3	1 011	762	249	2	91	258	37	23 800	88	28	114	10.1
Farmington city	12 009	11 987	78	10 804	7 672	3 132	63	651	127	3 152	54 500	162	2 188	251	16.3
Floyd village†	60	58	–	57	40	17	–	2	6	1	14 400	8	–	71	–
Folsom village	51	47	5	28	22	6	–	1	9	2	15 000	2	–	75	–
Fort Sumner village	691	682	32	595	477	118	14	24	193	28	19 100	63	–	74	11.3
Gallup city	6 481	6 470	105	6 014	3 577	2 437	62	605	185	1 394	54 000	320	823	173	6.3
Grady village	51	50	2	46	37	9	1	1	21	–	13 600	4	–	83	–
Grants city	3 977	3 972	40	3 555	2 480	1 075	24	327	120	638	44 500	47	674	239	19.9
Grenville village	20	20	3	12	9	3	–	–	4	–	10000–	...	...	...	
Hagerman town	356	353	4	314	234	80	1	31	96	13	20 600	37	2	85	12.1
Hatch village	440	438	1	394	293	101	–	29	78	23	24 600	46	1	95	17.2
Hobbs city	11 168	11 147	83	10 109	7 064	3 045	53	771	1 133	1 680	35 300	341	1 439	200	14.8
Hope village	50	50	7	33	27	6	2	3	7	1	20 000	2	–	125	–
House village	60	58	5	48	37	11	2	1	19	–	11 700	6	–	50	26.7

Table 2. **Summary of General Housing Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

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

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Total housing units	Year-round housing units		Occupied housing units					Value, specified owner-occupied housing units			Contract rent, specified renter-occupied housing units			Rental vacancy rate
		Total	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Total	Owner	Renter	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	1.01 or more persons per room	Less than $20,000	$50,000 or more	Median (dollars)	Less than $100	$200 or more	Median (dollars)	
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.															
Hurley town	605	601	4	564	489	75	3	24	178	22	23 300	25	2	107	10.7
Jal city	1 042	1 038	22	921	630	291	3	91	184	40	24 400	121	15	102	7.6
Jemez Springs village	121	109	7	90	59	31	2	5	3	20	51 000	1	2	132	20.5
Lake Arthur town	109	108	6	95	74	21	4	13	37	5	15 900	10	2	88	4.5
Las Cruces city	17 714	17 705	156	16 165	9 742	6 423	126	981	721	3 038	44 000	1 010	2 109	172	12.3
Las Vegas city	5 498	5 473	349	4 706	3 045	1 661	207	458	767	365	28 200	784	69	96	12.6
Logan village	656	364	6	282	233	49	2	13	41	23	32 600	16	4	108	24.6
Lordsburg city	1 295	1 292	21	1 023	687	336	5	108	221	44	22 800	169	11	93	18.0
Las Lunas village	1 146	1 143	35	1 043	895	148	25	81	51	244	44 300	22	39	151	13.5
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque village	966	966	8	912	735	177	6	36	15	474	94 500	11	78	213	8.3
Loving village	456	456	10	394	301	93	5	67	148	16	18 200	31	7	111	18.4
Lovington city	3 441	3 438	23	3 165	2 400	765	10	342	453	330	31 000	140	176	154	8.2
Magdalena village	420	418	32	343	256	87	18	43	101	13	17 300	31	5	106	13.9
Maxwell village	151	149	16	118	76	42	8	7	31	3	15 700	31	–	58	12.5
Melrose village	344	343	4	284	243	41	1	4	114	7	17 500	23	–	74	28.1
Mesilla town	733	713	41	651	445	206	35	52	42	198	54 000	45	24	132	12.3
Milan village	1 280	1 280	10	1 151	802	349	6	180	32	52	37 900	11	182	209	20.7
Moriarty city	546	532	7	462	380	82	5	27	33	43	35 500	17	15	156	27.4
Mosquero village	101	101	10	69	53	16	5	7	44	–	10000–	10	–	64	11.1
Mountainair town†	588	567	18	516	400	116	16	27	195	15	17 200	55	9	92	16.5
Pecos village	338	333	33	259	181	78	15	34	22	25	31 300	31	5	108	19.6
Portales city	4 103	4 096	35	3 580	2 276	1 304	16	185	642	336	27 300	298	84	124	19.9
Questa village	515	501	39	376	285	91	9	29	20	59	43 300	21	19	130	12.5
Raton city	3 266	3 242	62	2 942	2 096	846	33	204	350	426	35 400	266	92	129	11.7
Red River town	170	145	2	138	91	47	1	6	–	35	63 700	–	23	213	4.1
Reserve village	189	185	9	161	109	52	6	13	21	18	33 300	26	–	82	10.3
Raswell city	16 284	16 230	163	14 519	10 203	4 316	71	772	2 292	1 947	30 700	870	1 204	159	14.0
Roy village	185	181	20	151	119	32	12	11	83	6	12 000	13	–	77	11.1
Ruidosa village	5 411	3 651	41	1 723	1 202	521	10	97	38	485	55 800	16	284	225	26.7
Ruidosa Downs village	603	494	10	321	250	71	6	40	36	28	31 400	10	23	180	46.2
San Jan village	170	161	18	121	96	25	1	13	46	–	14 900	7	3	110	26.5
Santa Fe city	19 028	18 971	231	17 851	10 932	6 919	195	974	364	6 437	65 200	759	3 735	224	4.3
Santa Rosa city	992	977	59	811	534	277	21	96	145	43	23 500	129	1	93	16.6
San Ysidra village	88	88	12	68	58	10	7	7	11	1	23 200	3	1	120	33.3
Silver City town	3 673	3 665	93	3 388	2 296	1 092	41	242	341	458	36 900	276	134	125	9.3
Socorro city	2 659	2 639	100	2 404	1 621	783	69	180	210	345	39 500	209	115	134	11.0
Springer town†	657	653	38	566	388	178	9	44	115	26	25 500	102	5	79	11.0
Taos town	1 521	1 515	44	1 274	730	544	30	92	31	276	50 800	144	141	148	7.6
Tatum town	340	337	5	305	221	84	–	33	99	13	20 300	31	9	114	7.7
Texica city	350	350	–	324	248	76	–	35	77	24	22 900	16	1	123	12.6
Tijeras village	128	125	12	117	93	24	10	2	12	24	40 600	5	4	145	
Truth or Consequences city	3 167	3 032	63	2 487	1 637	850	50	110	369	124	24 000	375	22	101	26.4
Tucumcari city	2 904	2 901	56	2 545	1 781	764	25	155	652	160	22 800	326	76	101	14.5
Tularosa village	996	990	21	869	671	198	10	70	156	49	26 100	56	6	117	18.2
Vaughn town	375	369	24	263	203	60	4	21	128	2	10 300	43	1	76	32.6
Virden village	86	86	3	70	57	13	1	12	16	3	20 800	2	–	88	13.3
Wagon Maund village	221	219	36	156	116	40	11	11	78	1	10000–	29	–	73	18.4
Willard village	75	75	17	53	51	2	6	8	37	1	10000–	...	...	...	60.0
Williamsburg village	234	223	–	193	169	24	–	8	31	8	26 800	8	–	107	17.2

Table 3. **Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980**

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

The State / Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas / Counties / Incorporated Places	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Persons 5 years and over— Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over— Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Persons 25 years old and over— Percent high school graduates	Persons 16 years and over Total	Civilian labor force Total	Unemployed Total	Percent of civilian labor force	Workers Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools
The State	110 879	11.1	339 004	12.0	17.4	288 622	68.9	939 123	547 074	38 836	7.1	511 084	87.3	20.2
SMSA'S														
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	25 281	13.5	106 572	8.2	18.5	96 196	75.8	339 382	210 915	14 477	6.9	197 135	88.8	18.8
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	12 551	14.4	31 806	21.2	18.2	22 233	65.1	69 186	37 816	3 048	8.1	34 821	86.5	21.1
COUNTIES														
Bernalillo	20 953	13.3	95 053	8.2	18.5	87 825	76.5	314 911	197 646	13 280	6.7	185 318	89.0	18.5
Catron	143	4.9	636	4.6	15.0	585	61.6	1 965	948	55	5.8	873	77.3	25.9
Chaves	3 451	9.4	9 407	17.0	17.9	10 824	63.5	37 661	20 441	1 224	6.0	19 270	89.1	13.8
Colfax	852	3.9	3 569	5.5	12.7	3 060	64.2	9 963	5 815	418	7.2	5 252	84.4	24.3
Curry	1 932	6.4	4 908	10.7	22.3	9 406	70.3	29 879	15 427	983	6.4	17 547	86.8	16.2
De Baca	199	3.5	522	11.1	7.7	484	56.0	1 926	956	39	4.1	905	85.5	8.1
Dona Ana	12 551	14.4	31 806	21.2	18.2	22 233	65.1	69 186	37 816	3 048	8.1	34 821	86.5	21.1
Eddy	3 862	5.2	8 689	16.0	13.0	10 498	62.8	34 414	18 910	945	5.0	17 530	77.9	15.7
Grant	3 073	4.3	8 130	8.4	12.9	6 093	63.2	18 457	9 773	567	5.8	9 032	88.8	24.3
Guadalupe	793	6.3	2 386	13.2	8.5	1 070	49.0	3 165	1 622	197	12.1	1 401	81.2	13.1
Harding	88	–	355	7.6	15.1	208	59.4	836	432	8	1.9	420	56.9	6.9
Hidalgo	819	5.3	1 784	15.4	21.5	1 459	59.9	4 073	2 193	192	8.8	1 989	90.8	31.5
Lea	3 432	9.5	6 710	24.7	19.2	12 473	60.0	39 057	24 244	674	2.8	22 835	90.1	18.3
Lincoln	663	7.7	1 970	8.0	21.8	2 263	69.8	8 270	5 145	214	4.2	4 717	86.0	17.1
Los Alamos	292	6.8	1 486	4.2	25.8	4 522	94.2	12 778	9 497	247	2.6	8 792	90.0	27.1
Luna	1 756	6.7	4 075	16.9	21.1	3 330	57.0	11 441	5 043	496	9.8	4 385	89.1	12.5
McKinley	10 973	22.3	22 220	22.4	10.5	14 705	51.2	35 708	19 866	2 263	11.4	17 213	82.4	24.6
Mora	887	3.4	2 484	16.7	10.4	1 055	44.1	2 997	1 181	215	18.2	954	76.0	15.5
Otero	2 129	11.2	7 472	7.9	34.1	10 270	77.1	31 866	14 705	1 396	9.5	18 482	84.9	24.5
Quay	781	1.8	2 343	8.9	11.5	2 461	59.7	7 777	4 421	256	5.8	4 089	85.3	12.3
Rio Arriba	5 795	5.8	14 846	11.1	5.4	7 130	56.4	19 860	10 714	1 322	12.3	9 040	85.7	32.3
Roosevelt	914	11.6	2 315	13.4	13.4	2 790	64.6	12 000	6 446	269	4.2	6 054	79.9	14.8
Sandoval	4 328	14.6	11 519	8.1	19.1	8 371	67.0	24 471	13 269	1 197	9.0	11 817	84.8	22.7
San Juan	8 597	13.1	18 565	17.5	18.6	19 688	65.1	54 436	32 652	2 121	6.5	29 784	89.8	21.4
San Miguel	3 749	4.1	12 308	6.4	6.2	5 012	55.9	16 597	8 380	1 035	12.4	7 089	83.1	19.6
Santa Fe	5 820	8.2	26 078	6.7	16.4	16 348	75.8	55 631	35 350	2 268	6.4	32 491	88.4	22.7
Sierra	528	3.2	1 636	11.7	22.4	1 368	54.3	6 816	2 219	142	6.4	2 025	81.3	17.3
Socorro	1 526	16.4	4 220	14.8	14.4	2 882	63.6	8 799	4 825	323	6.7	4 528	79.1	21.0
Taos	3 303	3.1	9 294	8.8	11.9	4 557	62.8	13 653	8 015	996	12.4	6 682	83.4	21.7
Torrance	618	4.0	1 969	9.5	13.9	1 686	58.4	5 319	2 665	242	9.1	2 356	87.0	23.0
Union	182	3.3	1 035	11.1	14.8	1 033	62.2	3 560	1 933	150	7.8	1 775	83.4	12.3
Valencia	5 890	5.0	19 214	7.8	13.7	12 933	64.3	41 651	24 525	2 054	8.4	21 618	88.8	29.0
INCORPORATED PLACES														
Alamogordo city	1 184	16.1	3 978	9.2	30.7	5 345	76.5	17 700	8 974	908	10.1	10 112	89.1	25.7
Albuquerque city	13 878	13.1	69 160	8.0	19.1	66 939	79.1	252 175	161 822	10 280	6.4	150 668	88.7	17.8
Artesia city	919	7.6	2 189	17.5	12.1	2 153	59.6	7 565	4 399	180	4.1	4 164	89.9	19.6
Aztec city	285	8.8	728	7.4	27.4	1 257	64.1	3 813	2 314	111	4.8	2 178	91.6	25.1
Bayard village	636	6.3	1 471	3.5	4.1	741	50.9	2 075	937	45	4.8	884	94.6	18.9
Belen city	509	4.1	2 362	7.7	7.9	1 207	63.1	3 984	2 258	201	8.9	1 999	90.4	20.6
Bernalillo town	500	4.0	1 559	5.3	4.9	803	54.6	2 074	1 124	67	6.0	1 053	82.5	22.1
Bloomfield city	298	3.7	664	8.7	22.3	1 186	65.5	3 263	2 001	91	4.5	1 861	91.0	22.6
Bosque Farms village	103	–	399	3.0	7.4	529	78.7	2 409	1 528	132	8.6	1 389	89.6	22.5
Capitan village	18	–	116	22.4	17.5	164	68.7	582	317	14	4.4	290	82.8	18.6
Carlsbad city	1 785	5.5	4 218	14.0	13.1	5 367	66.5	18 676	9 864	535	5.4	9 001	73.2	13.2
Carrizozo town	176	2.3	444	3.2	7.1	316	55.9	866	502	48	9.6	444	79.3	23.4
Causey village	14	–	25	20.0	–	18	68.5	72	34	–	–	34	64.7	–
Central village	442	5.2	1 017	13.2	4.1	505	43.9	1 327	643	57	8.9	571	95.4	24.9
Chama village	195	7.2	449	13.6	14.6	301	58.8	725	470	60	12.8	394	73.9	18.8
Cimarron village	89	–	376	8.0	10.8	192	53.0	665	334	20	6.0	308	77.3	20.5
Clayton town	160	3.8	825	13.8	11.7	624	57.8	2 093	1 167	51	4.4	1 108	88.2	14.1
Cloudcroft village	–	–	45	8.9	30.0	114	84.2	375	278	17	6.1	242	72.3	14.0
Clovis city	1 615	6.2	3 980	10.0	16.9	7 051	68.4	22 331	12 748	875	6.9	12 732	92.7	17.4
Columbus village	65	21.5	136	37.5	34.7	81	49.5	309	66	6	9.1	60	80.0	–
Corona village	3	–	38	18.4	5.4	67	56.5	176	80	5	6.3	73	75.3	16.4
Corrales village	126	7.1	601	5.2	20.3	673	79.0	2 047	1 322	127	9.6	1 150	87.1	19.7
Cuba village	82	4.9	295	9.2	9.0	163	60.7	409	233	16	6.9	212	76.4	11.3
Deming city	1 455	6.5	3 090	18.7	15.5	2 225	54.6	7 219	3 240	348	10.7	2 795	91.4	14.4
Des Moines village	6	–	35	2.9	23.0	38	71.0	129	81	2	2.5	79	54.4	10.1
Dexter town	182	7.1	283	27.9	9.4	247	43.2	583	308	23	7.5	273	85.0	12.1
Dora village	3	–	4	–	–	39	65.3	132	68	–	–	68	66.2	4.4
Eagle Nest village	2	–	4	–	43.5	28	77.1	184	128	26	20.3	89	44.9	15.7
Elida town	10	–	24	16.7	–	35	53.8	174	74	–	–	72	100.0	–
Encino village	26	–	70	8.6	–	26	36.8	132	31	3	9.7	26	65.4	23.1
Espanola city	1 123	4.8	3 497	5.8	6.8	1 662	69.1	4 836	2 686	177	6.6	2 433	91.4	34.4
Estancia town	110	1.8	273	5.9	8.4	202	57.9	610	334	19	5.7	304	79.3	14.5
Eunice city	85	38.8	316	63.9	23.8	553	54.3	2 106	1 148	21	1.8	1 095	80.0	14.4
Farmington city	1 004	8.0	3 392	4.2	25.9	6 368	77.3	22 142	15 081	638	4.2	14 126	92.4	20.2
Floyd village	–	–	9	–	1.5	30	58.5	104	55	–	–	55	96.4	–
Folsom village	–	–	–	–	–	18	69.0	60	25	–	–	25	88.0	36.0
Fort Sumner village	166	–	435	9.2	4.9	304	51.2	1 121	521	19	3.6	495	84.2	9.7
Gallup city	1 017	11.8	4 826	8.1	18.5	4 039	72.0	12 520	8 453	261	3.1	8 056	88.1	25.3
Grady village	–	–	5	–	7.4	28	73.4	99	56	3	5.4	53	73.6	7.5
Grants city	1 176	5.4	3 250	9.3	21.9	2 530	69.3	7 647	5 124	274	5.3	4 694	87.0	39.7
Grenville village	–	–	–	–	–	24	60.0	33	18	6	33.3	12	25.0	–
Hagerman town	144	16.0	262	29.4	5.9	170	41.0	678	366	19	5.2	297	87.9	14.5
Hatch village	157	0.6	347	2.9	13.3	221	53.0	751	292	13	4.5	263	90.9	8.4
Hobbs city	1 543	9.7	3 394	14.4	20.2	6 337	63.1	20 431	12 957	393	3.0	12 177	92.0	16.9

Table 3. **Summary of Social and Employment Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

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

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons 5 to 17 years who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 18 years and over who speak a language other than English at home		Persons 5 years and over— Percent living in different State in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over— Enrolled in kindergarten, elementary, or high school	Persons 25 years old and over— Percent high school graduates	Persons 16 years and over						
									Civilian labor force				Workers	
										Unemployed				Means of transportation to work
	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all	Total	Percent who speak English not well or not at all				Total	Total	Total	Percent of civilian labor force	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in car pools
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.														
Hope village	–	–	10	–	–	26	67.9	83	43	5	11.6	38	71.1	13.2
House village	14	–	6	66.7	7.9	25	66.3	104	40	–	–	40	65.0	–
Hurley town	188	5.9	659	5.6	7.3	351	55.9	1 181	554	30	5.4	509	80.9	15.3
Jal city	221	9.5	352	43.5	20.3	603	59.3	1 923	1 156	19	1.6	1 064	88.3	17.6
Jemez Springs village	9	–	62	6.5	7.5	40	72.0	275	93	10	10.8	83	81.9	21.7
Lake Arthur town	67	11.9	123	30.1	25.5	76	42.3	251	111	10	9.0	96	84.4	28.1
Los Cruces city	4 071	10.4	13 154	13.3	17.1	9 631	72.9	33 623	19 521	1 465	7.5	17 641	87.9	22.4
Los Vegas city	2 220	3.6	8 011	6.8	7.4	3 070	58.2	10 476	5 506	751	13.6	4 566	83.3	16.4
Logan village	29	–	107	8.4	17.4	176	53.6	564	262	8	3.1	252	83.7	18.3
Lordsburg city	641	3.9	1 274	14.8	10.7	779	46.2	2 184	1 095	144	13.2	951	89.2	26.0
Los Lunas village	280	17.9	1 135	8.7	13.2	716	67.8	2 357	1 229	136	11.1	1 062	89.5	29.1
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque village	136	19.9	480	3.8	14.0	653	83.8	1 995	1 249	46	3.7	1 178	89.8	13.9
Loving village	270	1.9	557	30.3	7.5	383	50.6	911	374	13	3.5	355	91.3	16.9
Lovington city	1 034	9.4	1 692	33.7	15.5	2 279	48.8	6 532	3 864	146	3.8	3 611	92.2	29.9
Magdalena village	81	–	374	6.1	10.9	254	57.6	724	353	20	5.7	330	75.2	17.0
Maxwell village	38	–	110	11.8	16.4	93	55.7	210	98	17	17.3	78	62.8	23.1
Melrose village	–	–	21	38.1	8.8	122	57.3	504	188	2	1.1	181	85.1	8.8
Mesilla town	325	5.8	1 016	17.5	7.6	488	55.4	1 459	793	47	5.9	730	87.8	14.8
Milan village	402	4.5	1 048	7.4	22.9	742	62.2	2 393	1 616	53	3.3	1 521	85.3	38.5
Moriarty city	107	–	272	4.0	16.4	299	57.1	878	516	30	5.8	479	86.6	21.5
Mosquero village	31	–	97	4.1	10.5	36	47.0	147	77	4	5.2	71	71.8	18.3
Mountainair town	68	2.9	379	12.7	8.2	200	52.3	886	320	32	10.0	274	87.2	34.3
Pecos village	171	8.8	416	2.6	11.7	208	65.4	625	371	27	7.3	342	83.6	38.9
Portales city	685	10.1	1 844	11.9	17.4	1 576	65.5	7 731	4 132	211	5.1	3 855	77.4	17.2
Questa village	207	1.9	617	4.4	12.2	285	57.4	842	492	77	15.7	392	93.4	28.6
Raton city	435	7.6	2 047	5.2	12.8	1 806	62.8	5 842	3 528	251	7.1	3 199	89.2	29.4
Red River town	10	–	12	–	26.8	91	98.2	289	258	19	7.4	218	52.8	9.2
Reserve village	14	35.7	77	2.6	14.6	95	60.9	325	188	16	8.5	170	87.1	25.3
Roswell city	2 312	9.5	7 149	12.8	18.3	7 989	66.1	29 603	15 596	955	6.1	14 821	90.6	13.5
Ray village	28	–	153	13.1	12.0	70	51.4	313	145	4	2.8	141	72.3	3.5
Ruidoso village	132	8.3	414	9.2	31.0	788	78.4	3 329	2 297	39	1.7	2 131	88.0	13.2
Ruidoso Downs village	82	29.3	176	5.7	13.1	218	53.7	679	465	52	11.2	401	88.3	21.2
San Jon village	13	–	39	–	16.4	104	64.3	230	135	9	6.7	120	86.7	13.3
Santa Fe city	3 505	9.6	16 596	6.7	15.9	10 530	77.3	36 779	23 727	1 544	6.5	21 823	87.3	19.5
Santa Rosa city	414	8.5	1 296	10.3	8.8	632	51.0	1 714	1 009	125	12.4	865	81.2	13.3
San Ysidro village	24	8.3	110	9.1	–	51	42.2	142	61	18	29.5	42	95.2	33.3
Silver City town	1 064	2.0	3 036	7.5	10.1	2 100	66.1	7 016	3 803	188	4.9	3 583	87.9	23.9
Socorro city	730	12.5	2 409	9.4	19.9	1 626	72.5	5 212	2 941	188	6.4	2 799	78.6	20.8
Springer town	187	–	624	3.8	6.6	468	69.1	1 264	558	31	5.6	488	84.4	9.4
Taos town	469	6.2	1 590	5.0	13.9	641	66.9	2 484	1 515	169	11.2	1 291	81.7	17.0
Tatum town	56	–	85	31.8	8.2	228	47.3	625	336	11	3.3	319	98.1	16.9
Texico city	109	18.3	201	28.9	14.4	231	47.2	680	368	13	3.5	348	88.5	15.5
Tijeras village	45	–	131	9.2	19.6	83	62.8	219	131	8	6.1	127	97.6	34.6
Truth or Consequences city	238	–	947	7.4	26.8	781	53.8	4 289	1 354	98	7.2	1 232	85.6	18.8
Tucumcari city	651	2.2	1 944	9.0	10.7	1 642	57.2	4 912	2 777	216	7.8	2 510	87.9	11.3
Tularosa village	251	4.0	876	4.5	9.9	656	60.8	1 819	836	69	8.3	767	88.3	32.7
Vaughn town	122	4.1	422	11.4	1.9	165	47.3	521	229	17	7.4	207	85.0	7.7
Virden village	12	–	34	20.6	1.6	74	57.8	179	80	5	6.3	75	97.3	32.0
Wagon Mound village	93	5.4	277	30.3	1.5	105	38.4	322	116	13	11.2	103	66.0	20.4
Willard village	29	–	87	3.4	–	44	45.2	96	50	6	12.0	42	85.7	50.0
Williamsburg village	28	21.4	55	9.1	26.4	81	59.4	388	125	–	–	119	84.9	1.7

Table 4. **Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980**

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

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years		Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Median income in 1979 (dollars)		Persons for whom poverty status is determined						
									Income in 1979 below poverty level					Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
												Related children		
	Total	Percent with a work disability	Total	Percent unemployed 15 or more weeks		Households	Families	Total	Total	Percent	65 years and over	Under 18 years	5 to 17 years	
The State	820 401	8.2	629 294	6.4	6 120	14 655	16 930	1 280 599	225 508	17.6	23 812	90 765	64 339	307 860
SMSA'S														
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	301 533	8.2	239 649	6.4	6 982	16 113	18 979	448 685	60 924	13.6	4 822	22 850	15 882	84 620
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	62 176	7.3	45 918	6.2	5 284	12 362	14 914	92 614	20 999	22.7	1 549	8 688	6 133	29 151
COUNTIES														
Bernalillo	280 551	8.2	224 795	6.2	7 136	16 239	19 294	414 087	54 481	13.2	4 240	20 030	13 809	75 136
Catron	1 597	12.5	1 144	8.0	4 695	10 265	11 884	2 716	624	23.0	102	206	147	840
Chaves	30 451	10.9	23 376	5.1	5 828	12 376	14 809	50 063	9 594	19.2	1 349	3 882	2 806	13 058
Colfax	7 992	7.9	6 642	5.0	5 515	13 330	15 833	13 330	2 261	17.0	404	845	656	2 959
Curry	25 830	8.5	20 778	5.8	5 978	13 109	15 511	40 571	6 135	15.1	808	2 791	1 902	9 353
De Baca	1 408	11.3	1 140	4.1	5 187	9 699	12 052	2 413	484	20.1	134	160	132	754
Dona Ana	62 176	7.3	45 918	6.2	5 284	12 362	14 914	92 614	20 999	22.7	1 549	8 688	6 133	29 151
Eddy	28 450	9.7	20 833	3.7	6 057	14 725	17 086	47 385	6 414	13.5	963	2 715	1 883	9 360
Grant	15 642	6.6	11 080	7.2	5 703	15 903	17 839	25 649	3 698	14.4	578	1 390	937	4 905
Guadalupe	2 618	8.5	1 808	7.8	3 850	8 798	10 532	4 486	1 368	30.5	221	548	404	1 945
Harding	645	7.8	499	2.6	5 267	10 991	12 792	1 090	207	19.0	73	63	34	355
Hidalgo	3 513	6.3	2 490	4.8	5 242	13 449	16 166	5 986	1 018	17.0	130	472	320	1 452
Lea	34 533	7.1	26 583	3.8	6 921	18 381	20 444	55 647	6 786	12.2	790	3 056	2 048	9 760
Lincoln	6 750	7.3	5 613	4.6	6 388	13 425	15 817	10 792	1 831	17.0	345	692	559	2 689
Los Alamos	12 076	5.0	10 252	3.7	10 442	27 901	30 307	17 589	719	4.1	48	244	142	864
Luna	8 825	11.3	6 222	15.0	4 790	9 849	11 555	15 512	3 616	23.3	563	1 331	999	4 911
McKinley	32 905	6.6	22 380	6.9	4 196	12 124	12 875	56 163	20 695	36.8	1 216	10 057	7 150	24 967
Mora	2 376	11.8	1 434	13.6	3 404	7 600	8 608	4 201	1 610	38.3	256	604	484	2 411
Otero	28 941	8.4	22 233	5.6	5 379	13 416	14 711	43 168	6 259	14.5	690	2 621	1 834	9 722
Quay	6 121	11.0	4 920	4.5	5 561	12 392	14 390	10 527	1 913	18.2	404	702	516	2 780
Rio Arriba	17 393	8.8	11 664	11.6	3 937	10 461	11 699	29 106	8 245	28.3	984	3 360	2 591	11 204
Roosevelt	9 948	8.7	7 774	4.5	5 180	10 095	12 178	14 476	3 936	27.2	547	1 407	1 011	5 065
Sandoval	20 982	7.3	14 854	8.9	5 123	14 541	15 791	34 598	6 443	18.6	582	2 820	2 073	9 484
San Juan	49 630	6.4	36 561	6.1	5 814	16 691	18 815	80 963	16 918	20.9	1 405	7 406	5 334	20 785
San Miguel	13 650	11.5	9 652	11.6	3 904	9 062	10 841	21 456	6 616	30.8	763	2 443	1 773	9 194
Santa Fe	47 729	6.9	38 844	6.9	6 855	15 852	18 619	73 175	10 007	13.7	1 290	3 511	2 398	14 206
Sierra	4 333	21.5	2 772	9.1	4 637	7 959	10 350	8 428	1 884	22.4	580	503	357	2 900
Socorro	7 685	8.2	5 694	7.1	4 469	10 910	12 219	12 475	3 692	29.6	445	1 376	949	4 958
Taos	11 753	8.4	8 888	13.1	4 613	10 717	12 089	19 330	5 324	27.5	807	2 076	1 539	6 859
Torrance	4 421	13.7	3 150	7.1	4 691	10 830	11 978	7 476	1 740	23.3	268	647	492	2 440
Union	2 741	9.9	2 225	3.3	5 957	11 170	13 149	4 653	990	21.3	141	381	290	1 469
Valencia	36 736	8.3	27 076	6.0	5 850	16 178	17 832	60 474	9 001	14.9	1 137	3 738	2 637	11 924
INCORPORATED PLACES														
Alamogorda city	15 878	9.3	12 336	6.0	5 950	14 270	16 002	23 916	3 579	15.0	369	1 544	1 101	4 903
Albuquerque city	223 984	8.1	182 056	5.9	7 439	16 514	20 061	328 068	40 656	12.4	3 138	14 317	9 777	56 015
Artesia city	6 145	10.6	4 904	3.3	6 170	14 203	16 901	10 240	1 622	15.8	319	615	401	2 290
Aztec city	3 358	5.5	2 649	4.5	6 341	18 201	19 761	5 425	779	14.4	63	320	226	1 038
Bayard village	1 807	4.3	1 011	4.0	4 638	14 358	16 095	3 036	544	17.9	107	243	157	629
Belen city	3 246	6.8	2 350	7.8	5 476	13 174	16 016	5 617	846	15.1	130	355	245	1 088
Bernalillo city	1 776	7.8	1 237	4.0	4 474	12 310	13 817	2 973	591	19.9	77	253	177	818
Bloomfield city	3 004	3.8	2 211	4.5	5 840	16 221	18 750	4 878	728	14.9	85	279	215	940
Bosque Farms village	2 185	8.4	1 604	3.9	7 218	20 365	20 882	3 353	146	4.4	–	50	42	181
Capitan village	460	10.4	339	6.2	5 322	10 223	14 276	775	162	20.9	33	57	46	218
Carlsbad city	15 110	9.4	10 761	3.4	6 107	14 226	17 000	25 195	3 269	13.0	482	1 420	986	4 707
Carrizozo town	699	8.9	547	7.5	4 321	9 568	12 314	1 215	343	28.2	58	150	118	424
Causey village	61	–	48	–	3 320	10 125	10 750	88	7	8.0	–	–	–	46
Central village	1 132	11.7	720	12.1	4 250	11 017	12 927	1 963	482	24.6	55	225	169	634
Chama village	646	4.2	509	6.9	4 834	11 413	12 204	1 088	260	23.9	18	126	104	340
Cimarron village	509	8.6	442	4.8	3 898	7 652	10 431	889	257	28.9	61	85	54	361
Clayton town	1 531	11.7	1 296	3.7	5 765	10 783	12 311	2 732	527	19.3	125	172	110	923
Cloudcroft village	343	6.7	309	5.5	6 684	17 105	18 350	526	7	1.3	–	–	–	63
Clovis city	18 905	9.2	15 251	7.0	6 156	13 436	16 199	30 918	5 035	16.3	624	2 341	1 655	7 264
Columbus village	233	13.3	82	7.3	3 577	6 656	7 379	414	148	35.7	14	50	45	214
Corona village	141	6.4	96	9.4	3 899	8 523	12 679	232	58	25.0	16	12	12	79
Corrales village	1 867	7.0	1 492	10.0	7 604	16 946	20 197	2 793	371	13.3	46	123	94	455
Cuba village	357	9.0	260	8.1	3 969	11 169	12 500	596	101	16.9	22	29	19	169
Deming city	5 538	10.2	4 082	17.3	4 572	9 639	11 409	9 891	2 375	24.0	397	876	648	3 279
Des Maines village	105	7.6	89	1.1	6 159	11 429	16 667	167	25	15.0	–	13	11	27
Dexter town	476	12.4	375	2.7	3 975	11 154	11 941	882	242	27.4	29	133	98	378
Dora village	112	14.3	87	–	7 758	18 750	15 625	169	24	14.2	7	10	10	24
Eagle Nest village	178	2.8	160	5.0	5 754	11 806	11 406	155	19	12.3	–	3	–	35
Elida town	129	4.7	71	5.6	4 428	5 515	11 667	214	82	38.3	26	18	12	95
Encino village	83	8.4	42	14.3	3 351	5 865	7 308	160	60	37.5	18	14	10	100
Espanola city	4 212	8.2	2 895	5.2	4 880	11 462	13 326	6 868	1 539	22.4	196	604	481	2 093
Estancia town	488	5.3	364	9.9	4 199	11 068	11 480	841	186	22.1	28	68	52	296
Eunice city	1 839	7.1	1 401	4.2	6 674	17 995	18 931	2 965	220	7.4	41	74	55	498
Farmington city	20 400	4.8	16 521	5.1	7 699	20 017	21 975	30 978	2 832	9.1	227	1 040	609	3 994
Floyd village	80	2.5	60	–	6 062	12 500	11 875	143	18	12.6	8	2	2	45
Folsom village	55	9.1	36	–	3 057	9 000	9 500	89	27	30.3	2	14	12	51
Fort Sumner village	745	12.6	605	3.6	4 591	8 695	11 887	1 398	337	24.1	101	110	91	500
Gallup city	11 426	4.4	9 040	4.2	6 877	17 468	20 870	17 958	3 088	17.2	249	1 309	865	3 963
Grady village	80	2.5	65	–	5 659	10 682	12 500	132	39	29.5	9	8	5	59
Grants city	7 264	6.4	5 775	5.1	7 154	21 508	23 047	11 439	1 407	12.3	61	634	490	1 677
Grenville village	29	–	18	–	2 228	7 750	7 750	52	20	38.5	–	11	11	40
Hagerman town	561	16.0	434	4.8	5 064	12 333	15 603	952	179	18.8	25	81	67	294
Hatch village	570	11.8	347	3.2	4 383	9 133	11 176	1 017	247	24.3	45	89	69	374
Hobbs city	18 025	7.9	14 158	3.8	7 246	18 311	20 807	28 969	3 586	12.4	504	1 525	986	5 106

Table 4. Summary of Social and Economic Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Oato are estimates based on o sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendixes A ond 8]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years — Total	Percent with a work disability	Persons 16 years and over in labor force in 1979 — Total	Percent unemployed 15 or more weeks	Per capito income in 1979 (dollars)	Median income in 1979 (dollars) — House-holds	Families	Persons for whom poverty status is determined — Total	Income in 1979 below poverty level — Total	Percent	65 years and over	Related children Under 18 years	Related children 5 to 17 years	Income in 1979 below 125 percent of poverty level
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.														
Hope village	69	8.7	45	4.4	5 569	16 250	17 083	118	7	5.9	5	–	–	16
House village	75	5.3	47	–	5 687	8 750	12 750	129	27	20.9	6	14	14	29
Hurley town	963	9.9	604	6.3	6 418	17 276	19 792	1 610	108	6.7	7	40	22	170
Jal city	1 738	4.5	1 286	2.6	6 965	19 781	21 146	2 675	368	13.8	18	127	45	472
Jemez Springs village	150	6.0	115	17.4	6 535	14 306	15 625	258	42	16.3	11	7	2	70
Lake Arthur town	213	8.0	138	–	3 122	9 083	10 000	346	118	34.1	18	51	46	149
Las Cruces city	29 587	8.2	22 483	5.8	6 097	13 593	16 844	44 804	9 090	20.3	716	3 237	2 232	12 070
Las Vegas city	8 784	11.6	6 425	11.2	4 000	9 074	10 971	13 520	4 011	29.7	460	1 500	1 162	5 851
Logan village	398	8.5	299	3.7	5 339	11 250	12 467	754	168	22.3	25	71	63	213
Lordsburg city	1 768	10.1	1 268	6.8	4 232	9 765	12 253	3 132	781	24.9	110	341	211	1 092
Los Lunas village	1 833	9.7	1 378	7.8	4 489	12 132	13 106	3 156	645	20.4	45	308	191	924
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque village	1 745	5.1	1 335	3.7	11 924	22 750	26 369	2 683	292	10.9	39	96	68	331
Loving village	753	3.7	382	2.4	4 131	13 617	14 122	1 341	206	15.4	23	105	80	328
Lovington city	5 656	5.3	4 239	4.9	5 981	16 280	18 461	9 648	1 543	16.0	157	808	570	2 063
Magdalena village	628	4.9	440	4.3	3 966	11 138	12 571	1 018	242	23.8	24	102	70	345
Maxwell village	155	7.7	113	10.6	3 581	7 604	9 750	315	124	39.4	25	65	53	161
Melrose village	317	18.0	247	3.6	5 517	7 917	11 121	637	108	17.0	33	37	31	202
Mesilla town	1 257	5.6	855	5.8	5 393	9 449	15 481	1 944	417	21.5	65	98	72	615
Milan village	2 316	6.8	1 696	5.7	6 198	17 652	18 222	3 747	463	12.4		230	155	639
Moriarty city	776	11.0	588	4.3	4 762	11 996	12 932	1 266	196	15.5	28	86	62	323
Mosquero village	112	10.7	93	8.6	3 655	10 714	12 667	202	72	35.6	17	33	23	107
Mountainair town	638	12.1	410	6.6	4 299	6 440	8 825	1 167	496	42.5	114	163	116	621
Pecos village	578	10.0	415	7.2	3 895	9 900	12 143	896	253	28.2	26	87	64	373
Portales city	6 433	9.4	5 239	5.8	4 774	9 382	11 554	8 813	2 616	29.7	301	948	691	3 371
Questa village	739	5.5	569	7.7	4 792	13 371	14 542	1 202	216	18.0	27	91	66	274
Raton city	4 761	7.9	3 895	4.4	5 818	13 504	17 422	8 159	1 162	14.2	198	453	360	1 565
Red River town	289	1.4	261	7.7	7 066	16 161	21 161	421	52	12.4	–	28	5	60
Reserve village	270	8.1	209	11.5	4 786	10 833	18 222	455	83	18.2	17	20	11	118
Roswell city	23 454	11.0	18 089	5.3	6 064	12 494	15 036	38 652	6 876	17.8	1 002	2 739	1 929	9 374
Ray village	228	7.9	172	–	4 755	10 139	13 125	382	77	20.2	38	16	9	101
Ruidoso village	2 769	4.7	2 418	3.6	8 000	16 425	19 248	4 224	424	10.0	74	113	75	730
Ruidoso Oowns village	589	12.4	511	6.5	4 375	12 031	13 679	938	179	19.1	13	80	55	304
5on Jon village	188	8.0	170	2.4	4 546	12 917	13 512	342	62	18.1	8	27	21	110
Santo Fe city	31 662	7.1	26 193	6.5	7 182	15 967	19 456	47 902	6 747	14.1	900	2 350	1 614	9 153
Santa Rosa city	1 444	6.6	1 096	9.9	4 044	10 107	11 470	2 463	688	27.9	106	290	210	992
5on Ysidro village	115	13.0	69	11.6	3 674	7 222	10 000	201	62	30.8	8	26	18	85
Silver City town	5 857	5.8	4 412	9.1	5 521	14 221	17 407	9 572	1 663	17.4	250	611	406	2 228
Socorro city	4 613	6.1	3 486	6.3	5 098	11 206	12 476	7 126	2 032	28.5	248	624	437	2 752
Springer town	811	10.2	710	5.2	4 106	8 766	12 571	1 446	411	28.4	88	162	138	512
Taos town	2 059	9.8	1 642	15.2	6 024	10 497	11 792	3 285	818	24.9	130	302	233	994
Tatum town	535	15.0	375	1.9	5 436	12 961	15 000	896	166	18.5	18	71	47	219
Texico city	588	16.8	443	6.3	4 779	12 045	13 315	955	211	22.1	43	80	55	303
Tijeras village	200	9.0	155	12.3	5 760	10 208	16 111	327	66	20.2	9	23	13	71
Truth ar Consequences city	2 446	22.8	1 744	10.8	4 790	7 424	10 427	5 195	1 236	23.8	426	325	223	1 821
Tucumcari city	3 814	11.0	3 096	5.9	5 119	11 964	13 867	6 718	1 223	18.2	301	456	326	1 859
Tularosa village	1 453	14.2	929	4.5	4 455	11 220	14 014	2 539	369	14.5	105	87	70	624
Vaughn town	432	10.0	256	3.1	3 683	7 222	9 115	727	221	30.4	27	79	53	324
Virden village	127	1.6	95	5.3	4 617	11 250	12 500	275	76	27.6	3	41	37	86
Wagon Mound village	239	20.9	152	13.8	3 357	7 188	8 092	427	154	36.1	25	71	52	255
Willard village	87	13.8	54	22.2	2 656	5 938	7 031	148	70	47.3	3	26	18	89
Williamsburg village	240	19.2	142	7.0	5 704	9 083	8 966	473	97	20.5	25	36	28	155

Table 5. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980**

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

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Year-round housing units										Occupied housing units					
		Percent with—										Percent with—		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied		Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
		Year structure built		5 or more units in structure	Source of water by public system or private company	Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms		Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	
	Total	1970 to March 1980	1939 or earlier								Total					
The State	493 489	36.5	11.8	12.2	84.1	73.3	74.3	60.0	94.3	49.3	441 466	29.5	92.5	324	98	216
SMSA'S																
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	173 822	41.0	7.2	18.6	91.4	85.1	85.6	74.8	97.8	50.7	161 501	31.4	93.1	357	112	232
Las Cruces, N. Mex.	33 519	42.0	10.5	11.8	82.2	65.4	75.7	85.8	96.0	49.6	30 402	34.1	93.0	305	95	201
COUNTIES																
Bernalillo	161 843	39.7	6.7	19.6	92.5	87.5	86.9	76.7	98.3	50.7	151 037	31.9	93.1	355	114	233
Catron	1 215	24.5	28.1	1.2	24.4	20.7	17.6	23.8	83.8	47.7	960	25.7	98.0	229	76	140
Chaves	20 505	17.7	13.7	8.2	90.4	83.8	81.6	77.1	97.9	54.1	18 194	28.1	92.8	243	92	196
Colfax	6 210	27.9	35.8	10.3	89.5	77.1	68.7	10.8	92.3	47.7	4 901	21.8	89.7	296	110	160
Curry	16 144	27.2	10.9	7.9	91.7	88.6	85.2	79.4	98.7	57.0	14 419	32.4	93.3	292	101	203
De Baca	1 184	17.7	33.7	3.4	74.7	57.8	41.0	64.9	93.6	41.6	989	23.2	91.6	227	88	144
Dona Ana	33 519	42.0	10.5	11.8	82.2	65.4	75.7	85.8	96.0	49.6	30 402	34.1	93.0	305	95	201
Eddy	18 004	20.1	10.4	8.0	93.7	80.0	76.5	70.4	97.9	49.9	16 669	24.1	94.1	261	90	190
Grant	9 513	30.4	24.3	6.2	79.2	69.7	62.3	32.7	96.3	49.3	8 586	24.1	93.4	293	92	184
Guadalupe	2 068	16.2	39.4	10.6	80.2	65.1	36.8	45.2	80.3	37.9	1 498	21.8	86.5	212	102	151
Harding	521	11.1	53.2	5.4	55.9	36.7	33.8	21.9	90.2	48.4	412	18.4	92.7	288	102	184
Hidalgo	2 314	46.5	18.1	7.7	77.9	71.9	65.9	60.4	98.7	51.9	1 905	24.3	90.9	262	92	143
Lea	21 005	23.7	5.3	5.7	82.9	80.4	77.6	89.8	98.6	53.0	18 947	30.3	95.3	259	96	222
Lincoln	6 797	47.9	14.6	6.2	82.9	53.0	67.6	17.3	95.9	44.2	4 108	32.9	95.1	332	110	234
Los Alamos	6 585	29.6	0.6	13.9	100.0	98.3	95.8	8.0	99.3	66.4	6 283	24.4	98.0	429	126	260
Luna	6 257	41.6	14.9	11.0	73.6	66.6	69.0	84.9	97.1	37.1	5 557	24.5	92.8	263	89	170
McKinley	17 051	43.2	10.2	9.2	77.3	60.2	48.7	19.5	65.9	35.9	15 078	24.9	84.3	369	78	188
Mora	2 027	21.8	47.3	5.9	50.9	15.8	14.1	5.5	61.9	38.0	1 390	17.6	83.3	146	88	118
Otero	16 781	31.4	8.1	7.2	88.3	77.1	74.2	59.8	98.2	58.3	14 608	37.2	93.8	265	93	211
Quay	4 590	19.5	24.2	9.4	79.8	71.1	66.1	53.3	96.7	45.3	3 936	24.5	91.7	226	95	141
Rio Arriba	10 512	33.0	19.2	2.1	49.4	34.3	45.4	21.0	82.7	47.6	9 078	18.5	89.2	231	80	149
Roosevelt	6 432	19.8	17.4	5.5	81.0	65.1	59.0	80.1	97.3	49.3	5 645	32.2	92.1	249	90	173
Sandoval	11 979	58.6	12.9	5.0	75.7	52.7	67.7	48.4	90.8	51.5	10 464	23.6	93.2	382	104	220
San Juan	28 428	47.7	5.2	9.0	84.6	61.6	72.1	48.8	87.8	47.6	25 020	32.2	92.1	382	80	253
San Miguel	8 945	27.8	34.6	10.8	84.5	65.0	41.3	11.3	86.1	40.6	7 370	22.3	86.3	257	105	150
Santa Fe	28 194	39.9	16.3	14.8	79.1	71.1	71.8	18.3	95.8	46.3	26 287	27.3	92.4	378	108	250
Sierra	4 993	30.4	19.1	15.9	79.8	64.1	53.6	65.4	95.8	22.4	3 745	25.4	89.5	217	74	116
Socorro	4 575	32.4	21.0	5.6	79.2	61.3	47.7	56.6	90.1	45.0	4 026	28.1	91.1	262	87	175
Taos	8 149	33.1	28.8	7.3	53.1	26.4	36.8	4.9	78.4	40.0	6 470	23.7	89.1	258	95	190
Torrance	3 222	37.1	22.8	2.9	62.5	46.3	47.4	22.6	87.0	44.5	2 645	26.7	90.8	240	83	151
Union	2 137	13.7	49.2	4.3	67.4	56.3	56.3	39.6	94.5	45.8	1 724	18.8	91.0	274	97	144
Valencia	21 810	48.5	11.4	5.2	63.8	49.1	72.7	53.0	92.8	51.8	19 113	28.3	93.5	299	96	229
INCORPORATED PLACES																
Alamogordo city	9 495	27.2	5.2	6.2	99.8	97.7	80.4	74.2	99.2	60.5	8 629	37.2	93.5	255	94	206
Albuquerque city	132 757	41.2	6.1	22.9	99.6	99.1	89.5	79.7	98.9	50.1	124 032	33.5	92.8	358	117	236
Artesia city	4 023	15.3	8.9	4.9	99.3	98.3	78.5	72.0	97.9	52.4	3 761	26.5	93.7	246	89	167
Aztec city	2 009	38.3	9.3	10.4	97.9	95.3	81.2	51.9	99.7	47.3	1 821	31.4	93.5	305	84	257
Bayard village	1 014	29.9	8.3	1.2	100.0	98.8	74.1	33.1	95.5	47.5	941	15.5	92.5	231	94	141
Belen city	2 224	24.5	20.6	9.1	99.5	95.4	78.8	70.1	98.8	48.5	1 963	23.6	92.3	273	103	173
Bernalillo town	954	32.0	25.5	2.6	79.4	71.8	65.3	53.1	96.4	48.6	872	18.3	90.6	276	98	181
Bloomfield city	1 766	67.3	1.0	1.6	98.9	90.7	84.4	32.7	99.4	51.6	1 637	36.2	95.2	378	97	278
Bosque Farms village	1 208	58.0	5.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	86.8	62.9	99.3	66.1	1 144	17.3	100.0	358	107	236
Capitan village	352	45.2	32.7	6.0	99.1	62.5	61.6	17.0	95.2	50.3	299	25.1	96.0	308	113	147
Carlsbad city	9 825	18.4	8.8	10.7	99.3	97.1	80.8	71.3	98.6	46.7	9 201	23.6	93.5	263	88	201
Carrizozo town	530	12.6	54.0	8.9	99.4	96.2	37.7	43.8	95.7	34.2	443	20.3	88.3	210	87	157
Causey village	32	15.6	25.0	–	53.1	–	100.0	84.4	100.0	56.3	29	–	100.0	175	175	...
Central village	696	23.9	25.6	6.6	98.4	97.3	46.6	19.7	96.6	45.1	612	13.9	88.2	176	86	148
Chama village	421	23.3	26.1	0.7	77.2	80.0	60.6	2.9	93.1	52.5	333	28.5	93.4	252	100	150
Cimarron village	377	18.0	35.5	0.8	95.8	91.2	51.5	7.2	93.1	40.6	316	16.1	88.0	244	94	142
Clayton town	1 287	12.7	42.2	4.3	99.0	90.0	67.8	47.3	96.5	42.7	1 093	17.4	88.9	242	96	139
Cloudcroft village	577	14.9	16.3	2.4	100.0	90.3	36.4	–	99.1	36.4	191	34.6	97.9	277	113	263
Clovis city	12 614	25.3	10.4	8.7	99.8	98.1	87.7	80.0	98.9	55.7	11 268	31.9	92.4	290	101	201
Columbus village	201	39.8	23.4	2.0	100.0	5.5	61.2	71.1	90.0	20.9	160	28.8	96.9	235	84	112
Corona village	123	8.9	49.6	–	100.0	2.4	30.1	16.3	87.0	54.5	95	9.5	89.5	175	71	129
Corrales village	1 028	40.8	12.8	5.1	7.0	5.2	67.8	39.7	95.4	56.7	962	26.3	95.6	438	112	246
Cuba village	269	23.8	19.3	11.5	97.8	92.2	45.7	23.4	88.8	40.9	191	15.7	91.6	325	86	174
Deming city	3 928	33.9	18.5	13.8	100.0	97.6	67.2	86.6	97.8	37.6	3 527	24.1	89.4	260	89	168
Des Moines village	103	12.6	57.3	1.9	94.2	6.8	32.0	9.7	88.3	41.7	86	22.1	84.9	375	123	240
Dexter town	312	13.1	34.3	3.8	99.4	96.5	63.1	80.4	97.1	49.4	272	24.6	89.0	211	97	153
Dora village	86	16.3	8.1	–	61.6	7.0	84.9	81.4	100.0	80.2	79	17.7	100.0	182	110	174
Eagle Nest village	119	27.7	16.0	11.8	84.0	86.6	44.5	3.4	90.8	25.2	84	50.0	89.3	221	138	183
Elida town	121	15.7	19.0	–	100.0	–	62.0	57.0	91.7	38.8	98	8.2	100.0	175	93	135
Encino village	65	10.8	38.5	–	90.8	–	10.8	26.2	87.7	50.8	58	10.3	96.6	–	104	...
Espanola city	2 673	38.0	11.5	4.6	69.3	78.6	58.2	35.2	94.3	54.9	2 413	20.6	92.0	275	89	165
Estancia town	340	24.1	34.4	0.9	99.4	92.4	44.7	25.6	93.5	45.9	292	24.7	89.0	218	93	178
Eunice city	1 108	15.3	3.2	2.2	100.0	98.9	73.3	84.7	100.0	46.2	1 011	28.7	96.5	199	84	165
Farmington city	12 004	44.7	2.8	12.6	99.6	94.6	88.3	67.6	99.3	54.5	10 804	36.5	96.9	390	106	279
Floyd village	60	10.0	16.7	–	33.3	–	58.3	83.3	100.0	48.3	59	27.1	100.0	250	63	135
Folsom village	53	3.8	71.7	–	–	–	15.1	–	88.7	39.6	34	26.5	100.0	283	97	...
Fort Sumner village	689	13.5	38.0	4.5	99.1	95.2	43.7	58.5	94.5	35.1	601	21.3	89.2	222	87	138
Gallup city	6 478	38.9	15.0	12.1	100.0	99.1	81.0	36.1	97.5	47.4	6 014	32.9	90.2	389	109	224
Grady village	54	20.4	31.5	–	94.4	9.3	57.4	64.8	96.3	53.7	50	36.0	82.0	–	147	185
Grants city	3 970	46.4	2.9	12.6	99.4	96.9	81.4	43.8	99.4	57.7	3 555	38.4	95.0	309	103	272
Grenville village	21	–	76.2	–	71.4	–	9.5	–	95.2	57.1	13	–	100.0	...	...	...
Hagerman town	330	9.1	11.8	–	100.0	100.0	79.4	88.2	97.0	56.1	293	20.5	95.6	236	67	130
Hatch village	437	22.2	19.9	3.0	100.0	81.5	56.8	84.7	99.3	36.6	394	21.8	84.0	200	87	150
Hobbs city	11 159	22.8	3.9	8.1	97.8	96.7	81.6	91.1	98.7	51.4	10 109	32.2	94.2	281	97	240

Table 5. **Summary of Detailed Housing Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

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

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Total	Year structure built 1970 to March 1980	Year structure built 1939 or earlier	5 or more units in structure	Source of water by public system or private company	Public sewer	Central heating system	Air conditioning	1 or more complete bathrooms	3 or more bedrooms	Total	Householder moved into unit 1979 to March 1980	1 or more vehicles available	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars), specified owner occupied — With a mortgage	Not mortgaged	Median gross rent (dollars), specified renter occupied
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.																
Hope village	57	14.0	54.4	–	96.5	–	33.3	–	80.7	50.9	37	35.1	97.3	294	115	...
House village	69	2.9	46.4	–	–	–	30.4	43.5	85.5	58.0	59	16.9	100.0	175	72	...
Hurley town	603	6.3	73.8	4.3	100.0	99.8	64.3	51.9	99.2	48.8	564	16.7	96.3	239	97	187
Jal city	1 036	10.2	12.7	1.0	98.2	98.1	57.9	90.5	97.5	53.0	921	26.4	95.0	178	80	128
Jemez Springs village	111	31.5	12.6	–	97.3	90.1	52.3	28.8	97.3	27.0	88	37.5	95.5	281	152	206
Lake Arthur town	122	32.0	23.0	–	94.3	17.2	75.4	61.5	92.6	40.2	111	33.3	97.3	189	72	144
Las Cruces city	17 659	38.2	7.4	18.4	98.8	97.7	83.9	88.3	98.5	50.9	16 139	36.0	92.5	297	111	215
Las Vegas city	5 487	24.0	36.4	14.5	99.1	93.5	52.8	9.2	93.7	39.5	4 706	23.1	83.7	258	112	149
Logan village	406	42.6	19.5	2.0	76.6	44.8	56.4	80.3	98.0	41.6	313	24.9	97.4	261	101	221
Lordsburg city	1 295	36.1	22.1	9.6	99.0	97.9	60.9	59.8	98.8	43.9	1 023	27.1	85.2	249	94	134
Los Lunas village	1 144	60.3	13.8	1.7	92.5	81.0	83.1	66.9	97.8	63.1	1 043	26.1	94.4	290	102	205
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque village	966	29.2	12.7	7.5	74.9	20.2	86.9	66.8	100.0	60.0	912	19.2	98.0	596	129	254
Loving village	456	9.6	4.6	0.7	100.0	99.1	44.3	90.4	98.2	43.6	394	14.2	93.1	234	79	168
Lovington city	3 441	18.8	4.2	2.3	97.6	97.2	79.2	89.2	98.7	57.5	3 165	29.0	94.2	237	98	207
Magdalena village	419	28.9	48.7	1.2	95.5	78.8	15.5	20.3	88.3	44.4	343	24.2	96.5	231	74	174
Maxwell village	153	26.1	37.9	–	100.0	91.5	55.6	11.1	89.5	36.6	122	10.7	85.2	175	76	110
Melrose village	340	17.6	32.6	5.0	98.8	97.9	52.1	76.5	98.2	42.4	283	13.4	85.2	213	85	140
Mesilla town	698	24.4	40.1	8.0	81.9	74.8	49.7	83.4	91.1	44.8	631	24.6	87.0	324	87	170
Milan village	1 280	69.9	–	7.7	97.8	98.0	91.1	50.3	98.9	47.7	1 151	42.7	97.1	269	90	245
Moriarty city	534	51.9	7.5	4.7	92.3	90.3	73.0	32.6	98.1	48.5	462	29.2	89.6	230	87	213
Mosquero village	101	12.9	58.4	4.0	98.0	7.9	30.7	5.9	94.1	35.6	68	16.2	88.2	200	117	182
Mountainair town	572	13.5	37.1	1.2	99.5	95.3	33.2	18.4	95.5	37.9	516	21.5	80.6	169	70	129
Pecos village	353	38.0	25.2	5.7	97.7	80.2	38.2	11.0	89.0	35.1	282	17.0	91.8	279	109	137
Portales city	4 103	15.7	16.7	8.1	99.6	98.3	68.8	83.2	98.0	46.5	3 580	36.2	89.4	241	90	173
Questa village	507	43.4	15.6	0.8	66.9	0.8	70.0	4.1	88.6	44.6	376	30.1	94.7	277	105	191
Raton city	3 254	20.6	41.6	8.7	99.8	96.9	78.8	11.4	95.2	49.1	2 942	22.8	88.7	298	112	164
Red River town	171	46.2	1.2	18.7	88.9	87.7	77.8	1.8	100.0	40.4	159	41.5	91.2	425	122	236
Reserve village	185	18.4	18.4	–	94.1	90.3	26.5	31.4	94.6	42.7	162	29.0	96.3	275	88	147
Roswell city	16 231	14.2	13.0	9.1	99.7	99.6	85.3	77.7	98.8	55.4	14 519	28.5	92.1	241	93	200
Roy village	182	11.0	53.3	3.3	95.6	90.7	28.6	13.7	89.6	37.4	153	17.6	85.6	310	93	185
Ruidoso village	3 537	59.1	4.0	6.0	95.0	69.4	79.1	11.8	97.9	47.6	1 723	39.5	97.2	381	142	274
Ruidoso Downs village	524	43.7	3.2	2.1	88.0	4.4	61.5	21.0	95.4	37.2	315	31.1	96.5	246	121	205
San Jon village	160	27.5	31.3	3.8	96.9	90.0	50.6	61.3	83.1	33.8	116	27.6	97.4	160	102	111
Santa Fe city	18 962	33.4	17.2	19.4	97.7	93.9	76.5	15.3	98.4	46.4	17 851	27.5	91.2	374	116	258
Santa Rosa city	985	18.8	32.3	11.7	97.6	93.1	48.4	66.1	90.7	38.0	811	24.7	84.1	232	131	159
San Ysidro village	86	22.1	22.1	8.1	81.4	19.8	25.6	26.7	91.9	32.6	65	24.6	78.5	550	98	135
Silver City town	3 641	19.9	25.5	9.9	98.4	97.8	71.1	25.8	97.9	42.8	3 388	26.8	90.9	281	90	181
Socorro city	2 648	33.5	15.1	6.8	96.1	86.7	63.0	69.0	94.1	47.0	2 404	34.5	90.6	277	111	178
Springer town	648	15.6	33.5	2.8	99.7	96.0	56.6	17.4	96.9	39.5	566	16.6	85.9	224	109	126
Taos town	1 508	31.8	33.8	18.5	91.0	87.3	50.5	2.9	97.5	36.4	1 272	29.5	87.4	238	118	192
Tatum town	337	11.6	13.1	3.3	91.7	92.3	63.2	81.0	99.1	41.5	305	27.9	96.7	207	99	164
Texico city	348	34.5	6.3	0.6	89.7	88.5	81.3	73.6	100.0	45.7	321	27.7	96.3	244	93	193
Tijeras village	129	32.6	18.6	2.3	3.1	3.1	69.8	25.6	81.4	45.0	122	30.3	87.7	285	82	179
Truth or Consequences city	3 083	25.0	18.8	24.3	99.5	94.0	53.6	66.5	98.5	18.6	2 487	26.7	86.4	194	72	112
Tucumcari city	2 904	17.8	23.3	12.5	98.1	97.2	78.4	44.8	97.5	39.3	2 545	25.2	88.4	219	95	141
Tularosa village	1 010	14.8	28.4	5.4	99.2	87.3	42.4	65.4	98.0	52.4	881	17.5	89.6	271	87	191
Vaughn town	369	14.9	36.3	11.4	98.9	95.7	35.8	25.5	89.7	37.7	257	13.2	91.4	172	93	111
Virden village	86	12.8	65.1	–	2.3	–	33.7	18.6	91.9	50.0	69	5.8	95.7	275	75	...
Wagon Mound village	226	15.5	58.8	11.9	90.7	68.1	31.9	10.2	80.5	54.0	161	8.1	77.0	150	108	96
Willard village	67	4.5	55.2	3.0	98.5	4.5	26.9	11.9	73.1	29.9	45	15.6	80.0	–	55	–
Williamsburg village	269	23.0	6.7	–	95.2	67.3	66.5	91.4	100.0	20.4	238	25.2	100.0	333	74	156

Appendix A.— Area Classifications

STATES

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

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. All counties and equivalents are shown irrespective of governmental status.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

County subdivisions are included in this report only if they have an "active" or "inactive" general purpose government. An *active* government unit has the legal capacity to have officers, to raise revenue, and to conduct governmental activities under State laws, and is currently doing so. These units are generally recognized for Federal revenue sharing purposes. *Inactive* governmental units have the legal capacity to be active, but currently have no legal officers, raise no revenue, con-

duct no activities, and are not recognized for revenue sharing purposes.

Such county subdivisions, also known as Minor Civil Divisions (MCD's), are found in the following 20 States: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's. Incorporated places which are independent MCD's are shown only in the place portion of the tables, i.e., they are not also shown as county subdivisions.

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, Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The SMSA's are not governmental units, but are shown here because of their importance to many Federal- and State-funding programs.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties. For SMSA's which cross State lines, only that portion contained in the State is included in these tables.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 measure "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.

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."

Child—A child is 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.

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. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

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:

Inmate of Institution—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 are a subcategory of group quarters and include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for juveniles or 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 census 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 enu-

merated 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. The 1980 census counts of the population by race in 100-percent tabulations, including data in this report, are provisional, i.e., the counts are not final. Limited edit and review procedures were performed during the 100-percent processing. For instance, some respondents marked the "Other" category in the race item and wrote in an entry such as German or Jamaican which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific racial categories listed on the questionnaire; entries of this type were reviewed and edited into a specific category where appropriate. However, not all such cases were identified in the 100-percent processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing was done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the sample coding operation, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, were coded to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population from sample tabulations. Final data on race were determined after sample processing. The sample race data will appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C reports.

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, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used;

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

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

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

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes 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 were classified as American Indian.

"Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian, Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Also persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked the "Other" category of the race item and wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

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.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to question 7, which was asked of all persons.

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 or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin 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. 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.

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 schooling obtained 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.

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 (question 10) the highest grade attended (question 9), 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 4 years of high school as well as those who completed 1 or more years of college.

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, it cannot be assumed that those persons who reported speaking a language other than English did not speak English at home, or that they were more fluent in the non-English language than in English.

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.

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

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.

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.

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 "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

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.

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 4 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.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks 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; or (b) had any weeks of 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 a person 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 question 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 or 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.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" sources such as food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, and 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 through 1979.

Median Income—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 and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income.

Per Capita 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 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 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-nonfarm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from 7 or more persons to 9 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. Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see *Current Population Reports,* Series P-60, No. 133.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

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

Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some data are presented for the alternate cutoff of 125 percent of the current poverty level. This alternate cutoff is obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by 1.25. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was $9,265 in 1979 for a family of four 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 warehouse where a watchman 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 count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households in the 1980 Census of Population reports. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the counts resulting from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

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 moves is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moves at the same time. In this report, data are shown only for the percent of occupied units in which the householder's latest move is between January 1, 1979 and March 31, 1980.

Rental Vacancy Rate—The rental vacancy rate is the percentage relationship of the vacant year-round units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant year-round units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the vacant year-round units for rent. Vacant units that are seasonal or held off the market are excluded.

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. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of 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. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with 3 or more bedrooms.

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. This report presents figures which relate to the percent of year-round housing units in structures built during 1970 to March 1980, and 1939 or earlier, 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. This report presents statistics on the percent of year-round housing units which are in structures having 5 or more units, not on the number of residential structures.

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.

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 <u>or</u> 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. This report presents the percent of year-round housing units having 1 or more complete bathrooms.

Source of Water—A housing unit may receive its 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. This report presents data on the percent of year-round housing units which are supplied water by a "public system or private company."

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 con-

nected 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. Statistics are presented in this report on the percent of year-round housing units which are connected to a public sewer.

Equipment

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. Housing units with a "central heating system" include those units with any of the first five types of heating equipment mentioned above. The data shown in this report refer to the percent of year-round housing units with a central heating system.

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. This report shows the percent of year-round housing units with air-conditioning.

Vehicles Available—This item refers to the 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 1 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 or dilapidated 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. The data presented in this report show the percent of occupied housing units having 1 or more vehicles available at home for the use of members of the household.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) or condominium unit 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 also excluded from the value tabulations. Value was also 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 dollars. 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+." This report presents data on median value and on the number of specified owner-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than $20,000" and "$50,000 or more."

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. 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, 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. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

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+." This report presents data on median contract rent and on the number of specified renter-occupied housing units with a dollar value of "less than $100" and "$200 or more."

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, 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. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels and part of the rental payment.

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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 (most sparsely settled) areas 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. In all areas of the country, vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observations.

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 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 reserva-

tions 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. The product of this operation was computer tapes from which the tables in this report 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

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 5 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 5 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. Non-sampling error, therefore, affects both the complete count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 5. 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 of fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus 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. In this publication, only migration data ("Persons 5 years and over—Percent living in different State in 1975") in table 3 are affected by this processing scheme.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 5 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 question-naires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 5 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons living in 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 Error" 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 below the actual figures. 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.

Note that table D already contains standard errors for per capita income and 95-percent confidence intervals for median family income and median household income. (See below for discussion of confidence intervals.) The steps given below, however, should be used to calculate the standard error of the other data item totals and percentages published in this report.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, 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 percent-age, respectively;

b. Find the geographic area 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 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.

As is evident from the formula 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.

An illustration of the use of the tables will be given in a later section of this appendix.

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:

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} \doteq \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will under-estimate (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 sub-

class of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

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.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, the figure that appears in the table is 1.5 times the lower bound of the open-ended interval. For example, a median household income confidence bound that is included in the open-ended interval ($75,000+) will appear in the table as $75,000 x 1.5 = $112,500.

The distributions for gross rent and selected monthly owner costs can be found in the 1980 Census of Housing publication, *Detailed Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-B, for each individual State.

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

Table 3 shows that for the city of Alamogordo 8,974 persons out of all 17,700 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Alamogordo with a percent-in-sample of 15.5 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 15.5 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.2 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 8,974 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se, is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5\,(8,974)\left(1 - \frac{8,974}{24,024}\right)} =$$

168 persons.

Note: The total count of persons for Alamogordo city is 24,024.

The standard error of the estimated 8,974 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 168 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.2. This yields the estimated standard error of 202 for the total persons 16 years and over in Alamogordo city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 50.7. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.89. Thus the standard error for the estimated 50.7 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.89 x 1.2 = 1.1.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 8,974 persons 16 years and over in Alamogordo city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 202. Thus a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[8,974 - 2(202)] \text{ to } [8,974 + 2(202)]$$

or

8,570 to 9,378.

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Hobbs city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 12,957, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 20,431. Thus the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 63.4 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.82 percent. Table D lists Hobbs city with a percent-in-sample of 14.1 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 14.1 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.2 for "Labor force status." Thus the approximate standard error of the percentage (63.4 percent) is 0.82 x 1.2 = 0.98.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Alamogordo city and Hobbs city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

63.4 – 50.7 = 12.7 percent.

Using the results of the previous example:

$$Se(12.7) = \sqrt{(Se(63.4))^2 + (Se(50.7))^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(0.98)^2 + (1.1)^2}$$

$$= 1.5 \text{ percent.}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[12.7 - 2(1.5)] \text{ to } [12.7 + 2(1.5)]$$

or

9.7 to 15.7.

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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 nonhouseholders. 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	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	White Race Persons of Spanish Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age

5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

Female

| 9-16 | Same age categories as groups 1 to 8 |

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

| 17-32 | Same age and sex categories as group 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 the 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 num-

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

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

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 |

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 |

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

Group	Owner
	White Race (householder)
	Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)
	Value of House
1	$0 to $9,999
2	$10,000 to $19,999
3	$20,000 to $24,999
4	$25,000 to $49,999
5	$50,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000+
8	Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

| 9-16 | Same value categories as groups 1 to 8 |

Black Race

| 17-32 | Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16 |

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

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

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

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

Other Race (includes those
races not listed above)

| 65-80 | Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16 |

Renter
White Race
Persons of Spanish Origin
Rent Categories

81	$1 to $59
82	$60 to $99
83	$100 to $149
84	$150 to $199
85	$200 to $249
86	$250 to $299
87	$300 to $399
88	$400 to $499
89	$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

Persons not of Spanish
origin

| 92-102 | Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91 |

Black Race

| 103-124 | Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102 |

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

| 125-146 | Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102 |

Indian (American) or Eskimo
or Aleut Race

| 147-168 | Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102 |

Other Race (includes those
races not listed above)

| 169-190 | Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102 |

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	Vacant for Rent
2	Vacant for Sale
3	Other Vacant

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 precanvass 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 Enumerator 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. This is the case if, on the average, characteristics of nonrespondents differ from those of respondents. During the field operations, nonresponse was substantially reduced by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Furthermore, the computer processing of the data involved a careful screening of the responses for each person. Missing and inconsistent responses detected during this process were automatically allocated a response from a person with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described 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 a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

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

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

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

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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			
Language usage and ability to speak English	1.5	1.1	0.7
Residence in 1975	2.5	1.5	1.4
School enrollment	1.5	1.1	0.7
Years of school completed	1.3	0.9	0.6
Labor force status	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.2	0.9	0.6
Work disability	1.2	1.0	0.6
Unemployed in 1979	1.2	0.9	0.6
Poverty status	2.2	1.9	1.1
HOUSING			
Year structure built	1.1	0.8	0.5
Units in structure	1.1	0.9	0.6
Source of water	1.1	0.8	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.1	0.8	0.5
Heating equipment	1.2	0.9	0.6
Air conditioning	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms	1.1	0.9	0.6
Year householder moved into unit	1.1	0.8	0.5
Vehicles available	1.1	0.9	0.6
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner cost	1.1	0.8	0.5
Gross rent	1.1	0.8	0.5

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980

[An asterisk (*) beside o standard error indicates o probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per copita income in 1979 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)			
						Household		Family	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State _____	1 302 894	16.0	507 513	16.3	16	14 539	14 771	16 812	17 047
SMSA'S									
Albuquerque, N. Mex._____	454 499	15.7	174 412	15.9	29	15 931	16 295	18 743	19 216
Los Cruces, N. Mex _____	96 340	14.8	33 944	14.9	58	12 022	12 796	14 357	15 382
COUNTIES									
Bernolillo_____	419 700	15.4	162 126	15.6	31	16 046	16 432	19 044	19 543
Cotron _____	2 720	35.3	1 396	39.3	273	9 437	11 327	10 590	13 207
Chaves _____	51 103	16.7	20 823	16.6	82	12 005	12 851	14 278	15 334
Colfox _____	13 667	19.7	6 896	20.4	139	11 637	13 391	14 794	16 888
Curry _____	42 019	16.3	16 213	16.4	86	12 491	13 732	14 987	16 033
De Boco _____	2 454	42.7	1 350	46.7	334	9 054	10 436	11 211	13 112
Oono Ano _____	96 340	14.8	33 944	14.9	58	12 022	12 796	14 357	15 382
Eddy _____	47 855	16.5	18 154	16.4	76	14 205	15 251	16 540	17 620
Gront _____	26 204	18.3	9 631	18.4	102	15 213	16 593	17 120	18 606
Guodolupe _____	4 496	48.3	2 143	48.1	211	8 154	9 441	9 950	11 106
Hording _____	1 090	41.6	553	45.6	528	9 946	12 041	11 350	14 540
Hidolgo _____	6 049	15.7	2 326	16.3	182	11 959	15 094	14 173	18 744
Lea _____	55 993	15.5	21 083	15.3	80	17 810	18 952	20 033	20 858
Lincoln _____	10 997	21.1	9 739	18.8	189	12 457	14 400	14 879	16 752
Los Alomos _____	17 599	16.1	6 585	16.0	171	26 919	28 873	29 378	31 226
Luno _____	15 585	14.3	6 290	15.0	133	9 250	10 651	10 648	12 463
McKinley _____	56 449	14.5	18 128	14.7	71	11 520	12 810	12 086	13 825
Moro _____	4 205	18.5	2 105	19.7	181	6 624	8 732	7 459	9 766
Otero _____	44 665	15.2	17 961	16.1	70	12 905	13 927	14 161	15 295
Quoy _____	10 577	19.0	4 914	21.4	174	11 616	13 235	13 579	15 263
Rio Arribo _____	29 282	14.5	11 107	15.0	75	9 847	11 107	11 030	12 368
Roosevelt _____	15 695	14.5	6 510	14.8	148	9 259	10 920	11 242	13 615
Sondovol _____	34 799	19.4	12 286	20.0	84	13 953	15 118	15 247	16 335
San Juon _____	81 433	15.2	29 730	14.8	64	16 234	17 148	18 212	19 417
San Miguel _____	22 751	14.8	9 904	15.8	92	8 391	9 733	10 120	11 562
Santo Fe _____	75 360	15.5	28 314	15.5	72	15 424	16 281	18 010	19 229
Sierro _____	8 454	15.6	5 392	16.3	143	7 237	8 795	9 508	11 217
Socorro _____	12 566	17.2	4 636	16.8	136	10 161	11 659	11 397	13 281
Toos _____	19 456	16.4	9 341	16.9	109	10 093	11 340	11 412	12 851
Torronce _____	7 491	29.5	3 309	27.2	184	10 262	11 398	11 430	12 535
Union _____	4 725	15.0	2 271	18.3	288	9 846	12 481	11 574	15 180
Volencia _____	61 115	15.2	22 353	14.9	74	15 689	16 666	17 268	18 465
INCORPORATED PLACES									
Alomogordo city _____	24 024	15.5	9 495	15.3	104	13 558	14 982	15 243	16 762
Albuquerque city _____	331 767	15.4	132 788	15.0	35	16 300	16 727	19 792	20 306
Artesio city _____	10 385	15.1	4 030	15.0	161	12 932	15 414	15 776	18 078
Aztec city _____	5 512	14.0	2 009	13.2	208	16 715	19 675	17 957	21 377
Bayord village _____	3 036	13.4	1 024	13.3	247	11 843	16 510	14 052	18 118
Belen city _____	5 617	13.3	2 246	13.3	227	11 682	15 293	14 626	17 181
Bernolillo town_____	3 012	31.8	954	32.9	252	11 343	13 575	12 493	15 198
Bloomfield city_____	4 881	34.7	1 770	32.4	229	15 407	17 034	17 521	19 979
Bosque Forms village _____	3 353	13.4	1 212	12.0	318	16 735	22 620	17 397	23 586
Copiton village _____	762	35.8	395	34.7	659	8 657	12 365	11 797	16 024
Corlsbod city _____	25 496	15.6	9 811	15.6	106	13 539	14 913	16 140	17 787
Corrizozo town _____	1 222	49.4	534	48.1	377	8 600	10 590	11 374	13 721
Cousey village _____	81	28.4	34	32.4	524	8 056	12 388	7 818	15 618
Centrol village _____	1 968	47.0	698	47.4	283	9 914	12 138	11 711	14 373
Chamo village _____	1 090	43.1	441	49.2	454	10 249	12 605	10 915	13 643
Cimorron village _____	888	42.9	387	47.3	409	6 554	9 236	8 607	11 967
Clayton town _____	2 968	14.4	1 306	15.2	362	8 979	12 099	11 093	14 556
Claudcroft village _____	521	24.8	608	44.2	628	14 135	19 665	15 381	21 987
Clovis city _____	31 194	15.3	12 625	15.3	101	12 631	14 241	15 543	16 855
Columbus village _____	414	49.5	199	48.2	686	5 866	7 447	6 521	8 702
Corono village _____	236	39.0	116	34.5	537	6 189	12 409	9 081	16 268
Corroles village _____	2 791	44.4	1 032	45.3	436	16 044	18 344	17 879	22 181
Cuba village _____	609	48.9	270	47.4	449	10 067	12 772	11 267	15 260
Oeming city _____	9 964	13.8	3 949	14.4	153	8 829	10 612	10 207	12 613
Oes Moines village _____	178	42.7	97	49.5	1 016	9 615	14·712	11 954	20 910
Oexter town _____	882	51.5	312	49.4	377	10 390	11 918	11 177	12 940
Ooro village _____	168	45.8	77	40.3	2 116	11 265	25 680	10 902	24 897
Eagle Nest village _____	202	42.6	130	47.7	1 438	8 980	15 598	9 019	16 276
Elido town _____	202	41.1	117	47.9	877	4 135	7 353	6 945	18 285
Encino village _____	155	45.2	61	45.9	721	4 210	7 877	5 735	10 063
Esponola city _____	6 803	17.9	2 641	18.3	200	10 130	12 783	11 926	14 691
Estoncio town _____	830	49.8	344	48.5	398	10 148	11 988	10 645	12 314
Eunice city _____	2 970	16.1	1 108	15.8	273	14 911	20 008	16 739	20 749
Formington city _____	31 222	13.7	12 009	13.3	118	19 054	20 755	21 233	22 767
Floyd village _____	146	41.8	60	36.7	1 742	9 929	20 785	9 334	19 829
Folsom village _____	73	42.5	51	43.1	709	6 258	14 146	6 656	14 751
Fort Sumner village _____	1 421	45.8	691	47.6	327	7 710	9 680	10 807	13 181
Gallup city _____	18 161	13.1	6 481	13.0	151	16 542	19 131	19 441	22 018
Grody village _____	122	37.7	51	43.1	1 606	5 542	14 206	7 321	30 930
Gronts city _____	11 439	14.1	3 977	14.3	200	19 914	23 013	21 501	24 556
Grenville village _____	39	33.3	20	45.0	534	3 066	11 651	3 066	11 651
Hogermon town _____	936	23.6	356	23.9	426	10 978	16 512	11 965	17 987
Hotch village _____	1 028	45.0	440	43.6	353	7 994	10 350	9 819	12 581
Hobbs city _____	29 153	14.1	11 168	14.1	117	17 540	19 081	20 175	21 439

Table D. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds: 1980—Con.

[An asterisk (*) beside a standard error indicates a probable overstatement; for meaning of other symbols, see Introduction]

The State Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas Counties Incorporated Places	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)—Standard error	Median income in 1979 (dollars)			
						Household		Family	
						95-percent confidence bounds		95-percent confidence bounds	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
INCORPORATED PLACES—Con.									
Hope village	111	44.1	50	50.0	1 117	10 859	20 713	15 078	21 474
House village	117	45.3	60	46.7	2 380	6 524	12 734	9 425	16 983
Hurley town	1 616	44.9	605	45.6	411	15 586	19 404	17 804	21 161
Jal city	2 675	16.0	1 042	16.3	328	18 262	21 372	19 571	22 999
Jemez Springs village	316	36.4	121	45.5	1 033*	10 770	20 384	10 302	21 491
Lake Arthur town	327	40.4	109	40.4	612	6 655	11 760	7 540	15 252
Las Cruces city	45 086	14.2	17 714	14.3	90	12 888	14 298	16 210	17 477
Las Vegas city	14 322	14.3	5 498	14.6	121	8 202	9 946	10 051	11 890
Logan village	735	49.4	656	48.2	529	10 224	12 276	11 438	15 178
Lordsburg city	3 195	14.5	1 295	15.1	209	8 267	11 616	10 449	14 466
Los Lunas village	3 525	41.7	1 146	42.7	228	11 383	12 981	12 053	14 396
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque village	2 702	46.6	966	45.3	596	20 864	25 062	23 498	29 066
Loving village	1 355	47.5	456	47.8	268	12 510	14 724	13 115	15 174
Lovington city	9 727	16.3	3 441	15.4	179	15 016	17 549	17 180	19 741
Magdalena village	1 022	42.8	420	42.6	338	10 179	12 098	11 401	13 899
Maxwell village	316	40.8	151	43.0	658	5 090	10 177	7 238	15 523
Melrose village	649	40.8	344	45.9	709	6 938	9 458	9 645	12 591
Mesilla town	2 029	11.2	733	12.0	479	7 366	15 356	9 203	21 016
Milan village	3 747	12.3	1 280	12.7	283	15 873	19 538	16 226	21 163
Moriarty city	1 276	42.5	546	39.9	369	10 986	12 948	11 937	13 906
Mosquero village	197	45.2	101	45.5	600	8 453	13 238	8 570	14 072
Mountainair town	1 170	39.5	588	34.7	453	5 542	7 337	7 762	9 888
Pecos village	885	42.0	338	47.3	388	8 911	11 779	9 676	14 430
Portales city	9 940	13.9	4 103	13.6	156	8 344	10 417	10 367	12 923
Questa village	1 202	43.8	515	43.1	359	11 990	15 083	12 833	16 786
Raton city	8 225	15.6	3 266	15.9	189	12 142	14 979	15 548	18 969
Red River town	332	31.9	170	48.2	917	10 784	20 981	16 669	26 326
Reserve village	439	46.2	189	45.5	588	8 945	12 936	10 905	15 128
Roswell city	39 676	16.0	16 284	15.9	94	12 053	13 089	14 439	15 630
Roy village	381	44.1	185	45.4	574	8 340	12 122	9 621	15 651
Ruidoso village	4 260	12.1	5 411	15.3	323	14 102	18 654	17 163	21 147
Ruidoso Downs village	949	34.0	603	32.8	306	9 703	13 830	11 940	15 202
San Jon village	341	53.1	170	47.6	546	11 701	14 132	12 372	14 639
Santa Fe city	48 953	15.3	19 028	15.4	90	15 395	16 539	18 694	20 189
Santa Rosa city	2 469	52.2	992	48.4	293	9 172	10 695	10 804	12 135
San Ysidro village	199	47.2	88	48.9	790	6 018	11 042	6 888	18 347
Silver City town	9 887	14.0	3 673	13.9	166	12 088	16 037	15 879	18 800
Socorro city	7 173	15.8	2 659	14.9	199	10 206	12 205	11 351	14 188
Springer town	1 657	29.2	657	31.7	294	7 526	10 014	10 195	14 750
Taos town	3 369	12.4	1 521	14.0	367	8 971	11 725	10 354	14 077
Tatum town	896	47.3	340	48.8	535	11 459	15 299	12 460	16 970
Texico city	958	48.0	350	46.3	494	10 992	13 349	11 938	15 112
Tijeras village	311	42.8	128	39.8	1 118	7 235	16 173	10 972	20 741
Truth or Consequences city	5 219	14.8	3 167	14.7	178	6 664	8 531	9 348	11 403
Tucumcari city	6 765	15.0	2 904	15.6	180	10 907	13 004	12 923	14 812
Tularosa village	2 536	15.1	996	15.2	254	9 170	13 512	11 671	17 470
Vaughn town	737	41.4	375	48.8	462	6 148	8 523	7 428	10 708
Virden village	246	45.9	86	50.0	1 016	7 592	15 953	7 934	17 865
Wagon Mound village	416	50.7	221	48.9	471	6 191	8 652	6 808	9 558
Willard village	166	39.2	75	48.0	1 010	4 244	11 395	5 107	14 161
Williamsburg village	433	45.7	234	47.4	827	7 703	11 390	7 676	10 925

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 tha astimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

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

If rent is not paid by the month, chenge the rent to e monthly amount; end than fill the appropriate circla 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 shad or garage. *Attached* maans that the house is joinad to another house or building by at leest one well which goes from ground to roof.

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

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

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished ettics. 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 araa outside a city or community, end 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, merk 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 whan this parson 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 reversa 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 werm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on ona or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is instelled end 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 e 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 pest 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *totel* amount for the pest 12 months.

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

Report amounts even if your bills ere unpeid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by enother apartment or a business establishment, estimate the emounts 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 ara 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 ganeral term to indicate ell types of loans which are secured by real estata.

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 nr if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.

22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

> **Count as work:**
> Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
> Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
> Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
> Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
> Active duty in Armed Forces.
>
> **Do not count as work:**
> Housework or yard work at home.
> Unpaid volunteer work.
> Work done as a resident of an institution.

  b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.

23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

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

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

24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.

   b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.

   c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.

   d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable	Acceptable
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

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

    Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.
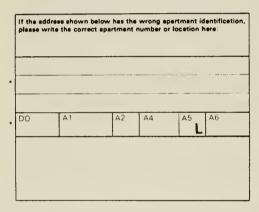
31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

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

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

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

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

 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.

U.S. Department of Commerce
Bureau of the Census
Form D-2

Form Approved
O M B No 41-S78006

Please continue ⌐

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 ↗

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → *Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.*	PERSON in column 1	PERSON in column 2
		Last name	Last name
		First name — Middle initial	First name — Middle initial

2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?

Fill one circle.

If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.

PERSON in column 1:
START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.

PERSON in column 2:
If relative of person in column 1:
- ○ Husband/wife
- ○ Son/daughter
- ○ Brother/sister
- ○ Father/mother
- ○ Other relative —→

If not related to person in column 1:
- ○ Roomer, boarder
- ○ Partner, roommate
- ○ Paid employee
- ○ Other nonrelative —→

3. Sex *Fill one circle.*

Column 1: ○ Male ■ ○ Female
Column 2: ○ Male ■ ○ Female

4. Is this person —

Fill one circle.

Column 1 / Column 2 (identical options):
- ○ White
- ○ Black or Negro
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Korean
- ○ Vietnamese
- ○ Indian (Amer.) — Print tribe →
- ○ Asian Indian
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Guamanian
- ○ Samoan
- ○ Eskimo
- ○ Aleut
- ○ Other — Specify →

5. Age, and month and year of birth

a. Print age at last birthday.

b. Print month and fill one circle.

c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.

Column 1 / Column 2 (identical):
a. Age at last birthday
b. Month of birth
- ○ Jan.—Mar.
- ○ Apr.—June
- ○ July—Sept
- ○ Oct.—Dec.

c. Year of birth
1 ● | 8 ○ | 0 ○ | 0 ○
9 ○ | 1 ○ | 1 ○
2 ○ | 2 ○
3 ○ | 3 ○
4 ○ | 4 ○
5 ○ | 5 ○
6 ○ | 6 ○
7 ○ | 7 ○
8 ○ | 8 ○
9 ○ | 9 ○

6. Marital status

Fill one circle.

Column 1 / Column 2:
- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?

Fill one circle.

Column 1 / Column 2:
- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

8. <u>Since February 1, 1980</u>, **has this person attended regular school or college at any time?** *Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.*

Column 1 / Column 2:
- ○ No, has not attended since February 1
- ○ Yes, public school, public college
- ○ Yes, private, church-related
- ○ Yes, private, not church-related

9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?

Fill one circle.

If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."

Column 1 / Column 2:
Highest grade attended:
- ○ Nursery school   ○ Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

College (academic year)
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
○ <u>Never attended school</u> – Skip question 10

10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?

Fill one circle.

Column 1 / Column 2:
- ○ Now attending this grade (or year)
- ○ Finished this grade (or year)
- ○ Did not finish this grade (or year)

| CENSUS USE ONLY | A. ○ I | ○ N ○ ○ | CENSUS USE ONLY | A. ○ I | ○ N ○ ○ |

→ *If you listed more than 7 persons in Question 1, please see note on page 4.*

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name | Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1: ■

○ Husband/wife   ○ Father/mother
○ Son/daughter   ○ Other relative ✓
○ Brother/sister

- - - - - - - - - - - -

If not related to person in column 1:

○ Roomer, boarder   ○ Other nonrelative ✓
○ Partner, roommate
○ Paid employee

- - - - - - - - - - - -

○ Male ■   ○ Female

○ White   ○ Asian Indian
○ Black or Negro   ○ Hawaiian
○ Japanese   ○ Guamanian
○ Chinese   ○ Samoan
○ Filipino   ○ Eskimo
○ Korean   ○ Aleut
○ Vietnamese   ○ Other — *Specify* ✓
○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* ↘

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

1

1 ●	8 ○	0 ○	0 ○
	9 ○	1 ○	1 ○
		2 ○	2 ○
		3 ○	3 ○
		4 ○	4 ○

b. Month of birth ■

5 ○	5 ○
6 ○	6 ○
7 ○	7 ○
8 ○	8 ○
9 ○	9 ○

○ Jan.—Mar.
○ Apr.—June
○ July—Sept.
○ Oct.—Dec.

○ Now married   ○ Separated
○ Widowed   ○ Never married
○ Divorced

○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
○ Yes, Puerto Rican
○ Yes, Cuban ■
○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

CENSUS USE ONLY	A. ○ I ○ N ○ O

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

○ Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason left out.*
○ No

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

○ Yes — *On page 4 give name(s) and reason person is away.*
○ No

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

○ Yes — *On page 4 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.*
○ No

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

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

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

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

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

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

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

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

H8. Are your living quarters —

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

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

○ No
○ Yes, a condominium

H10. *If this is a one-family house —*

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

○ Yes ■   ○ No

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

○ Yes   ○ No

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

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

Do not answer this question if this is —
■ • A mobile home or trailer
 • A house on 10 or more acres
 • A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

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

H12. *If you pay rent for your living quarters —*

What is the monthly rent?

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

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

//////// **FOR CENSUS USE ONLY** ////////

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

0 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ● 1

0 9 8 7 6 5 4 ● 2 1

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building?

Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building for 2 families
- ○ A building for 3 or 4 families
- ○ A building for 5 to 9 families
- ○ A building for 10 to 19 families
- ○ A building for 20 to 49 families
- ○ A building for 50 or more families
- ○ A boat, tent, van, etc.

H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?

Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.

- ○ 1 to 3 — *Skip to H15*   ○ 7 to 12
- ○ 4 to 6   ○ 13 or more stories

b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- ○ Yes   ○ No

H15a. Is this building —

- ○ On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — *Skip to H16*
- ○ On a place of 1 to 9 acres?
- ○ On a place of 10 or more acres?

b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —

- ○ Less than $50 (or None)   ○ $250 to $599   ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $50 to $249   ○ $600 to $999   ○ $2,500 or more

H16. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system *(city water department, etc.)* or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source *(a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)*?

H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H18. About when was this building originally built? *Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.*

- ○ 1979 or 1980   ○ 1960 to 1969   ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1975 to 1978   ○ 1950 to 1959   ○ 1939 or earlier
- ○ 1970 to 1974

H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?

- ○ 1979 or 1980   ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1975 to 1978   ○ 1949 or earlier
- ○ 1970 to 1974   ○ Always lived here
- ○ 1960 to 1969

H20. How are your living quarters heated?

Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.

- ○ Steam or hot water system
- ○ Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms
    (Do not count electric heat pumps here)
- ○ Electric heat pump
- ○ Other built-in electric units *(permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)*
- ○ Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- ○ Room heaters <u>with</u> flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- ○ Room heaters <u>without</u> flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene *(not portable)*
- ○ Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- ○ No heating equipment

H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?

a. Electricity

$ _____ .00   OR   ○ Included in rent or no charge
Average monthly cost   ○ Electricity not used

b. Gas

$ _____ .00   OR   ○ Included in rent or no charge
Average monthly cost   ○ Gas not used

c. Water

$ _____ .00   OR   ○ Included in rent or no charge
Yearly cost

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

$ _____ .00   OR   ○ Included in rent or no charge
Yearly cost   ○ These fuels not used

H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? *Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.*

- ○ Yes   ○ No

H24. How many bedrooms do you have?

Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- ○ No bedroom   ○ 2 bedrooms   ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 1 bedroom   ○ 3 bedrooms   ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?

A <u>complete</u> bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.

A <u>half</u> bathroom has at least a flush toilet <u>or</u> bathtub or shower, but does <u>not</u> have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.

- ○ No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom
- ○ 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- ○ 2 or more complete bathrooms

H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?

- ○ Yes   ○ No

H27. Do you have air conditioning?

- ○ Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- ○ Yes, 1 individual room unit
- ○ Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- ○ No

H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None   ○ 2 automobiles
- ○ 1 automobile ○ 3 or more automobiles

H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None   ○ 2 vans or trucks
- ○ 1 van or truck ○ 3 or more vans or trucks

CENSUS USE

H22a.

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

H22b.

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

H22c.

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

H22d.

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

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1	1	1	1
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4	4	4	4
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8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

0	0	0	0
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3	3	3	3
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0	0
9	9
8	8
7	7
6	6
5	5
4	3
3	1
●	
1	

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

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

Name of Person 1 on page 2:

Last name   First name   Middle initial

11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?
Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

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

12. *If this person was born in a foreign country –*
a. **Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?**
- Yes, a naturalized citizen
- No, not a citizen
- Born abroad of American parents

b. **When did this person come to the United States to stay?**
- 1975 to 1980   ○ 1965 to 1969   ○ 1950 to 1959
- 1970 to 1974   ○ 1960 to 1964   ○ Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
- ○ Yes   ○ No, only speaks English – *Skip to 14*

b. **What is this language?**

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

c. **How well does this person speak English?**
- Very well   ○ Not well
- Well   ○ Not at all

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

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

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.
- ○ Born April 1975 or later – *Turn to next page for next person*
- ○ Yes, this house – *Skip to 16*
- ○ No, different house

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

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

(2) **County:**

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

(4) **Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?**
- ○ Yes   ○ No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?
- ○ Born before April 1965 –
  Please go on with questions 17-33
- ○ Born April 1965 or later –
  Turn to next page for next person

17. In April 1975 *(five years ago)* **was this person —**
a. **On active duty in the Armed Forces?**
- ○ Yes   ○ No

b. **Attending college?**
- ○ Yes   ○ No

c. **Working at a job or business?**
- ○ Yes, full time   ○ No
- ○ Yes, part time

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?
If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.
- ○ Yes   ○ No – *Skip to 19*

b. **Was active-duty military service during —**
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- ○ May 1975 or later
- ○ Vietnam era *(August 1964–April 1975)*
- ○ February 1955—July 1964
- ○ Korean conflict *(June 1950–January 1955)*
- ○ World War II *(September 1940–July 1947)*
- ○ World War I *(April 1917–November 1918)*
- ○ Any other time

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

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

20. *If this person is a female –*
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.
- None 1 2 3 4 5 6   ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
- 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more   ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

21. *If this person has ever been married –*
a. **Has this person been married more than once?**
- ○ Once   ○ More than once

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

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

c. *If married more than once –* **Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?**
- ○ Yes   ○ No

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

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

Hours

23. At what location did this person work last week?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.
If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

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

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

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

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

d. **County**

e. **State**   f. **ZIP Code**

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

Minutes

b. **How did this person usually get to work last week?**
If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.
- ○ Car   ○ Taxicab
- ○ Truck   ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Van   ○ Bicycle
- ○ Bus or streetcar   ○ Walked only
- ○ Railroad   ○ Worked at home
- ○ Subway or elevated   ○ Other — *Specify*

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

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

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —
- ○ Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- ○ Share driving
- ○ Drive others only
- ○ 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
- ○ 1979
- ○ 1978
- ○ 1975 to 1977
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 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 ■
- Wholesale trade
- ○ Retail 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	0 0
O	1 1
	2 2
II	3 3
	4 4
III	5 5
O	6 6
	7 7
IV	8 8
O	9 9

22b.
0 0
1 1
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9

28
A B C
○ ○ ○
D E F
○ ○ ○
G H J
○ ○ ○
K L M
○ ○ ○
○ ○
I I
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9
AF ○
NW ○

29.
N P Q
○ ○ ○
R S T
○ ○ ○
U V W
○ ○ ○
X Y Z
○ ○ ○
○ ○
I I
2 2
3 3
4 4
5 5
6 6
7 7
8 8
9 9

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?
- ○ Yes ■
- ○ No — *Skip to 31d*

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

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

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

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

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?
If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs ... *Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.*
- ○ Yes → $ _____ .00
- ○ No   *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice ... *Report net income after business expenses.*
- ■ ○ Yes → $ _____ .00
- ○ No   *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

c. Own farm ...
Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.
- ○ Yes → $ _____ .00
- ○ No   *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income ...
Report even small amounts credited to an account.
- ○ Yes → $ _____ .00
- ○ No   *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement ...
- ■ ○ Yes → $ _____ .00
- ○ No   *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments ...
- ○ Yes → $ _____ .00
- ○ No   *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly ...
Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.
- ■ ○ Yes → $ _____ .00
- ○ No   *(Annual amount – Dollars)*

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?
Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.
$ _____ .00
(Annual amount – Dollars)
If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.
OR ○ None

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b.	31c.	31d.
0 0	0 0	0 0
1 1	1 1	1 1
2 2	2 2	2 2
3 3	3 3	3 3
4 4	4 4	4 4
5 5	5 5	5 5
6	6 6	6
7	7 7	7
8	8 8	8
9	9 9	9

32a. ■	32b.
0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9
A ○	○ A ○

32c.	32d.
0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9
○ A ○	○ A ○

32e.	32f.
0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1 1 1	1 1 1
2 2 2	2 2 2
3 3 3	3 3 3
4 4 4	4 4 4
5 5 5	5 5 5
6 6 6	6 6 6
7 7 7	7 7 7
8 8 8	8 8 8
9 9 9	9 9 9

32g.	33.
0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4
5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5
6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6
7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7
8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8
9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9
■	
	○ A ○

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

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