Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

NORTH CAROLINA

1980

Census of Population and Housing

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

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

Subject	States and Congressional Districts: Total	States and Congressional Districts: Race or Spanish Origin	Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Towns and Townships of 10,000 or More[1]
TOTAL	1, 2, 3, 4		2
AREA AND RESIDENCE			
Land area	1		
Population density	1		
Urban	1, 3		
Rural	3		
Farm	3		
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Age	1, 2	7	2
Voting age persons	1, 2	1	2
Sex	1, 5	7	
Race	1, 2, 7		2
Spanish origin	1, 2, 7		2
Ancestry	3		
Nativity and place of birth	4		
Residence in 1975	4		
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4		
Marital status	3		
Fertility	3		
Family type	1, 2, 3	7	2
Household type and relationship	1, 3		
Persons in households	1, 3		
Persons per household	1, 2, 3		2
Group quarters type	1, 3		
Persons in group quarters	1, 3		
School enrollment	4		
Years of school completed	4	7	
Veteran status	4		
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS			
Labor force status	5	7	
Class of worker	5		
Labor force status in 1979	5		
Workers in family in 1979	5		
Occupation	5		
Industry	5		
Transportation to work	4		
Disability status	4		
Income in 1979	6	7	
Poverty status in 1979	6	7	

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

Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts: All Housing Units	States and Congressional Districts: Year-Round Housing Units	States and Congressional Districts: Occupied Housing Units: Total	States and Congressional Districts: Occupied Housing Units: Race or Spanish Origin	Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Towns and Townships of 10,000 or More[1]
TOTAL	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11	2
OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS					
Tenure			1, 2, 8	11	2
Persons per occupied unit			1, 2		2
Vacancy status		8			
Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8				
UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Persons per room			1		
Bedrooms		9	9		
Year householder moved into unit			8		
STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Year structure built		9	9		
Units in structure		9	9		
Stories in structure		9			
Passenger elevator		9			
PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS					
Plumbing facilities			1, 2		2
Bathroom		8	8		
Source of water		8			
Sewage disposal		8			
EQUIPMENT AND FUELS					
Kitchen facilities		8			
Heating equipment		8			
Air-conditioning		8			
Vehicles available			8		
Telephone in housing unit			8		
Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking			10		
FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Value			1, 2		2
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs			10	11	
Contract rent			1, 2		2
Gross rent			10	11	

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

1980

Census of Population and Housing

Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

PART 35

NORTH CAROLINA

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Issued March 1983

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APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications A–1
B. Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics. B–1
C. General Enumeration and Processing Procedures C–1
D. Accuracy of the Data D–1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages E–1

Introduction

GENERAL. III
CONTENTS OF THE REPORT . . . III
SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS IV
SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY. IV

GENERAL

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

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

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

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports,* PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products. The changes reflect corrections of errors found after these products were prepared. The changes and differences may affect any geographic area shown in this report. Also, census figures for congressional districts may differ slightly from those prepared by State legislatures in their redistricting activities as result of errors in P.L. 94-171 materials and possible different interpretations and assignments of geographic areas to congressional districts in processing these data.

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

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

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

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

- A dash "–" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indicates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.
- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics,* PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics,* HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

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

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total population by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 15 or more persons in the geographic area; counts of total housing units, vacant housing units, year-round housing units and occupied housing units are never suppressed; characteristics of year-round housing units which are not classified by occupancy status are shown only when there are five of more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least five occupied housing units within the geographic area; and distributions of data for owners or renters are shown only where the number of owners is at least five and the number of renters is also at least five. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for sample data are 30 or more persons and 10 or more housing units of the specified type.

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

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

1980 Census of Population and Housing

Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

NORTH CAROLINA

PHC80-4-35

Contents

(Page numbers listed here omit the State prefix number which appears as part of the page number for each page. The prefix for this State is 35)

MAP — Page

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places 27

TABLES

1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980 3
   The State
   Congressional Districts

2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980 4
   The State
   Congressional Districts
   Counties
   Places of 10,000 or more

3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980 8
   The State
   Congressional Districts

4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980 10
   The State
   Congressional Districts

5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980 12
   The State
   Congressional Districts

6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980 14
   The State
   Congressional Districts

7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980 16
   The State
   Congressional Districts

8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980 19
   The State
   Congressional Districts

9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980 21
   The State
   Congressional Districts

10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980 23
    The State
    Congressional Districts

11. Characteristics of Housing Units with Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980 25
    The State
    Congressional Districts

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10	District 11
PERSONS												
Total persons, 1980	**5 881 766**	**536 219**	**536 210**	**535 906**	**533 580**	**535 212**	**529 635**	**539 055**	**535 526**	**536 325**	**532 954**	**531 144**
Total persons, 1970	5 084 411	473 773	485 816	473 492	419 305	459 412	480 774	451 040	455 454	465 009	460 948	459 388
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	15.7	13.2	10.4	13.2	27.3	16.5	10.2	19.5	17.6	15.3	15.6	15.6
Land area in square miles	48 844	9 019	4 481	7 232	3 246	3 644	1 632	3 590	5 066	1 492	2 680	6 763
Persons per square mile	120.4	59.5	119.7	74.1	164.4	146.9	324.5	150.2	105.7	359.5	198.9	78.5
Land area in square kilometers	126 504	23 359	11 605	18 731	8 406	9 438	4 227	9 298	13 120	3 863	6 941	17 515
Persons per square kilometer	46.5	23.0	46.2	28.6	63.5	56.7	125.3	58.0	40.8	138.8	76.8	30.3
Urban	2 822 852	163 005	262 917	199 769	296 118	242 418	342 892	346 122	183 005	386 032	249 536	151 038
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN												
White	4 457 507	343 468	316 200	380 813	421 508	445 932	415 746	340 271	420 470	404 831	474 151	494 117
Black	1 318 857	189 088	214 899	146 519	105 942	86 748	109 806	147 378	107 482	125 148	56 556	29 291
Percent of total persons	22.4	35.3	40.1	27.3	19.9	16.2	20.7	27.3	20.1	23.3	10.6	5.5
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	64 652	818	2 451	2 787	1 003	713	1 698	40 737	6 031	1 579	621	6 214
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	21 176	1 480	1 565	2 255	3 267	910	1 408	4 641	840	2 987	995	828
Other	19 574	1 365	1 095	3 532	1 860	909	977	6 028	703	1 780	631	694
Spanish origin[2]	56 667	5 236	4 571	8 326	4 152	3 667	3 607	11 897	3 730	4 885	2 886	3 710
Percent of total persons	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7
SEX												
Male	2 855 385	259 922	254 767	271 863	260 052	256 611	252 224	270 142	258 847	257 482	257 847	255 628
Female	3 026 381	276 297	281 443	264 043	273 528	278 601	277 411	268 913	276 679	278 843	275 107	275 516
AGE												
Under 5 years	404 076	39 670	37 116	42 308	32 497	34 276	32 367	45 011	37 142	35 671	35 308	32 710
5 to 14 years	929 916	83 716	85 854	83 829	78 416	83 763	82 130	91 417	87 226	85 518	88 221	79 826
15 to 19 years	566 322	53 695	52 424	56 873	53 604	48 274	50 016	56 183	49 154	48 946	50 735	46 418
16 and 17 years	218 068	20 651	20 865	20 439	18 148	19 710	19 436	20 653	19 937	19 863	19 812	18 554
18 and 19 years	242 579	23 284	21 404	26 957	26 572	19 107	21 179	25 364	19 295	19 659	21 186	18 572
20 to 24 years	579 512	56 350	50 491	66 005	62 311	46 672	49 643	64 998	44 540	49 863	47 497	41 142
20 and 21 years	245 671	24 608	20 577	30 865	27 269	18 654	21 001	28 362	18 170	19 426	20 002	16 737
25 to 34 years	963 748	82 733	88 417	83 654	100 647	87 618	86 679	91 918	81 741	96 283	84 988	79 070
35 to 44 years	682 634	55 947	58 354	57 987	65 539	65 715	64 145	59 408	61 398	66 466	65 220	62 455
45 to 54 years	601 335	52 994	53 558	50 649	52 033	58 637	58 573	48 413	56 190	57 185	56 957	56 146
55 to 64 years	551 042	52 867	51 607	46 020	43 559	51 876	51 721	41 282	55 723	48 086	50 661	57 640
62 to 64 years	146 856	14 610	13 845	12 430	11 352	13 556	13 291	10 754	15 293	12 002	13 307	16 416
65 to 74 years	387 587	38 124	37 298	32 197	28 658	36 571	34 697	27 058	40 535	30 744	34 896	46 809
75 to 84 years	170 391	15 995	16 735	12 983	12 892	17 262	15 544	10 620	17 242	13 790	14 746	22 582
85 years and over	45 203	4 128	4 356	3 401	3 424	4 548	4 120	2 747	4 635	3 773	3 725	6 346
Median	29.6	28.9	29.5	27.1	28.8	31.2	30.8	26.2	31.0	29.9	30.2	33.3
VOTING-AGE PERSONS												
Persons 18 years and over	**4 224 031**	**382 422**	**382 220**	**379 853**	**395 635**	**388 006**	**386 301**	**371 808**	**381 299**	**385 849**	**379 876**	**390 762**
Male	2 008 881	181 589	176 340	192 229	189 796	181 363	179 129	185 088	180 076	180 655	179 269	183 347
Female	2 215 150	200 833	205 880	187 624	205 839	206 643	207 172	186 720	201 223	205 194	200 607	207 415
White	3 299 160	257 876	239 443	278 050	318 703	329 217	310 764	245 479	308 874	301 400	342 938	366 416
Black	857 241	121 948	139 410	95 613	72 614	57 115	72 917	94 289	68 042	80 300	35 424	19 569
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	39 557	609	1 577	1 984	758	472	1 057	24 512	3 381	1 011	428	3 768
Asian and Pacific Islander[1]	14 770	1 046	1 104	1 584	2 282	628	945	3 382	574	1 959	682	584
Spanish origin[2]	38 364	3 472	3 015	5 820	2 911	2 514	2 460	8 012	2 444	3 189	1 963	2 564
HOUSEHOLD TYPE												
Households	**2 043 291**	**182 168**	**183 326**	**174 501**	**188 532**	**192 989**	**190 056**	**173 674**	**186 008**	**193 370**	**184 852**	**193 815**
Family households	1 576 622	139 945	138 882	139 218	137 114	149 517	144 652	137 325	147 767	143 920	147 077	151 205
With persons under 18 years	875 331	78 337	77 958	81 546	75 621	80 533	78 101	85 297	79 916	80 294	81 764	75 964
Married-couple families	1 287 933	111 940	107 575	114 297	113 779	123 428	117 913	109 317	122 719	115 908	122 342	128 715
With persons under 18 years	690 796	60 259	57 916	65 299	60 933	64 530	60 968	65 338	64 319	61 761	66 233	63 240
Female householder, no husband present	237 832	23 050	26 142	20 535	19 026	21 560	22 103	23 557	20 379	23 224	20 162	18 094
With persons under 18 years	159 704	15 684	17 635	14 029	12 674	13 873	14 885	17 523	13 354	16 178	13 146	10 723
Nonfamily households	466 669	42 223	44 444	35 283	51 418	43 472	45 404	36 349	38 241	49 450	37 775	42 610
Persons in households	5 687 023	517 321	519 868	503 829	505 346	525 701	514 453	510 869	524 708	526 689	519 476	518 763
Persons in nonfamily households	543 395	49 046	52 256	39 794	66 498	48 866	53 216	42 813	41 762	59 274	43 092	46 778
Persons living alone	407 650	37 066	38 518	31 879	40 099	39 223	39 218	31 463	35 573	41 657	33 646	39 308
65 years and over	156 940	15 777	15 412	13 121	11 798	15 297	14 139	10 777	16 273	12 629	13 105	18 612
Persons in group quarters	194 743	18 898	16 342	32 077	28 234	9 511	15 182	28 186	10 818	9 636	13 478	12 381
Inmate of institution	62 538	5 303	8 099	6 283	7 387	4 472	4 576	3 607	6 717	4 021	6 335	5 738
Persons per household	2.78	2.84	2.84	2.89	2.68	2.72	2.71	2.94	2.82	2.72	2.81	2.68
HOUSING UNITS												
Total housing units	**2 274 737**	**218 551**	**200 729**	**196 153**	**201 381**	**209 828**	**202 943**	**198 588**	**202 497**	**207 529**	**203 360**	**233 178**
Year-round housing units	2 223 007	204 839	199 357	192 074	201 095	207 759	202 091	192 347	200 783	205 240	198 568	218 854
Occupied housing units	2 043 291	182 168	183 326	174 501	188 532	192 989	190 056	173 674	186 008	193 370	184 852	193 815
With 1.01 or more persons per room	91 854	10 189	11 840	8 677	6 296	7 136	6 671	9 477	9 074	7 365	8 263	6 866
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	83 143	13 788	14 133	9 211	6 637	6 560	3 842	6 151	7 490	2 668	4 852	7 811
Owner-occupied housing units	1 397 425	123 164	111 869	116 648	122 477	139 361	127 547	112 248	139 683	124 258	133 806	146 364
Percent of occupied housing units	68.4	67.6	61.0	66.8	65.0	72.2	67.1	64.6	75.1	64.3	72.4	75.5
Renter-occupied housing units	645 866	59 004	71 457	57 853	66 055	53 628	62 509	61 426	46 325	69 112	51 046	47 451
With 1.01 or more persons per room	46 229	5 110	7 431	4 058	3 304	3 408	3 782	4 575	3 918	4 309	3 782	2 552
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	50 168	8 912	10 958	5 449	4 081	3 340	2 126	3 871	4 028	1 682	2 417	3 304
PERSONS IN UNIT												
With 1.01 or more persons per room	563 586	65 914	75 559	54 066	36 796	42 891	40 478	58 175	56 665	44 269	49 244	39 529
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	249 603	45 352	49 383	27 554	18 693	17 369	9 818	19 730	21 854	7 032	12 994	19 824
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 020 283**	**86 157**	**83 223**	**76 156**	**88 368**	**101 061**	**101 884**	**83 460**	**99 800**	**100 191**	**101 681**	**98 302**
Less than $30,000	391 962	37 032	33 747	35 408	22 718	37 654	34 713	34 781	45 158	26 639	43 216	40 896
$30,000 to $49,999	332 553	27 716	27 548	25 726	25 185	34 629	32 898	30 373	31 082	31 232	35 307	30 857
$50,000 to $79,999	218 725	16 371	17 138	11 937	28 357	21 879	24 513	14 342	17 974	28 108	17 821	20 285
$80,000 to $99,999	39 805	2 616	2 676	1 671	6 304	3 586	4 978	2 069	3 022	6 835	2 693	3 355
$100,000 to $149,999	28 104	1 866	1 547	1 110	4 503	2 433	3 653	1 372	1 960	5 512	1 952	2 196
$150,000 or more	9 134	556	567	304	1 301	880	1 129	523	604	1 865	692	713
Median	$36 000	$33 600	$34 700	$31 500	$47 000	$36 500	$38 900	$33 500	$32 400	$44 800	$33 400	$34 300
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**576 757**	**51 113**	**61 762**	**49 180**	**59 472**	**47 415**	**58 099**	**55 858**	**41 029**	**64 809**	**47 056**	**40 964**
Less than $150	292 957	29 483	35 018	27 988	20 034	24 733	28 797	25 476	26 000	26 868	27 167	21 393
$150 to $199	106 815	7 297	10 225	8 160	11 723	11 118	12 153	11 793	6 308	11 762	8 834	7 442
$200 to $249	69 876	4 500	7 011	4 396	10 206	4 722	7 766	8 962	2 364	11 339	5 033	3 577
$250 to $299	33 688	1 260	3 123	1 289	8 217	2 059	4 026	2 720	845	7 283	1 397	1 469
$300 to $399	17 181	690	1 017	661	5 076	901	1 978	1 121	486	4 015	478	758
$400 or more	3 735	148	253	117	831	183	394	238	184	1 060	83	244
No cash rent	52 505	7 735	5 115	6 569	3 385	3 699	2 985	5 548	4 842	2 482	4 064	6 081
Median	$135	$111	$119	$123	$182	$136	$144	$148	$106	$164	$125	$126

[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 Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980**

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
		Percent		Age					Occupied						
										Percent					
	Total	Black	Spanish origin[1]	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house-holder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
The State	5 881 766	22.4	1.0	4 224 031	603 181	29.6	2 274 737	2 223 007	2 043 291	68.4	4.1	11.6	2.78	36 000	135
Congressional District 1	536 219	35.3	1.0	382 422	58 247	28.9	218 551	204 839	182 168	67.6	7.6	12.7	2.84	33 600	111
COUNTIES															
Beaufort	40 355	31.7	0.6	28 350	5 176	31.2	17 172	15 792	14 253	73.4	8.3	12.0	2.82	31 200	101
Bertie	21 024	59.2	1.4	14 352	2 699	29.4	7 902	7 739	6 897	71.4	16.1	15.9	3.04	23 200	64
Camden	5 829	32.2	0.6	4 094	693	31.4	2 148	2 147	1 931	78.1	11.3	10.6	3.02	27 400	77
Carteret	41 092	9.4	0.7	30 237	4 758	31.4	23 740	20 668	15 128	75.3	1.7	9.5	2.66	36 900	140
Chowan	12 558	41.5	0.6	8 947	1 782	32.1	5 265	4 799	4 350	69.4	6.9	13.4	2.85	32 300	83
Craven	71 043	27.1	1.9	49 913	5 450	25.7	25 549	25 448	23 499	62.3	4.4	11.4	2.84	37 800	151
Currituck	11 089	15.9	0.9	7 915	1 303	31.2	5 405	4 716	3 897	81.0	6.0	8.6	2.80	33 900	127
Dare	13 377	6.2	0.4	10 267	1 690	33.3	11 006	6 112	5 359	77.1	2.1	7.6	2.48	47 400	172
Gates	8 875	52.6	0.8	6 377	1 218	32.0	3 224	3 163	2 889	78.9	20.2	11.1	3.03	24 300	50—
Greene	16 117	45.3	0.9	11 052	1 531	28.0	5 588	5 516	5 059	65.2	14.8	14.4	3.14	33 100	73
Hertford	23 368	54.8	1.0	16 467	2 819	29.2	8 259	8 150	7 499	67.7	12.9	14.7	2.97	26 400	86
Hyde	5 873	35.6	0.9	4 137	886	30.1	2 836	2 580	2 029	77.5	12.5	13.0	2.89	25 800	87
Lenoir	59 819	38.1	0.8	41 999	6 210	30.0	22 563	22 468	20 674	61.6	6.7	15.1	2.80	35 200	92
Martin	25 948	44.5	0.9	18 006	2 982	30.0	9 319	9 297	8 615	65.8	10.1	14.0	2.98	31 200	84
Northampton	22 584	60.7	1.2	15 970	2 980	30.6	8 721	8 245	7 097	74.5	15.5	16.1	3.03	21 300	50
Pamlico	10 398	31.1	0.5	7 438	1 424	32.3	5 011	4 105	3 678	83.3	11.4	10.2	2.82	24 100	103
Pasquotank	28 462	36.5	0.7	20 571	3 287	28.8	10 502	10 408	9 723	65.4	4.7	12.0	2.78	32 200	110
Perquimans	9 486	37.8	0.9	6 870	1 510	33.4	4 170	3 811	3 283	75.1	9.5	10.0	2.85	26 000	79
Pitt	90 146	34.4	0.9	66 665	7 723	26.1	32 973	32 832	30 198	58.1	5.6	13.5	2.76	41 200	132
Tyrrell	3 975	39.0	0.4	2 803	597	31.7	1 766	1 580	1 381	77.5	11.6	11.8	2.88	22 100	92
Washington	14 801	43.3	0.9	9 992	1 529	28.3	5 432	5 263	4 729	74.1	7.9	12.8	3.10	29 800	91
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Elizabeth City city	14 004	46.0	0.8	10 580	2 131	29.8	5 395	5 394	5 054	54.6	2.2	15.3	2.55	30 600	102
Greenville city	35 740	31.2	0.9	28 579	2 657	23.8	12 364	12 340	11 472	46.7	0.9	14.3	2.55	47 700	159
Havelock city	17 718	14.7	5.1	12 528	164	21.4	4 515	4 514	4 280	28.7	0.2	4.8	3.19	42 500	213
Kinston city	25 234	52.7	0.9	18 134	3 286	31.7	9 706	9 704	9 081	51.4	4.8	20.0	2.62	35 900	90
New Bern city	14 557	43.2	0.7	10 476	1 968	30.6	6 388	6 386	5 863	50.9	3.0	18.8	2.47	34 300	109
Congressional District 2	536 210	40.1	0.9	382 220	58 389	29.5	200 729	199 357	183 326	61.0	7.7	14.3	2.84	34 700	119
COUNTIES															
Caswell	20 705	43.5	0.8	14 565	2 113	29.8	7 656	7 506	6 516	76.0	11.8	12.8	3.12	28 100	72
Durham	152 785	36.3	0.8	114 021	15 767	28.9	58 360	58 331	55 614	53.8	1.3	14.1	2.61	42 300	166
Edgecombe	55 988	50.8	0.9	38 144	5 844	28.5	20 278	20 262	18 397	61.6	8.3	16.9	3.01	30 700	102
Granville	34 043	43.9	1.1	24 280	3 828	31.2	11 563	11 483	10 445	68.4	14.3	13.2	2.99	32 500	83
Halifax	55 286	47.1	0.8	38 212	6 745	29.9	20 296	20 071	18 286	64.7	15.5	16.4	2.96	24 600	75
Johnston (pt.)	4 974	24.6	1.2	3 540	504	30.5	1 907	1 902	1 695	73.7	10.7	9.8	2.93	28 200	70
Nash	67 153	32.9	0.9	47 349	7 059	30.1	25 719	25 652	23 470	62.7	9.5	12.7	2.83	37 400	112
Person	29 164	31.4	0.8	20 741	3 351	30.7	10 685	10 624	9 858	70.3	9.3	11.8	2.93	30 200	90
Vance	36 748	43.3	0.6	25 432	4 312	29.9	13 808	13 642	12 239	63.6	9.6	15.5	2.95	31 400	86
Warren	16 232	59.5	0.7	11 419	2 395	31.5	7 010	6 490	5 257	69.8	19.8	15.4	3.05	25 500	56
Wilson	63 132	36.4	0.9	44 517	6 471	29.2	23 447	23 394	21 549	57.3	5.8	13.7	2.85	37 700	109
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Chapel Hill town (pt.)	383	3.9	3.9	223	11	29.3	109	109	108	95.4	–	7.4	3.55	79 100	433
Durham city	100 831	47.1	0.9	77 453	12 188	28.0	39 768	39 757	37 976	42.0	0.8	16.9	2.46	35 900	163
Henderson city	13 522	46.1	0.6	9 894	2 075	33.6	5 132	5 128	4 824	55.7	6.0	18.9	2.70	30 900	86
Roanoke Rapids city	14 702	11.0	0.4	10 669	1 915	33.8	5 783	5 777	5 491	67.7	2.2	12.4	2.65	27 400	99
Rocky Mount city	41 283	42.2	0.8	29 128	5 019	30.5	16 152	16 148	15 138	54.6	1.3	17.0	2.71	37 100	129
Wilson city	34 424	40.3	0.9	24 960	3 966	29.3	13 032	13 026	12 343	50.2	1.7	16.4	2.65	40 300	115
Congressional District 3	535 906	27.3	1.6	379 853	48 581	27.1	196 153	192 074	174 501	66.8	5.3	11.8	2.89	31 500	123
COUNTIES															
Bladen	30 491	38.7	1.0	21 029	3 315	29.5	11 427	11 206	10 113	81.3	10.1	13.3	2.98	26 600	86
Duplin	40 952	34.2	0.7	28 521	4 761	30.4	15 591	15 461	13 993	75.7	8.5	12.7	2.90	24 700	78
Harnett	59 570	23.2	1.1	42 357	6 036	28.0	22 175	22 041	20 148	67.0	5.5	11.9	2.83	28 700	109
Johnston (pt.)	65 625	19.3	0.8	46 618	7 159	31.3	26 054	25 825	23 462	67.1	4.5	11.5	2.77	31 800	96
Jones	9 705	43.4	0.8	6 731	1 134	29.7	3 655	3 643	3 203	74.7	10.6	13.2	3.03	24 400	71
Lee	36 718	22.1	0.8	25 986	3 625	30.2	13 998	13 974	12 914	72.6	4.1	12.0	2.81	34 300	122
Moore (pt.)	11 105	19.0	0.8	8 020	1 412	31.7	4 257	4 235	3 904	80.6	9.2	10.3	2.80	26 000	102
Onslow	112 784	20.2	3.9	82 560	4 148	22.1	35 437	34 259	30 307	54.3	1.6	8.8	2.96	34 700	159
Pender	22 215	38.8	0.9	15 495	2 659	31.0	10 292	8 468	7 511	83.1	8.3	12.1	2.91	27 500	102
Sampson	49 687	33.7	0.9	34 802	5 971	30.6	18 235	17 978	16 646	71.2	7.8	12.2	2.95	28 900	87
Wayne	97 054	32.6	1.0	67 734	8 361	27.8	35 032	34 984	32 300	59.2	3.7	13.4	2.88	35 800	123

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
		Percent		Age					Occupied						
										Percent					
	Total	Black	Spanish origin[1]	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house-holder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
Congressional District 3—Con.															
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Camp Lejeune (CDP)	30 764	28.0	7.0	24 582	23	20.9	4 108	4 107	3 882	2.0	0.3	3.3	3.54	32 500	213
Goldsboro city	31 871	44.5	1.4	22 507	3 355	27.1	11 490	11 490	10 880	39.6	1.7	16.7	2.76	33 400	132
Jacksonville city	17 056	16.4	2.8	12 059	893	26.0	6 662	6 660	6 108	58.0	0.6	11.7	2.76	36 800	158
Sanford city	14 773	28.5	0.9	10 704	1 694	31.2	5 903	5 898	5 545	61.0	4.0	15.7	2.64	30 500	117
Congressional District 4	533 580	19.9	0.8	395 635	44 974	28.8	201 381	201 095	188 532	65.0	3.5	10.1	2.68	47 000	182
COUNTIES															
Chatham	33 415	26.9	0.8	24 554	3 801	31.6	12 896	12 861	12 063	78.1	8.9	9.3	2.74	32 600	123
Franklin	30 055	40.9	1.1	21 638	3 946	30.9	11 154	11 131	9 983	69.9	14.6	14.2	2.91	28 600	74
Orange	77 055	17.3	0.9	61 176	5 783	25.7	28 712	28 646	27 044	55.3	2.9	9.1	2.50	54 900	207
Randolph	91 728	6.3	0.5	65 773	9 175	31.4	35 247	35 175	32 917	78.6	3.6	8.9	2.77	34 000	125
Wake	301 327	21.8	0.8	222 494	22 269	28.6	113 372	113 282	106 525	61.3	2.0	10.4	2.67	54 600	194
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Asheboro city	15 252	9.7	0.8	11 518	2 194	34.7	6 535	6 528	6 130	64.9	1.1	12.3	2.44	33 300	134
Cary town	21 763	3.0	0.8	14 910	666	28.5	7 948	7 945	7 501	74.3	0.3	6.9	2.90	65 200	242
Chapel Hill town (pt.)	32 038	12.3	1.0	27 275	2 072	23.0	10 373	10 364	9 911	40.9	1.5	8.9	2.32	80 500	215
Garner town	10 073	10.2	0.4	7 052	475	29.2	3 566	3 566	3 500	71.9	0.4	9.1	2.88	44 800	182
High Point city (pt.)	29	–	–	20	1	22.5	10	10	8	50.0	–	12.5	3.63	...	...
Raleigh city	150 255	27.4	0.9	116 822	12 438	27.9	57 866	57 859	54 851	48.6	0.8	11.8	2.46	55 700	204
Congressional District 5	535 212	16.2	0.7	388 006	58 381	31.2	209 828	207 759	192 989	72.2	3.4	11.2	2.72	36 500	136
COUNTIES															
Alexander	24 999	6.7	0.6	17 561	2 252	30.1	9 386	9 133	8 528	83.0	4.1	8.7	2.91	35 600	113
Alleghany	9 587	2.1	0.8	7 072	1 438	34.4	4 670	4 241	3 596	80.5	6.0	8.1	2.64	31 300	112
Ashe	22 325	0.8	0.4	16 289	3 233	33.5	9 525	8 950	8 028	82.8	10.0	8.5	2.77	33 200	104
Forsyth	243 683	24.4	0.6	179 379	25 051	30.8	95 878	95 771	90 146	65.0	1.0	12.7	2.62	42 000	154
Rockingham	83 426	20.6	0.8	59 774	9 654	31.5	32 258	32 083	29 616	73.9	4.6	11.8	2.80	29 200	109
Stokes	33 086	7.2	0.7	23 135	3 296	30.4	12 710	12 525	11 252	81.6	7.4	9.0	2.92	35 100	106
Surry	59 449	4.9	0.7	42 899	7 344	32.4	23 284	23 148	21 301	77.7	4.8	9.8	2.76	30 900	107
Wilkes	58 657	4.8	0.8	41 897	6 113	30.8	22 117	21 908	20 522	80.4	5.5	9.0	2.84	34 200	121
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Eden city	15 672	14.9	0.3	11 800	2 333	34.9	6 569	6 562	6 116	72.5	1.6	13.9	2.55	23 500	127
Reidsville city	12 492	36.9	0.5	9 336	2 034	34.6	4 982	4 981	4 743	59.5	2.3	16.6	2.59	28 300	99
Winston-Salem city	131 885	40.2	0.8	98 487	15 967	30.1	53 597	53 561	50 338	52.5	0.7	16.8	2.50	37 200	148
Congressional District 6	529 635	20.7	0.7	386 301	54 361	30.8	202 943	202 091	190 056	67.1	2.0	11.6	2.71	38 900	144
COUNTIES															
Alamance	99 319	19.2	0.6	73 216	11 437	32.6	38 179	38 144	35 962	73.3	3.7	11.2	2.71	32 800	122
Davidson	113 162	10.0	0.5	80 590	10 986	31.0	44 285	43 689	40 010	74.5	2.3	9.9	2.80	33 900	124
Guilford	317 154	25.0	0.8	232 495	31 938	30.1	120 479	120 258	114 084	62.6	1.4	12.4	2.67	43 600	155
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Burlington city	37 266	20.9	0.6	27 809	4 819	33.8	15 053	15 044	14 367	65.1	1.0	13.0	2.57	32 600	130
Greensboro city	155 642	33.0	0.8	116 203	15 287	28.9	59 859	59 824	56 702	55.7	0.6	13.6	2.58	43 100	164
High Point city (pt.)	63 351	28.2	0.9	45 555	8 262	30.9	24 310	24 287	23 087	55.1	1.0	16.2	2.67	32 100	120
Lexington city	15 711	24.8	0.7	11 437	1 973	32.7	6 485	6 476	6 019	59.8	1.7	14.5	2.60	27 900	123
Thomasville city	14 144	30.0	0.9	10 115	1 854	31.5	5 429	5 426	5 164	53.6	2.0	16.8	2.69	25 400	107
Congressional District 7	539 055	27.3	2.2	371 808	40 425	26.2	198 588	192 347	173 674	64.6	3.5	13.6	2.94	33 500	148
COUNTIES															
Brunswick	35 777	23.2	0.9	24 957	3 847	30.5	21 551	18 000	12 411	81.2	4.4	9.8	2.87	31 700	135
Columbus	51 037	30.2	0.9	35 348	5 553	30.1	19 059	18 706	17 266	74.5	8.4	12.6	2.92	27 100	91
Cumberland	247 160	30.6	3.7	170 577	11 219	24.0	81 340	81 277	74 934	58.3	1.7	13.3	2.98	35 200	165
New Hanover	103 471	21.6	0.8	74 683	10 440	30.0	43 319	41 103	37 691	64.6	1.0	12.8	2.69	37 200	155
Robeson	101 610	25.2	1.2	66 243	9 366	26.5	33 319	33 261	31 372	67.8	8.1	17.0	3.19	25 500	89
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Fayetteville city	59 507	40.3	1.8	42 595	5 157	28.1	23 053	23 037	21 546	55.1	0.9	18.3	2.66	38 000	143
Fort Bragg (CDP)	37 834	35.0	9.2	29 232	21	21.2	4 860	4 859	4 686	0.6	0.9	2.3	3.82	34 200	225
Lumberton city	18 241	26.6	1.0	12 688	2 166	30.4	6 834	6 832	6 455	55.7	2.1	17.5	2.75	28 300	98
Wilmington city	44 000	39.2	1.0	32 775	6 248	30.0	19 212	19 203	17 418	47.2	1.0	18.3	2.45	26 300	135

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
		Percent		Age					Occupied						
										Percent					
	Total	Black	Spanish origin[1]	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house-holder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
Congressional District 8	535 526	20.1	0.7	381 299	62 412	31.0	202 497	200 783	186 008	75.1	4.0	11.0	2.82	32 400	106
COUNTIES															
Anson	25 649	46.5	1.1	17 496	3 330	29.6	9 074	9 023	8 386	74.5	11.1	14.5	3.03	26 300	81
Cabarrus	85 895	14.2	0.6	62 100	10 105	32.2	32 468	32 421	30 610	72.5	2.0	10.6	2.77	34 500	91
Davie	24 599	10.4	0.5	17 503	2 510	31.7	9 477	9 459	8 540	83.3	3.6	8.4	2.85	37 700	118
Hoke	20 383	43.5	1.0	13 285	1 597	25.3	6 477	6 470	6 024	76.3	7.9	17.9	3.28	28 600	121
Montgomery	22 469	24.6	0.9	15 874	2 672	30.4	9 520	8 834	7 760	77.4	8.2	11.9	2.85	26 300	90
Moore (pt.)	39 400	21.8	0.6	28 874	6 013	33.3	16 791	16 594	14 678	75.2	4.5	10.5	2.64	42 200	137
Richmond	45 481	26.6	0.8	31 875	5 236	30.6	17 039	17 013	15 809	73.9	5.8	12.6	2.83	25 400	98
Rowan	99 186	15.7	0.6	73 416	13 061	33.0	39 049	38 832	35 949	73.9	1.7	9.8	2.68	32 100	115
Scotland	32 273	35.2	0.9	21 618	2 931	27.3	11 112	11 095	10 343	67.8	5.8	17.3	3.03	30 600	94
Stanly	48 517	11.6	0.5	35 378	5 999	32.4	19 185	18 918	17 378	78.0	2.5	9.2	2.73	30 400	105
Union	70 380	16.7	0.8	48 227	6 320	28.6	24 074	23 923	22 921	75.7	4.1	9.3	3.00	38 900	125
Yadkin (pt.)	21 294	6.1	0.9	15 653	2 638	33.2	8 231	8 201	7 610	82.9	4.5	7.8	2.76	31 500	94
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Albemarle city	15 110	15.7	0.6	11 189	2 198	34.7	6 030	6 019	5 727	70.6	1.2	12.1	2.60	28 700	104
Concord city	16 942	22.5	0.5	12 888	2 791	35.9	6 818	6 817	6 371	63.1	1.4	13.8	2.55	32 800	104
Kannapolis (CDP)	34 564	15.3	0.5	25 404	4 893	33.4	13 615	13 614	12 927	62.7	1.4	12.4	2.64	28 400	76
Laurinburg city	11 480	43.3	1.0	7 959	1 317	27.8	4 036	4 035	3 761	58.3	2.4	21.7	2.86	28 700	93
Monroe city	12 639	36.6	1.2	8 788	1 573	29.3	4 667	4 658	4 471	52.2	3.3	17.8	2.76	33 000	128
Salisbury city	22 677	31.0	0.6	17 860	4 058	36.3	8 821	8 818	8 398	58.5	1.3	13.5	2.42	33 200	120
Congressional District 9	536 325	23.3	0.9	385 849	48 307	29.9	207 529	205 240	193 370	64.3	1.4	12.0	2.72	44 800	164
COUNTIES															
Iredell	82 538	17.3	0.7	58 928	9 456	31.5	32 361	30 951	29 128	75.7	2.4	10.6	2.81	35 100	112
Lincoln	42 372	9.0	0.7	29 841	4 090	30.7	16 166	15 810	14 674	78.1	4.0	9.1	2.87	35 300	116
Mecklenburg	404 270	26.5	1.0	291 883	33 844	29.5	156 134	155 646	146 967	60.3	0.9	12.6	2.69	48 100	178
Yadkin (pt.)	7 145	0.6	0.9	5 197	917	33.5	2 868	2 833	2 601	81.7	4.2	8.6	2.72	34 600	101
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Charlotte city	314 447	31.0	1.1	227 088	27 167	29.3	124 069	124 006	117 817	54.7	0.7	14.0	2.64	46 000	181
Statesville city	18 622	32.2	0.8	13 560	2 838	32.9	7 471	7 469	7 065	59.4	1.8	16.3	2.60	30 000	114
Congressional District 10	532 954	10.6	0.5	379 876	53 367	30.2	203 360	198 568	184 852	72.4	2.6	10.9	2.81	33 400	125
COUNTIES															
Avery (pt.)	9 827	0.3	0.4	7 172	1 108	29.8	5 262	4 467	3 309	79.9	6.0	8.6	2.76	30 200	120
Burke	72 504	7.2	0.5	51 708	7 194	31.2	27 533	27 000	25 338	76.1	3.0	10.0	2.73	32 300	126
Caldwell	67 746	5.7	0.4	47 630	6 369	30.3	25 557	24 967	23 331	76.4	3.8	10.1	2.88	30 800	124
Catawba	105 208	9.3	0.5	75 113	10 117	30.6	40 731	39 282	37 308	74.2	1.8	10.3	2.77	36 900	135
Cleveland	83 435	20.9	0.6	58 562	9 097	30.3	30 410	30 294	28 458	71.8	3.4	11.9	2.88	32 100	110
Gaston	162 568	12.2	0.6	114 722	16 457	30.4	59 205	59 168	56 362	68.8	1.6	12.2	2.86	32 300	117
Watauga	31 666	1.3	0.6	24 969	3 025	25.3	14 662	13 390	10 746	66.9	4.2	8.0	2.56	43 400	167
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Boone town	10 191	2.9	0.7	9 121	524	21.2	3 092	3 064	2 828	42.8	1.5	7.5	2.26	49 500	172
Gastonia city	47 333	21.9	0.6	33 979	5 719	31.7	17 813	17 807	17 195	58.8	0.9	15.8	2.73	32 500	118
Hickory city	20 757	18.7	0.6	15 791	2 758	31.9	8 629	8 620	8 164	52.5	0.8	14.2	2.41	39 900	139
Lenoir city	13 748	14.8	0.4	10 267	2 118	34.6	5 511	5 505	5 169	66.1	2.3	14.0	2.61	28 600	116
Morganton city	13 763	15.4	0.5	10 493	2 223	36.3	5 229	5 222	4 945	61.2	1.1	14.4	2.43	33 900	131
North Belmont (CDP)	10 762	3.0	0.9	7 910	1 024	29.4	3 903	3 893	3 727	63.8	1.5	11.1	2.75	26 700	97
St. Stephens (CDP)	10 797	1.5	0.4	7 362	593	28.8	3 736	3 727	3 592	77.9	0.7	10.0	2.98	39 700	164
Shelby city	15 310	36.3	0.7	11 045	2 368	33.4	5 980	5 978	5 731	56.0	0.8	18.1	2.62	31 300	104
Congressional District 11	531 144	5.5	0.7	390 762	75 737	33.3	233 178	218 854	193 815	75.5	4.0	9.3	2.68	34 300	126
COUNTIES															
Avery (pt.)	4 582	2.3	1.4	3 257	502	30.8	1 813	1 701	1 517	83.1	7.8	7.6	2.87	24 800	109
Buncombe	160 934	8.7	0.6	119 340	22 096	33.2	66 131	64 712	60 274	70.4	2.5	10.6	2.61	36 200	145
Cherokee	18 933	2.1	0.6	13 624	2 835	34.0	8 536	8 214	6 847	80.3	6.4	9.2	2.74	27 600	92
Clay	6 619	0.5	0.6	4 934	1 094	34.8	3 370	2 955	2 490	85.9	5.8	7.5	2.66	31 400	99
Graham	7 217	–	0.5	5 068	918	31.6	3 578	3 473	2 481	80.3	4.8	8.5	2.91	28 600	82
Haywood	46 495	1.6	0.5	34 351	6 315	34.4	20 363	19 449	16 997	75.8	3.4	8.6	2.70	33 800	113
Henderson	58 580	3.6	0.6	43 549	10 359	35.6	27 205	24 225	22 389	77.8	2.0	7.9	2.59	43 400	151
Jackson	25 811	2.0	2.8	19 601	2 836	27.5	11 960	11 073	8 502	73.4	4.9	9.3	2.67	36 200	126
McDowell	35 135	4.4	0.4	24 913	4 072	31.4	13 946	13 637	12 224	78.7	4.4	9.2	2.83	28 900	109
Macon	20 178	1.9	0.6	15 259	3 697	37.5	13 358	9 830	7 701	83.7	4.6	7.3	2.59	37 700	120
Madison	16 827	0.8	0.5	12 565	2 426	32.1	7 167	6 986	5 844	74.3	16.4	8.5	2.72	27 300	92
Mitchell	14 428	0.1	0.6	10 782	2 148	34.7	6 055	5 820	5 263	82.7	6.8	8.0	2.74	29 700	94
Polk	12 984	9.2	0.8	9 897	2 664	39.0	5 927	5 565	5 023	79.2	5.0	8.1	2.55	38 500	114

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
		Percent		Age					Occupied						
										Percent					
	Total	Black	Spanish origin[1]	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median	Total	Year-round	Total	Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house-holder, no husband present	Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
Congressional District 11—Con.															
COUNTIES—Con.															
Rutherford	53 787	12.2	0.7	38 456	7 234	32.5	21 800	21 172	19 221	74.2	3.7	10.1	2.76	27 800	105
Swain	10 283	1.0	0.4	7 293	1 493	31.9	4 853	4 599	3 565	74.8	5.1	12.5	2.82	28 600	98
Transylvania	23 417	5.3	0.4	17 038	2 940	32.0	10 234	9 299	8 200	80.5	2.7	8.0	2.75	39 300	125
Yancey	14 934	1.3	0.5	10 835	2 108	33.0	6 882	6 144	5 277	79.4	9.0	9.1	2.79	28 200	109
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Asheville city	53 583	21.2	0.8	41 227	9 797	36.4	23 239	23 163	21 821	60.3	1.2	13.8	2.40	32 200	135

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
URBAN AND RURAL											
Total persons	**5 881 766**	**536 219**	**536 177**	**535 944**	**533 580**	**535 212**	**529 635**	**539 055**	**535 543**	**536 303**	**532 946**
Urban	2 823 180	163 005	263 130	199 683	296 276	242 403	343 020	345 757	183 074	385 836	249 905
Inside urbanized areas	2 002 469	–	116 668	132 459	260 592	172 505	324 066	302 344	72 049	350 570	168 701
Outside urbanized areas	820 711	163 005	146 462	67 224	35 684	69 898	18 954	43 413	111 025	35 266	81 204
Rural	3 058 586	373 214	273 047	336 261	237 304	292 809	186 615	193 298	352 469	150 467	283 041
Farm	188 437	27 792	24 689	35 565	14 518	20 053	6 850	17 471	16 434	5 372	6 118
ANCESTRY											
Total persons	**5 881 766**	**536 219**	**536 177**	**535 944**	**533 580**	**535 212**	**529 635**	**539 055**	**535 543**	**536 303**	**532 946**
Single ancestry group	3 233 306	348 332	343 311	314 502	285 020	293 492	277 238	314 679	284 840	264 679	253 176
Dutch	26 706	1 077	1 089	969	1 900	3 557	2 838	1 066	2 685	2 453	4 257
English	1 329 497	149 102	133 593	127 902	129 097	144 082	112 922	89 618	112 385	87 997	105 328
French	34 266	3 045	2 034	4 503	3 614	3 206	2 857	3 760	2 286	3 054	2 794
German	292 878	11 100	10 061	15 020	22 380	32 394	35 924	17 563	42 471	33 375	50 740
Greek	7 428	427	245	334	1 033	912	505	698	235	2 334	275
Hungarian	3 298	255	273	291	484	232	209	373	216	422	132
Irish	246 552	16 573	14 556	24 505	20 183	22 591	20 979	19 935	19 117	21 974	29 184
Italian	22 185	2 146	1 311	2 247	2 810	1 644	2 106	2 529	1 204	2 827	1 620
Norwegian	3 369	264	191	305	469	251	216	487	206	413	223
Polish	12 518	1 101	633	1 419	1 762	807	1 161	1 905	596	1 455	685
Portuguese	972	84	43	192	95	43	60	188	62	75	61
Russian	4 327	210	649	164	1 134	254	502	218	67	665	70
Scottish	45 177	2 155	2 418	4 548	4 984	3 335	4 254	4 827	5 425	4 467	3 791
Swedish	6 634	535	410	558	802	476	608	607	414	761	432
Ukrainian	1 207	74	101	85	248	90	117	126	66	148	61
Other	1 196 292	160 184	175 704	131 460	94 025	79 618	91 980	170 779	97 405	102 259	53 523
Multiple ancestry group	1 099 068	71 371	60 498	84 725	115 294	96 163	106 093	101 471	96 738	130 726	115 487
Ancestry not specified	1 549 392	116 516	132 368	136 717	133 266	145 557	146 304	122 905	153 965	140 898	164 283
Not reported	929 294	60 432	76 770	70 033	82 823	83 827	95 527	70 459	101 675	101 753	104 178
Selected multiple ancestry groups:											
English and other group(s)	448 511	36 446	30 069	33 492	54 368	41 088	44 399	39 276	33 177	48 232	37 647
French and other group(s)	99 944	8 847	6 307	9 743	11 851	8 060	8 972	12 494	6 604	10 929	6 677
German and other group(s)	445 771	23 860	20 416	29 084	44 149	45 150	48 102	33 639	45 645	54 746	59 904
Irish and other group(s)	625 169	38 918	33 157	49 069	60 928	51 853	57 548	58 235	57 112	76 779	67 709
Italian and other group(s)	30 355	2 407	1 739	3 334	3 969	2 127	2 933	3 745	1 550	4 020	2 327
Polish and other group(s)	19 431	1 819	1 368	2 206	3 017	1 115	1 684	2 535	900	2 394	1 074
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
In households	**5 687 084**	**517 435**	**519 850**	**503 823**	**505 327**	**525 671**	**514 427**	**510 763**	**524 790**	**526 663**	**519 542**
Family householder	1 583 490	140 678	139 775	139 452	137 973	149 704	145 527	138 153	148 123	145 336	147 471
Nonfamily householder: Male	181 033	16 855	16 336	14 088	21 672	16 418	17 318	15 859	13 593	20 393	14 656
Female	281 191	25 106	27 513	21 081	29 086	26 713	27 627	20 101	24 373	28 413	22 756
Spouse	1 298 740	113 074	108 754	114 829	114 974	124 534	119 081	110 363	124 105	116 297	123 362
Other relatives	2 235 424	212 129	216 653	207 189	184 133	200 014	194 187	216 780	208 419	202 641	203 349
Nonrelatives	107 206	9 593	10 819	7 184	17 489	8 288	10 687	9 507	6 177	13 583	7 948
Persons per household	2.78	2.83	2.83	2.89	2.68	2.73	2.70	2.93	2.82	2.71	2.81
Persons per family	3.23	3.31	3.33	3.31	3.17	3.17	3.15	3.37	3.24	3.19	3.22
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD											
Households	**2 045 714**	**182 639**	**183 624**	**174 621**	**188 731**	**192 835**	**190 472**	**174 113**	**186 089**	**194 142**	**184 883**
1 person	407 063	37 109	38 309	32 006	40 018	39 231	39 187	31 346	35 563	41 428	33 538
2 persons	641 558	56 090	55 555	51 858	61 337	61 594	61 509	49 244	58 888	60 896	58 068
3 persons	405 321	35 197	35 141	36 355	36 955	39 161	38 013	35 856	36 016	37 258	38 486
4 persons	337 687	28 859	28 875	30 531	30 612	31 458	31 057	31 298	31 003	31 727	32 100
5 persons	152 428	13 934	13 427	13 918	12 679	13 681	12 812	15 201	14 915	13 975	14 501
6 or more persons	101 657	11 450	12 317	9 953	7 130	7 710	7 894	11 168	9 704	8 858	8 190
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	**1 583 490**	**140 678**	**139 775**	**139 452**	**137 973**	**149 704**	**145 527**	**138 153**	**148 123**	**145 336**	**147 471**
With own children under 18 years	812 561	70 755	70 941	74 780	71 763	75 247	73 507	79 744	73 787	75 633	75 927
Married-couple families	**1 301 348**	**113 430**	**109 140**	**114 858**	**115 302**	**124 552**	**119 418**	**110 554**	**123 458**	**117 481**	**123 534**
With own children under 18 years	663 945	57 270	55 113	61 932	59 799	62 399	59 200	63 167	61 538	59 984	63 285
Female householder, no husband present	**233 048**	**22 514**	**25 785**	**20 407**	**18 435**	**20 834**	**21 666**	**23 397**	**19 958**	**23 207**	**19 612**
With own children under 18 years	130 337	11 963	14 248	11 109	10 436	11 215	12 685	14 852	10 577	13 926	10 722
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS											
Persons in group quarters	**194 682**	**18 784**	**16 327**	**32 121**	**28 253**	**9 541**	**15 208**	**28 292**	**10 753**	**9 640**	**13 404**
Inmate of mental hospital	5 220	92	971	259	785	179	51	113	861	151	1 355
Inmate of home for the aged	29 596	2 149	3 195	2 378	2 241	3 111	2 928	2 166	2 723	2 360	2 721
Inmate of other institution	27 142	3 072	3 869	3 656	4 072	1 216	1 501	1 357	3 266	1 199	2 163
In college dormitory	78 207	8 488	7 764	1 705	20 773	4 520	9 728	4 352	3 737	5 018	6 683
Other, in group quarters	54 517	4 983	528	24 123	382	515	1 000	20 304	166	912	482
MARITAL STATUS											
Male, 15 years and over	**2 172 871**	**197 113**	**191 992**	**207 602**	**203 099**	**196 024**	**193 824**	**200 249**	**195 195**	**195 456**	**194 552**
Single	620 152	60 573	58 855	68 959	66 343	49 471	52 123	64 524	48 851	55 072	49 112
Now married, except separated	1 350 635	118 037	113 763	121 437	119 333	128 320	122 830	117 241	128 033	120 775	127 132
Separated	64 726	6 357	6 421	5 988	5 409	5 625	5 925	6 291	5 516	6 850	5 658
Widowed	51 132	5 288	5 200	4 545	3 751	4 718	4 538	4 114	5 669	3 699	4 469
Divorced	86 226	6 858	7 753	6 673	8 263	7 890	8 408	8 079	7 126	9 060	8 181
Female, 15 years and over	**2 375 689**	**215 727**	**221 220**	**202 345**	**219 690**	**221 209**	**221 476**	**202 456**	**216 026**	**219 665**	**214 938**
Single	507 965	48 891	54 901	38 807	57 703	44 047	49 500	43 208	40 315	50 690	41 356
Now married, except separated	1 342 237	117 361	113 236	119 355	118 223	128 157	122 370	115 096	128 285	119 242	127 329
Separated	90 301	9 386	10 082	7 902	7 166	7 306	8 875	9 410	7 614	9 340	7 373
Widowed	308 253	31 146	31 942	27 541	23 471	29 059	26 889	23 840	30 491	25 576	26 450
Divorced	126 933	8 943	11 059	8 740	13 127	12 640	13 842	10 902	9 321	14 817	12 430
FERTILITY											
Women 15 to 44 years	1 394 773	124 042	127 863	121 387	141 674	126 763	129 574	130 090	118 859	133 847	125 214
Children ever born	1 836 692	169 615	167 742	173 740	149 009	163 569	159 317	188 413	171 559	167 728	172 790
Per 1,000 women	1 317	1 367	1 312	1 431	1 052	1 290	1 230	1 448	1 443	1 253	1 380

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	District 11
URBAN AND RURAL	
Total persons	**531 152**
Urban	151 091
Inside urbanized areas	102 515
Outside urbanized areas	48 576
Rural	380 061
Farm	13 575
ANCESTRY	
Total persons	**531 152**
Single ancestry group	254 037
Dutch	4 815
English	137 471
French	3 113
German	21 850
Greek	430
Hungarian	411
Irish	36 955
Italian	1 741
Norwegian	344
Polish	994
Portuguese	69
Russian	394
Scottish	4 973
Swedish	1 031
Ukrainian	91
Other	39 355
Multiple ancestry group	120 502
Ancestry not specified	156 613
Not reported	81 817
Selected multiple ancestry groups:	
English and other group(s)	50 317
French and other group(s)	9 460
German and other group(s)	41 076
Irish and other group(s)	73 861
Italian and other group(s)	2 204
Polish and other group(s)	1 319
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
In households	**518 793**
Family householder	151 298
Nonfamily householder: Male	13 845
Female	28 422
Spouse	129 367
Other relatives	189 930
Nonrelatives	5 931
Persons per household	2.68
Persons per family	3.11
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD	
Households	**193 565**
1 person	39 328
2 persons	66 519
3 persons	36 883
4 persons	30 167
5 persons	13 385
6 or more persons	7 283
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	**151 298**
With own children under 18 years	70 477
Married-couple families	**129 621**
With own children under 18 years	60 258
Female householder, no husband present	**17 233**
With own children under 18 years	8 604
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS	
Persons in group quarters	**12 359**
Inmate of mental hospital	403
Inmate of home for the aged	3 624
Inmate of other institution	1 771
In college dormitory	5 439
Other, in group quarters	1 122
MARITAL STATUS	
Male, 15 years and over	**197 765**
Single	46 269
Now married, except separated	133 734
Separated	4 686
Widowed	5 141
Divorced	7 935
Female, 15 years and over	**220 937**
Single	38 547
Now married, except separated	133 583
Separated	5 847
Widowed	31 848
Divorced	11 112
FERTILITY	
Women 15 to 44 years	115 460
Children ever born	153 210
Per 1,000 women	1 327

Table 4. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1980**

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

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH											
Total persons	**5 881 766**	**536 219**	**536 177**	**535 944**	**533 580**	**535 212**	**529 635**	**539 055**	**535 543**	**536 303**	**532 946**
Native	5 803 408	531 427	530 862	527 751	522 717	530 411	523 883	525 171	531 500	525 430	528 936
Born in State of residence	4 475 789	426 412	439 323	397 396	388 698	422 931	407 524	353 363	441 858	361 504	435 689
Born in different State	1 301 068	103 079	90 183	126 838	131 487	106 151	114 707	163 614	88 351	161 971	91 975
Born abroad, at sea, etc	26 551	1 936	1 356	3 517	2 532	1 329	1 652	8 194	1 291	1 955	1 272
Foreign born	78 358	4 792	5 315	8 193	10 863	4 801	5 752	13 884	4 043	10 873	4 010
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Persons 5 to 17 years	**1 256 408**	**114 136**	**117 261**	**114 048**	**105 773**	**113 406**	**110 851**	**122 179**	**117 316**	**115 337**	**117 936**
Speak only English at home	1 230 370	112 284	114 743	111 874	103 014	111 759	108 399	118 547	115 572	111 847	116 083
Speak a language other than English at home	26 038	1 852	2 518	2 174	2 759	1 647	2 452	3 632	1 744	3 490	1 853
Spanish language spoken at home	9 235	672	796	891	762	837	914	1 264	704	1 124	753
Speak English very well or well	8 351	609	746	826	684	764	852	1 091	561	1 055	683
Speak English not well or not at all	884	63	50	65	78	73	62	173	143	69	70
Other language spoken at home	16 803	1 180	1 722	1 283	1 997	810	1 538	2 368	1 040	2 366	1 100
Speak English very well or well	15 281	1 121	1 585	1 190	1 767	715	1 392	2 164	940	2 117	1 012
Speak English not well or not at all	1 522	59	137	93	230	95	146	204	100	249	88
Persons 18 years and over	**4 222 405**	**382 382**	**381 836**	**379 669**	**395 350**	**387 621**	**386 566**	**371 950**	**381 286**	**385 656**	**379 704**
Speak only English at home	4 119 275	374 748	373 546	368 541	382 899	380 608	378 022	354 851	375 540	373 912	373 679
Speak a language other than English at home	103 130	7 634	8 290	11 128	12 451	7 013	8 544	17 099	5 746	11 744	6 025
Spanish language spoken at home	33 847	2 558	2 486	4 811	3 074	2 685	2 716	6 369	1 910	3 252	2 090
Speak English very well or well	30 468	2 343	2 192	4 457	2 738	2 423	2 438	5 784	1 706	2 853	1 913
Speak English not well or not at all	3 379	215	294	354	336	262	278	585	204	399	177
Other language spoken at home	69 283	5 076	5 804	6 317	9 377	4 328	5 828	10 730	3 836	8 492	3 935
Speak English very well or well	62 747	4 660	5 337	5 826	8 413	3 821	5 260	9 929	3 436	7 498	3 521
Speak English not well or not at all	6 536	416	467	491	964	507	568	801	400	994	414
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY											
Workers 16 years and over	**2 652 593**	**216 829**	**229 477**	**237 117**	**265 281**	**243 657**	**256 975**	**228 986**	**241 214**	**265 327**	**252 655**
Car, truck, or van	2 410 402	193 240	209 327	201 266	240 013	226 596	239 763	198 107	225 305	242 289	236 489
Drive alone	1 756 417	135 301	152 379	138 767	176 124	163 200	185 130	143 495	159 417	186 543	173 865
Carpool	653 985	57 939	56 948	62 499	63 889	63 396	54 633	54 612	65 888	55 746	62 624
Public transportation	40 100	2 256	3 908	1 025	6 152	4 040	3 787	2 827	2 218	10 174	1 181
Walked only	121 618	12 512	8 887	23 859	10 470	6 371	7 163	20 155	7 823	7 003	9 399
Other means	34 468	4 449	3 163	5 065	3 870	2 243	2 584	3 857	2 020	2 514	2 365
Worked at home	46 005	4 372	4 192	5 902	4 776	4 407	3 678	4 040	3 848	3 347	3 221
Persons per private vehicle	1.18	1.22	1.19	1.23	1.18	1.19	1.15	1.19	1.20	1.15	1.17
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT											
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	**1 595 321**	**146 914**	**149 717**	**136 008**	**163 838**	**138 079**	**146 652**	**152 128**	**138 104**	**150 487**	**142 989**
Nursery school	60 186	4 445	5 344	4 807	5 945	5 061	6 171	6 019	4 867	7 788	5 493
Public	20 518	1 509	1 805	2 405	1 340	1 584	1 641	2 521	1 868	1 967	2 040
Private	39 668	2 936	3 539	2 402	4 605	3 477	4 530	3 498	2 999	5 821	3 453
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	863 618	77 748	79 550	77 878	73 581	77 423	76 302	85 034	81 503	79 946	81 674
Public	810 272	72 262	73 483	74 107	67 679	71 910	70 825	80 868	78 245	72 009	78 561
Private	53 346	5 486	6 067	3 771	5 902	5 513	5 477	4 166	3 258	7 937	3 113
High school (1 to 4 years)	388 077	36 852	37 563	36 304	32 465	35 782	34 808	37 508	35 149	35 610	32 753
Public	371 773	35 071	35 460	35 214	30 713	34 240	33 730	36 358	34 262	33 021	31 933
Private	16 304	1 781	2 103	1 090	1 752	1 542	1 078	1 150	887	2 589	820
College	283 440	27 869	27 260	17 019	51 847	19 813	29 371	23 567	16 585	27 143	23 069
Public	227 701	25 714	16 153	14 085	44 408	13 752	23 411	21 342	11 667	22 301	18 812
Private	55 739	2 155	11 107	2 934	7 439	6 061	5 960	2 225	4 918	4 842	4 257
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	**3 403 219**	**302 767**	**310 457**	**286 767**	**306 907**	**322 327**	**315 585**	**281 568**	**317 793**	**316 464**	**311 502**
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	835 620	83 530	87 875	75 610	55 147	87 960	67 160	60 147	86 893	52 633	90 228
High school: 1 to 3 years	701 398	64 249	64 099	62 548	52 754	66 731	65 316	52 989	73 971	60 732	71 596
4 years	947 017	83 191	81 493	87 182	78 898	89 765	86 450	90 212	87 789	87 122	80 084
College: 1 to 3 years	468 761	39 000	36 721	35 847	49 561	39 024	47 105	42 980	38 678	58 718	38 945
4 or more years	450 423	32 797	40 269	25 580	70 547	38 847	49 554	35 240	30 462	57 259	30 649
Percent high school graduates	54.8	51.2	51.0	51.8	64.8	52.0	58.0	59.8	49.4	64.2	48.1
RESIDENCE IN 1975											
Persons 5 years and over	**5 478 334**	**496 172**	**499 494**	**493 568**	**501 329**	**500 954**	**497 941**	**494 229**	**498 404**	**500 426**	**497 414**
Same house	3 119 805	288 290	294 409	272 854	256 880	304 793	285 844	250 165	311 399	258 940	293 955
Different house in United States	2 314 620	205 309	202 490	213 914	239 191	194 250	209 669	231 476	185 256	237 159	201 750
Same county	1 287 207	107 739	119 140	99 764	112 466	120 523	125 981	117 710	106 707	137 312	127 669
Different county	1 027 413	97 570	83 350	114 150	126 725	73 727	83 688	113 766	78 549	99 847	74 081
Same State	489 013	45 469	45 029	40 977	73 657	38 749	45 028	34 437	49 256	39 324	43 969
Different State	538 400	52 101	38 321	73 173	53 068	34 978	38 660	79 329	29 293	60 523	30 112
Northeast	129 981	14 047	10 508	20 861	15 631	6 745	9 870	16 830	7 610	16 403	4 650
North Central	79 886	6 080	4 839	14 180	7 502	4 709	5 610	13 141	3 425	8 365	4 788
South	284 549	26 824	21 056	29 509	26 383	21 145	20 830	40 166	16 124	32 508	18 630
West	43 984	5 150	1 918	8 623	3 552	2 379	2 350	9 192	2 134	3 247	2 044
Abroad	43 909	2 573	2 595	6 800	5 258	1 911	2 428	12 588	1 749	4 327	1 709
VETERAN STATUS											
Civilian persons 16 years and over	**4 342 054**	**390 934**	**402 750**	**358 555**	**413 493**	**407 668**	**405 661**	**348 751**	**400 538**	**405 181**	**399 604**
Veteran	664 983	53 546	53 007	50 997	59 955	61 862	65 099	55 613	63 846	68 593	63 087
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	15.3	13.7	13.2	14.2	14.5	15.2	16.0	15.9	15.9	16.9	15.8
Male veteran	639 145	51 218	50 952	48 473	57 992	59 756	62 785	52 050	61 718	66 049	61 228
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	31.6	28.4	27.3	29.8	29.3	31.2	33.3	33.8	32.5	34.7	32.3
WORK DISABILITY STATUS											
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	**3 808 398**	**341 852**	**340 246**	**347 795**	**364 329**	**347 987**	**350 187**	**350 729**	**335 101**	**356 136**	**343 099**
With a work disability	371 231	36 297	34 666	36 829	26 607	34 749	30 108	35 419	36 612	27 970	33 439
Not in labor force	235 835	24 363	22 977	23 975	14 904	22 495	18 022	22 688	23 110	16 585	20 665
Prevented from working	201 290	20 546	19 669	20 517	12 303	19 223	15 126	19 143	20 394	14 043	17 963
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS											
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	**3 808 398**	**341 852**	**340 246**	**347 795**	**364 329**	**347 987**	**350 187**	**350 729**	**335 101**	**356 136**	**343 099**
With a public transportation disability	78 935	7 905	8 898	8 840	5 277	7 374	5 860	7 574	7 218	5 470	6 785
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	**575 123**	**56 329**	**55 465**	**46 398**	**42 596**	**55 516**	**51 394**	**38 479**	**59 546**	**45 873**	**50 845**
With a public transportation disability	102 522	10 685	10 545	10 113	7 259	9 667	7 634	8 346	10 007	7 879	8 208

Table 4. **Selected Social Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

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

The State Congressional Districts	District 11
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH	
Total persons	**531 152**
Native	525 320
Born in State of residence	401 091
Born in different State	122 712
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	1 517
Foreign born	5 832
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Persons 5 to 17 years	**108 165**
Speak only English at home	106 248
Speak a language other than English at home	1 917
Spanish language spoken at home	518
Speak English very well or well	480
Speak English not well or not at all	38
Other language spoken at home	1 399
Speak English very well or well	1 278
Speak English not well or not at all	121
Persons 18 years and over	**390 385**
Speak only English at home	382 929
Speak a language other than English at home	7 456
Spanish language spoken at home	1 896
Speak English very well or well	1 621
Speak English not well or not at all	275
Other language spoken at home	5 560
Speak English very well or well	5 046
Speak English not well or not at all	514
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY	
Workers 16 years and over	**215 075**
Car, truck, or van	198 007
Drive alone	142 196
Carpool	55 811
Public transportation	2 532
Walked only	7 976
Other means	2 338
Worked at home	4 222
Persons per private vehicle	1.19
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT	
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	**130 405**
Nursery school	4 246
Public	1 838
Private	2 408
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	72 979
Public	70 323
Private	2 656
High school (1 to 4 years)	33 283
Public	31 771
Private	1 512
College	19 897
Public	16 056
Private	3 841
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED	
Persons 25 years old and over	**331 082**
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	88 437
High school: 1 to 3 years	66 413
4 years	94 831
College: 1 to 3 years	42 182
4 or more years	39 219
Percent high school graduates	53.2
RESIDENCE IN 1975	
Persons 5 years and over	**498 403**
Same house	302 276
Different house in United States	194 156
Same county	112 196
Different county	81 960
Same State	33 118
Different State	48 842
Northeast	6 826
North Central	7 247
South	31 374
West	3 395
Abroad	1 971
VETERAN STATUS	
Civilian persons 16 years and over	**408 919**
Veteran	69 378
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	17.0
Male veteran	66 924
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	34.7
WORK DISABILITY STATUS	
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	**330 937**
With a work disability	38 535
Not in labor force	26 051
Prevented from working	22 363
PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY STATUS	
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	**330 937**
With a public transportation disability	7 734
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over	**72 682**
With a public transportation disability	12 179

Table 5. **Labor Force Characteristics: 1980**

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

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	**4 442 683**	**403 135**	**403 265**	**400 354**	**413 929**	**407 829**	**405 837**	**392 652**	**401 148**	**405 553**	**399 838**
Labor force	2 859 826	236 998	249 435	256 113	280 303	263 610	275 123	249 170	259 338	282 545	271 125
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.4	58.8	61.9	64.0	67.7	64.6	67.8	63.5	64.6	69.7	67.8
Civilian labor force	2 759 197	224 797	248 920	214 314	279 867	263 449	274 947	205 269	258 728	282 173	270 891
Employed	2 607 925	209 049	233 764	199 873	269 445	249 217	261 952	189 159	246 653	270 135	258 246
Unemployed	151 272	15 748	15 156	14 441	10 422	14 232	12 995	16 110	12 075	12 038	12 645
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	7.0	6.1	6.7	3.7	5.4	4.7	7.8	4.7	4.3	4.7
Not in labor force	1 582 857	166 137	153 830	144 241	133 626	144 219	130 714	143 482	141 810	123 008	128 713
Female, 16 years and over	**2 323 865**	**211 199**	**216 163**	**197 528**	**215 396**	**216 195**	**217 021**	**197 607**	**210 974**	**215 154**	**210 323**
Labor force	1 252 915	98 912	115 446	98 821	128 507	118 929	125 541	97 177	117 259	127 480	123 147
Percent of female, 16 years and over	53.9	46.8	53.4	50.0	59.7	55.0	57.8	49.2	55.6	59.3	58.6
Civilian labor force	1 247 448	98 218	115 393	97 041	128 455	118 902	125 535	94 464	117 209	127 435	123 120
Employed	1 168 673	89 567	107 101	88 475	123 168	112 241	118 765	85 535	111 047	121 199	116 959
Unemployed	78 775	8 651	8 292	8 566	5 287	6 661	6 770	8 929	6 162	6 236	6 161
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	8.8	7.2	8.8	4.1	5.6	5.4	9.5	5.3	4.9	5.0
Not in labor force	1 070 950	112 287	100 717	98 707	86 889	97 266	91 480	100 430	93 715	87 674	87 176
Female, 16 years and over	**2 323 865**	**211 199**	**216 163**	**197 528**	**215 396**	**216 195**	**217 021**	**197 607**	**210 974**	**215 154**	**210 323**
With own children under 6 years	348 490	32 535	31 179	35 685	28 971	30 811	28 451	37 579	31 666	31 313	31 359
In labor force	203 233	16 705	19 195	18 835	17 917	19 468	17 813	18 391	20 448	18 517	20 763
With own children 6 to 17 years only	477 184	40 648	42 227	40 895	43 039	45 323	45 233	43 342	43 764	45 251	45 165
In labor force	335 633	26 010	30 082	27 559	32 122	32 396	32 697	27 160	32 700	32 657	34 334
CLASS OF WORKER											
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 607 925**	**209 049**	**233 764**	**199 873**	**269 445**	**249 217**	**261 952**	**189 159**	**246 653**	**270 135**	**258 246**
Private wage and salary workers	1 991 270	140 617	173 318	139 254	189 127	202 933	213 007	133 501	198 162	222 378	212 359
Federal government workers	69 161	10 078	6 635	8 640	6 714	3 459	4 679	10 521	4 713	4 576	2 758
State government workers	183 067	20 247	19 481	15 387	41 270	10 236	12 862	13 303	11 921	9 701	14 959
Local government workers	174 956	16 973	17 825	14 896	15 535	14 642	15 992	16 716	14 730	18 972	14 177
Self-employed workers	175 594	19 368	14 969	19 746	15 721	16 868	14 546	13 922	15 842	13 627	13 022
Unpaid family workers	13 877	1 766	1 536	1 950	1 078	1 079	866	1 196	1 285	881	971
OCCUPATION											
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 607 925**	**209 049**	**233 764**	**199 873**	**269 445**	**249 217**	**261 952**	**189 159**	**246 653**	**270 135**	**258 246**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	495 078	38 413	45 534	31 345	67 836	45 131	52 290	36 543	37 880	61 477	39 885
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	226 625	16 952	19 445	14 080	29 225	20 678	25 952	15 657	17 921	30 468	19 465
Professional specialty occupations	268 453	21 461	26 089	17 265	38 611	24 453	26 338	20 886	19 959	31 009	20 420
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	669 205	49 607	61 704	45 868	83 453	60 094	74 115	49 634	53 464	86 959	55 199
Technicians and related support occupations	67 294	4 776	8 276	4 068	12 116	5 725	6 321	4 151	4 549	6 892	4 846
Sales occupations	230 263	19 203	18 788	17 486	24 096	19 021	25 496	19 638	18 713	31 404	18 886
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	371 648	25 628	34 640	24 314	47 241	35 348	42 298	25 845	30 202	48 663	31 467
Service occupations	293 665	26 545	29 468	23 877	29 117	25 965	26 702	25 884	25 709	29 155	25 330
Private household occupations	20 422	2 727	2 702	1 771	1 863	1 353	1 635	1 799	1 857	2 176	1 210
Protective service occupations	31 615	2 623	3 066	2 386	3 420	2 739	3 017	2 743	2 772	3 182	2 982
Service occupations, except protective and household	241 628	21 195	23 700	19 720	23 834	21 873	22 050	21 342	21 080	23 797	21 138
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	87 946	17 032	10 664	14 795	6 224	7 005	3 835	6 926	6 769	3 807	3 835
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	360 120	28 907	29 470	29 752	31 294	35 268	35 235	25 927	38 761	31 187	40 672
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	701 911	48 545	56 924	54 236	51 521	75 754	69 775	44 245	84 070	57 550	93 325
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	438 182	25 992	34 089	32 158	31 356	48 896	44 464	25 709	55 577	31 683	65 998
Transportation and material moving occupations	120 341	10 311	10 168	10 250	9 313	12 574	11 363	8 432	12 676	12 251	11 749
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	143 388	12 242	12 667	11 828	10 852	14 284	13 948	10 104	15 817	13 616	15 578
INDUSTRY											
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 607 925**	**209 049**	**233 764**	**199 873**	**269 445**	**249 217**	**261 952**	**189 159**	**246 653**	**270 135**	**258 246**
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	95 030	18 485	11 068	15 547	6 883	7 498	4 088	6 974	7 769	4 369	4 485
Construction	162 467	14 290	14 029	15 730	15 682	13 603	13 578	15 114	14 954	15 943	12 531
Manufacturing	854 549	50 787	64 206	55 774	66 667	98 679	98 305	46 377	103 819	67 515	124 002
Nondurable goods	515 392	29 776	42 118	32 963	31 375	62 411	53 064	31 719	75 028	40 159	69 177
Durable goods	339 157	21 011	22 088	22 811	35 292	36 268	45 241	14 658	28 791	27 356	54 825
Transportation	88 545	5 089	6 772	5 010	7 431	11 567	9 851	6 184	9 057	13 818	7 941
Communications and other public utilities	70 632	4 381	6 922	4 924	8 299	5 005	4 995	5 204	5 557	13 386	6 925
Wholesale trade	106 459	9 045	7 948	8 489	10 751	8 922	12 805	6 597	8 731	17 933	8 540
Retail trade	372 982	33 718	33 165	30 073	37 439	32 972	38 175	32 834	31 882	42 397	30 416
Finance, insurance, and real estate	110 576	6 870	9 697	6 755	14 800	10 862	12 640	8 510	8 093	18 490	7 127
Business and repair services	74 654	4 584	7 354	5 047	10 158	6 521	7 583	5 669	5 797	11 598	5 339
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	98 833	9 212	9 535	7 927	9 501	7 366	9 503	8 571	8 806	11 804	7 601
Professional and related services	465 256	39 256	52 911	33 464	61 838	39 807	42 732	36 114	35 137	45 398	37 334
Health services	159 676	12 730	22 117	11 940	17 663	14 685	12 923	11 469	12 388	15 160	13 377
Educational services	220 727	20 826	23 528	16 216	32 495	17 611	20 922	18 445	16 618	18 089	17 421
Other professional and related services	84 853	5 700	7 266	5 308	11 680	7 511	8 887	6 200	6 131	12 149	6 536
Public administration	107 942	13 332	10 157	11 133	19 996	6 415	7 697	11 011	7 051	7 484	6 005
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979											
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	**1 729 467**	**152 462**	**147 786**	**167 721**	**169 362**	**154 848**	**159 168**	**160 289**	**151 357**	**162 416**	**157 729**
Worked in 1979	1 711 975	150 556	145 663	166 042	167 951	153 299	157 746	158 204	149 973	160 972	156 631
50 to 52 weeks	1 166 083	96 542	95 610	114 700	110 707	104 082	111 542	107 239	105 788	116 477	109 421
40 to 49 weeks	201 802	18 696	17 082	18 991	19 158	19 113	18 166	19 448	17 390	17 367	18 276
1 to 39 weeks	344 090	35 318	32 971	32 351	38 086	30 104	28 038	31 517	26 795	27 128	28 934
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 499 286	129 256	125 799	146 401	143 758	134 409	138 259	139 817	133 753	141 485	138 830
50 to 52 weeks	1 102 981	90 312	90 030	108 528	103 990	98 575	105 732	101 645	100 767	110 343	104 022
With unemployment in 1979	244 774	22 410	22 663	22 413	22 711	22 496	20 963	25 408	19 417	21 638	20 541
Mean weeks of unemployment	13.2	14.0	13.9	13.2	11.2	13.6	12.8	14.2	13.3	12.4	12.3
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	**1 430 473**	**119 904**	**132 536**	**116 692**	**148 072**	**132 719**	**140 818**	**113 748**	**130 012**	**141 704**	**137 040**
Worked in 1979	1 396 724	115 539	128 474	113 070	145 826	130 300	137 850	108 643	127 550	139 072	135 347
50 to 52 weeks	716 379	51 166	65 446	53 287	76 322	70 393	74 730	50 501	68 432	75 402	73 649
40 to 49 weeks	229 316	18 830	20 232	18 672	22 649	21 727	23 036	18 944	21 624	22 269	22 667
1 to 39 weeks	451 029	45 543	42 796	41 111	46 855	38 180	40 084	39 198	37 494	41 401	39 031
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 051 432	81 661	96 116	83 798	107 340	101 458	104 367	78 129	99 989	103 641	106 938
50 to 52 weeks	617 336	42 287	55 893	45 361	65 779	61 876	64 902	42 208	59 761	64 807	65 179
With unemployment in 1979	259 089	25 522	25 334	24 778	23 734	21 848	23 820	26 419	20 249	24 297	21 652
Mean weeks of unemployment	13.1	15.2	14.5	14.8	10.4	12.3	11.8	15.1	12.8	11.6	11.1
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979	**503 863**	**47 932**	**47 997**	**47 191**	**46 445**	**44 344**	**44 783**	**51 827**	**39 666**	**45 935**	**42 193**
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	158 409	16 931	16 652	15 948	11 072	13 809	12 814	19 019	12 397	12 746	11 511
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979											
Families	**1 583 490**	**140 678**	**139 775**	**139 452**	**137 973**	**149 704**	**145 527**	**138 153**	**148 123**	**145 336**	**147 471**
No workers	166 066	17 446	15 670	14 130	10 579	15 360	12 248	15 723	16 464	11 913	13 067
1 worker	475 613	46 058	40 859	44 645	37 611	43 841	42 399	48 683	40 913	43 448	39 788
2 or more workers	941 811	77 174	83 246	80 677	89 783	90 503	90 880	73 747	90 746	89 975	94 616

Table 5. **Labor Force Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

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

The State Congressional Districts	District 11
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	**409 143**
Labor force	236 066
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.7
Civilian labor force	235 842
Employed	220 432
Unemployed	15 410
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5
Not in labor force	173 077
Female, 16 years and over	**216 305**
Labor force	101 696
Percent of female, 16 years and over	47.0
Civilian labor force	101 676
Employed	94 616
Unemployed	7 060
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9
Not in labor force	114 609
Female, 16 years and over	**216 305**
With own children under 6 years	28 941
In labor force	15 181
With own children 6 to 17 years only	42 297
In labor force	27 916
CLASS OF WORKER	
Employed persons 16 years and over	**220 432**
Private wage and salary workers	166 614
Federal government workers	6 388
State government workers	13 700
Local government workers	14 498
Self-employed workers	17 963
Unpaid family workers	1 269
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	**220 432**
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	38 744
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	16 782
Professional specialty occupations	21 962
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	49 108
Technicians and related support occupations	5 574
Sales occupations	17 532
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	26 002
Service occupations	25 913
Private household occupations	1 329
Protective service occupations	2 685
Service occupations, except protective and household	21 899
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7 054
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	33 647
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	65 966
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	42 260
Transportation and material moving occupations	11 254
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12 452
INDUSTRY	
Employed persons 16 years and over	**220 432**
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	7 864
Construction	17 013
Manufacturing	78 418
Nondurable goods	47 602
Durable goods	30 816
Transportation	5 825
Communications and other public utilities	5 034
Wholesale trade	6 698
Retail trade	29 911
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6 732
Business and repair services	5 004
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	9 007
Professional and related services	41 265
Health services	15 224
Educational services	18 556
Other professional and related services	7 485
Public administration	7 661
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979	
Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	**146 329**
Worked in 1979	144 938
50 to 52 weeks	93 975
40 to 49 weeks	18 115
1 to 39 weeks	32 848
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	127 519
50 to 52 weeks	89 037
With unemployment in 1979	24 114
Mean weeks of unemployment	14.0
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	**117 228**
Worked in 1979	115 053
50 to 52 weeks	57 051
40 to 49 weeks	18 666
1 to 39 weeks	39 336
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	87 995
50 to 52 weeks	49 283
With unemployment in 1979	21 436
Mean weeks of unemployment	13.2
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979	**45 550**
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	15 510
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979	
Families	**151 298**
No workers	23 466
1 worker	47 368
2 or more workers	80 464

Table 6. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980**

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

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
INCOME IN 1979											
Households	**2 045 714**	**182 639**	**183 624**	**174 621**	**188 731**	**192 835**	**190 472**	**174 113**	**186 089**	**194 142**	**184 883**
Less than $5,000	311 733	35 954	33 423	31 820	22 136	28 426	23 417	29 490	27 172	21 848	24 185
$5,000 to $7,499	188 218	19 808	17 590	19 898	14 209	17 507	15 515	17 711	16 481	13 799	15 627
$7,500 to $9,999	192 939	18 168	17 914	18 765	15 388	17 183	16 881	18 707	17 473	15 374	17 612
$10,000 to $14,999	364 746	32 859	31 817	33 954	31 328	33 428	32 753	32 276	32 615	32 314	34 240
$15,000 to $19,999	319 044	26 481	26 912	26 153	28 956	30 475	29 956	26 401	31 474	30 047	32 231
$20,000 to $24,999	245 852	18 930	21 118	18 475	24 785	23 652	24 362	19 198	24 333	24 736	25 041
$25,000 to $34,999	258 361	19 134	21 907	16 631	29 295	25 346	27 572	19 149	23 735	31 790	23 338
$35,000 to $49,999	110 623	7 414	8 651	5 933	15 534	11 424	13 352	7 431	8 643	15 933	8 687
$50,000 or more	54 198	3 891	4 292	2 992	7 100	5 394	6 664	3 750	4 163	8 301	3 922
Median	$14 481	$12 404	$13 480	$12 244	$16 803	$14 980	$16 033	$13 096	$14 886	$17 166	$15 111
Mean	$17 333	$15 380	$16 459	$14 888	$19 762	$17 896	$19 283	$15 984	$17 152	$20 426	$17 354
Families	**1 583 490**	**140 678**	**139 775**	**139 452**	**137 973**	**149 704**	**145 527**	**138 153**	**148 123**	**145 336**	**147 471**
Less than $5,000	139 928	17 509	15 793	15 811	8 391	11 791	9 158	16 386	11 297	9 362	9 609
$5,000 to $7,499	124 322	13 768	11 414	14 591	7 676	11 493	9 564	12 455	10 885	8 251	10 246
$7,500 to $9,999	136 365	13 578	12 533	14 791	9 285	12 196	10 575	14 402	12 661	9 141	12 381
$10,000 to $14,999	285 644	26 540	24 760	28 819	21 104	26 447	24 331	26 215	26 727	22 097	27 797
$15,000 to $19,999	276 633	23 528	23 339	23 729	22 923	26 275	25 320	23 065	28 607	23 627	29 373
$20,000 to $24,999	224 286	17 318	19 199	17 286	21 343	21 553	22 199	17 431	22 953	21 487	23 717
$25,000 to $34,999	241 893	17 877	20 531	15 895	26 414	24 017	25 692	17 741	22 942	28 976	22 338
$35,000 to $49,999	104 167	7 010	8 208	5 713	14 324	10 899	12 405	6 978	8 245	14 793	8 292
$50,000 or more	50 252	3 550	3 998	2 817	6 513	5 033	6 283	3 480	3 806	7 602	3 718
Median	$16 792	$14 783	$16 099	$14 188	$19 912	$17 307	$18 718	$14 922	$17 058	$20 040	$17 186
Mean	$19 513	$17 388	$18 692	$16 639	$22 604	$20 248	$21 908	$17 593	$19 248	$23 092	$19 481
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**691 081**	**64 172**	**61 748**	**67 318**	**88 583**	**55 434**	**65 226**	**68 905**	**47 060**	**67 077**	**51 553**
Less than $2,000	130 244	14 625	13 295	9 721	22 960	9 609	12 571	10 497	7 373	9 288	10 284
$2,000 to $2,999	86 228	9 730	8 863	8 248	9 779	7 371	6 937	7 445	6 227	6 025	7 104
$3,000 to $4,999	109 230	10 068	10 410	10 899	12 075	8 923	10 162	9 551	9 195	9 068	8 770
$5,000 to $7,999	134 664	12 782	9 742	23 465	12 496	9 416	10 463	20 011	8 278	10 736	8 320
$8,000 to $9,999	62 841	4 676	5 572	4 819	7 380	4 941	6 838	7 135	4 616	7 292	5 331
$10,000 to $14,999	93 680	6 868	7 703	6 357	12 764	8 057	10 100	8 029	6 638	12 920	7 329
$15,000 to $24,999	56 639	3 995	4 853	2 998	8 180	5 597	6 076	4 820	3 624	8 962	3 384
$25,000 to $49,999	14 439	1 150	1 056	662	2 538	1 266	1 804	1 185	817	2 237	840
$50,000 or more	3 116	278	254	149	411	254	275	232	292	549	191
Median	$5 418	$4 435	$4 599	$5 495	$4 892	$5 545	$5 872	$6 135	$5 259	$7 550	$4 889
Mean	$7 266	$6 337	$6 908	$6 210	$7 340	$7 822	$7 778	$7 098	$7 390	$9 307	$6 791
Per capita income	**$6 133**	**$5 338**	**$5 700**	**$5 137**	**$7 092**	**$6 497**	**$7 003**	**$5 434**	**$6 019**	**$7 434**	**$6 073**
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	$6 176	$5 378	$5 759	$5 180	$7 160	$6 538	$7 035	$5 458	$6 067	$7 469	$6 117
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979											
With earnings	1 719 372	149 349	152 465	148 031	166 544	161 796	163 412	146 453	153 115	169 318	158 214
Mean earnings	$17 376	$15 363	$16 536	$14 777	$19 407	$18 043	$19 254	$15 885	$17 369	$20 284	$17 443
With Social Security income	539 219	52 569	52 393	45 632	40 867	51 723	46 929	39 257	55 015	43 777	48 072
Mean Social Security income	$3 642	$3 368	$3 503	$3 180	$3 622	$3 649	$3 878	$3 441	$3 831	$3 909	$3 805
With public assistance income	166 877	20 415	20 930	18 460	10 664	13 696	11 359	18 039	13 850	12 545	11 625
Mean public assistance income	$2 016	$2 080	$2 041	$1 938	$2 021	$2 062	$1 967	$1 986	$2 104	$1 982	$1 971
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979											
No workers	$8 769	$8 072	$7 805	$7 345	$10 228	$9 470	$9 367	$7 348	$9 246	$9 748	$8 290
1 worker	$16 071	$14 404	$15 163	$13 065	$18 864	$16 786	$18 707	$14 607	$15 294	$20 133	$15 402
2 or more workers	$23 146	$21 275	$22 473	$20 245	$25 629	$23 754	$25 091	$21 748	$22 845	$26 287	$22 743
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979											
All Income Levels in 1979											
Families	**1 583 490**	**140 678**	**139 775**	**139 452**	**137 973**	**149 704**	**145 527**	**138 153**	**148 123**	**145 336**	**147 471**
With related children under 18 years	873 986	78 491	78 304	81 041	75 799	80 261	78 142	85 427	79 591	80 533	81 125
With related children 5 to 17 years	714 290	63 974	64 920	63 989	61 544	65 894	65 223	67 847	65 645	66 019	67 159
Female householder, no husband present	233 048	22 514	25 785	20 407	18 435	20 834	21 666	23 397	19 958	23 207	19 612
With related children under 18 years	156 390	15 402	17 420	13 814	12 231	13 348	14 745	17 463	13 057	15 995	12 683
With related children under 6 years	58 086	6 271	7 162	5 445	3 967	4 586	5 089	7 184	4 996	5 768	4 397
Householder 65 years and over	222 628	21 730	20 988	18 304	16 082	21 372	19 235	14 711	23 475	17 551	19 977
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**565 294**	**51 165**	**53 989**	**42 352**	**67 813**	**50 914**	**55 504**	**44 710**	**43 329**	**62 059**	**44 893**
65 years and over	169 233	17 166	16 835	14 193	12 668	16 452	15 661	11 874	17 246	13 533	13 729
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**5 682 948**	**517 046**	**519 171**	**503 822**	**504 893**	**525 166**	**514 299**	**510 006**	**523 976**	**526 333**	**519 075**
Related children under 18 years	1 633 495	151 602	151 647	153 826	136 432	145 325	140 872	164 571	152 009	148 389	150 240
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 234 280	112 156	115 036	111 944	104 241	111 482	109 028	120 048	115 391	113 467	115 230
60 years and over	829 225	80 998	79 521	67 383	62 027	79 092	74 448	57 236	86 311	67 748	74 151
65 years and over	575 090	56 329	55 465	46 398	42 583	55 507	51 394	38 468	59 546	45 873	50 845
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level											
Families	**183 146**	**23 727**	**20 937**	**21 696**	**10 538**	**15 018**	**11 768**	**22 295**	**14 334**	**11 898**	**12 475**
Percent below poverty level	11.6	16.9	15.0	15.6	7.6	10.0	8.1	16.1	9.7	8.2	8.5
With related children under 18 years	126 676	16 770	15 015	15 083	6 953	9 646	8 534	17 296	9 571	8 903	8 225
With related children 5 to 17 years	104 878	14 078	12 999	12 111	5 704	7 947	7 031	13 992	8 110	7 217	6 921
Female householder, no husband present	73 697	9 519	9 416	8 108	4 320	5 524	5 459	10 154	5 568	6 368	4 566
With related children under 18 years	62 761	8 078	8 098	6 767	3 579	4 572	4 877	9 053	4 735	5 630	3 799
With related children under 6 years	30 297	3 976	4 099	3 291	1 613	2 074	2 264	4 546	2 308	2 827	1 665
Householder 65 years and over	35 654	4 695	3 923	4 390	2 048	3 611	1 934	2 902	3 053	1 792	2 494
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**182 748**	**20 421**	**19 287**	**16 016**	**19 628**	**16 252**	**14 984**	**15 030**	**13 770**	**14 570**	**14 994**
Percent below poverty level	32.3	39.9	35.7	37.8	28.9	31.9	27.0	33.6	31.8	23.5	33.4
65 years and over	77 358	8 667	7 723	7 450	5 045	7 712	6 281	5 814	7 552	5 023	6 519
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**839 950**	**109 488**	**100 382**	**95 264**	**55 675**	**67 268**	**55 846**	**98 934**	**63 782**	**56 371**	**57 907**
Percent below poverty level	14.8	21.2	19.3	18.9	11.0	12.8	10.9	19.4	12.2	10.7	11.2
Related children under 18 years	298 821	40 433	38 301	35 438	15 855	21 763	19 449	40 992	22 513	20 720	19 398
Related children 5 to 17 years	220 162	29 574	28 949	25 010	11 923	16 090	14 853	29 585	16 710	15 250	14 454
60 years and over	175 968	21 751	18 771	19 104	10 895	17 160	11 673	14 222	15 998	10 179	13 809
65 years and over	137 237	16 536	14 271	14 573	8 559	13 907	9 499	10 615	12 623	7 945	10 896
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level											
Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:											
Below 75 percent of poverty level	9.6	14.0	13.3	11.9	7.5	8.1	6.9	13.1	7.5	7.3	6.8
Below 125 percent of poverty level	20.7	28.3	26.0	26.6	15.5	18.1	15.5	26.7	18.2	15.0	16.2
Below 150 percent of poverty level	26.7	35.2	32.3	34.2	19.8	24.0	20.6	33.9	24.0	19.3	21.9
Below 200 percent of poverty level	39.0	48.3	44.2	48.7	29.8	35.8	31.7	47.1	36.8	29.6	34.9

Table 6. **Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980**—Con.

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

The State Congressional Districts	District 11
INCOME IN 1979	
Households	**193 565**
Less than $5,000	33 862
$5,000 to $7,499	20 073
$7,500 to $9,999	19 474
$10,000 to $14,999	37 162
$15,000 to $19,999	29 958
$20,000 to $24,999	21 222
$25,000 to $34,999	20 464
$35,000 to $49,999	7 621
$50,000 or more	3 729
Median	$12 892
Mean	$15 629
Families	**151 298**
Less than $5,000	14 821
$5,000 to $7,499	13 979
$7,500 to $9,999	14 822
$10,000 to $14,999	30 807
$15,000 to $19,999	26 847
$20,000 to $24,999	19 800
$25,000 to $34,999	19 470
$35,000 to $49,999	7 300
$50,000 or more	3 452
Median	$15 213
Mean	$17 657
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	**54 005**
Less than $2,000	10 021
$2,000 to $2,999	8 499
$3,000 to $4,999	10 109
$5,000 to $7,999	8 955
$8,000 to $9,999	4 241
$10,000 to $14,999	6 915
$15,000 to $24,999	4 150
$25,000 to $49,999	884
$50,000 or more	231
Median	$4 584
Mean	$6 811
Per capita income	**$5 746**
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	$5 790
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979	
With earnings	150 675
Mean earnings	$15 894
With Social Security income	62 985
Mean Social Security income	$3 800
With public assistance income	15 294
Mean public assistance income	$1 997
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979	
No workers	$9 743
1 worker	$15 080
2 or more workers	$21 482
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979	
All Income Levels in 1979	
Families	**151 298**
With related children under 18 years	75 272
With related children 5 to 17 years	62 076
Female householder, no husband present	17 233
With related children under 18 years	10 232
With related children under 6 years	3 221
Householder 65 years and over	29 203
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**48 566**
65 years and over	19 876
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**519 161**
Related children under 18 years	138 582
Related children 5 to 17 years	106 257
60 years and over	100 310
65 years and over	72 682
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level	
Families	**18 460**
Percent below poverty level	12.2
With related children under 18 years	10 680
With related children 5 to 17 years	8 768
Female householder, no husband present	4 695
With related children under 18 years	3 573
With related children under 6 years	1 634
Householder 65 years and over	4 812
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**17 796**
Percent below poverty level	36.6
65 years and over	9 572
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**79 033**
Percent below poverty level	15.2
Related children under 18 years	23 959
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 764
60 years and over	22 406
65 years and over	17 813
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level	
Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined:	
Below 75 percent of poverty level	9.3
Below 125 percent of poverty level	21.5
Below 150 percent of poverty level	28.4
Below 200 percent of poverty level	42.4

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race: White	Race: Black	Race: American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Race: Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]	Race: White	Race: Black	Race: American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Race: Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]
	The State					**District 1**				
SEX AGE										
Total persons	**4 460 570**	**1 319 054**	**65 960**	**23 150**	**56 039**	**343 938**	**188 968**	**827**	**1 493**	**5 170**
Male	2 178 782	625 467	32 556	9 856	29 516	169 219	88 994	433	561	2 663
Female	2 281 788	693 587	33 404	13 294	26 523	174 719	99 974	394	932	2 507
Under 5 years	279 314	113 057	6 690	2 201	5 637	22 286	17 104	61	114	464
5 to 14 years	653 093	257 741	14 053	4 000	9 589	46 879	36 412	107	200	878
15 to 59 years	2 836 941	787 498	40 010	15 735	35 939	218 093	109 152	596	1 112	3 360
60 to 64 years	206 995	47 569	1 768	384	1 439	17 138	7 711	15	11	128
65 years and over	484 227	113 189	3 439	830	3 435	39 542	18 589	48	56	340
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 256 701**	**304 562**	**15 473**	**4 261**	**12 735**	**96 664**	**43 398**	**198**	**215**	**1 173**
With own children under 18 years	619 877	177 520	10 412	3 064	7 609	46 525	23 803	124	160	705
Married-couple families	1 097 078	187 225	11 476	3 408	9 926	85 508	27 422	163	172	797
With own children under 18 years	541 684	110 190	8 060	2 540	5 851	41 253	15 665	107	140	483
Female householder, no husband present	127 760	101 110	3 248	694	2 272	8 845	13 564	35	32	325
With own children under 18 years	65 805	61 813	2 056	465	1 487	4 490	7 398	17	20	199
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**2 703 369**	**652 162**	**30 620**	**12 736**	**25 127**	**207 121**	**94 046**	**446**	**887**	**2 238**
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	595 785	225 438	11 840	1 874	7 388	41 805	41 466	91	132	763
High school: 1 to 3 years	546 175	146 292	6 974	1 475	4 938	43 025	20 963	134	127	489
4 years	766 657	167 977	7 527	3 162	6 603	62 509	20 197	126	214	540
College: 1 to 3 years	398 614	64 987	2 492	1 891	3 406	32 105	6 610	56	193	272
4 or more years	396 138	47 468	1 787	4 334	2 792	27 677	4 810	39	221	174
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**3 454 036**	**918 596**	**43 626**	**16 642**	**39 611**	**269 411**	**131 147**	**643**	**1 162**	**3 724**
Labor force	2 253 977	561 440	27 159	10 155	26 451	163 620	71 758	384	652	2 347
Employed	2 091 977	480 795	23 502	8 548	18 503	146 900	61 201	270	491	1 541
Unemployed	93 446	54 396	2 469	617	1 815	6 875	8 745	25	69	201
Female, 16 years and over	**1 793 379**	**494 699**	**22 351**	**10 053**	**18 676**	**138 904**	**71 042**	**304**	**752**	**1 860**
Labor force	963 589	270 896	11 881	4 971	9 667	65 013	33 330	133	341	846
Employed	913 180	239 031	10 787	4 477	8 362	60 930	28 168	115	301	677
Unemployed	46 954	30 179	1 046	399	980	3 524	5 052	18	40	135
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	**1 256 701**	**304 562**	**15 473**	**4 261**	**12 735**	**96 664**	**43 398**	**198**	**215**	**1 173**
Less than $5,000	77 973	58 561	2 508	560	1 848	7 345	10 105	32	4	236
$5,000 to $7,499	83 804	37 972	1 776	365	1 569	7 361	6 325	15	7	163
$7,500 to $9,999	96 209	37 210	2 183	392	1 598	8 223	5 268	27	38	131
$10,000 to $14,999	220 493	60 500	3 377	708	2 647	17 632	8 789	26	49	336
$15,000 to $19,999	228 353	44 807	2 628	542	1 812	17 576	5 853	49	43	125
$20,000 to $24,999	192 681	29 492	1 534	382	1 228	13 895	3 337	43	18	41
$25,000 to $34,999	214 711	25 491	982	520	1 286	15 225	2 611	–	19	101
$35,000 to $49,999	95 180	8 079	337	470	516	6 191	788	6	25	17
$50,000 or more	47 297	2 450	148	322	231	3 216	322	–	12	23
Median	$17 908	$11 124	$11 401	$15 770	$12 044	$16 813	$10 000	$14 740	$15 819	$10 517
Mean	$21 008	$13 648	$13 890	$21 682	$15 175	$19 726	$12 199	$13 895	$21 438	$12 597
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 324 056**	**1 262 615**	**64 150**	**21 992**	**51 198**	**330 624**	**183 560**	**754**	**1 396**	**4 817**
Income in 1979 below poverty level	432 313	383 732	17 893	3 789	12 300	40 568	68 367	206	170	1 568
	District 2					**District 3**				
SEX AGE										
Total persons	**316 132**	**214 999**	**2 666**	**1 990**	**4 585**	**380 457**	**146 879**	**3 143**	**2 622**	**8 208**
Male	151 801	100 293	1 271	1 000	2 188	194 531	73 095	1 737	816	4 786
Female	164 331	114 706	1 395	990	2 397	185 926	73 784	1 406	1 806	3 422
Under 5 years	18 389	18 169	239	224	453	28 003	13 450	284	216	882
5 to 14 years	43 098	41 907	514	306	965	55 030	27 742	424	428	1 167
15 to 59 years	200 667	126 686	1 706	1 263	2 680	245 949	87 689	2 229	1 906	5 688
60 to 64 years	15 851	8 391	46	99	151	15 705	5 477	73	10	147
65 years and over	38 127	19 846	161	98	336	35 770	12 521	133	62	324
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**89 192**	**49 456**	**587**	**480**	**1 059**	**104 960**	**33 062**	**683**	**280**	**1 669**
With own children under 18 years	42 045	28 165	395	298	597	55 240	18 588	431	224	984
Married-couple families	77 778	30 468	429	412	663	92 327	21 349	555	195	1 436
With own children under 18 years	37 058	17 446	307	264	367	48 825	12 318	372	152	839
Female householder, no husband present	9 178	16 403	142	55	345	10 135	10 064	90	83	167
With own children under 18 years	4 245	9 887	88	28	210	5 305	5 658	44	70	123
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**199 441**	**108 416**	**1 315**	**1 120**	**2 161**	**213 580**	**69 685**	**1 446**	**1 374**	**2 948**
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	43 517	43 649	528	134	833	49 478	25 335	396	304	740
High school: 1 to 3 years	40 128	23 559	291	115	484	45 409	16 495	340	219	548
4 years	56 505	24 396	363	147	371	66 832	19 088	471	466	1 004
College: 1 to 3 years	27 525	8 979	95	111	255	29 735	5 622	157	212	489
4 or more years	31 766	7 833	38	613	218	22 126	3 145	82	173	167
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**249 807**	**149 919**	**1 836**	**1 432**	**3 082**	**291 060**	**102 617**	**2 340**	**1 944**	**6 009**
Labor force	159 485	87 822	1 050	914	1 726	190 361	61 267	1 505	1 091	4 282
Employed	153 650	78 125	962	866	1 595	152 076	45 592	981	768	1 822
Unemployed	5 578	9 456	71	48	131	8 417	5 714	141	107	251
Female, 16 years and over	**131 944**	**82 309**	**1 001**	**750**	**1 686**	**142 508**	**51 779**	**1 001**	**1 492**	**2 360**
Labor force	70 710	43 759	501	388	874	71 495	25 815	469	721	1 052
Employed	67 924	38 277	452	360	788	65 243	22 007	378	610	784
Unemployed	2 760	5 460	44	28	86	4 918	3 433	78	95	151
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	**89 192**	**49 456**	**587**	**480**	**1 059**	**104 960**	**33 062**	**683**	**280**	**1 669**
Less than $5,000	5 267	10 348	96	72	245	8 244	7 384	110	37	258
$5,000 to $7,499	5 295	6 024	48	42	157	9 725	4 613	82	51	299
$7,500 to $9,999	6 154	6 248	80	44	103	10 038	4 496	112	46	255
$10,000 to $14,999	14 886	9 693	103	71	190	21 476	7 037	166	45	312
$15,000 to $19,999	16 030	7 102	136	49	116	19 011	4 556	72	35	261
$20,000 to $24,999	14 431	4 651	71	43	101	14 702	2 489	70	2	139
$25,000 to $34,999	16 532	3 894	39	60	79	14 017	1 782	45	19	117
$35,000 to $49,999	7 011	1 148	9	40	61	5 173	511	16	6	20
$50,000 or more	3 586	348	5	59	7	2 574	194	10	39	8
Median	$18 794	$10 768	$12 946	$15 917	$10 446	$15 582	$10 017	$10 761	$10 473	$10 241
Mean	$21 730	$13 231	$14 220	$22 908	$13 456	$18 130	$11 986	$13 174	$23 729	$12 491
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**305 767**	**208 589**	**2 567**	**1 912**	**4 389**	**359 983**	**136 850**	**2 705**	**2 464**	**6 763**
Income in 1979 below poverty level	28 653	70 613	701	343	1 591	45 019	48 875	688	336	1 668

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

[Data ore estimotes bosed on o sample, see Introduction. For meoning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendix B]

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]
	District 4					District 5				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**422 404**	**105 770**	**1 020**	**3 287**	**4 022**	**445 805**	**86 859**	**942**	**1 048**	**3 745**
Male	206 704	50 375	520	1 650	1 948	215 294	40 074	458	447	1 953
Female	215 700	55 395	500	1 637	2 074	230 511	46 785	484	601	1 792
Under 5 years	24 209	7 849	46	286	275	27 091	6 874	86	75	307
5 to 14 years	58 861	18 574	122	580	643	66 403	16 994	121	230	629
15 to 59 years	287 755	66 698	786	2 292	2 788	281 421	51 980	683	679	2 440
60 to 64 years	15 946	3 678	7	41	106	20 666	3 099	35	22	69
65 years and over	35 633	8 971	59	88	210	50 224	7 912	17	42	300
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**112 669**	**24 192**	**271**	**680**	**849**	**128 608**	**20 445**	**263**	**228**	**926**
With own children under 18 years	56 931	14 077	174	482	494	62 973	11 877	174	154	478
Married-couple families	99 057	15 302	204	599	668	111 934	12 146	201	177	709
With own children under 18 years	50 048	9 101	135	430	367	55 060	7 017	146	131	376
Female householder, no husband present	10 777	7 530	59	55	166	13 482	7 248	49	36	139
With own children under 18 years	5 872	4 475	39	36	114	6 640	4 520	24	18	70
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**249 384**	**54 586**	**593**	**1 861**	**2 177**	**276 072**	**44 870**	**492**	**626**	**1 904**
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	37 487	17 321	153	111	526	74 398	13 225	141	91	689
High school: 1 to 3 years	40 682	11 743	162	127	355	56 583	9 911	137	50	356
4 years	64 735	13 628	162	254	444	77 381	12 064	116	166	465
College: 1 to 3 years	43 200	6 026	62	206	278	33 402	5 476	49	65	150
4 or more years	63 280	5 868	54	1 163	574	34 308	4 194	49	254	244
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**332 894**	**77 016**	**836**	**2 392**	**3 013**	**344 896**	**61 055**	**682**	**743**	**2 739**
Labor force	229 312	48 634	509	1 438	1 818	223 914	38 438	432	507	1 856
Employed	222 283	44 915	476	1 384	1 693	213 455	34 628	370	476	1 699
Unemployed	6 722	3 605	25	47	117	10 351	3 757	62	31	157
Female, 16 years and over	**172 070**	**41 334**	**416**	**1 213**	**1 643**	**181 420**	**33 916**	**338**	**399**	**1 380**
Labor force	103 043	24 443	233	624	894	98 587	19 860	196	211	813
Employed	99 656	22 547	219	601	848	93 827	17 972	167	206	735
Unemployed	3 364	1 875	6	23	46	4 746	1 875	29	5	78
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	**112 669**	**24 192**	**271**	**680**	**849**	**128 608**	**20 445**	**263**	**228**	**926**
Less than $5,000	4 697	3 543	20	101	103	8 597	3 117	26	17	147
$5,000 to $7,499	4 980	2 623	20	36	63	9 092	2 337	31	12	97
$7,500 to $9,999	6 301	2 851	49	56	82	9 998	2 129	55	11	106
$10,000 to $14,999	16 191	4 762	53	74	132	22 348	3 982	44	27	190
$15,000 to $19,999	18 805	3 957	61	88	97	23 127	3 060	56	26	124
$20,000 to $24,999	18 157	3 032	36	113	130	18 971	2 506	17	42	79
$25,000 to $34,999	23 864	2 432	16	87	172	21 612	2 326	25	48	84
$35,000 to $49,999	13 421	777	9	94	37	10 024	830	–	18	82
$50,000 or more	6 253	215	7	31	33	4 839	158	9	27	17
Median	$21 198	$12 765	$14 156	$18 945	$16 976	$17 698	$12 858	$11 768	$22 131	$12 476
Mean	$24 282	$14 949	$16 753	$20 714	$18 918	$21 051	$15 169	$19 531	$25 906	$16 312
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**401 266**	**98 691**	**862**	**3 047**	**3 771**	**438 409**	**84 254**	**931**	**1 030**	**3 645**
Income in 1979 below poverty level	31 907	22 874	106	592	627	45 925	20 870	201	122	846
	District 6					District 7				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**416 308**	**109 555**	**1 509**	**1 759**	**3 411**	**340 704**	**147 741**	**40 866**	**5 136**	**11 661**
Male	199 382	51 186	703	841	1 579	172 669	72 131	19 946	1 943	6 927
Female	216 926	58 369	806	918	1 832	168 035	75 610	20 920	3 193	4 734
Under 5 years	23 567	8 345	107	153	239	25 213	14 192	4 331	510	1 490
5 to 14 years	60 319	21 119	292	319	658	51 810	29 322	9 031	739	1 846
15 to 59 years	266 675	68 770	1 008	1 119	2 142	223 116	89 231	24 181	3 712	7 887
60 to 64 years	19 770	3 313	21	75	108	13 099	4 661	1 090	66	136
65 years and over	45 977	8 008	81	93	264	27 466	10 335	2 233	109	302
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**119 188**	**25 443**	**387**	**392**	**729**	**93 028**	**33 991**	**9 428**	**809**	**2 539**
With own children under 18 years	57 709	15 273	239	239	384	50 731	21 318	6 357	640	1 775
Married-couple families	103 459	15 282	280	320	549	80 825	21 386	7 005	513	2 136
With own children under 18 years	49 623	9 131	201	216	282	43 782	13 394	4 931	421	1 504
Female householder, no husband present	12 815	8 710	86	37	141	9 889	11 177	1 990	282	337
With own children under 18 years	6 908	5 706	38	15	91	5 984	7 342	1 265	210	234
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**259 323**	**54 274**	**781**	**1 017**	**1 621**	**190 948**	**68 008**	**18 608**	**2 654**	**4 184**
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	52 470	14 185	286	192	493	32 206	19 578	7 809	438	815
High school: 1 to 3 years	53 047	11 893	213	126	320	34 493	13 952	3 975	397	669
4 years	71 253	14 775	171	196	405	63 201	20 804	4 394	1 111	1 618
College: 1 to 3 years	39 643	7 201	59	176	242	32 864	8 219	1 243	382	721
4 or more years	42 910	6 220	52	327	161	28 184	5 455	1 187	326	361
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**325 599**	**77 566**	**1 047**	**1 249**	**2 393**	**257 802**	**101 116**	**26 594**	**3 808**	**8 106**
Labor force	221 241	52 175	711	765	1 711	167 042	60 991	16 325	2 226	5 797
Employed	213 221	47 226	615	710	1 542	131 325	41 444	14 364	1 432	2 192
Unemployed	7 906	4 887	96	55	169	8 601	6 001	1 297	125	329
Female, 16 years and over	**172 942**	**42 672**	**562**	**692**	**1 271**	**127 956**	**52 272**	**13 847**	**2 531**	**3 050**
Labor force	98 243	26 507	328	378	802	62 420	25 945	7 220	1 182	1 317
Employed	94 084	23 995	291	345	704	56 301	21 273	6 703	1 005	981
Unemployed	4 159	2 506	37	33	98	4 682	3 605	495	98	169
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	**119 188**	**25 443**	**387**	**392**	**729**	**93 028**	**33 991**	**9 428**	**809**	**2 539**
Less than $5,000	5 359	3 670	25	68	52	6 823	7 772	1 542	150	390
$5,000 to $7,499	6 631	2 826	39	49	80	6 542	4 603	1 083	97	320
$7,500 to $9,999	7 555	2 949	28	38	74	8 366	4 431	1 358	77	440
$10,000 to $14,999	19 312	4 801	129	63	150	16 791	6 889	2 061	233	514
$15,000 to $19,999	21 230	3 963	69	46	113	16 759	4 435	1 646	74	386
$20,000 to $24,999	19 326	2 791	62	18	74	13 622	2 840	839	69	253
$25,000 to $34,999	22 473	3 143	11	58	129	14 849	2 210	603	50	147
$35,000 to $49,999	11 373	971	18	40	44	6 085	640	192	54	61
$50,000 or more	5 929	329	6	12	13	3 191	171	104	5	28
Median	$19 845	$12 975	$13 463	$12 830	$15 278	$16 983	$10 088	$11 308	$11 190	$10 821
Mean	$23 297	$15 613	$15 597	$17 314	$17 883	$20 021	$12 174	$14 007	$13 574	$13 361
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**406 546**	**104 093**	**1 470**	**1 717**	**3 254**	**324 312**	**137 484**	**40 155**	**4 728**	**9 686**
Income in 1979 below poverty level	30 862	24 143	349	347	668	37 859	47 841	11 570	1 009	2 365

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]
	District 8					District 9				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**420 578**	**107 418**	**6 121**	**1 007**	**3 755**	**405 401**	**125 290**	**1 834**	**2 877**	**4 782**
Male	204 366	50 492	3 102	459	1 857	196 223	58 607	945	1 379	2 359
Female	216 212	56 926	3 019	548	1 898	209 178	66 683	889	1 498	2 423
Under 5 years	26 636	9 401	663	135	397	24 091	10 523	161	411	446
5 to 14 years	63 244	22 317	1 522	230	823	58 979	25 771	425	592	872
15 to 59 years	256 350	61 147	3 505	583	2 033	264 529	76 940	1 179	1 752	2 980
60 to 64 years	22 626	4 228	163	16	161	18 226	3 732	37	14	108
65 years and over	51 722	10 325	268	43	341	39 576	8 324	32	108	376
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**121 760**	**24 718**	**1 403**	**151**	**911**	**114 317**	**29 754**	**414**	**670**	**1 196**
With own children under 18 years	58 275	14 333	1 013	118	529	56 125	18 525	318	525	754
Married-couple families	107 095	15 124	1 035	123	704	99 585	16 783	342	604	878
With own children under 18 years	51 689	8 927	781	103	388	48 709	10 387	253	495	522
Female householder, no husband present	11 509	8 141	286	12	164	11 857	11 237	60	39	256
With own children under 18 years	5 394	4 967	196	10	107	6 361	7 483	60	22	180
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**261 480**	**52 988**	**2 674**	**497**	**1 912**	**251 861**	**61 736**	**855**	**1 571**	**2 460**
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	66 096	19 535	1 146	90	604	36 114	16 039	261	170	553
High school: 1 to 3 years	60 416	12 736	735	70	518	45 966	14 446	180	107	479
4 years	73 179	13 878	561	163	423	69 079	17 422	241	231	613
College: 1 to 3 years	34 225	4 155	182	54	247	49 684	8 546	126	265	366
4 or more years	27 564	2 684	50	120	120	51 018	5 283	47	798	449
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**323 520**	**72 970**	**3 795**	**637**	**2 449**	**315 630**	**86 254**	**1 176**	**1 821**	**3 319**
Labor force	212 119	44 269	2 394	411	1 598	220 302	59 624	936	1 224	2 349
Employed	204 226	39 795	2 088	399	1 505	213 123	54 554	873	1 150	2 196
Unemployed	7 562	4 219	282	12	80	6 974	4 903	63	74	138
Female, 16 years and over	**168 954**	**39 720**	**1 883**	**365**	**1 243**	**165 700**	**47 555**	**595**	**967**	**1 711**
Labor force	93 701	22 293	1 046	187	683	96 149	30 302	409	442	1 063
Employed	89 747	20 145	942	181	643	92 600	27 656	374	398	1 002
Unemployed	3 941	2 111	104	6	40	3 534	2 616	35	44	54
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	**121 760**	**24 718**	**1 403**	**151**	**911**	**114 317**	**29 754**	**414**	**670**	**1 196**
Less than $5,000	6 801	4 219	245	27	91	4 269	5 007	34	30	103
$5,000 to $7,499	7 532	3 160	165	23	90	4 960	3 228	35	28	123
$7,500 to $9,999	9 287	3 143	222	5	100	5 930	3 140	14	50	92
$10,000 to $14,999	21 420	4 998	280	20	212	16 085	5 789	95	78	233
$15,000 to $19,999	24 360	3 996	224	22	110	18 990	4 515	44	65	207
$20,000 to $24,999	20 278	2 461	180	17	131	18 184	3 145	90	38	102
$25,000 to $34,999	20 816	2 006	67	14	139	25 428	3 303	76	141	190
$35,000 to $49,999	7 628	588	20	9	36	13 371	1 232	19	145	91
$50,000 or more	3 638	147	–	14	2	7 100	395	7	95	55
Median	$17 854	$11 382	$10 886	$15 084	$13 779	$21 589	$12 543	$18 009	$27 455	$15 868
Mean	$20 448	$13 714	$12 342	$19 599	$16 142	$25 079	$15 300	$18 607	$33 583	$20 499
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**412 954**	**103 686**	**5 991**	**979**	**3 679**	**398 095**	**122 700**	**1 797**	**2 864**	**4 726**
Income in 1979 below poverty level	34 469	27 370	1 670	226	774	24 607	31 084	233	278	757
	District 10					District 11				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	**474 588**	**56 403**	**724**	**931**	**3 164**	**494 255**	**29 172**	**6 308**	**1 000**	**3 536**
Male	230 645	26 325	356	333	1 546	237 948	13 895	3 085	427	1 710
Female	243 943	30 078	368	598	1 618	256 307	15 277	3 223	573	1 826
Under 5 years	30 227	4 899	56	33	357	29 602	2 251	656	44	327
5 to 14 years	75 708	12 058	157	197	558	72 762	5 525	1 338	179	550
15 to 59 years	298 565	32 643	464	650	1 847	293 821	16 562	3 673	667	2 094
60 to 64 years	21 540	1 976	20	8	149	26 428	1 303	261	22	176
65 years and over	48 548	4 827	27	43	253	71 642	3 531	380	88	389
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**133 705**	**13 283**	**247**	**187**	**745**	**142 610**	**6 820**	**1 592**	**169**	**939**
With own children under 18 years	67 712	7 875	183	123	431	65 611	3 686	1 004	101	478
Married-couple families	115 141	8 004	195	145	604	124 369	3 959	1 067	148	782
With own children under 18 years	58 330	4 686	137	98	357	57 307	2 118	690	90	366
Female householder, no husband present	14 973	4 552	45	42	103	14 300	2 484	406	21	129
With own children under 18 years	7 754	2 904	39	25	68	6 852	1 473	246	11	91
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	**282 499**	**27 924**	**394**	**580**	**1 517**	**311 660**	**15 629**	**3 016**	**549**	**2 005**
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	80 337	9 663	104	106	573	81 877	5 442	925	106	799
High school: 1 to 3 years	64 498	6 883	105	90	328	61 928	3 711	702	47	392
4 years	72 425	7 431	78	115	345	89 558	4 294	844	99	375
College: 1 to 3 years	36 058	2 661	94	115	146	40 173	1 492	369	112	240
4 or more years	29 181	1 286	13	154	125	38 124	690	176	185	199
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**360 255**	**38 212**	**497**	**701**	**2 174**	**383 162**	**20 724**	**4 180**	**753**	**2 603**
Labor force	245 161	25 031	341	499	1 452	221 420	11 431	2 572	428	1 515
Employed	234 294	23 055	313	499	1 398	207 424	10 260	2 190	373	1 320
Unemployed	10 656	1 956	25	–	47	13 804	1 153	382	49	195
Female, 16 years and over	**188 633**	**20 936**	**235**	**451**	**1 135**	**202 348**	**11 164**	**2 169**	**441**	**1 337**
Labor force	109 853	12 843	140	285	634	94 375	5 799	1 206	212	689
Employed	104 736	11 788	124	285	601	88 132	5 203	1 022	185	599
Unemployed	5 094	1 051	16	–	33	6 232	595	184	27	90
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	**133 705**	**13 283**	**247**	**187**	**745**	**142 610**	**6 820**	**1 592**	**169**	**939**
Less than $5,000	7 427	2 068	81	31	94	13 144	1 328	297	23	129
$5,000 to $7,499	8 933	1 291	7	7	65	12 753	942	251	13	112
$7,500 to $9,999	10 693	1 638	30	10	65	13 664	917	208	17	150
$10,000 to $14,999	25 242	2 489	18	29	157	29 110	1 271	402	19	221
$15,000 to $19,999	26 907	2 353	50	55	137	25 558	1 017	221	39	136
$20,000 to $24,999	22 094	1 573	31	17	90	19 021	667	95	5	88
$25,000 to $34,999	21 053	1 268	17	–	80	18 842	516	83	24	48
$35,000 to $49,999	7 789	460	13	30	43	7 114	134	35	9	24
$50,000 or more	3 567	143	–	8	14	3 404	28	–	20	31
Median	$17 276	$12 854	$11 247	$16 047	$14 614	$15 374	$10 615	$10 308	$16 203	$11 291
Mean	$19 847	$15 948	$13 705	$18 490	$17 093	$17 953	$12 867	$11 719	$20 483	$14 160
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**462 497**	**54 703**	**698**	**919**	**3 014**	**483 603**	**28 005**	**6 220**	**936**	**3 454**
Income in 1979 below poverty level	44 667	12 718	239	172	540	67 777	8 977	1 930	194	896

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. **General Housing Characteristics: 1980**

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

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Total housing units	**2 274 737**	**218 551**	**200 690**	**196 164**	**201 381**	**209 828**	**202 943**	**198 588**	**202 492**	**207 562**	**203 377**
Vacant seasonal and migratory	50 541	13 277	1 341	3 703	293	2 036	764	6 164	1 721	2 298	5 010
Year-round housing units	2 224 196	205 274	199 349	192 461	201 088	207 792	202 179	192 424	200 771	205 264	198 367
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 397 426**	**123 164**	**111 885**	**116 715**	**122 477**	**139 361**	**127 555**	**112 226**	**139 578**	**124 295**	**133 789**
Percent of occupied housing units	68.4	67.6	61.0	66.9	65.0	72.2	67.1	64.6	75.0	64.3	72.4
Renter-occupied housing units	**645 865**	**59 004**	**71 416**	**57 773**	**66 055**	**53 628**	**62 501**	**61 448**	**46 447**	**69 096**	**51 079**
Vacant housing units	**180 905**	**23 106**	**16 048**	**17 973**	**12 556**	**14 803**	**12 123**	**18 750**	**14 746**	**11 873**	**13 499**
For sale only	20 256	2 030	1 329	1 549	1 645	2 197	1 689	2 067	1 838	2 188	1 591
For rent	55 456	5 718	4 949	5 982	4 647	4 622	4 557	6 764	3 843	4 272	5 228
Held for occasional use	34 673	6 012	2 255	2 045	949	1 960	1 793	4 346	3 034	1 316	2 371
Other vacants	70 520	9 346	7 515	8 397	5 315	6 024	4 084	5 573	6 031	4 097	4 309
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT											
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 397 426**	**123 164**	**111 885**	**116 715**	**122 477**	**139 361**	**127 555**	**112 226**	**139 578**	**124 295**	**133 789**
1979 to March 1980	153 592	13 709	10 944	12 872	16 541	13 543	12 438	14 329	14 363	16 474	13 417
1975 to 1978	339 550	31 000	26 065	28 345	32 667	32 459	28 770	29 826	31 484	32 604	30 515
1970 to 1974	261 766	22 991	22 001	23 532	22 917	25 924	22 958	23 540	24 591	21 755	23 978
1960 to 1969	302 938	24 684	23 635	24 479	25 164	30 785	29 655	24 838	29 631	27 796	30 548
1950 to 1959	173 513	14 391	14 974	13 072	13 198	18 350	18 723	10 446	19 519	15 026	18 054
1949 or earlier	166 067	16 389	14 266	14 415	11 990	18 300	15 011	9 247	19 990	10 640	17 277
Renter-occupied housing units	**645 865**	**59 004**	**71 416**	**57 773**	**66 055**	**53 628**	**62 501**	**61 448**	**46 447**	**69 096**	**51 079**
1979 to March 1980	267 444	22 471	23 981	25 577	29 724	21 309	25 345	29 800	16 664	30 858	22 299
1975 to 1978	205 794	18 019	23 510	17 067	22 022	16 958	20 667	18 573	14 372	23 408	16 434
1970 to 1974	79 640	7 798	10 508	6 547	7 329	7 029	8 579	6 404	6 300	7 904	5 448
1960 to 1969	53 500	5 501	7 496	4 551	4 211	5 056	4 944	3 969	4 564	4 803	4 145
1959 or earlier	39 487	5 215	5 921	4 031	2 769	3 276	2 966	2 702	4 547	2 123	2 753
BATHROOMS											
Year-round housing units	**2 224 196**	**205 274**	**199 349**	**192 461**	**201 088**	**207 792**	**202 179**	**192 424**	**200 771**	**205 264**	**198 367**
No bathroom or only a half bath	127 745	21 002	20 167	15 031	9 358	10 705	6 190	8 541	11 285	4 282	7 413
1 complete bathroom	1 233 794	111 718	112 194	111 749	98 563	116 399	112 554	101 915	116 993	100 744	121 059
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	314 288	26 992	24 876	25 090	29 617	30 810	29 046	34 191	25 830	34 579	27 233
2 or more complete bathrooms	548 369	45 562	42 112	40 591	63 550	49 878	54 389	47 777	46 663	65 659	42 662
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 397 426**	**123 164**	**111 885**	**116 715**	**122 477**	**139 361**	**127 555**	**112 226**	**139 578**	**124 295**	**133 789**
No bathroom or only a half bath	38 952	5 720	3 597	4 233	3 058	3 792	2 226	2 706	4 013	1 271	3 041
1 complete bathroom	665 529	60 213	54 809	59 493	45 819	67 999	57 392	47 885	73 409	46 536	72 589
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	226 904	19 178	17 452	18 259	19 501	23 662	20 794	23 798	20 906	22 029	21 026
2 or more complete bathrooms	466 041	38 053	36 027	34 730	54 099	43 908	47 143	37 837	41 250	54 459	37 133
Renter-occupied housing units	**645 865**	**59 004**	**71 416**	**57 773**	**66 055**	**53 628**	**62 501**	**61 448**	**46 447**	**69 096**	**51 079**
No bathroom or only a half bath	55 580	9 816	11 456	6 180	4 253	3 824	2 672	4 288	4 406	2 061	2 774
1 complete bathroom	466 359	39 748	49 230	41 657	46 022	40 173	47 839	42 506	35 250	47 778	40 192
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	69 488	5 465	6 219	5 623	8 876	5 576	6 767	7 696	3 631	11 024	4 946
2 or more complete bathrooms	54 438	3 975	4 511	4 313	6 904	4 055	5 223	6 958	3 160	8 233	3 167
Year-round housing units	**2 224 196**	**205 274**	**199 349**	**192 461**	**201 088**	**207 792**	**202 179**	**192 424**	**200 771**	**205 264**	**198 367**
KITCHEN FACILITIES											
Complete kitchen facilities	2 125 532	189 753	183 094	180 832	193 503	200 280	196 650	184 960	192 184	201 069	193 347
No complete kitchen facilities	98 664	15 521	16 255	11 629	7 585	7 512	5 529	7 464	8 587	4 195	5 020
SOURCE OF WATER											
Public system or private company	1 324 436	116 242	118 501	86 337	129 352	121 155	147 577	120 798	107 577	152 948	114 295
Individual drilled well	645 594	68 275	55 681	77 932	55 846	56 329	43 707	59 074	77 752	44 578	54 103
Individual dug well	176 401	17 745	21 848	25 196	13 251	18 812	9 205	11 301	12 765	6 719	21 432
Some other source	77 765	3 012	3 319	2 996	2 639	11 496	1 690	1 251	2 677	1 019	8 537
SEWAGE DISPOSAL											
Public sewer	1 040 451	78 776	106 637	67 298	108 682	87 459	126 301	90 711	76 051	139 752	82 662
Septic tank or cesspool	1 084 336	110 639	76 152	113 086	84 801	112 292	71 615	94 506	116 341	62 911	110 397
Other means	99 409	15 859	16 560	12 077	7 605	8 041	4 263	7 207	8 379	2 601	5 308
AIR CONDITIONING											
None	897 951	79 349	71 945	63 239	53 140	94 795	67 730	53 516	78 102	59 901	97 438
Central system	679 748	59 754	64 139	65 233	88 989	54 817	68 867	75 864	56 613	85 302	43 698
1 or more individual room units	646 497	66 171	63 265	63 989	58 959	58 180	65 582	63 044	66 056	60 061	57 231
HEATING EQUIPMENT											
Steam or hot water system	73 743	6 068	6 538	2 390	7 689	9 357	9 158	3 884	5 509	6 749	6 343
Central warm-air furnace	918 978	71 540	80 116	67 343	96 676	91 059	90 464	77 977	79 252	104 922	77 706
Electric heat pump	199 157	18 800	14 632	22 818	22 081	17 583	16 877	23 666	20 085	20 838	13 608
Other built-in electric units	269 493	20 819	18 188	18 469	21 804	28 272	28 029	23 251	21 783	25 089	30 860
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	94 511	6 262	7 959	7 325	6 493	7 397	11 060	9 249	8 260	10 586	12 503
Room heaters with flue	348 677	48 976	36 844	41 699	22 902	23 210	26 102	31 415	35 575	21 973	29 268
Room heaters without flue	86 391	11 315	11 533	13 072	5 703	5 206	5 431	9 934	8 436	5 000	5 728
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	219 523	18 962	21 360	17 111	17 022	24 677	14 491	11 967	20 944	9 699	21 745
None	13 723	2 532	2 179	2 234	718	1 031	567	1 081	927	408	606
Occupied housing units	**2 043 291**	**182 168**	**183 301**	**174 488**	**188 532**	**192 989**	**190 056**	**173 674**	**186 025**	**193 391**	**184 868**
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT											
With telephone	1 819 379	155 412	160 792	148 102	174 442	173 822	175 412	149 422	164 783	179 442	164 978
No telephone	223 912	26 756	22 509	26 386	14 090	19 167	14 644	24 252	21 242	13 949	19 890
VEHICLES AVAILABLE											
None	219 700	24 716	25 606	18 678	14 636	20 620	17 613	19 891	19 699	18 629	17 420
1	657 989	60 431	60 567	58 194	60 457	57 576	60 064	62 530	55 917	63 513	56 695
2	745 112	64 040	63 405	61 620	72 617	70 217	72 016	61 884	68 290	74 051	69 149
3 or more	420 490	32 981	33 723	35 996	40 822	44 576	40 363	29 369	42 119	37 198	41 604

Table 8. **General Housing Characteristics: 1980**—Con.

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

The State Congressional Districts	District 11
Total housing units	**233 161**
Vacant seasonal and migratory	13 934
Year-round housing units	219 227
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS	
Owner-occupied housing units	**146 381**
Percent of occupied housing units	75.5
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 418**
Vacant housing units	**25 428**
For sale only	2 133
For rent	4 874
Held for occasional use	8 592
Other vacants	9 829
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	**146 381**
1979 to March 1980	14 962
1975 to 1978	35 815
1970 to 1974	27 579
1960 to 1969	31 723
1950 to 1959	17 760
1949 or earlier	18 542
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 418**
1979 to March 1980	19 416
1975 to 1978	14 764
1970 to 1974	5 794
1960 to 1969	4 260
1959 or earlier	3 184
BATHROOMS	
Year-round housing units	**219 227**
No bathroom or only a half bath	13 771
1 complete bathroom	129 906
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	26 024
2 or more complete bathrooms	49 526
Owner-occupied housing units	**146 381**
No bathroom or only a half bath	5 295
1 complete bathroom	79 385
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	20 299
2 or more complete bathrooms	41 402
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 418**
No bathroom or only a half bath	3 850
1 complete bathroom	35 964
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	3 665
2 or more complete bathrooms	3 939
Year-round housing units	**219 227**
KITCHEN FACILITIES	
Complete kitchen facilities	209 860
No complete kitchen facilities	9 367
SOURCE OF WATER	
Public system or private company	109 654
Individual drilled well	52 317
Individual dug well	18 127
Some other source	39 129
SEWAGE DISPOSAL	
Public sewer	76 122
Septic tank or cesspool	131 596
Other means	11 509
AIR CONDITIONING	
None	178 796
Central system	16 472
1 or more individual room units	23 959
HEATING EQUIPMENT	
Steam or hot water system	10 058
Central warm-air furnace	81 923
Electric heat pump	8 169
Other built-in electric units	32 929
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	7 417
Room heaters with flue	30 713
Room heaters without flue	5 033
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	41 545
None	1 440
Occupied housing units	**193 799**
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT	
With telephone	172 772
No telephone	21 027
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	22 192
1	62 045
2	67 823
3 or more	41 739

Table 9. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**

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

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
Year-round housing units	**2 224 196**	**205 274**	**199 349**	**192 461**	**201 088**	**207 792**	**202 179**	**192 424**	**200 771**	**205 264**	**198 367**
1, detached	1 617 286	147 796	143 901	139 477	132 138	157 090	147 435	134 481	158 311	137 625	152 642
1, attached	52 652	4 588	4 309	6 576	6 962	3 908	4 856	6 769	2 500	7 765	2 552
2	75 186	7 764	10 535	4 890	7 379	4 063	6 623	6 535	5 919	8 606	6 375
3 and 4	68 721	5 052	6 300	4 422	7 446	6 289	7 517	7 346	4 893	9 358	5 116
5 or more	188 524	11 263	18 936	7 798	27 767	18 541	24 209	15 299	8 295	31 813	11 995
Mobile home or trailer, etc	221 827	28 811	15 368	29 298	19 396	17 901	11 539	21 994	20 853	10 097	19 687
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 397 426**	**123 164**	**111 885**	**116 715**	**122 477**	**139 361**	**127 555**	**112 226**	**139 578**	**124 295**	**133 789**
1, detached	1 197 638	101 054	96 678	95 766	102 846	121 781	114 210	94 511	120 343	110 777	117 254
1, attached	12 293	855	821	580	1 979	1 339	1 548	910	712	1 969	756
2	14 107	1 270	1 176	948	1 422	1 085	974	1 065	1 481	1 286	1 356
3 and 4	10 215	830	852	957	813	788	810	1 396	1 094	949	768
5 or more	21 052	1 620	1 828	1 279	1 834	1 868	2 044	2 268	2 033	2 790	1 547
Mobile home or trailer, etc	142 121	17 535	10 530	17 185	13 583	12 500	7 969	12 076	13 915	6 524	12 108
Renter-occupied housing units	**645 865**	**59 004**	**71 416**	**57 773**	**66 055**	**53 628**	**62 501**	**61 448**	**46 447**	**69 096**	**51 079**
1, detached	303 297	32 201	36 153	31 887	22 758	25 379	25 980	28 080	27 486	20 290	26 872
1, attached	36 708	3 291	3 333	5 391	4 583	2 421	3 017	5 271	1 622	5 399	1 599
2	54 019	5 599	8 597	3 460	5 387	2 569	5 201	4 602	4 023	6 772	4 383
3 and 4	52 077	3 745	4 989	3 013	6 094	4 994	6 188	5 184	3 301	7 687	3 643
5 or more	147 284	8 122	15 502	5 596	23 072	14 587	19 773	11 558	5 242	26 461	8 920
Mobile home or trailer, etc	52 480	6 046	2 842	8 426	4 161	3 678	2 342	6 753	4 773	2 487	5 662
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT											
Year-round housing units	**2 224 196**	**205 274**	**199 349**	**192 461**	**201 088**	**207 792**	**202 179**	**192 424**	**200 771**	**205 264**	**198 367**
1979 to March 1980	84 171	8 456	5 954	6 538	10 833	7 835	6 679	6 931	7 474	9 026	6 539
1975 to 1978	241 443	25 873	20 436	21 568	24 079	21 242	17 032	23 954	21 285	19 733	20 632
1970 to 1974	385 295	34 913	32 514	35 830	41 075	32 805	32 395	40 902	30 550	35 136	34 295
1960 to 1969	507 161	39 827	40 536	42 497	49 435	46 357	49 843	49 726	40 664	56 377	45 433
1950 to 1959	370 641	32 059	32 936	31 434	29 646	37 027	39 952	29 271	32 875	38 582	33 357
1940 to 1949	251 552	23 034	23 421	21 443	17 971	24 479	23 621	20 437	25 538	20 863	24 012
1939 or earlier	383 933	41 112	43 552	33 151	28 049	38 047	32 657	21 203	42 385	25 547	34 099
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 397 426**	**123 164**	**111 885**	**116 715**	**122 477**	**139 361**	**127 555**	**112 226**	**139 578**	**124 295**	**133 789**
1979 to March 1980	53 864	5 324	3 631	4 637	6 458	4 521	3 959	4 624	5 725	5 276	4 422
1975 to 1978	173 750	17 949	13 777	15 895	18 045	15 751	12 116	15 848	16 643	13 880	15 156
1970 to 1974	246 137	22 844	20 808	23 826	24 096	23 111	18 916	24 582	22 547	18 921	22 556
1960 to 1969	333 942	26 061	24 505	27 471	30 614	32 656	33 254	30 650	29 419	34 933	32 045
1950 to 1959	236 024	18 958	18 528	17 082	18 936	25 477	26 984	15 552	23 124	25 459	23 330
1940 to 1949	139 960	11 562	10 942	10 540	9 354	14 899	13 262	9 714	16 365	11 571	15 374
1939 or earlier	213 749	20 466	19 694	17 264	14 974	22 946	19 064	11 256	25 755	14 255	20 906
Renter-occupied housing units	**645 865**	**59 004**	**71 416**	**57 773**	**66 055**	**53 628**	**62 501**	**61 448**	**46 447**	**69 096**	**51 079**
1979 to March 1980	15 304	1 332	1 362	967	1 933	1 804	1 568	1 235	833	2 048	1 284
1975 to 1978	48 553	4 866	5 015	4 290	4 808	4 042	3 928	5 756	3 161	4 846	4 075
1970 to 1974	108 180	8 063	9 494	9 181	14 600	7 940	11 360	11 940	5 934	14 304	8 558
1960 to 1969	140 011	10 156	13 525	11 456	16 721	11 432	14 215	14 622	8 553	19 051	10 971
1950 to 1959	109 922	10 098	12 194	11 335	9 639	9 710	11 252	11 037	7 469	11 363	8 115
1940 to 1949	90 526	8 801	10 393	8 705	7 649	7 464	8 972	8 694	7 360	8 136	7 134
1939 or earlier	133 369	15 688	19 433	11 839	10 705	11 236	11 206	8 164	13 137	9 348	10 942
BEDROOMS											
Year-round housing units	**2 224 196**	**205 274**	**199 349**	**192 461**	**201 088**	**207 792**	**202 179**	**192 424**	**200 771**	**205 264**	**198 367**
None	13 823	1 004	1 206	848	1 832	1 088	1 397	844	828	1 932	812
1	174 941	13 740	19 534	10 890	19 865	16 821	17 704	13 296	13 174	19 535	12 790
2	813 707	69 682	73 479	68 528	71 479	76 490	79 217	63 126	76 630	72 883	79 694
3	969 888	94 886	83 433	92 591	81 591	89 375	81 776	94 164	90 383	83 154	85 255
4	209 004	21 614	17 404	16 640	21 472	19 869	18 222	18 411	16 374	23 532	16 203
5 or more	42 833	4 348	4 293	2 964	4 849	4 149	3 863	2 583	3 382	4 228	3 613
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 397 426**	**123 164**	**111 885**	**116 715**	**122 477**	**139 361**	**127 555**	**112 226**	**139 578**	**124 295**	**133 789**
None	1 612	172	99	160	107	176	115	130	142	63	111
1	32 364	2 984	2 706	2 266	2 534	3 191	3 055	2 264	3 764	2 292	3 152
2	407 032	32 764	31 863	31 660	31 736	42 299	39 427	26 646	45 784	32 253	44 488
3	754 492	68 650	61 438	67 944	65 204	73 794	66 319	67 302	73 687	65 608	69 854
4	167 871	15 489	12 916	12 358	18 704	16 468	15 442	13 885	13 376	20 524	13 251
5 or more	34 055	3 105	2 863	2 327	4 192	3 433	3 197	1 999	2 825	3 555	2 933
Renter-occupied housing units	**645 865**	**59 004**	**71 416**	**57 773**	**66 055**	**53 628**	**62 501**	**61 448**	**46 447**	**69 096**	**51 079**
None	8 576	464	773	468	1 530	567	868	503	436	1 534	495
1	118 827	8 242	14 686	6 837	15 238	11 293	12 820	9 334	7 618	15 540	8 051
2	324 943	27 158	34 177	27 982	33 802	27 788	33 984	28 456	24 214	35 585	28 954
3	158 634	18 118	17 011	18 790	12 998	11 072	12 302	19 618	11 801	13 998	11 213
4	28 930	4 257	3 622	3 318	1 971	2 437	2 045	3 174	1 960	2 015	1 928
5 or more	5 955	765	1 147	378	516	471	482	363	418	424	438
Year-round housing units	**2 224 196**	**205 274**	**199 349**	**192 461**	**201 088**	**207 792**	**202 179**	**192 424**	**200 771**	**205 264**	**198 367**
STORIES IN STRUCTURE											
1 to 3	2 214 602	204 850	198 806	192 124	199 423	206 928	200 842	191 789	200 611	203 022	198 096
4 to 6	4 984	231	206	232	444	445	651	347	140	1 260	267
7 to 12	3 792	188	327	105	833	401	362	288	20	913	–
13 or more	818	5	10	–	388	18	324	–	–	69	4
PASSENGER ELEVATOR											
Structures with 4 or more stories	9 594	424	543	337	1 665	864	1 337	635	160	2 242	271
With elevator	7 476	354	373	217	1 390	656	1 132	492	95	1 959	93
No elevator	2 118	70	170	120	275	208	205	143	65	283	178

Table 9. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980**—Con.

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

The State Congressional Districts	District 11
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
Year-round housing units	**219 227**
1, detached	166 390
1, attached	1 867
2	6 497
3 and 4	4 982
5 or more	12 608
Mobile home or trailer, etc	26 883
Owner-occupied housing units	**146 381**
1, detached	122 418
1, attached	824
2	2 044
3 and 4	958
5 or more	1 941
Mobile home or trailer, etc	18 196
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 418**
1, detached	26 211
1, attached	781
2	3 426
3 and 4	3 239
5 or more	8 451
Mobile home or trailer, etc	5 310
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
Year-round housing units	**219 227**
1979 to March 1980	7 906
1975 to 1978	25 609
1970 to 1974	34 880
1960 to 1969	46 466
1950 to 1959	33 502
1940 to 1949	26 733
1939 or earlier	44 131
Owner-occupied housing units	**146 381**
1979 to March 1980	5 287
1975 to 1978	18 690
1970 to 1974	23 930
1960 to 1969	32 334
1950 to 1959	22 594
1940 to 1949	16 377
1939 or earlier	27 169
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 418**
1979 to March 1980	938
1975 to 1978	3 766
1970 to 1974	6 806
1960 to 1969	9 309
1950 to 1959	7 710
1940 to 1949	7 218
1939 or earlier	11 671
BEDROOMS	
Year-round housing units	**219 227**
None	2 032
1	17 592
2	82 499
3	93 280
4	19 263
5 or more	4 561
Owner-occupied housing units	**146 381**
None	337
1	4 156
2	48 112
3	74 692
4	15 458
5 or more	3 626
Renter-occupied housing units	**47 418**
None	938
1	9 168
2	22 843
3	11 713
4	2 203
5 or more	553
Year-round housing units	**219 227**
STORIES IN STRUCTURE	
1 to 3	218 111
4 to 6	761
7 to 12	355
13 or more	–
PASSENGER ELEVATOR	
Structures with 4 or more stories	1 116
With elevator	715
No elevator	401

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	District 10
Occupied housing units	**2 043 291**	**182 168**	**183 301**	**174 488**	**188 532**	**192 989**	**190 056**	**173 674**	**186 025**	**193 391**	**184 868**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	327 370	11 100	38 303	11 444	43 213	22 949	49 545	22 533	21 647	61 270	33 888
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	117 909	20 613	16 102	26 638	9 203	2 529	4 053	18 112	8 842	3 097	3 282
Electricity	598 625	48 783	45 738	54 067	61 877	54 659	58 097	64 902	50 216	66 322	52 237
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	819 883	86 616	65 772	68 995	59 427	91 650	66 372	58 997	88 440	54 828	76 950
Coal or coke	6 762	199	733	237	515	805	513	237	463	451	767
Wood	167 619	14 147	15 925	12 593	13 671	19 950	11 232	8 254	16 038	7 173	17 443
Other fuel	1 708	69	149	110	311	239	111	264	151	105	78
No fuel used	3 415	641	579	404	315	208	133	375	228	145	223
WATER HEATING FUEL											
Utility gas	213 458	8 869	21 970	5 626	25 899	15 685	31 850	17 504	10 585	44 821	21 461
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	57 868	16 074	8 731	6 750	2 494	1 947	2 802	7 491	3 418	2 453	2 306
Electricity	1 666 322	140 831	138 008	153 253	152 677	164 045	149 099	141 494	162 862	141 417	152 798
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	47 334	6 778	4 223	2 557	3 118	6 649	3 852	2 910	4 135	3 206	4 943
Other	11 751	1 066	968	723	806	1 609	578	715	855	396	1 089
No fuel used	46 558	8 550	9 401	5 579	3 538	3 054	1 875	3 560	4 170	1 098	2 271
COOKING FUEL											
Utility gas	133 639	10 775	17 184	5 681	11 534	8 899	14 840	14 540	8 685	19 373	15 883
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	182 799	48 783	24 872	26 458	10 306	6 838	7 011	23 882	11 677	6 034	6 452
Electricity	1 701 493	120 755	138 915	140 826	165 032	173 397	166 540	133 973	163 575	166 820	160 258
Other	21 849	1 463	1 984	1 124	1 312	3 580	1 306	924	1 856	818	2 044
No fuel used	3 511	392	346	399	348	275	359	355	232	346	231
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 018 958**	**85 951**	**83 225**	**75 915**	**88 305**	**100 954**	**101 956**	**83 247**	**99 737**	**100 036**	**101 642**
With a mortgage	612 645	46 071	49 295	45 015	60 852	60 093	62 989	55 776	54 558	71 246	58 875
Less than $100	7 122	724	473	781	547	721	474	720	893	419	674
$100 to $149	20 414	1 960	1 615	1 960	1 299	2 032	1 519	1 579	2 397	1 773	2 404
$150 to $199	57 077	3 990	4 438	4 931	3 962	5 419	5 742	4 589	5 891	5 589	6 765
$200 to $249	94 423	6 991	6 897	7 668	7 372	9 423	9 277	9 009	8 977	9 450	10 709
$250 to $299	94 770	6 942	7 592	7 249	7 593	9 733	9 847	9 054	9 148	9 941	9 908
$300 to $349	83 440	6 186	6 721	6 123	7 853	8 547	8 602	7 623	7 648	8 884	8 578
$350 to $399	70 431	5 095	5 867	5 166	7 002	6 810	7 579	7 284	6 103	8 120	6 349
$400 to $449	55 510	4 313	4 694	3 689	6 321	5 017	5 881	5 200	4 638	7 180	4 654
$450 to $499	40 165	3 309	3 289	2 900	5 054	3 907	4 075	3 837	3 077	5 358	2 804
$500 to $599	46 578	3 591	4 410	2 599	6 634	4 451	5 067	3 860	3 220	6 704	3 324
$600 to $749	27 639	2 070	2 239	1 332	4 724	2 487	3 002	2 050	1 704	4 780	1 736
$750 or more	15 076	900	1 660	617	2 491	1 546	1 924	971	862	3 048	970
Median	$319	$320	$327	$299	$363	$316	$327	$319	$300	$348	$295
Not mortgaged	406 313	39 880	33 930	30 900	27 453	40 861	38 967	27 471	45 179	28 790	42 767
Less than $50	15 020	1 064	786	1 328	875	1 635	876	1 024	1 981	679	1 729
$50 to $74	50 440	3 359	2 954	3 620	2 847	5 625	4 435	2 886	6 339	2 976	7 002
$75 to $99	96 336	7 093	6 614	7 147	5 966	10 440	9 125	5 814	11 850	6 591	12 201
$100 to $149	159 775	15 921	14 082	12 012	10 796	16 130	16 202	11 191	17 562	11 497	15 902
$150 to $199	56 473	7 760	6 131	4 621	4 425	4 800	5 564	4 440	5 280	4 560	4 150
$200 to $249	18 098	3 064	2 085	1 461	1 576	1 434	1 683	1 429	1 444	1 523	1 190
$250 or more	10 171	1 619	1 278	711	968	797	1 082	687	723	964	593
Median	$113	$126	$123	$114	$119	$108	$116	$118	$107	$118	$101
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**581 547**	**51 403**	**62 208**	**49 422**	**60 217**	**47 847**	**58 755**	**56 396**	**41 298**	**65 526**	**47 236**
Less than $60	16 495	1 706	2 179	1 163	1 057	1 405	1 696	1 820	1 132	2 095	844
$60 to $79	13 670	1 453	1 873	1 286	883	1 153	1 261	1 144	1 392	1 126	1 027
$80 to $99	18 256	1 834	2 442	1 762	1 322	1 469	1 342	1 522	2 180	1 264	1 588
$100 to $119	26 150	2 704	3 329	2 215	1 571	2 133	2 027	2 308	3 069	1 887	2 557
$120 to $149	54 922	5 109	6 578	5 352	4 305	4 811	5 017	4 111	5 391	4 457	5 210
$150 to $169	46 246	4 035	5 092	4 488	3 528	4 327	4 727	3 752	3 971	4 076	4 463
$170 to $199	76 408	6 732	7 332	7 361	6 216	7 303	7 990	6 935	5 353	7 392	8 051
$200 to $249	123 727	9 848	12 522	11 203	12 023	11 080	13 671	14 122	7 426	13 677	10 666
$250 to $299	79 384	5 529	8 501	4 843	11 143	6 086	9 911	8 606	3 520	12 204	5 464
$300 to $349	40 822	2 565	4 332	1 894	8 138	2 221	4 683	3 670	1 566	7 877	2 015
$350 to $399	17 065	1 020	1 618	748	3 556	1 055	2 009	1 542	798	3 172	690
$400 to $499	11 202	778	968	514	2 141	785	1 146	930	456	2 438	424
$500 or more	3 997	233	280	116	807	283	308	278	187	1 181	114
No cash rent	53 203	7 857	5 162	6 477	3 527	3 736	2 967	5 656	4 857	2 680	4 123
Median	$205	$192	$199	$191	$239	$198	$214	$213	$176	$233	$192

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	District 11
Occupied housing units	**193 799**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	11 478
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5 438
Electricity	41 727
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	101 836
Coal or coke	1 842
Wood	31 193
Other fuel	121
No fuel used	164
WATER HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	9 188
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 402
Electricity	169 838
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	4 963
Other	2 946
No fuel used	3 462
COOKING FUEL	
Utility gas	6 245
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10 486
Electricity	171 402
Other	5 438
No fuel used	228
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**97 990**
With a mortgage	47 875
Less than $100	696
$100 to $149	1 876
$150 to $199	5 761
$200 to $249	8 650
$250 to $299	7 763
$300 to $349	6 675
$350 to $399	5 056
$400 to $449	3 923
$450 to $499	2 555
$500 to $599	2 718
$600 to $749	1 515
$750 or more	687
Median	$295
Not mortgaged	50 115
Less than $50	3 043
$50 to $74	8 397
$75 to $99	13 495
$100 to $149	18 480
$150 to $199	4 742
$200 to $249	1 209
$250 or more	749
Median	$100
GROSS RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**41 239**
Less than $60	1 398
$60 to $79	1 072
$80 to $99	1 531
$100 to $119	2 350
$120 to $149	4 581
$150 to $169	3 787
$170 to $199	5 743
$200 to $249	7 489
$250 to $299	3 577
$300 to $349	1 861
$350 to $399	857
$400 to $499	622
$500 or more	210
No cash rent	6 161
Median	$185

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race: White	Race: Black	Race: American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Race: Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]	Race: White	Race: Black	Race: American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Race: Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]
	The State					**District 1**				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**1 624 372**	**391 379**	**18 480**	**5 725**	**16 050**	**126 363**	**54 937**	**272**	**333**	**1 370**
Owner-occupied housing units	1 182 312	199 454	11 834	2 858	7 815	92 764	30 004	132	172	636
Percent of occupied housing units	72.8	51.0	64.0	49.9	48.7	73.4	54.6	48.5	51.7	46.4
Renter-occupied housing units	442 060	191 925	6 646	2 867	8 235	33 599	24 933	140	161	734
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**860 713**	**148 958**	**6 514**	**2 111**	**5 224**	**64 905**	**20 767**	**96**	**135**	**353**
With a mortgage	517 243	89 522	3 551	1 755	3 485	35 847	10 030	73	82	201
Less than $200	64 248	19 278	970	99	510	4 061	2 613	–	–	57
$200 to $299	155 643	31 827	1 354	262	915	10 307	3 579	28	11	46
$300 to $399	131 206	21 493	660	321	925	8 836	2 401	8	25	42
$400 to $499	84 280	10 568	336	345	519	6 571	1 006	13	17	22
$500 or more	81 866	6 356	231	728	616	6 072	431	24	29	34
Median	$330	$280	$259	$457	$334	$340	$267	$404	$429	$295
Not mortgaged	343 470	59 436	2 963	356	1 739	29 058	10 737	23	53	152
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**398 993**	**172 029**	**5 598**	**2 708**	**7 245**	**29 698**	**21 253**	**133**	**154**	**642**
Less than $100	21 409	26 202	672	119	453	1 412	3 562	19	–	66
$100 to $199	131 643	68 462	2 148	799	2 537	9 495	8 962	29	46	228
$200 to $299	149 719	49 617	1 578	1 173	2 770	10 949	4 192	73	95	201
$300 or more	58 860	13 113	303	502	819	3 792	784	–	–	73
No cash rent	37 362	14 635	897	115	666	4 050	3 753	12	13	74
Median	$219	$177	$178	$232	$211	$218	$158	$217	$226	$196
	District 2					**District 3**				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**118 543**	**63 341**	**711**	**617**	**1 283**	**131 378**	**41 200**	**899**	**416**	**2 036**
Owner-occupied housing units	82 169	28 943	449	290	557	92 631	23 326	506	147	756
Percent of occupied housing units	69.3	45.7	63.2	47.0	43.4	70.5	56.6	56.3	35.3	37.1
Renter-occupied housing units	36 374	34 398	262	327	726	38 747	17 874	393	269	1 280
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**61 767**	**20 951**	**262**	**228**	**414**	**59 557**	**15 970**	**230**	**100**	**510**
With a mortgage	36 293	12 677	116	192	250	36 112	8 609	160	84	332
Less than $200	4 072	2 408	25	15	47	5 190	2 433	29	13	62
$200 to $299	10 045	4 382	32	28	62	11 551	3 312	35	8	85
$300 to $399	9 469	3 065	35	10	45	9 404	1 781	60	23	109
$400 to $499	6 357	1 552	19	55	38	5 761	794	22	6	60
$500 or more	6 350	1 270	5	84	58	4 206	289	14	34	16
Median	$343	$290	$303	$478	$336	$314	$257	$327	$391	$317
Not mortgaged	25 474	8 274	146	36	164	23 445	7 361	70	16	178
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**32 167**	**29 481**	**194**	**311**	**640**	**33 236**	**15 174**	**326**	**237**	**1 081**
Less than $100	1 720	4 675	83	16	88	1 661	2 507	23	20	38
$100 to $199	10 652	11 531	62	73	266	12 597	6 405	129	107	401
$200 to $299	12 293	8 521	34	144	148	12 079	3 576	122	82	414
$300 or more	4 924	2 208	–	66	88	2 698	519	20	9	68
No cash rent	2 578	2 546	15	12	50	4 201	2 167	32	19	160
Median	$220	$176	$110	$242	$178	$202	$162	$196	$183	$205
	District 4					**District 5**				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**155 264**	**31 638**	**371**	**944**	**1 241**	**164 167**	**27 978**	**342**	**310**	**1 194**
Owner-occupied housing units	105 504	16 276	212	400	645	125 688	13 266	149	185	706
Percent of occupied housing units	68.0	51.4	57.1	42.4	52.0	76.6	47.4	43.6	59.7	59.1
Renter-occupied housing units	49 760	15 362	159	544	596	38 479	14 712	193	125	488
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**76 270**	**11 520**	**105**	**338**	**386**	**89 912**	**10 777**	**103**	**131**	**484**
With a mortgage	52 939	7 465	77	312	309	52 924	6 961	69	110	279
Less than $200	4 248	1 554	6	–	36	6 862	1 294	16	–	38
$200 to $299	12 383	2 538	33	11	91	16 697	2 404	28	16	84
$300 to $399	13 006	1 761	18	55	62	13 711	1 615	12	13	90
$400 to $499	10 454	857	7	51	40	7 931	961	7	13	27
$500 or more	12 848	755	13	195	80	7 723	687	6	68	40
Median	$376	$286	$298	$500+	$344	$321	$291	$266	$500+	$319
Not mortgaged	23 331	4 055	28	26	77	36 988	3 816	34	21	205
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**45 698**	**13 655**	**141**	**493**	**531**	**33 748**	**13 697**	**181**	**121**	**394**
Less than $100	1 646	1 580	–	31	33	2 171	1 837	13	6	39
$100 to $199	10 659	4 716	36	142	163	12 535	5 904	53	38	168
$200 to $299	18 555	4 299	87	134	191	12 650	4 373	61	46	129
$300 or more	12 327	2 091	18	154	122	3 172	1 095	40	31	26
No cash rent	2 511	969	–	32	22	3 220	488	14	–	32
Median	$250	$201	$240	$243	$231	$204	$181	$229	$236	$185

[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin[1]
	District 6					District 7				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**154 799**	**34 197**	**438**	**474**	**1 011**	**118 090**	**42 431**	**11 046**	**1 047**	**3 097**
Owner-occupied housing units	111 973	15 094	218	251	500	81 392	22 623	7 330	588	1 242
Percent of occupied housing units	72.3	44.1	49.8	53.0	49.5	68.9	53.3	66.4	56.2	40.1
Renter-occupied housing units	42 826	19 103	220	223	511	36 698	19 808	3 716	459	1 855
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**89 049**	**12 572**	**143**	**173**	**379**	**61 659**	**17 028**	**3 932**	**409**	**911**
With a mortgage	53 826	8 907	113	129	246	42 641	10 457	2 143	334	751
Less than $200	6 125	1 603	7	–	55	4 378	1 843	630	32	64
$200 to $299	15 868	3 188	48	13	80	13 547	3 485	882	122	153
$300 to $399	13 791	2 328	30	32	53	11 703	2 725	337	69	244
$400 to $499	8 861	1 037	22	36	20	7 099	1 649	178	56	163
$500 or more	9 181	751	6	48	38	5 914	755	116	55	127
Median	$336	$289	$305	$454	$285	$329	$297	$250	$319	$365
Not mortgaged	35 223	3 665	30	44	133	19 018	6 571	1 789	75	160
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**40 146**	**18 044**	**220**	**221**	**496**	**34 299**	**17 923**	**3 016**	**449**	**1 648**
Less than $100	2 056	2 221	14	8	18	1 396	2 692	398	–	29
$100 to $199	12 669	6 886	68	82	189	9 411	6 229	1 183	103	466
$200 to $299	16 610	6 688	115	122	189	15 284	6 051	685	293	882
$300 or more	6 445	1 648	23	9	50	4 956	1 264	101	26	151
No cash rent	2 366	601	–	–	50	3 252	1 687	649	27	120
Median	$225	$194	$224	$217	$208	$231	$187	$166	$237	$230
	District 8					District 9				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**153 297**	**30 710**	**1 702**	**209**	**1 131**	**152 474**	**39 272**	**508**	**812**	**1 566**
Owner-occupied housing units	119 351	19 052	981	136	703	106 830	16 654	267	415	779
Percent of occupied housing units	77.9	62.0	57.6	65.1	62.2	70.1	42.4	52.6	51.1	49.7
Renter-occupied housing units	33 946	11 658	721	73	428	45 644	22 618	241	397	787
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**85 255**	**13 812**	**525**	**98**	**397**	**85 336**	**14 130**	**166**	**314**	**599**
With a mortgage	47 011	7 181	243	83	243	60 134	10 565	159	298	480
Less than $200	7 060	2 040	61	20	41	5 852	1 914	9	6	40
$200 to $299	15 222	2 758	124	21	73	15 564	3 739	61	10	114
$300 to $399	12 196	1 491	35	22	40	14 245	2 600	61	51	146
$400 to $499	7 095	563	19	5	33	10 948	1 490	22	65	67
$500 or more	5 438	329	4	15	56	13 525	822	6	166	113
Median	$310	$256	$249	$302	$319	$361	$290	$316	$500+	$359
Not mortgaged	38 244	6 631	282	15	154	25 202	3 565	7	16	119
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**29 911**	**10 656**	**624**	**70**	**349**	**43 299**	**21 433**	**218**	**385**	**755**
Less than $100	2 355	2 269	75	5	62	1 575	2 887	–	16	42
$100 to $199	12 785	4 704	271	16	148	9 698	8 002	34	47	208
$200 to $299	8 766	1 957	170	35	86	17 908	7 611	136	138	312
$300 or more	2 460	511	23	2	25	11 903	2 468	48	184	157
No cash rent	3 545	1 215	85	12	28	2 215	465	–	–	36
Median	$185	$152	$172	$223	$167	$252	$195	$255	$294	$235
	District 10					District 11				
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	**167 785**	**16 394**	**293**	**309**	**954**	**182 212**	**9 281**	**1 898**	**254**	**1 167**
Owner-occupied housing units	124 432	9 049	156	139	539	139 578	5 167	1 434	135	752
Percent of occupied housing units	74.2	55.2	53.2	45.0	56.5	76.6	55.7	75.6	53.1	64.4
Renter-occupied housing units	43 353	7 345	137	170	415	42 634	4 114	464	119	415
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**94 116**	**7 319**	**104**	**95**	**403**	**92 887**	**4 112**	**848**	**90**	**388**
With a mortgage	54 103	4 598	86	80	216	45 413	2 072	312	51	178
Less than $200	8 849	984	10	–	22	7 551	592	177	13	48
$200 to $299	18 856	1 707	39	15	73	15 603	735	44	7	54
$300 to $399	13 677	1 204	29	15	49	11 168	522	35	6	45
$400 to $499	6 878	534	8	32	36	6 325	125	19	9	13
$500 or more	5 843	169	–	18	36	4 766	98	37	16	18
Median	$297	$277	$285	$431	$327	$297	$260	$200—	$392	$276
Not mortgaged	40 013	2 721	18	15	187	47 474	2 040	536	39	210
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**40 106**	**6 770**	**133**	**153**	**354**	**36 685**	**3 943**	**412**	**114**	**355**
Less than $100	2 570	875	–	7	15	2 847	1 097	47	10	23
$100 to $199	16 653	3 434	84	87	176	14 489	1 689	199	58	124
$200 to $299	14 355	1 681	25	49	92	10 270	668	70	35	126
$300 or more	2 891	315	12	10	39	3 292	210	18	11	20
No cash rent	3 637	465	12	–	32	5 787	279	78	–	62
Median	$194	$166	$172	$180	$183	$187	$144	$160	$181	$200

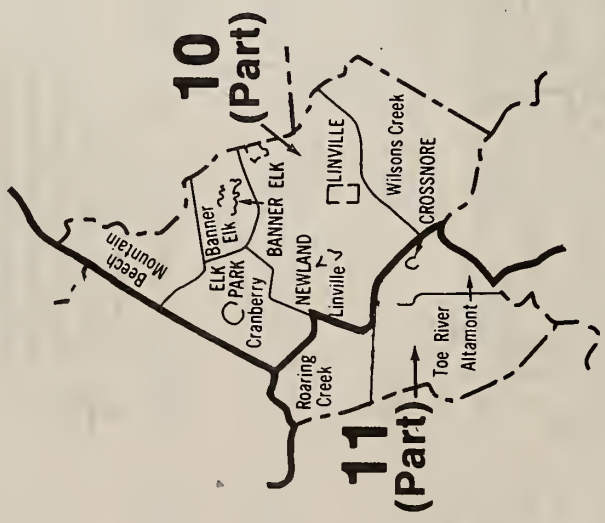
[1]Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional districts established February 11, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

JOHNSTON COUNTY

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

AVERY COUNTY



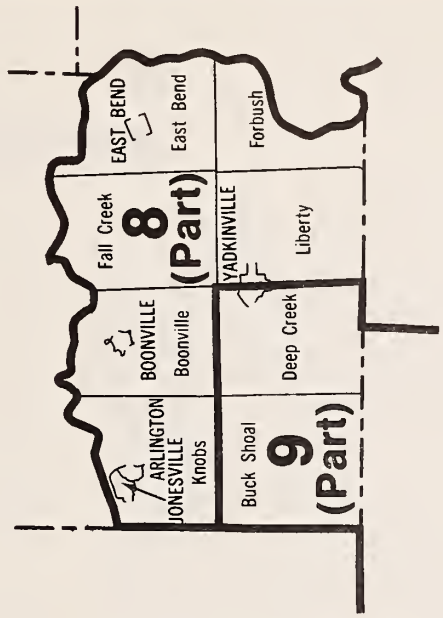
LEGEND

- 2 Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- County boundary
- County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place or census designated place boundary

U.S. Department of Commerce

Congressional districts established February 11, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

YADKIN COUNTY



LEGEND

- 2 Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- County boundary
- County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place or census designated place boundary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

MOORE COUNTY

U.S. Department of Commerce

Congressional districts established February 11, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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

STATES

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

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

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the purpose of electing each representative.[1] This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

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

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

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

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

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

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

COUNTIES

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

PLACES

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

Incorporated Places

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

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

Census Designated Places

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

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

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

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

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

Urbanized Areas

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

Rural Farm

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

AREA MEASUREMENTS

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

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

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

HISTORIC DATA

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL B–1
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS B–1
Household B–1
Relationship to Householder . . . B–2
Householder B–2
Spouse B–2
Child B–2
Other Relative B–2
Nonrelative B–2
Unrelated Individual B–2
Family B–2
Group Quarters B–2
Inmates of Institutions B–2
Other B–2
Sex B–2
Race B–2
Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups B–3
Comparability With 1970 Census Data B–3
Spanish/Hispanic Origin B–4
Limitations of the Data B–4
Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population B–4
Comparability With 1970 Census Data B–4
Age B–5
Marital Status B–5
School Enrollment B–5
Years of School Completed B–5
Nativity and Place of Birth B–5
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English B–5
Ancestry B–6
Residence in 1975 . . . . . B–6
Veteran Status B–6
Work Disability B–6
Public Transportation Disability . B–6
Fertility (Children Ever Born) . . B–6
Means of Transportation to Work B–7
Reference Week B–7
Labor Force Status B–7
Employed B–7
Unemployed B–7
Industry and Occupation B–7
Class of Worker B–7
Private Wage and Salary Workers B–7
Government Workers B–7
Self-Employed Workers B–7
Unpaid Family Workers B–7
Labor Force Status in 1979 . . . . B–7
Worked in 1979 . . . . . B–8
With Unemployment in 1979 . B–8
Weeks of Unemployment in 1979 . . . . . B–8
Income in 1979 . . . . . B–8
Poverty Status in 1979 . . . . . B–9
Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined B–9
Specified Poverty Level B–9
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS . . B–9
Living Quarters B–9
Housing Units B–9
Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data . . B–9
Year-Round Housing Units . . B–10
Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics B–10
Occupied Housing Units . . . B–10
Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit B–10
Year Householder Moved Into Unit B–10
Vacant Housing Units B–10
Type of Vacant Unit B–10
Vacancy Status B–10
Tenure B–10
Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics B–10
Persons Per Room B–10
Bedrooms B–11
Kitchen Facilities B–11
Year Structure Built B–11
Units in Structure B–11
Stories in Structure B–11
Passenger Elevator B–11
Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use B–11
Bathrooms B–11
Source of Water B–11
Sewage Disposal B–11
Equipment and Fuels B–11
Heating Equipment B–11
Air-Conditioning B–12
Vehicles Available B–12
Telephone in Housing Unit . B–12
Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking B–12
Financial Characteristics B–12
Value B–12
Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs B–12
Contract Rent B–12
Gross Rent B–12

GENERAL

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

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

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Household

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

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family

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

Group Quarters

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

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

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

Sex

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

Race

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

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

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

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

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the *totals* for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

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

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

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

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

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Age

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

Marital Status

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

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

School Enrollment

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

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

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

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

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

Nativity and Place of Birth

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

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

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

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

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

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

Ancestry

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

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

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

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

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

Residence in 1975

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

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

Veteran Status

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

Work Disability

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

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

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

Public Transportation Disability

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

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

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

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

Means of Transportation To Work

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

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

Reference Week

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

Labor Force Status

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

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

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

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

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

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

Labor Force Status in 1979

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poverty Status in 1979

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

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

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

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

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

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

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

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

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

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

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

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

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

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

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equipment and Fuels

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

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

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

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

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—"Utility gas" is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the neighborhood. "Bottled, tank, or LP gas" is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. "Fuel oil, kerosene, etc." includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category "Other fuel" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category "Other" includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

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

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

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for "specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on 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 D–1
SAMPLE DESIGN. D–1
ERRORS IN THE DATA D–1
Calculation of Standard Errors. . D–2
Totals and Percentages D–2
Differences. D–2
Means D–2
Medians. D–3
Confidence Intervals D–3
Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors. D–3
ESTIMATION PROCEDURES. . . . D–3
CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR. D–5
Undercoverage D–5
Respondent and Enumerator Error. D–6
Processing Error D–6
Nonresponse. D–6
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA. D–6

INTRODUCTION

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

SAMPLE DESIGN

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

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

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

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

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

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

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

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

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

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;

b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.

c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.

b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y:

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

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

(2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics,* for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	*Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.*
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	*Persons in Group Quarters*

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

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

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group	
	White Race
	Persons of Spanish Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older
	Female
9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
	Persons Not of Spanish Origin
17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
	Black Race
33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Asian, Pacific Islander Race
65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race
97-128	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
129-160	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

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

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

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

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

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

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
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 – $ 9,999
2	$ 10,000 – $ 19,999
3	$ 20,000 – $ 24,999
4	$ 25,000 – $ 49,999
5	$ 50,000 – $ 99,999
6	$100,000 – $149,999
7	$150,000 +
8	Other Owners
	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 – $ 59
82	$ 60 – $ 99
83	$100 – $149
84	$150 – $199
85	$200 – $249
86	$250 – $299
87	$300 – $399
88	$400 – $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 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 Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

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

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

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

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Adjustment Factors**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural	1.0	0.9	0.6
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household or family type	1.1	0.9	0.5
Household relationship	1.2	1.0	0.6
Household size	1.1	0.9	0.5
Marital status	1.0	0.8	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English	1.5	1.4	0.8
Ancestry	1.7	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters	0.7	0.6	0.4
Nativity and place of birth	2.4	2.4	1.3
Residence in 1975	3.8	3.8	2.3
Means of transportation to work	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment	1.3	1.1	0.6
Years of school completed	1.2	1.1	0.6
Veteran status	1.0	0.8	0.5
Work and public transportation disability	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status	1.2	1.1	0.6
Hours worked per week and weeks worked in 1979	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income	1.1	0.9	0.5
Income type	1.2	1.0	0.5
Family income	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family	1.1	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons	2.1	1.9	1.0
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status	1.1	0.9	0.5
Tenure	1.1	0.9	0.5
Units in structure	1.1	1.0	0.6
Stories in structure	1.0	0.7	0.5
Passenger elevator	0.9	0.7	0.5
Source of water	1.1	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.1	1.0	0.5
Year structure built	1.1	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit	1.1	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel	1.2	1.0	0.6
Kitchen facilities	1.1	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning	1.1	1.0	0.5
Vehicles available	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.1	0.9	0.5

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	5 881 766	17.1	2 274 737	17.4
District 1	536 219	18.5	218 551	19.8
District 2	536 210	16.7	200 729	16.7
District 3	535 906	18.0	196 153	18.7
District 4	533 580	16.7	201 381	16.8
District 5	535 212	16.6	209 828	16.7
District 6	529 635	16.1	202 943	16.1
District 7	539 055	16.8	198 588	17.6
District 8	535 526	18.5	202 497	18.4
District 9	536 325	15.9	207 529	15.8
District 10	532 954	17.3	203 360	17.4
District 11	531 144	17.5	233 178	17.6

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.

4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the **Indian (American)** or **Other** circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.

5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, *and* fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person *identifies* his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for **Nursery school**.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated valua for your living quarters and your shara of tha common alemants.

H12. Report tha rant agraad to or contractad for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someona alse.

If rant is not paid by tha month, change tha rent to e monthly amount; and than fill tha approprieta 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 ona circla.

Detached means thera is opan spaca on all sides, or tha house is joinad only to a shad or garaga. *Attached* maens that the house is joinad to anothar house or building by et least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A one-family house datached from eny other house** when e mobile homa or trailar has had ona or mora rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shad is not considarad e room.

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

H14a. Do not count unfinishad basemants or unfinishad ettics. However, a basement or attic with finishad room(s) for living purposes should be countad as a story.

H15a. A *city or suburban* lot is usually locatad in a city, a community, or any built-up araa outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apertment buildings, including gardan-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considared on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any othar proparty, othar than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is locatad.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartmants, mark **A public system.** If a well provides watar for five or fawer houses or apartmants, mark one of the catagories 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 priveta 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 tha first column on page 2. This person should be tha household member (or one of tha membars) in whose name tha house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any edult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark whan this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

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

An *electric heat pump* is somatimes known as a revarse cycle systam. It may be centrelly instelled with ducts to tha rooms or individual heat pumps in tha rooms.

A *floor, well, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm eir to the room right above tha furnaca or to the room(s) on one or both sides of tha wall in which the furneca is installed end does not have ducts leading to othar rooms.

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a cantrel system such as ona oparatad by a public utility company or e municipel govarnment. *Bottled, tenk, or LP gas* is stored in tenks which ara rafilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includas eny fuel not saparataly listad, for exemple, purchased steam, fuel briquattes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quartars ara rentad, enter the costs for utilities and fuals only if you pay for tham in addition to the rent entarad in H12. If alraady includad in rent, fill tha appropriate circla.

Tha emounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for alectricity and gas, the monthly *average* for tha past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* emount for tha pest 12 months.

Estimate as closely es possible when exact costs ara not known.

Report emounts even if your bills ere unpeid or peid by someone alsa. If the bills include utilities or fuel used elso by anothar apartment or a business esteblishment, estimete the emounts for your own living quarters. If gas and alectricity ere billed together, antar tha combinad emount on the electricity line and bracket ({) tha two utilities.

H23. The kitchan sink, stove, and refrigeretor must be located in the building but do *not* hava to be in tha sama room. Portable cooking equipmant is not considered es a renge or cook stove.

H26. Answer Yes *only* if the telephone is locatad *in* your living quartars.

H27. Count only aquipmant used to cool tha eir by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28 – H29. Count company cars (including polica cars and taxicabs) and company trucks thet are regulerly kapt at home end used by housahold members. Do *not* count cers or trucks permanantly 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 aven if thay ara included in mortgage paymant, not paid yat, paid by someona alsa, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on othar than a yearly basis, convart to a yearly basis and enter tha yearly amount, evan if no peymant was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgaga" is usad as a general tarm to indicata all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

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

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

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

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

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

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do *not* mark Yes for a language spoken only at schuol 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 L	A6

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 First name — Middle initial	Last name First name — Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? *Fill one circle.* *If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.*		*START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.*	If relative of person in column 1: ○ 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
3. Sex *Fill one circle.*		○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Is this person — *Fill one circle.*		○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* → ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* → _____	○ White ○ Asian Indian ○ Black or Negro ○ Hawaiian ○ Japanese ○ Guamanian ○ Chinese ○ Samoan ○ Filipino ○ Eskimo ○ Korean ○ Aleut ○ Vietnamese ○ Other — *Specify* → ○ Indian (Amer.) *Print tribe* → _____
5. Age, and month and year of birth *a. Print age at last birthday.* *b. Print month and fill one circle.* *c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.*		a. Age at last birthday b. Month of birth ○ 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 ○	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.*		○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? *Fill one circle.*		○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? *Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.*		○ No, has not attended since February 1 ○ Yes, public school, public college ○ Yes, private, church-related ○ Yes, private, not church-related	○ 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."*		**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 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*	**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 ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Never attended school — *Skip question 10*
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? *Fill one circle.*		○ Now attending this grade *(or year)* ○ Finished this grade *(or year)* ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*	○ 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 ○ ○

Page 3

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

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

- ○ Male
- ○ Female

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

a. Age at last birthday

b. Month of birth

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

c. Year of birth

1 ● 8 ○ 9 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○

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

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

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

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

○ Never attended school—*Skip question 10*

- ○ Now attending this grade *(or year)*
- ○ Finished this grade *(or year)*
- ○ Did not finish this grade *(or year)*

CENSUS USE ONLY	A.	○ I	○ N	○ ○

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

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

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

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

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

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

- ○ 1 room
- ○ 2 rooms
- ○ 3 rooms
- ○ 4 rooms
- ○ 5 rooms
- ○ 6 rooms
- ○ 7 rooms
- ○ 8 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
- ○ $10,000 to $14,999
- ○ $15,000 to $17,499
- ○ $17,500 to $19,999
- ○ $20,000 to $22,499
- ○ $22,500 to $24,999
- ○ $25,000 to $27,499
- ○ $27,500 to $29,999
- ○ $30,000 to $34,999
- ○ $35,000 to $39,999
- ○ $40,000 to $44,999
- ○ $45,000 to $49,999
- ○ $50,000 to $54,999
- ○ $55,000 to $59,999
- ○ $60,000 to $64,999
- ○ $65,000 to $69,999
- ○ $70,000 to $74,999
- ○ $75,000 to $79,999
- ○ $80,000 to $89,999
- ○ $90,000 to $99,999
- ○ $100,000 to $124,999
- ○ $125,000 to $149,999
- ○ $150,000 to $199,999
- ○ $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
- ○ $50 to $59
- ○ $60 to $69
- ○ $70 to $79
- ○ $80 to $89
- ○ $90 to $99
- ○ $100 to $109
- ○ $110 to $119
- ○ $120 to $129
- ○ $130 to $139
- ○ $140 to $149
- ○ $150 to $159
- ○ $160 to $169
- ○ $170 to $179
- ○ $180 to $189
- ○ $190 to $199
- ○ $200 to $224
- ○ $225 to $249
- ○ $250 to $274
- ○ $275 to $299
- ○ $300 to $349
- ○ $350 to $399
- ○ $400 to $499
- ○ $500 or more

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A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied

- ○ First form
- ○ Continuation

Vacant

- ○ Regular
- ○ Usual home elsewhere

Group quarters

- ○ First form
- ○ Continuation

For vacant units

C1. Is this unit for —

- ○ Year round use
- ○ Seasonal/Mig. — *Skip C2, C3, and D.*

C2. Vacancy status

- ○ For rent
- ○ For sale only
- ○ Rented or sold, not occupied
- ○ Held for occasional use
- ○ Other vacant

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

○ Yes ○ No

D. Months vacant

- ○ Less than 1 month
- ○ 1 up to 2 months
- ○ 2 up to 6 months
- ○ 6 up to 12 months
- ○ 1 year up to 2 years
- ○ 2 or more years

E. Indicators

1. ○ ○ Mail return
2. ○ ○ Pop./F

F. Total persons

Page 4

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*
- ○ 4 to 6
- ○ 7 to 12
- ○ 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)
- ○ $50 to $249
- ○ $250 to $599
- ○ $600 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $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
- ○ 1975 to 1978
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier

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

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

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 with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- ○ Room heaters without 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
Average monthly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ Electricity not used

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

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

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.
$ _____ .00 OR
Yearly cost
- ○ Included in rent or no charge
- ○ 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
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?
A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.
A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not 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
- ○ 1 automobile
- ○ 2 automobiles
- ○ 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
- ○ 1 van or truck
- ○ 2 vans or trucks
- ○ 3 or more vans or trucks

CENSUS USE

H22a.
H22b.
H22c.
H22d.

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

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

$ _____ .00 OR ○ None

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

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

○ Yes, contract to purchase

○ No — *Skip to page 6*

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

○ Yes ○ No

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

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

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

○ Yes, taxes included in payment

○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

○ Yes, insurance included in payment

○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6 →

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
S.S. Yes	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
S.S. No	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
2.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
4.	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Page 6 *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
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1965 to 1969
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 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
- ○ Well
- ○ Not 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
- ○ Yes, part time
- ○ No

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

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

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

	Yes	No
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?	○	○
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	○	○
c. Limits or prevents 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) (Year)*
Month and year of first marriage? _____ *(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
- ○ Truck
- ○ Van
- ○ Bus or streetcar
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked only
- ○ Worked at home
- ○ Other — *Specify* _____

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

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Per. No.	11.	13b.		14.	15b.	23.	○ VL	24a.
1	1 1 1	1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1
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
8	8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8
	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

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —
- Drive alone — *Skip to 28*
- Drive others only
- Share driving
- Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?
- Yes, on layoff
- Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
- Yes
- No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job last week?
- No, already has a job
- No, temporarily ill
- No, other reasons *(in school, etc.)*
- Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
- 1980
- 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 II III IV

22b.

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

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

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

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

_____ Weeks

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

_____ Hours

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

_____ Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —
Fill circles and print dollar 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 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
No

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

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

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

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

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

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 *(Annual amount – Dollars)*
No

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.

32a. 32b. 32c. 32d. 32e. 32f. 32g. 33.

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

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