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# Metropolitan Housing Characteristics 

## OWENSBORO, KY.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA


## OWENSBORO, KY.

HC80-2-274

Issued October 1983
U.S. Department of Commerce

Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary Robert G. Dederick, Under Secretary for

Economic Affairs
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
C. L. Kincannon, Acting Director

## Metropolitan Housing <br> Characteristics

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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
C. L. Kincannon, Acting Director

HOUSING DIVISION
Arthur F. Young, Chief

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## Introduction

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## GENERAL

This report is part of the Metropolitan Housing Characteristics series and presents cross-tabulations of sample data on housing and household characteristics from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing. 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 content and procedures of the 1980 census were determined after evaluation of the results of the 1970 census, consultation with a wide variety of users of census data, and extensive field testing. A number of changes were introduced in 1980 to improve the usefulness of the census results. The changes do not, however, affect to any appreciable extent the comparability between the 1980 data and the 1970 data. Further information on comparability appears in Appendix B, "Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics."

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

The Metropolitan Housing Characteristics series consists of a United States

Summary report and individual reports for each of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and each of the standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) in the United States and Puerto Rico. The abbreviated identification for this report is $\mathrm{HC} 80-2$ (i.e., Housing Census, 1980, Volume 2) followed by a number representing the State or SMSA.

In the SMSA reports, data are published for the following levels of geography: the SMSA, each central city, and each place of 50,000 or more population. In the State reports, data are shown for the State, that part of the State inside SMSA's, and inside central cities. In the United States Summary report, data are published for the United States total, inside SMSA's, and inside central cities, and for the four census regions, the region total, inside SMSA's, and inside central cities.

## CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

This report contains text (this introduction and six appendixes), a table of contents, one or more maps, and a series of detailed tables. The detailed tables are organized to provide a set of 68 tables for each geographic area (State, SMSA, central city, etc.) covered in the report. As shown in the "Index of Tables" on page IX, the set of tables for each geographic area is identified with a unique letter ( $A, B, C$, etc.) prefix in the table number. In the SMSA reports, the SMSA is presented first, followed by the sets of tables for the central cities and places, all in alphabetical order.

For each particular area, the 68 tables consist of: 13 tables for the area in its entirety, 44 tables for occupied housing units classified by the racial group of the householder, and 11 tables for occupied housing units with householders of Spanish origin. More specifically, tables

1 to 13 are for the entire State, SMSA, central city, or place; tables 14 to 24 are for housing units with a White householder; tables 25 to 35 are for units with a Black householder; tables 36 to 46 are for units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; tables 47 to 57 are for units with an Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and tables 58 to 68 are for units with a Spanish origin householder.

The race and Spanish origin tables are presented for SMSA's and places only when certain population-size criteria are met. Tables 25 to 35 (Black); 36 to 46 (American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut); and 47 to 57 (Asian and Pacific Islander) are presented only when the particular area's population contains 10,000 or more persons of the given racial group or when the persons in the given racial groups constitute 10 percent or more of the total population of the particular area. If any of these 3 sets of tables qualify to appear for an area, tables 14 to 24 (White) are also presented. The Spanish origin tables ( 58 to 68 ) are shown if there are 10,000 or more Spanish origin persons in the particular area or if such persons constitute 10 percent or more of the total population of the particular area.

Appearing last in the report are the appendixes. Appendix A describes the various area classifications (e.g., standard metropolitan statistical area, census designated place). Appendix B provides definitions and explanations for the subjects covered in this report. Appendix $C$ briefly explains the residence rules used in counting the population and describes the data collection and processing procedures. Appendix $D$ presents information on the sources of error in the data and on editing procedures. Appendix E contains facsimiles of the 1980 census questionnaire pages and respondent instructions. Appendix $F$ summarizes the data dissemination program of the 1980 census.

## DERIVED FIGURES (Means, Medians, and Percents)

This report presents means, medians, and percents, as well as certain rates and ratios. The median-a type of average-is the middle value in a distribution; i.e., the median divides the distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases are below the median and one-half of the cases are above the median. Percents and other derived measures which round to less than 0.1 are not shown but are indicated as zero (i.e., "-").

Medians for rooms are rounded to the nearest tenth; for age, to the nearest year; for persons, to the nearest hundredth; for value, to the nearest hundred dollars; and for income, selected monthly owner costs, contract and gross rent, to the nearest dollar. In computing medians for rooms and persons per housing unit, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval so that, for example, the category " 3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. In computing median rent, units reported as "no cash rent" are excluded. The median is computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in this report. For example, median age is based on a distribution of five year intervals from 15 to 85 years. When the median falls in the lower terminal category of an open-ended distribution, the method of presentation is to show the initial value of the next category followed by a minus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category "Less than \$10,C00," it is shown as " $\$ 10,000-$." When the median falls in the upper terminal category of an open-
ended distribution, the initial value of the terminal category is given followed by a plus sign; thus, for example, if the median falls in the category " $\$ 150,000$ or more," it is shown as " $\$ 150,000+$."

## 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 housing units. (For further information on disclosure, see the section below on "Suppression of Data for Confidentiality.")
- CDP is census designated place.
- SMSA is standard metropolitan statistical area.


## SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

To maintain the confidentiality promised respondents and required by law, the Census Bureau takes precautions that its published data do not disclose information about specific individuals and housing units. To accomplish this, the 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 sample data are as follows: esti-
mates of total population by race and Spanish origin are never suppressed; other characteristics for persons are shown only if there are 30 or more persons in the geographic area; estimates 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 10 or more year-round housing units in the geographic area; characteristics of families, households, or occupied housing units are shown only if there are at least 10 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 10 and the number of renters is also at least 10. These primary suppression criteria are applied independently of one another. The comparable figures for complete count (100-percent) data are 15 or more persons and 5 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 examination. This requires that the 30 person or 10 housing unit criterion stated above 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. For example, housing unit data shown by tenure may require complementary suppression when the number of owneroccupied or renter-occupied housing units is less than 10.

## 1980

## Metropolitan Housing Characteristics OWENSBORO, KY.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
HC80-2.274

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## Table Finding Guide - Cross-Classification of Subjects by Table Number

| Subject | Value | Gross rent | Income and poverty status in 1979 of owner-occupied housing units | Income and poverty status in 1979 of renter-occupied housing units | Selected monthly owner costs for mortgaged housing units | Selected monthly owner costs for not mortgaged housing units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OCCUPANCY CHARACTERISTICS <br> Condominium <br> Year moved into unit | $\overline{1}$ | $\overline{2}$ | $\overline{3}$ | $\overline{4}$ | $\overline{5}$ | $\overline{6}$ |
| UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS <br> Rooms <br> Persons in unit. <br> Bedrooms <br> Median rooms | 1 - 1 1 | 2 <br> 2 <br> 2 | - - - 3 | $\overline{-}$ | 5 <br> 5 <br> - | 6 6 -6 |
| STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS <br> Units in structure . $\qquad$ <br> Year structure built. $\qquad$ <br> Stories in structure $\square$ | $\overline{1}$ | 2 2 2 | - | - | $\overline{5}$ | $\overline{6}$ |
| PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS <br> Plumbing facilities | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | - | - |
| EQUIPMENT AND FUELS <br> Heating equipment <br> Air conditioning. <br> Vehicles available <br> House heating fuel <br> Water heating fuel. | 1 1 - - - | 2 2 - - - | 3 3 3 3 | 4 4 4 4 | 5 <br> 5 <br> - | 6 6 -6 |
| FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS <br> Value <br> Price asked. <br> Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs <br> Selected monthly owner costs as percentage of household income. <br> Contract rent <br> Gross rent $\qquad$ <br> Rent asked. <br> Gross rent as percentage of household income <br> Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs as percentage of household income | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & - \\ & 3 \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & - \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | - - 4 4 - 4 | 5 - - 5 | 6 |
| HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS <br> Household type by age of householder Income Income bel ow poveriy level | 1 1 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

The table numbers listed above show data for all households. Similar data are shown in the tables listed below when there are 10,000 or more persons of the race or Spanish origin group, or if the group comprises 10 percent of the area population. For further explanation, see the Introduction on page Vil.

| White. | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| American Indian, Eskimo, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aleut | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| Asian and Pacifir Islander | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| Spanish origin | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 |

Table Finding Guide-Cross-Classification of Subjects by Table Number


The table numbers listed above show data for all households. Similar data are shown in the tables listed below when there are 10,000 or more persons of the race or Spanish origin group, or if the group comprises 10 percent of the area population. For further explanation, see the Introduction on page VII.

| White. | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | - | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Black | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | - | - |
| American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | - | - |
| Asian and Pacific Islander | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | - | - |
| Spanish origin . | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | - | - |

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Counties, and Selected Places


```
CORRECTION NOTE
Any corrections to the 1980 census counts of the totat
population and total housing unlts made after thls report was
printed are available Dy writing to Data User Services
Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census
wasnington, D.C. 20233.
NOTE TO USERS:
The "Not computed" line for Mortgage Status and Selected
Monthly Onner Costs as Percentage of Household Income in
1979 for not mortgaged units includes households with
zero or negative income and households reporting no hous-
ing costs; that is, not mortgaged units with no utility.
quel, tax, or insurance payments required. Households
with no Selected Monthly Owner Costs are normally ex-
cluded from the "Not computed" category.
```

Table A-1. Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1980



Table A 3. Income and Poverty Status in 1979 of Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1980

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{The SMSA} \& ore estimo \& based on \& o somple. se \& roduction \& For meoni \& of symbol \& tro \& for \& ns of \& , see opp \& A ond \& \& \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{Household income in 1979} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Incorne in 1979 below poverty level} \\
\hline \& Toral \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Less thon } \\
\$ 5.000
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 5.000 \text { to } \\
\$ 9.999
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ 10.000 \\
\& \$ 10 \\
\& \$ 12.499
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ 12.500 \\
\& 10 \\
\& \$ 14.999
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ 15.000 \\
\& \$ 19.999
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ 20.000 \\
\& \$ 24.999 \\
\& \text { to }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ 25.000 \\
\& \$ 34.999 \\
\& \$ 0
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 35.000 \\
10 \\
\$ 49.999
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 50.000 \text { or } \\
\text { more }
\end{gathered}
\] \& Medion (dollars) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Mean } \\
\& \text { (dallors) }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \\
\hline Owner-occupied housing units ------------- \& 21398 \& 2195 \& 2742 \& 1567 \& 1628 \& 3117 \& 3035 \& 4328 \& 1952 \& 834 \& 19132 \& 21236 \& 1957 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER} \\
\hline  \& 16000 \& 607 \& 1461 \& 909 \& 1118
9 \& 2564 \& 2653 \& 4027 \& 1859 \& 802 \& 22478 \& \({ }_{24}^{2454}\) \& 775 \\
\hline  \& 651
3610 \& 6
40 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
68 \\
100
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
57 \\
233
\end{array}
\] \& 90
313 \& 200 \& 108
825 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 99 \\
\& 97
\end{aligned}
\] \& 21
289 \& \({ }_{6}^{2}\) \& 17942
2262 \& \(\begin{array}{lll}18 \& 547 \\ 23 \& 136\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 20 \\
\& 94
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 35 to 44 years .-.... \& 3542 \& 73 \& 145 \& 106 \& 118 \& 477 \& 647 \& 1195 \& 556 \& 225 \& \({ }_{26} 256\) \& \({ }_{28} 450\) \& 171 \\
\hline 45 to 64 years .-.- \& 5799 \& 196 \& 335 \& 248 \& 344 \& 850 \& 918 \& - 559 \& 882 \& 467 \& 25042 \& 27812 \& 240 \\
\hline 65 vears ond over. \& 2398 \& 292 \& 813 \& 265 \& 253 \& 260 \& 155 \& 203 \& 111 \& 46 \& 10887 \& 14889 \& 250 \\
\hline Moie householder, no wife present \& 1355 \& 309 \& 225 \& 151 \& 111 \& 144 \& 180 \& 176 \& 37 \& 22 \& 12376 \& 15233 \& 192 \\
\hline 15 to 24 years -...-.-....- \& 108 \& 34 \& 6 \& 26 \& 16 \& 16 \& - \& 10 \& - \& - \& 11346 \& 11323 \& 5 \\
\hline 25 to 34 years. \& 207 \& 18 \& 4 \& 12 \& 23 \& 38 \& 44 \& 58 \& 5 \& 5 \& 20759 \& 21096 \& 11 \\
\hline 35 to 44 years. \& 190 \& 13 \& 15 \& 10 \& 26 \& 20 \& 49 \& 42 \& 8 \& 7 \& 20640 \& 21482 \& 7 \\
\hline  \& 380 \& 76 \& 61 \& 32 \& 19 \& 57 \& 59 \& 66 \& 5 \& 5 \& 15152 \& 16118 \& 59 \\
\hline  \& 470 \& 168 \& 139 \& 71 \& 27 \& 13 \& 28 \& - \& 19 \& 5 \& 7175 \& 10308 \& 110 \\
\hline Female houssholder, no husbond present ------------- \& 4043 \& 1279 \& 1056 \& 507 \& 399 \& 409 \& 202 \& 125 \& 56 \& 10 \& 8258 \& 9998 \& 990 \\
\hline 15 to 24 yeors. \& 90 \& 5 \& 49 \& 10 \& 13 \& 7 \& - \& 6 \& - \& \& 9167 \& 10892 \& - \\
\hline 25 to 34 years. \& 403 \& 66 \& 113 \& 107 \& 62 \& 33 \& 9 \& 13 \& \(\overline{8}\) \& - \& 10526 \& 10408 \& 86 \\
\hline 35 to 44 yeors - \& 399 \& 27 \& 86 \& 76 \& 59 \& 65 \& 54 \& 18 \& 8 \& 6 \& 12945 \& 14691 \& 41 \\
\hline 45 to 64 vears. \& 1338 \& 291 \& 272 \& 216 \& 171 \& 177 \& 109 \& 61 \& 37 \& 4 \& 11227 \& 12250 \& 271 \\
\hline 65 yeors ond over \& 1813 \& 890 \& 536 \& 98 \& 94 \& 127 \& 30 \& 27 \& 11 \& \& 5125 \& 7168 \& 592 \\
\hline Medion age \& 49.2 \& 69.0 \& 66.2 \& 52.3 \& 48.7 \& 43.7 \& 41.1 \& 43.1 \& 46.6 \& 50.8 \& \& ... \& 64.4 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT} \\
\hline 1979 to Morch 1980 ----------------1.- \& 2256 \& 144 \& 147 \& 229 \& 247 \& 368 \& 461 \& 422 \& 166 \& 72 \& 19866 \& 21341 \& 139 \\
\hline 1975 to 1978 \& 5432 \& 361 \& 507 \& 361 \& 439 \& 956 \& 821 \& 243 \& 525 \& 219 \& 20565 \& 22768 \& 368 \\
\hline 1970 to 1974 \& 4120 \& 327 \& 501 \& 313 \& 318 \& 529 \& 606 \& -993 \& 418 \& 115 \& 20503 \& 21638 \& 371 \\
\hline  \& 5011
4579 \& 435
928 \& 629
958 \& 293
371 \& 310
314 \& 740
524 \& 692
455 \& 1112
558 \& 521
322 \& 279
149 \& 20617
12759 \& 22913
17170 \& 369
710 \\
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{SELECTED CMARACTERISTICS} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Complate plumbing for exdusive use \(\qquad\) \\
101 or more persons per room. \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular} \& 21153 \& 2062 \& 2697
57 \& 1546
44 \& 1628
39 \& 3097

152 \& 3035
87 \& 4309

111 \& 1945
114 \& 834

25 \& | 19 |
| :--- |
| 20 |
| 20 |
| 4 |
| 182 | \& 21378

24347 \& $\begin{array}{r}1843 \\ 98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Locking complete plumbing for exdusive use .---------------- \& 245 \& 133 \& 45 \& 21 \& - \& 20 \& - \& 19 \& 7 \& \& 4774 \& 8998 \& 114 <br>
\hline 1.01 or more persons per room ------- \& 11 \& 5 \& S \& 6 \& - \& \% \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 10208 \& 7651 \& 5 <br>
\hline Hecting squipment ----------- \& 21388 \& 2195 \& 2742 \& 1567 \& 1628 \& 3107 \& 3035 \& 4328 \& 1952 \& 834 \& 19135 \& 21238 \& 1957 <br>
\hline Centrol heoring system \& 18518
17619 \& 1412
1 \& 2116
1987 \& 1286
1201 \& 1389
1
1 \& 2787
2596 \& 2815
2663 \& 4
4
4012 \& 1828
1801 \& 812
809 \& 20452
20870 \& 22496
22914 \& 1228
1097 <br>
\hline Air condtioning - \& 17619 \& 1267 \& 1987 \& 1201 \& 1283 \& 2596
1
1 \& 2663 \& 4012 \& 1801 \& 809 \& 20870 \& 22914 \& 1097 <br>
\hline Centrol system - \& 10659 \& 487 \& 795 \& 517 \& 620 \& 1361 \& 1754 \& 2957 \& 1451 \& 717 \& 24421 \& 26497 \& 440 <br>
\hline Vehicles ovailoble \& 20038 \& 1367 \& 2372 \& 1498 \& 1578 \& 3086 \& 3035 \& 4316 \& 1952 \& 834 \& 20181 \& 22308 \& 1323 <br>
\hline 1 ---------- \& 5301 \& 853 \& 1369 \& 759 \& 595 \& 758 \& 483 \& 293 \& 129 \& 62 \& 11411 \& 13473 \& 662 <br>
\hline 2 or more - \& 14737 \& 514 \& 1003 \& 739 \& 983 \& 2328 \& 2552 \& 4023 \& 1823 \& 772 \& 23495 \& 25485 \& 661 <br>
\hline House heating fuel \& 21388 \& 2195 \& 2742 \& 1567 \& 1628 \& 3107 \& 3035 \& 4328 \& 1952 \& 834 \& 19135 \& 21238 \& 1957 <br>
\hline Untility gos -- \& 16488 \& 1661 \& 2187 \& 1268 \& 1268 \& 2313 \& 2299 \& 3306 \& 1521 \& 665 \& 19038 \& 21248 \& 1399 <br>
\hline Bottled, tonk, or LP \& 1418 \& 205 \& 222 \& 115 \& 109 \& 211 \& 191 \& 205 \& 109 \& 51 \& 16381 \& 19010 \& 194 <br>
\hline Electricity .-. \& 2520 \& 142 \& 188 \& 111 \& 197 \& 407 \& 444 \& 669 \& 256 \& 106 \& 22663 \& 24207 \& 154 <br>
\hline Fuel oil. kerosene, etc. \& 176 \& 32
155 \& 37 \& 16 \& 54 \& 43 \& 12 \& 24 \& - \& 12 \& 15
15
15 \& 17021 \& 38 <br>
\hline \& 786 \& 155 \& 108 \& 57 \& 54 \& 133 \& 89 \& 124 \& 66 \& \& 15950 \& 16472 \& 172 <br>
\hline Medion rooms \& 5.5 \& 4.8 \& 5.1 \& 5.2 \& 5.3 \& 5.3 \& 5.7 \& 5.9 \& 6.4 \& 7.7 \& ... \& \& 4.9 <br>
\hline Specified owner-occupied housing units \& 17251 \& 1666 \& 2052 \& 1250 \& 1296 \& 2511 \& 2565 \& 3639 \& 1594 \& 678 \& 19717 \& 21605 \& 1450 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS} <br>
\hline With a mratgoge \& 11213 \& 404 \& 804 \& 736 \& 858 \& 1757 \& 2010 \& 2930 \& 1245 \& 469 \& 22527 \& 24194 \& <br>
\hline Less thon $\$ 200$ \& 2527 \& 192 \& 423 \& 266 \& 278 \& 407 \& 379 \& 436 \& 124 \& 22 \& 16519 \& 17616 \& 222 <br>
\hline \$200 to \$249 \& 2294 \& 85 \& 139 \& 181 \& 220 \& 415 \& 428 \& 593 \& 202 \& 31 \& 21262 \& 21970 \& 95 <br>
\hline \$250 to \$299. \& 1767 \& 30 \& 135 \& 116 \& 159 \& 290 \& 318 \& 506 \& 180 \& 33 \& 21803 \& 22899 \& 57 <br>
\hline \$300 10 \$349 \& 1370 \& 24 \& 47 \& 55 \& 61 \& 288 \& 269 \& 391 \& 155 \& 80 \& 23556 \& 26087 \& 31 <br>
\hline \$350 to \$399 \& 912 \& 11 \& 28 \& 60 \& 27 \& 158 \& 202 \& 268 \& 116 \& 42 \& 23880 \& 26735 \& 18 <br>
\hline \$400 to \$499 \& 1234 \& 23 \& 27 \& 37 \& 70 \& 142 \& 238 \& 410 \& 207 \& 80 \& 26006 \& 28610 \& 34 <br>
\hline \$500 to \$599 \& 545 \& 14 \& - \& 8 \& 29 \& 44 \& 116 \& 203 \& 107 \& 24 \& 27584 \& 29083 \& 14 <br>
\hline \$600 ro \$749 \& 333 \& 19 \& 5 \& 7 \& 14 \& 5 \& 43 \& 80 \& 106 \& 54 \& 32740 \& 34905 \& 19 <br>
\hline \$750 or more \& 231 \& \& 5 \& 6 \& \& 8 \& 17 \& 43 \& 48 \& 103 \& 33659 \& 56321 \& 6 <br>
\hline Medion -- \& \$272 \& \$206 \& \$195 \& \$228 \& \$234 \& \$260 \& \$281 \& \$293 \& \$338 \& \$444 \& ... \& \& \$214 <br>
\hline Not mortgaged. \& - 038 \& 1262 \& 1248 \& 514 \& 438 \& 754 \& 555 \& 709 \& 349 \& 209 \& 12476 \& 16798 \& 954 <br>
\hline Less thon 550 \& 322 \& 205 \& 83 \& 10 \& 9 \& 10 \& 2 \& 3 \& - \& \& 4225 \& ${ }^{5} 432$ \& 155 <br>
\hline \$50 to \$74. \& 1220 \& 366 \& 355 \& 121 \& 79 \& 175 \& 66 \& 51 \& 5 \& ${ }^{2}$ \& 8255 \& 10206 \& 254 <br>
\hline $\$ 75$ to $\$ 99$
$\$ 100$
$\$ 124$ \& 1759
1298 \& 309
224 \& 444 \& 149 \& 124
120 \& 232
156 \& 194
136 \& 263
174 \& 28
131 \& 16 \& 12122
14
14 \& 14581
17264 \& 223
188 <br>
\hline \$100 to $\$ 124$
$\$ 125$ to $\$ 149$ \& 1298 \& 224 \& 236 \& 101 \& 120 \& 156 \& 136 \& 174 \& 131 \& 20 \& 14333 \& 17264 \& 188 <br>
\hline \$125 to $\$ 149$
$\$ 150$ to $\$ 199$ \& 745 \& 65 \& 65 \& 77 \& 66 \& 90 \& 90 \& 136 \& 127 \& 29 \& $\begin{array}{r}20 \\ 183 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ \& 23874 \& 47 <br>
\hline \$200 to \$249 \& 130 \& 11 \& 14 \& 4 \& 40 \& ${ }_{23}$ \& 18 \& 4 \& 11 \& 42 \& ${ }_{21} 389$ \& 38364 \& 5 <br>
\hline \$250 or more \& 61 \& 19 \& - \& 6 \& - \& 5 \& 1 \& 6 \& 1 \& 30 \& 27292 \& 51353 \& 19 <br>
\hline Medion - \& \$96 \& \$80 \& 585 \& \$96 \& \$101 \& \$96 \& \$103 \& \$105 \& \$127 \& \$177 \& ... \& ... \& \$83 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{14}{|l|}{MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979} <br>
\hline With a martgoge -...- \& 11213 \& 404 \& 804 \& 736 \& 858 \& 1757 \& 2010 \& 2930 \& 1245 \& 469 \& 22527 \& 24194 \& 496 <br>
\hline Less thon 15 percent \& 50.46 \& - \& 14 \& 68 \& 167 \& 563 \& 935 \& 1926 \& 962 \& 411 \& 28208 \& 31571 \& 7 <br>
\hline 15 to 19 percent -- \& 2171 \& - \& 97 \& 129 \& 238 \& 479 \& 511 \& 549 \& 129 \& 39 \& 21281 \& 22497 \& - <br>
\hline 20 to 24 percent - \& 1654 \& 5 \& 102 \& 189 \& 201 \& 408 \& 324 \& 304 \& 113 \& \& 19145 \& 20166 \& 21 <br>
\hline 25 10 29 percent - \& 793 \& 7 \& 134 \& 146 \& 78 \& 156 \& 163 \& 92 \& 18 \& 6 \& 16301 \& 17329 \& 12 <br>
\hline 30 to 34 percent. \& 422 \& 17 \& 88 \& 60 \& 63 \& 95 \& 36 \& 41 \& 17 \& 5 \& 14325 \& 16144 \& 23 <br>
\hline 35 percent or more \& 1068 \& 323 \& 369 \& 144 \& 111 \& 56 \& 4) \& 18 \& 6 \& - \& 7376 \& $\begin{array}{r}8735 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 374 <br>
\hline Nor computed \& 59 \& 59 \& \& 5 \& - \& \& - \& \& - \& - \& $2500-$ \& -1 666 \& 59 <br>
\hline Medion ---- \& 16.2 \& $50+$ \& 33.1 \& 24.5 \& 20.6 \& 18.3 \& 15.7 \& 13.0 \& 10.9 \& 10- \& ... \& \& $50+$ <br>
\hline Not mortgoged.-.---- \& \& 1262 \& 1248 \& 514 \& 438 \& 754 \& 555 \& 709 \& 349 \& 209 \& 12476 \& 16798 \& 954 <br>
\hline Less thon 10 percent \& 3070 \& 25 \& 171
545 \& 220 \& 249
159 \& 623 \& 521 \& 703 \& 349 \& 209 \& 21930 \& 26310 \& 33 <br>
\hline 10 to 14 percent -- \& 1120 \& 65 \& 545 \& 203 \& 159 \& 108 \& 34 \& 6 \& - \& - \& 9639 \& 10418 \& 40 <br>
\hline 15 10 19 percent -- \& 623 \& 182 \& 338 \& 50 \& 30 \& 23 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 6579 \& 7096 \& 94 <br>
\hline 20 to 24 percent \& 374 \& 215 \& 124 \& 35 \& - \&  \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 4653 \& 5457 \& 97 <br>
\hline 25 to 29 percent. \& 201 \& 147 \& 48 \& 6 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 3953 \& 4133 \& 131 <br>
\hline 301034 percent -- \& 140 \& 123 \& 17 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 3605 \& 3721 \& 84 <br>
\hline 35 percent or more \& 462 \& 457 \& 5 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 2675 \& 2549 \& 427 <br>
\hline Not computed \& 48 \& 48 \& \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& $2500-$ \& - \& 48 <br>
\hline Medion - \& 10- \& 29.1 \& 14.2 \& 10.9 \& 10- \& 10- \& $10-$ \& 10- \& 10- \& 10- \& ... \& ... \& 33.5 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table A 4. income and Poverty Status in 1979 of Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1980


Table A-5. Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Mortgaged Housing Units: 1980

| The SMSASpecified owner-occupied housing units | (Doto ore estimates bosed on o somple, see introduction. For meoning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see oppendixes A ond 8) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less thon } \$ 200 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 200 \text { to } \\ \$ 249 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 250 \text { to } \\ \$ 299 \end{array}$ | $\$ 300 \text { to }$ | $\$ 350 \text { to }$ | $\begin{gathered} 5400 \text { to } \\ \$ 499 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500 \text { to } \\ & \$ 599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 60010 \\ \$ 749 \end{array}$ | \$750 or more | $\begin{gathered} \text { Medion } \\ \text { (dollors) } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 11213 | 2527 | 2294 | 1767 | 1370 | 912 | 1234 | 545 | 333 | 231 | 272 |
| PERSONS IN UNIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 person -- |  | 329 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}{ }_{3}$ perersons ------- | 2682 | 878 <br> 812 <br> 87 | 481 <br> 408 <br> 08 | $\begin{array}{r}345 \\ 437 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 305 328 3 | $\begin{array}{r}54 \\ 193 \\ 221 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}296 \\ 292 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19 101 139 | $4{ }^{24} 4$ | 52 43 3 | 249 248 278 |
| 3 persons 4 persons -------- |  | 517 474 | 508 681 | 437 <br> 509 | 328 <br> 407 | ${ }_{243}^{221}$ | 252 <br> 383 | 139 180 18 | 91 99 | 33 <br> 95 | 278 <br> 278 |
| 5 persons -------- | $\begin{array}{r}1327 \\ +138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }^{166}$ | 226 133 | 271 | 188 | 223 123 52 | 211 | 82 | 46 | 14 | 300 |
| 7 Persons --..-- | 538 170 | 98 60 | $\begin{array}{r}133 \\ 47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 76 16 | $\bigcirc$ | 17 17 | 19 19 | $\stackrel{17}{-}$ | 26 6 | 37 5 | 275 227 |
| 8 or more persons - | 96 | 10 | 22 | 33 | 11 | 9 | 4 | $\overline{7}$ |  |  | 274 |
| Medion ----------- | 334 | 2.61 | 343 | 3.54 | 3.46 | 3.45 | 3.58 | 3.57 | 3.61 | 3.87 |  |
| HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marrist-cuple fomilios | 9392 | 1850 | 1860 | 1503 | 1234 | 792 | 1146 | 494 | 293 | 220 | 283 |
| 15 to 24 yeers | 413 |  | ${ }^{60}$ |  |  | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 to 3 3 y eors - 35 to d | 2899 | 273 480 | 503 475 | 522 403 | 464 <br> 384 | ${ }_{259}^{272}$ | 460 343 | 231 174 174 | 129 | 45 | 316 |
| 35 45 45 to 044 44 y yeors | 2729 2877 | 480 818 | 475 712 | 403 429 | 384 300 | 259 <br> 209 | $\begin{array}{r}343 \\ 257 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}174 \\ 63 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}103 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 108 47 | 301 244 |
| 65 yeors ond over- | 474 | 242 | 110 | 66 | 18 | 11 | 4 | 16 | , | 7 | 199 |
| Mole housoholder, no wiff prosent ----------------- | 520 58 5 | 139 | 111 | 88 12 12 | 53 | 42 | 37 | 31 | 14 | 5 | 256 |
| 15 to 24 yeors -------------------------------------------- | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 11 29 | 27 | 12 <br> 13 | 22 21 | 12 | ${ }_{21}^{4}$ | ${ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ | $\overline{7}$ | 5 | 302 <br> 320 |
|  | 118 | 26 | 19 | 29 | 10 | 15 | 12 | - | 7 | - | 274 |
| 45 to 64 yeors --------------------------------- ${ }_{6}$ y yeors ond over | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 52 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42 18 | 34 |  | 15 |  | 7 |  | - | 235 <br> 178 <br> 18 |
| femmo houssobolder, no husbond presen | 1301 | 538 | 323 | 176 | 83 | 78 | 51 | 20 | 26 | 6 | 217 |
| 15 to 24 yeors .--- | 34 | 9 | 9 |  | 10 |  | 6 | , | $-$ |  | 244 |
|  | 293 <br> 294 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}54 \\ 87 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 67 73 | 50 57 | 53 12 | 27 16 | 10 35 | ${ }^{6}$ | $\stackrel{26}{-}$ | $\overline{6}$ | 275 241 |
| 45 to 64 yeors -- | 453 | 257 | 111 | 48 | 8 | 23 | - | 6 | - |  | 188 |
| Medion oge ------- | ${ }_{40.4}^{227}$ | 13.7 49.7 | 63 43.4 | 39.0 | 36.3 | 12 38.9 | 35.7 | 35.1 | 34.3 | 40.0 | 180 |
| YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED into unit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 to March 1980 - | 1460 | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975 to 1978 ------- | ${ }^{1} 648$ | 383 | 507 | 632 | 586 | 420 | 628 | 242 | 143 |  | 326 |
| 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1969 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 678$ | 1487 | 724 | 369 | 316 213 | 215 | 136 109 | ${ }_{38}^{69}$ | 32 <br> 22 |  | 257 217 21 |
| 1959 or earier - | 841 | 471 | 195 | 76 | 33 | 28 | 23 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 191 |
| ROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 ta 3 rooms.- | 53 | 26 | 14 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  | - | 202 |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ rooms rooms----- | 732 4020 | 411 1277 | 125 894 | 84 720 | $\begin{array}{r}57 \\ 468 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25 237 | 13 287 | 12 106 | $3{ }^{5}$ | - | 190 241 |
| 6 rooms--------- | 3387 | 516 | 799 | 567 | 461 | 303 | 420 | 182 | 110 | 29 | 283 |
| 7 rooms --.----- | 1583 | $\begin{array}{r}199 \\ \hline 98 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 296 | ${ }_{121}^{222}$ | $\begin{array}{r}237 \\ 147 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 184 | 217 297 | 144 101 103 | $\begin{array}{r}46 \\ 141 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 164 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 316 395 |
| ${ }^{8}$ or more rooms ----------------------------------------------- | $1 \begin{array}{r}438 \\ 5.7\end{array}$ | 98 5.1 | 166 5.6 | 161 5.6 | 147 <br> 5.8 | 6.1 | 297 6.3 | 6.3 | 141 6.9 | 164 8.2 |  |
| year structure built |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975 to Morch 1980 | 1682 | 26 |  | 179 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 to 1974 ---- | 1918 | 212 | 354 | 470 | 267 | 194 | 189 | 134 | 55 | 43 | 292 |
| 1960 to 1969 <br> 1950 <br> to <br> 1959 | 1586 2404 | 782 878 | 548 | 317 | ${ }_{303}^{403}$ | 205 125 | 378 126 | 120 36 | 47 | 88 24 | 238 <br> 230 |
| 1940 to 1949 | 723 | 297 | 165 | 92 | 37 | 71 | 47 | 8 | 6 |  | 220 |
|  | 900 | 332 | 191 | 131 | 62 | 71 | 62 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 231 |
| value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than \$10.000-- | 149 |  | 27 |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | 147 |
| \$10,000 to $\$ 19.9999-$---------------------------------------------- | + 9321 | 596 586 | 226 424 | 65 271 |  | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12 21 | 6 | 7 | - | 182 221 |
|  | 2537 | 666 | 635 | 514 | 294 | 240 | 140 | 21 | 20 | 7 | 247 |
| \$40.000 to 549.999 - | 2060 | 388 | 505 | 393 | 341 | 143 | 197 | 73 | 20 | - | 267 |
| \$50,000 to \$59,999 | 1536 | 104 | 237 | 216 | 253 | 244 | 290 | 139 | 44 | 9 | 342 |
| \$60.000 to $5779.9999-1$ | 1647 | 49 | 225 | 247 | 217 | 153 | $\begin{array}{r}350 \\ \hline 124\end{array}$ | 210 | 152 | 44 | 378 <br> 444 <br> 18 |
|  | 489 289 | 13888 | $\stackrel{6}{9}$ | 45 11 | 48 25 | 48 27 | 124 90 | ${ }_{23}^{68}$ | 55 20 | 35 76 | 446 465 |
| \$150000 or more ---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 60 | $750+$ |
| Medion ----------------------------------- | \$42000 | \$29 100 | 537600 | \$40700 | \$45 500 | \$50 500 | \$58700 | \$62 400 | \$70 400 | \$117 100 |  |
| SELETTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 15 percent -- | 5046 | 1605 | 1407 | 862 |  | 242 | 262 | 32 |  |  |  |
| 15 to 19 percent -- | $\begin{array}{r}2171 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 349 | 389 | 368 | 356 | 265 | 269 | 125 | 11 | 39 | 297 |
| 20 to 24 percent-- | 1654 | 170 | 219 97 | 205 | 245 | 216 53 | 336 | 137 <br> 139 <br> 1 | 111 48 | 15 24 | $\begin{array}{r}348 \\ 345 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | 793 422 | 78 <br> 78 | 97 20 | $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 38 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 72 63 | 53 <br> 35 | $\begin{array}{r}126 \\ 76 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}139 \\ 30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 48 35 | 24 47 | 345 <br> 367 |
| 35 Percent or more - | 1068 | 205 | 150 | 152 | 97 | 96 | 165 | 82 | 60 | 61 | 314 |
| Medion ------------- | 59 16.2 | 12.4 | 12 13.4 | 15.3 | 17.1 | 19.0 | 21.3 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 28.4 | 231 |
| SELECTED Characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heesting equipment ------------------------------ | 11213 |  |  | 1767 | 1370 | 912 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steom or hot woter system ------------------------- Centrol worm-ii fumoce or eleatic heot pump ----- |  | 20 1686 | 14 1901 |  |  |  | 36 1096 | $5{ }_{5}^{5}$ | 320 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 226 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 389 <br> 285 |
| Centro worm-ar ummee er electnc heot pump --------------------- | ${ }^{9} 272$ | $\begin{array}{r}1686 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}187 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 831 <br> 7 | $\begin{array}{r}12 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{23}$ | - | $\stackrel{-}{226}$ | ${ }_{267}^{285}$ |
| Floor, woll, or pipeless fumoce ----------------1 | 813 | 445 | 113 | 103 | 104 |  |  | - | 6 | - | 191 |
| Air 0 Other means -.---------- |  | , 332 |  |  |  | 31 | 84 | 16 |  |  | 219 |
| Air Conditioning -- | 9927 6630 | $\begin{array}{r}1952 \\ 822 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2026 1219 | ${ }^{1} 5954$ | 1304 931 | 847 635 | 1174 1053 | ${ }_{487}^{526}$ | 313 <br> 287 | ${ }_{223}^{231}$ | 282 316 |
| 1 orr more ind dividual room units | 3297 | 1130 | 807 | 581 | 373 | 212 | 121 | 39 | 26 | 8 | 232 |
| House heating fuel--------------------------------- | 11213  <br> 9 131 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 527$ | 2294 | 1767 | 1370 | 912 | 1234 | $\begin{array}{r}545 \\ \hline 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}333 \\ \hline 59 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{231}$ | ${ }^{272}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}9131 \\ \hline 360\end{array}$ | 2323 55 5 | 2012 83 | 1430 51 | 1020 69 | $\begin{array}{r}686 \\ 36 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}830 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}377 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 259 | 194 | ${ }_{291}^{258}$ |
| Electriciry ------------ | 1457 | 92 | 125 | 245 | 271 | 182 | 288 | 149 | 68 | 37 | 349 |
| Fuel oil, kerosene. etc. | 21 | 5 |  |  |  |  | 16 43 |  |  |  | 427 |
|  | 244 | 5 | 74 | 41 | 10 | 8 | 43 | 16 | - | - | 247 |

Table A-6. Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Not Mortgaged Housing Units: 1980

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{The SMSA
Specified owner-oscupied housing units} \& estimate \& on o so \& see introdu \& For meaning \& als, \& roduction for \& finitions of ter \& see oppendix \& 8) \& \\
\hline \& Totol \& Less thon \$50 \& \$50 to \$74 \& \$75 10 \$99 \& \$100 to \$124 \& \$125 10 \$149 \& \$150 to \$199 \& \$200 10 \$249 \& \$250 or more \& Median (dollors) \\
\hline \& 6038 \& 322 \& 1220 \& 1759 \& 1298 \& 745 \& 503 \& 130 \& 61 \& 96 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{PERSONS IN UNIT} \\
\hline 1 person. \& 1702 \& 172 \& 530 \& 494 \& 242 \& 119 \& 85 \& 48 \& 12 \& 83 \\
\hline  \& 2843 \& 140 \& 545 \& 865 \& 610 \& 348 \& 269 \& 43 \& 23 \& 96 \\
\hline  \& 759 \& - \& 81 \& 221 \& 196 \& 149 \& 80 \& 26 \& 6 \& 110 \\
\hline \({ }_{5}{ }^{\text {p }}\) persons \& 377 \& 3 \& 34 \& 112 \& 144 \& 49 \& 28 \& - \& 7 \& 107 \\
\hline 5 persons \& 217 \& - \& 13 \& 52 \& 60 \& 46 \& 28 \& 5 \& 13 \& 118 \\
\hline 6 persons -------------------- \& 89 \& 7 \& 4 \& 15 \& 27 \& 28 \& - \& 8 \& - \& 117 \\
\hline  \& 34 \& - \& 5 \& - \& 16 \& 6 \& 7 \& - \& - \& 119 \\
\hline  \& 17
1.96 \& 1.44 \& 1.65 \& 1.95 \& 2.17 \& 2.23 \& 2.12 \& 1.90 \& 2.35 \& 104 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{HOUSEMOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEMOLDER} \\
\hline Morried-couple fomilies - \& 3590 \& 105 \& 538 \& 1049 \& 893 \& 517 \& 372 \& 67 \& 49 \& 103 \\
\hline 15 to 24 yeors .....-...- \& 27 \& - \& 4 \& 11 \& 12 \& - \& - \& 6 \& - \& 97 \\
\hline  \& 135 \& 7 \& 36 \& 45 \& 11 \& 30 \& 6 \& - \& - \& 89 \\
\hline 35 to 44 yeors - \& 217 \& 3 \& 12 \& 18 \& 112 \& 43 \& 24 \& 5 \& - \& 117 \\
\hline 45 to 64 yeors \& 1801 \& 30 \& 176 \& 533 \& 418 \& 311 \& 238 \& 51 \& 44 \& 110 \\
\hline  \& 1410 \& 65 \& 310 \& 442 \& 340 \& 133 \& 104 \& 11 \& 5 \& 94 \\
\hline Mole houscholder, no wite present ----------------- \& 477 \& 74 \& 158 \& 125 \& 60 \& 30 \& 21 \& 9 \& - \& 76
55 \\
\hline  \& 16
14 \& 6 \& 10 \& \& - \& - \& \& - \& - \& 55
75 \\
\hline  \& 14 \& - \& 7
15 \& 7 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 75 \\
\hline  \& 24
117 \& \(\overline{5}\) \& 15
41 \& \(\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \(\overline{4}\) \& 15 \& 15 \& 4 \& - \& 70
83 \\
\hline  \& 306 \& 63 \& 85 \& 76 \& 56 \& 15 \& 6 \& 5 \& - \& 77 \\
\hline Femole househalder, no husbend present \& 1971 \& 143 \& 524 \& 585 \& 345 \& 198 \& 110 \& 54 \& 12 \& 89 \\
\hline 15 to 24 yeors ... \& 8 \& - \& 2 \& 5 \& 6 \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 108 \\
\hline 25 to 34 years. \& 37 \& - \& 7 \& 5 \& 11 \& 14 \& - \& - \& - \& 115 \\
\hline 35 to 44 y yeors. \& 53 \& - \& 7
113 \& 20 \& 10 \& 10 \& 6 \& 15 \& - \& 99 \\
\hline  \& \(\begin{array}{r}642 \\ 1231 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 18
125 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
113 \\
395 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 193
367 \& 157 \& 90
84 \& 44 \& 15 \& 12 \& 100 \\
\hline  \& 1231
64.5 \& 125
72.7 \& 395
69.6 \& 367
65.1 \& 161
62.5 \& 84
59.0 \& 60
60.8 \& 39
63.4 \& 54.4 \& 82 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT} \\
\hline 1979 to Morch 1980 \& 220 \& 7 \& \(\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 155 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 52 \& 71 \& 24 \& 16 \& - \& - \& 100 \\
\hline 1975 to 1978 ----- 1970 to 1974 --- \& \begin{tabular}{l}
757 \\
744 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 49
12 \& \(\begin{array}{r}155 \\ 154 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 175
223 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
173 \\
147 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 106 \& 70 \& 18 \& 11 \& 100 \\
\hline 1960 to 1969. \& 1591 \& 47 \& 295 \& 442 \& 359 \& 204 \& 167 \& 32 \& 45 \& 98
101 \\
\hline 1959 or eortier . \& 2726 \& 207 \& 566 \& 867 \& 548 \& 292 \& 178 \& 63 \& 5 \& 92 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{ROOMS} \\
\hline 1 to 3 rooms -- \& 145 \& 21 \& 55 \& 32 \& 20 \& 7 \& 10 \& - \& - \& 73 \\
\hline 4 rooms ----- \& 1129 \& 156 \& 408 \& 312 \& 148 \& 86 \& 14 \& 5 \& - \& 75 \\
\hline 5 rooms \& 2173 \& 103 \& 445 \& 784 \& 452 \& 266 \& 110 \& 6 \& 7 \& 92 \\
\hline 6 rooms.-. \& 1479 \& 30 \& 241 \& 440 \& 412 \& 224 \& 106 \& 26 \& - \& 102 \\
\hline 7 rooms \& 649 \& 12 \& 54 \& 129 \& 153 \& 120 \& 139 \& 36
57 \& 6 \& 121 \\
\hline 8 or more rooms \& \& \& 17 \& 62 \& 113 \& 42 \& 124 \& 57 \& 48 \& 149 \\
\hline Medion \& 5.3 \& 4.4 \& 4.8 \& 5.2 \& 5.6 \& 5.6 \& 6.6 \& 7.3 \& 8.3 \& - \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{year structure buili} \\
\hline 1975 to Morch 1980.. \& 169 \& - \& 12 \& 50 \& 43 \& 33 \& 18 \& 13 \& - \& 113 \\
\hline 1970 to 1974 \& 258 \& 5 \& 23 \& 64 \& 69 \& 62 \& 40 \& , \& - \& 115 \\
\hline 1960 to 1969 \& 1144 \& 35 \& 160 \& 269 \& 256 \& 185 \& 168 \& 33 \& 38 \& 111 \\
\hline 1950 to 1959 \& 1792 \& 61 \& 347 \& 543 \& 398 \& 220 \& 157 \& 61 \& 5 \& 97 \\
\hline 1940 10 1949 -- \& 969 \& 61 \& 253 \& 316 \& 211 \& 95 \& 19 \& 14 \& - \& 88 \\
\hline 1939 or earlier - \& 1706 \& 165 \& 425 \& 517 \& 321 \& 150 \& 101 \& 9 \& 18 \& 88 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{VALUE} \\
\hline Less thon \(\$ 10.000\) \& 509 \& 124 \& 134 \& 139 \& 65 \& 22 \& 20 \& 5 \& - \& 74 \\
\hline \$10.000 10 \$19.999. \& 1181 \& 91 \& 388 \& 405 \& 183 \& 67 \& 47 \& - \& - \& 82 \\
\hline  \& 1335 \& 85 \& 361 \& 375 \& 293 \& 135 \& 60 \& 14 \& 12 \& 90 \\
\hline \$30.000 to \$39.999 \& 989 \& 10 \& 241 \& 364 \& 263 \& 81 \& 30 \& - \& - \& 92 \\
\hline \$40,000 10 \$499.999-- \& 746 \& 7 \& 53 \& 263 \& 201 \& 160 \& 62 \& - \& - \& 106 \\
\hline  \& 437 \& - \& 9 \& 108 \& 145 \& 98 \& 65 \& 12 \& - \& 117 \\
\hline \$60.000 to \(\$ 79.999 .-\) \& 480 \& \(\overline{5}\) \& 27 \& 100 \& 109 \& 96 \& 120 \& 28 \& - \& 126 \\
\hline \$88,000 10 \$99.999-- \& 193 \& 5 \& 7 \& 5 \& 31 \& 54 \& 66 \& 11 \& 14 \& 147 \\
\hline \$100.000 to \$149.999 \& 142 \& - \& - \& - \& 8 \& 32 \& 29 \& 50 \& 23 \& 202 \\
\hline  \& 26 \& \& \& \& \& \& 4 \& 10 \& - 12 \& 245 \\
\hline Medion ------------- \& \$29 900 \& \$15 200 \& \$21900 \& \$28 200 \& \$34 300 \& \$43 700 \& \$53 500 \& \$85 500 \& \$106 300 \& ... \\
\hline SELETTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Less thon 10 percent ------------------------------- \& 3070 \& 122 \& 607 \& 946 \& 654 \& 432 \& 222 \& 57 \& 30 \& 96 \\
\hline 10 to 14 percent -- \& 1120 \& 79 \& 211 \& 328 \& 236 \& 148 \& 94 \& 18 \& 6 \& 96 \\
\hline 15 to 19 percent -.-- \& 623 \& 65 \& 153 \& 168 \& 104 \& 65 \& 45 \& 23 \& - \& 89 \\
\hline 201024 percent --..-- \& 374 \& 20 \& 107 \& 102 \& 61 \& 28 \& 49 \& 7 \& - \& 90 \\
\hline  \& 201 \& 8 \& 85 \& 23 \& 50 \& 7 \& 22 \& - \& 6 \& 83 \\
\hline 30 to 34 percent ----------- \& 140 \& 10 \& 31 \& 39 \& 37 \& 6 \& 8 \& 9 \& - \& 94 \\
\hline  \& 462 \& 7 \& 26 \& 153 \& 142 \& 59 \& 53 \& 16 \& 6 \& 108 \\
\hline  \& \(10-\) \& 121 \& 10.1 \& 10- \& \(1{ }^{14}\) \& - \& 10 \& \(12 \overline{-}\) \& 13 \& 123 \\
\hline  \& 10- \& 12.1 \& 10.1 \& 10- \& 10- \& 10- \& 11.3 \& 12.2 \& 10- \& ... \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Heating equipment \\
Steam or hat woter system \\
Centrol warm-air furnoce or electric heat pump \\
Other built-in electric units \(\qquad\) \\
Floor, woll, or pipeless furnoce \(\qquad\) \\
0 ther means \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 96 \\
\hline \& 104 \& - \& \& \& 28 \& 23 \& 15 \& 11 \& 11 \& 134 \\
\hline \& 3903 \& 92 \& 553 \& 1187 \& 921 \& 576 \& 410 \& 114 \& 50 \& 103 \\
\hline \& 112 \& - \& 4 \& 29 \& 40 \& 21 \& 18 \& - \& - \& 114 \\
\hline \& 751 \& 79 \& 295 \& 207 \& 111 \& 59 \& - \& - \& - \& 75 \\
\hline \& 1168
4663 \& 151
149 \& 360
813 \& 328
1367 \& 198
1054 \& 66
646 \& 60
455 \& 118 \& 61 \& 81
100 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Other means \\
Air conditioning
\end{tabular} \& 4663
2473 \& 149
22 \& 813
224 \& 1367 \& 1054

599 \& 646 \& 455 \& 118 \& 61 \& 100 <br>
\hline 1 or more individual room units \& 2473
2190 \& ${ }_{122}^{22}$ \& 224
589 \& 620
747 \& 599
455 \& 472
174 \& 380
75 \& 108
10 \& 48
13 \& 115 <br>
\hline House heoting fuel...--........ \& 6038 \& 322 \& 1220 \& 1759 \& 1298 \& 745 \& 503 \& 130 \& 61 \& 88
96 <br>
\hline  \& 5300 \& 296 \& 1129 \& 1544 \& 1126 \& 631 \& 408 \& 112 \& 54 \& 95 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{|  |
| :--- |
| Electnaity $\qquad$ |} \& 288 \& - \& 7 \& 108 \& 66 \& 49 \& 41 \& 10 \& 7 \& 111 <br>

\hline \& 244 \& 6 \& 17 \& 49 \& 76 \& 53 \& 35 \& 8 \& - \& 116 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{fuel oil, kerosene, etc 0 ther $\qquad$} \& 171 \& - \& -7 \& 10 \& 7 \& 5 \& 13 \& - \& - \& 127 <br>
\hline \& 171 \& 20 \& 67 \& 48 \& 23 \& 7 \& 6 \& - \& - \& 78 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

Table A-7. Year Structure Built for Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1980


Table A-8. Units in Structure for Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1980

| The SMSA | Owner-cccupied housing units |  |  |  | Renter - scupied housing unts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tot | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { unit. } \\ & \text { defoched or } \\ & \text { orfoched } \end{aligned}$ | $2 \text { or more }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mobile } \\ \text { home or } \\ \text { roiler, efc. } \end{gathered}$ | Totol | detoched or defoched or otloched | 2 units | $3 \text { and } 44$ | 5109 units | $10 \text { to } 49$ | 50 or more |  |
| Occupied housing units $\qquad$ Condominium housing units $\qquad$ | 21398 | 1974 | 561 | 1093 | 8810 | 3915 | 1102 | 1120 | 989 | 1064 | 432 | 268 |
| HOUSEHOLD TPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marriod-couple fomilies .--.------------------- | 16000 | 14937 | 306 | 757 169 | 3814 9 9 | 2394 483 | 467 124 | ${ }_{90}^{232}$ | $\stackrel{259}{91}$ | ${ }_{113}^{224}$ | 0 | 158 55 5 |
| 25 to 34 yeors -- | 3610 | 3256 | 57 | 297 | 1351 | 848 | 168 | 105 | 96 | 62 | 15 | 57 |
| 35 to 44 yeorr -- | 3 5482 | - 3 S 364 | -63 | 115 <br> 151 <br> 15 | 455 | 346 | 67 43 | 15 | 19 |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | $\stackrel{6}{32}$ |
| 451064 years ------------------ 65 years ond | 5799 2398 | 5541 2315 2 | 107 58 | 151 25 1 | 671 381 | 465 252 | 43 65 | +6 | 53 | 49 | 23 40 | $\begin{array}{r}32 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Male heussholder, no wifto present | 1355 | 1159 | 56 | 140 | 1758 | 487 | 227 | 294 | 231 | 434 | 45 | 40 |
| 151024 yeors. | 108 | 74 | 5 | 29 | ${ }^{434}$ | 107 | 40 | 72 | 82 | 123 |  | 10 |
| 251034 yeors -- 351044 y | 207 | 174 | 10 | 23 | 594 | 179 | 63 | 114 | 77 | 131 | 9 | 21 |
| 351044 yeors -- 451064 yeors | 190 380 | 164 302 | 5 23 | 21 <br> 55 | 143 330 | 77 | 34 70 | ${ }_{33}^{11}$ | 18 43 | 61 98 | - | $\overline{9}$ |
| 65 yeers ond over-.. | 470 | 445 | 13 | 12 | 257 | 105 | 20 | 64 | 11 | 21 | 36 |  |
| Fomale householder, no husbond present | 4043 | 3648 | 199 | $\stackrel{196}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r}3238 \\ 5 \\ 575 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1034 | 408 | 594 | 419 | 406 | 307 | 70 |
| 151024 years | 90 403 | 459 | ${ }_{4}$ | 31 40 | 55 | 139 118 | 80 | ${ }_{153}^{116}$ | 145 | 104 | $\stackrel{6}{16}$ | 12 24 |
| 351044 yeors | 399 | 378 | 14 | 7 | 327 | 192 | 19 | 36 | 59 | 12 | - | 9 |
| 451064 yeors -- | 1338 | 1212 | 56 | 70 | 730 | 271 | 111 | 125 | 78 | 111 | 28 | 6 |
| ${ }^{65}$ yeors ond over | $\begin{array}{r}1813 \\ \hline 49.2\end{array}$ | 1650 | 115 | 3385 | 1041 34.6 | 314 363 | 145 36.4 | 164 | 74 | 68 | 237 |  |
| YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.6 | 3.2 | 73.6 | 29.0 |
| 1974 10 Morch 1980 | 2256 | 1871 | 115 | 270 | 4200 | 1657 | 559 | 537 | 485 | 27 | 80 | 155 |
| 1975 to 1978 | 5432 | 4835 | 148 | 449 | 2683 | 1233 | ${ }^{330}$ | 536 | 290 | 20, |  | 69 |
| 1960101969 | 5011 | 4859 | 70 | 82 | 547 | 291 | 110 | 76 | 20 | 35 |  |  |
| 1959 or eorlier | 4579 | 4414 | 146 | 19 | 374 | 279 | 44 | 21 | 22 | 8 |  |  |
| 1 room | 17 | 12 | - | 5 | 109 | 7 | 16 | 25 | 8 | 12 | 33 |  |
| 2 rooms | 41 | 36 |  |  | 757 | 51 | 61 | 148 | 72 | 251 | 62 | 12 |
| 3 rooms 4 4 rems | 2777 | 198 | ${ }^{83}$ | 55 | $\begin{array}{r}2035 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline 038\end{array}$ | 337 | 331 | 383 | 282 | 491 | 188 | 23 141 |
| 5 fooms- | 7436 | 6880 | 181 | 377 | 1737 | 1292 | 149 | 128 | 57 | 32 | 8 | 71 |
| 6 rooms -- | 5611 | 5453 | ${ }^{67}$ | 91 | 766 | 650 | 18 | 13 | 64 | 7 | 4 | 10 |
| 7 or more rooms | 5 5178 | 5028 5.6 | 125 5.0 | 25 4.4 | 368 4.0 | 304 | ${ }_{31}^{48}$ | 3.5 | 3.7 | 30 | 26 | 4 |
| PLUMBING FACILITIES 8Y PERSONS PER ROOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complote plumbing for exdusive uso -- | 21153 | 19554 | 524 | 1075 | 8505 | 3721 | 1079 | 1104 | 893 | 1051 | 393 | 264 |
| ${ }^{0} .50$ or less-- | ${ }^{12} 7778$ | 11884 | 340 <br> 184 | ${ }_{488} 539$ |  | 1770 | ${ }_{380}^{660}$ | ${ }_{298}$ | 599 297 | 123 277 |  |  |
| 1.01 to 1.50 ---- | 550 | 516 | - | 34 | 370 | 187 | 26 | 47 | 65 | 41 | 4 |  |
| 151 or more. | 105 | 91 |  | 14 | 67 | 28 | 7 |  | 22 | 10 |  |  |
| Loding complete pl | 245 | 190 | 37 | 18 | 305 | 194 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 39 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0.50 \\ & 0.51 \\ & 0\end{aligned} 10100-$ ors | 161 7 | ${ }^{126}$ | ${ }_{15}^{22}$ | 1385 | 131 | 103 81 | +13 | - | 4 | 13 | 32 | 4 |
| 1.01 101.50-- | 11 | 11 |  | - | 12 | 7 |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |
| BEDROOMS |  |  |  |  | 12 | 3 |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| None -- | 17 | 12 |  | 5 | 165 | 15 | 35 | 47 | 8 | 19 | 33 |  |
|  | 533 | 412 | 83 | 38 | 3010 | 552 | ${ }_{5}^{423}$ | 535 | 401 | 718 | 350 |  |
| 2 2----- | - 5781 | 4873 | 194 | 714 | 3 747 | 1792 | 574 | 435 | 399 | 327 | 39 | 181 <br> 48 |
| ${ }_{4}$ | 2904 | ${ }_{2} 816$ | 123 66 | 714 22 | 268 | ${ }_{217}$ | 18 | 5 | ${ }_{28}^{68}$ |  | 10 | $4^{-}$ |
| or mo | 424 | 419 | 5 |  | 58 | 53 | - | - | 5 | - |  |  |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon 55.000 - | 2195 | 1981 | 90 | 124 | 2389 | 944 | 234 | 382 | 208 | 311 | 235 |  |
| \$5.000 10 \$9.999-. | ${ }^{2} 742$ | 2455 | 87 | 200 | 2377 | ${ }^{981}$ | 261 | 373 | 275 | 258 | 159 | 70 |
| \$10.000 10 \$12,499- | 1567 | 1 | 54 | 128 139 | 880 753 | ${ }_{381}^{385}$ | 143 | 114 87 | ${ }_{1} 81$ | 116 | 1 | ${ }_{9}^{23}$ |
| \$15.000 10 \$19.999- | 3117 | ${ }_{2} 824$ | 70 | 223 | 1124 | 543 | 173 | 108 | 126 | 131 | 18 | 25 |
| \$20.000 10 \$24.999- | 3035 | 2835 | 117 | 161 94 | 646 | 297 | 98 | 38 | 42 | 119 |  | 52 |
|  | 4328 | 4117 | 117 | 94 | 497 | 298 | 66 | 18 | 41 | 60 |  | 14 |
|  |  |  |  | \$14200 | 59.514 | 51020 |  |  | 59430 |  |  |  |
| Mean. | \$21 236 | \$21 685 | \$17584 | \$15009 | \$11 355 | \$12488 | \$12 515 | \$8 362 | \$11076 | \$11796 | ${ }_{55} 848$ | \$110034 |
| SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heoting equipment --- | 21388 | 19734 | 561 | 1093 | 8808 | 3913 | 1102 | 1120 | 909 | 064 | 32 | 268 |
| Steom or hol woter system | 341 | 285 |  |  | 255 | 55 | 30 | 86 | 27 | 31 |  |  |
| Centrol worm-or fumore of electric heot pump - | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ \hline 734 \\ \hline 184\end{array}$ | 14466 | $\begin{array}{r}339 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 832 61 | 4712 | 1689 | 623 55 | 614 60 | 676 73 | 571 303 | 319 78 | 220 11 |
| floor. woll, or pipeless furnoce. | 1806 | 1724 | 39 | 43 | 1125 | 588 | 181 | 146 | 69 | 114 |  | 27 |
| Atit condidiooning | + 28870 | 16593 16354 | 127 438 | 150 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 025$ | 1470 | ${ }_{704} 21$ | 214 528 | 648 | 45 |  |  |
| Centrol system | 10659 | 10090 | ${ }_{213}$ | ${ }^{836}$ | 2889 | ${ }^{1}$ | 397 | 262 | 508 | ${ }_{583}$ | 315 | 65 |
| Vehicles availablo | 20038 | 18513 | 486 | 1039 | 6897 | 3269 | 828 | 739 554 | 722 | 887 | ${ }_{187}^{205}$ | 247 |
| mo | 14737 | 13888 | 171 | 741 | ${ }_{2}^{4} 888$ | 1773 | ${ }_{334}^{494}$ | 185 | 192 | 608 279 | 187 18 | 140 107 |
| House heoting fuel- | 21388 | 19734 | 561 | 1093 | 8808 | 3913 | 1102 | 1120 | 909 | 1064 | 432 | 268 |
| Untiry gos -...-.--- | 16488 | 15537 | 466 | 485 | ${ }_{6} 318$ | 3000 | 892 | 888 | 627 | 552 | 206 | 173 |
| Electricty .---------- | 2520 | 2237 | 58 | 225 | 1716 | 276 | 204 | 210 | 266 | 512 | 213 | 35 |
| fuel oil. kerosene. etc. | 176 | 104 | 14 | 58 | 99 | 61 | 20 | 17 | - |  | 6 |  |
| Other -- | 786 | 715 | 10 | 61 | 278 | 269 |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| Wotor heoting tuel | 21295 15620 | 19662 | 551 | 1082 | 8720 | ${ }^{3} 8384$ | 1102 | 1111 | 927 | 064 | 432 |  |
| 8otled tank. or ip gos | 858 | 14.760 | 35 | 63 | - 289 | $\begin{array}{r}182 \\ \hline 188 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 15 | 23 | 627 | 9 | 35 | 19 |
| Electricity - | 4791 | 3967 | 52 | 772 | 2251 | 809 | 200 | 198 | 276 | 410 | 197 | 161 |
| Fuel oil, kerose |  |  | - |  | 17 |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |
| Fomily houssholider |  |  |  |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17 9 999 | 16755 8780 | 355 158 | 889 <br> 538 | 5289 3187 | 3053 1926 | ${ }_{285}^{606}$ | 320 | ${ }_{319}^{468}$ | ${ }_{188}^{370}$ | 106 36 | 192 113 |
| With omn chidren under 6 yeors | 3699 | ${ }^{8} 333$ | 79 | 238 <br> 287 | 5187 1976 | 1 100 | 198 | 225 | 210 | 133 | 11 |  |
|  | 1641 | 1507 | 30 | 104 | 1306 | 594 | 109 | 248 | 180 | 128 | 17 | ${ }^{30}$ |
| With own chidren under 18 vears --... Wilth own chidren under 6 veors ... | 748 132 | ${ }^{698}$ | 4 | 46 | ${ }_{4} 905$ | ${ }_{3}^{368}$ | 17 | 1198 | 152 76 | 78 | ${ }_{4}^{10}$ | 20 12 |
| Monfemity householder -.......--- | 3399 | 2989 | 206 | 204 | 3521 | ${ }_{862}$ | 496 | 626 | 41 | 694 | 326 | 76 |
| Income in 1979 bolow poverty leval | 1957 | 1738 | 74 | 145 | 2419 | 1099 | 233 | 335 | 245 | 286 | 143 | 78 |
| Percent belaw povertry level | 9.1 | 8.8 | 13.2 | 133 | 27.5 | 28.1 | 21.1 | 29.9 | 27.0 | 269 | 331 | 29.1 |

Table A-9. Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Size of Household: 1980


|  | $\frac{5}{5}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\square}$ | －ヵめめnが |  | がomion | ¢ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ |  | $\stackrel{\text { m }}{\text { ® }}$ |  | $\aleph_{n}^{\prime 8}$ | が |  |  | \％\％\％ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & \frac{1}{2} \\ & \frac{2}{8} \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{\text { en }}{\sim}$ |  | óm=n |  |  |  | ヘニニ |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ |  | 哭＇1＇ |  | － |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \times \infty$ | వ్లnే |
|  |  | \％ |  | \％ু® |  |  |  | 㕯へ＇ |  |
|  |  | 2 |  | 2＇1＇ |  | n |  | 发ニニ |  |
|  |  | 웅 |  | 馬＇こ＇ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \text { 営 } \\ & \text { 号 } \end{aligned}$ | \％ |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}^{\prime} \times 1$ |  |  |  | ¢＇m＇ |  |
|  |  | 응 |  | $\underbrace{\prime} 1 \sim$ |  |  |  | ®が |  |
|  |  | ลิ |  | $\hat{\sim}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ |  |  |  | ローさ |  |
|  |  | ® |  | 玉101 |  |  | N゙べざ「1\％\％ | $\overbrace{}^{\prime} 101$ |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\sim}$ | Kion in in in N | $\overline{e d}_{\sim}^{\infty}$ |  |  |  | 号＇ल＇ |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{i}$ | ＇M M Tosion ieien | 쟐̊ | \％iがo |  |  | ล⿹弋工二⿵入 |  |
|  |  | デ |  | స్ల్ల్లు |  |  |  | \％\％oa |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \circ \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ' 떵ñisionin |  |  |  |  | ल్లిన్న士 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \dot{2} \\ & \vdots \\ & \vdots \\ & \end{aligned}$ | 5 | －กสธu in io | $55^{61}$ |  |  |  | 뀾N |  |
|  | 흘 | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\otimes}{\infty} \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \end{aligned}$ |  | ninc = <br> え | － |  |  |  |  |

Table A-11. Age and Sex of Householder in One-Person Households for Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1980



Toble A-13. Price Asked and Rent Asked for Year-Round Vacant Housing Units: 1980

| The SMSA | estim | tes bosed | n o somple | see Introdu | ction. For r | meoning of sy | bols, see | n. For | definitions | terms, s | oppendixes | A ond 8] |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Price asked-Specified vocont for sole only housing units |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rent osked - Specified vocont for rent housing units |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{rr}  & \text { Less thon } \\ \text { Totol } & \$ 10.000 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000 \\ & \$ 29,999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30.000 \\ & \$ 49.999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50.000 \\ & \$ 99.999 \\ & \text { to } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ | Median (dollors) | Total | Less thon $\$ 100$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 100 \text { 10 } \\ \$ 199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 200 \text { 10 } \\ \$ 299 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 300 \text { 10 } \\ \$ 399 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 400 \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \end{aligned}$ | Median (dollors) |
|  | 225 | 14 | 48 | 71 | 88 | 4 | 40800 | 554 | 65 | 306 | 168 | 15 | - | 172 |
| PLUMBING FACILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complete plumbing for exclusive use Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use | 225 | 14 | 48 | 71 | 88 | 4 | 40800 | 520 34 | 61 4 | 280 26 | 164 4 | 15 | - | 173 151 |
| BEDROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None --- | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34 | 9 | 20 | 5 | - | - | 106 |
|  | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 10000- | 217 | 28 | 168 | 21 | - | - | 156 |
|  | 57 | 7 |  | 8 | $\overline{7}$ | - | 16500 | 258 | 17 | 103 | 123 | 15 | - | 207 |
|  | 108 | 4 | 3 | 60 | 37 51 | 4 | 45700 | 35 | 8 | 8 | 19 | - | - | 213 |
|  | 57 | - | 3 | 3 | 51 | - | 65400 | 10 | 3 | 7 | - | - | - | 145 |
| YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97 | - | 4 | 43 | 50 | $\cdots$ | 50400 | 125 | 5 | 40 | 76 | 4 | - | 234 |
| 1970 to 1974 - | 24 | - | 8 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 39000 | 122 | 8 | 59 | 50 | 5 | - | 178 |
| 1960101969 | 18 | - | $\bigcirc$ | 9 | - | - | 32500 | 42 | 2 | 33 | 1 | 6 | - | 151 |
| 1950101959 | 46 | - | 9 | 6 | 31 | - | 71300 | 51 | 10 | 22 | 19 | - | - | 160 |
| 1940101949 | 21 | 10 | 3 | 8 | - | - | 15400 | 70 | 7 | 56 | 7 | - | - | 146 |
| 1939 or earlier | 19 | 4 | 15 | - | - | - | 16700 | 144 | 33 | 96 | 15 | - | - |  |
| UNITS IN STRUCTURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. detoched or arrached | 225 | 14 | 48 | 71 | 88 | 4 | 40800 | 159 | 28 | 94 | 31 | 6 | - | 141 |
| 2 or more ....----. | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 8 |  | . | 361 | 27 | 205 | 120 | 9 | - | 178 |
| Mobile home or trailer | ... | ... | ... | .. | . |  | ... | 34 | 10 | 7 | 17 | - | - | 165 |



| Owensboro city | Totol | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less thon } \\ & \$ 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10010 \\ & \$ 149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 150 \text { 10 } \\ & \$ 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 200 \text { 10 }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250 \text { 10 } \\ & \$ 299 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 300 \text { 10 } \\ \$ 349 \end{gathered}$ | $\$ 35010$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 40010 \\ \$ 499 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500 \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \end{aligned}$ | No cosh rent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Medion } \\ & \text { (dollors) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Specifiled renter-ccupied housing units --- | 7172 | 1190 | 849 | 1784 | 1205 | 802 | 630 | 187 | 205 | 17 | 303 | 189 |
| HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Married-rouple fomilles -.-------------------- | 2782 | 163 | 224 | 620 | ${ }^{603}$ | 406 | 340 | 116 | 154 | 10 | 146 | 221 |
| 25 to 34 yeors | ${ }_{988} 988$ | 38 40 | 50 | 217 | ${ }_{251}$ | 153 156 | 135 | 42 | 25 57 5 | - | ${ }_{34}^{22}$ | $\begin{array}{r}215 \\ 228 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| 35 to 44 yeors - | 362 | $-$ | 39 | 63 | 59 | 64 | 45 | 46 | 33 | 4 | 9 | 259 |
| 451064 yeors | 449 | 65 | ${ }_{54}^{28}$ | 91 | 60 | 24 | 75 <br> 15 | 21 | 39 |  | 46 35 | ${ }^{216}$ |
| mole houssholdor, no wife prosent | $1{ }^{237}$ | 161 | 171 | 388 505 | 258 | 162 | 121 | 28 | 34 | 3 | 30 | 191 |
| 151024 yeors - | 376 |  | 18 | 176 | 58 | 84 | 17 |  |  |  | 14 | 196 |
| 251034 yeors -- 35 10 44 yeors -- | 474 <br> 128 <br> 1 | 14 7 | 60 11 | $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 43 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}103 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 54 6 | 76 28 | 7 | $\stackrel{20}{-}$ | - | 4 | 212 203 |
| 451064 yeors -- | 278 278 | 48 | 45 | 122 | 49 | 6 |  | 12 | - | - |  | 165 |
| 65 yeors ond over ------.-.-.-.-- | - 217 | 96 | - | -288 | $\begin{array}{r}15 \\ 344 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + 12 | 169 | 43 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 108 |
|  | 234 | ${ }_{112}$ | ${ }_{92}$ | 189 |  | ${ }_{4}$ | ${ }_{28}$ | 6 | 4 | - | 4 | 179 |
| 251034 yers | 533 | 101 | 31 53 | 134 | 87 | 85 | 74 | 17 | - | - | 4 | 198 |
|  | 270 691 | 35 215 | + $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ 110\end{array}$ | 43 175 | 46 66 | ${ }_{37}^{29}$ | ${ }_{29}^{29}$ | 12 | 4 | $\overline{4}$ | 19 50 | 194 <br> 147 <br> 18 |
| 65 years and over | 889 | 403 | 168 | 118 | 89 | 40 | 9 | 8 | 4 |  | 50 | 105 |
| Medion oge --.----- | 34.6 | 61.5 | 47.5 | 30.0 | 31.1 | 29.0 | 31.3 | 36.6 | 34.4 | 38.1 | 56.7 |  |
| YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 10 Morch 1980----------- 1975 to 1978 ---- | 3525 2181 | ${ }_{455}^{274}$ | ${ }_{324}^{263}$ | 923 573 | 703 331 | 535 <br> 192 | 473 112 | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 34 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 161 44 | 70 |  |  |
| 1970101974 - | 829 | 283 | 153 | 167 | 113 | 35 | 30 | 16 | - | - | 32 | 140 |
| 1980101969 | 387 250 | 116 | 8 | 59 | 46 | 22 | 8 |  |  |  | 46 | 126 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| R 1 rooms |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |
| 2 rooms -- | 706 | 197 | 91 | 239 | 128 | 13 | 20 | - | - | - | 18 | 164 |
| 3 rooms.- | 1880 | 451 | 327 | 738 | 284 | 61 | 14 | 37 | 90 | - | 5 | 159 |
| ${ }_{5}^{4}$ rooms ---- | +1485 | 341 119 | $\begin{array}{r}77 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ | 167 | ${ }_{254}^{27}$ | 443 217 | 328 149 | ${ }_{90}$ | ${ }_{98}^{29}$ | - | 111 | 248 |
| 6 rooms-------- | 531 | 50 | 43 | 70 | 91 | 38 | 106 | 48 | 46 | 4 | 35 | 243 |
| Medior | 222 3.9 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 | - 4.4 | 5.1 |  |  |  |  |
| PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All Allincome levels in 1979 --.------..--- | 7172 | 1190 | 849 | 1784 | 1205 | 802 | 630 | 187 |  |  |  | 189 |
| Complete plumbing for extusive use 0.50 or less-------------- - - | 7057 <br> 4118 | $\begin{array}{r}1154 \\ 760 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 824 515 515 | 1703 | 1198 633 | 390 |  | $\begin{array}{r}187 \\ 64 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 205 93 | 6 | ${ }_{219}^{214}$ | 182 |
| 0.51101 .00 | 2527 | 357 | 252 | 595 | 471 | 339 | 225 | 98 | 112 | 11 | 67 | 202 |
| 1.51 or more | $\begin{array}{r}345 \\ 67 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 14 <br> 23 | 48 | 7 | 78 16 | 54 12 | 48 | ${ }^{25}$ | - | - | 8 | 215 192 |
| Lockng complete plumbing for excusive use | 115 | 36 | 25 | 21 | 7 | 7 | 10 | - | - | - | $\overline{9}$ | 134 |
| 0.50 or less-- | 81 | 27 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 10 | - | - | - | 9 | 118 |
|  | 29 5 | 9 | 4 5 | 6 | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | 153 135 |
| 1.51 or more------------------------------- |  | - |  |  | - | - |  | - |  |  | - |  |
| Income in 1979 below poverty level | 1974 | 787 | 220 | 349 | 237 | 153 | 79 | 47 |  | - |  |  |
| Complete plumbing for exclusive use -------- 1.01 or more persons per room -.--- | 1951 167 | $\begin{array}{r}773 \\ 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 220 28 | 349 25 | 237 42 | 153 12 | 79 20 | 47 14 | ${ }^{26}$ | - | 67 8 | ${ }_{206}^{140}$ |
| Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use | 23 | 14 |  |  |  |  |  | 14 | - | - | ${ }_{9}$ | 206 88 |
| 1.01 or more persons per room ---- |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| BEDROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114 | 26 | ${ }^{23}$ | $1 \begin{array}{r}33 \\ 1080\end{array}$ | 16 |  | 9 | - | - | 7 |  |  |
|  | 2985 | 359 | 318 | 531 | 559 | 557 | 402 | 44 | 65 | - | 150 | 220 |
| 3--.------------ | 1121 168 | $\stackrel{127}{9}$ | 41 26 | 121 12 | 169 | 177 | 179 15 | 114 29 | $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 10 | 58 <br> 51 | 267 302 |
| 5 or more --- | 18 |  |  | 7 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNITS IN STRUCTURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. detoched or oltoched. | 2690 | 218 | 269 | 546 | 455 |  | 294 | 135 |  | 10 |  |  |
| 3 ond 4 ------ | 1088 | 288 | 172 | 236 312 | 144 | 73 | 71 | $\overline{4}$ | 14 | - | 10 | 160 |
| 5109 -- | 904 | 186 | 149 | 209 | 146 | 107 | 47 | 48 | 7 | - | 5 | 176 |
| 101049 -- | 012 | 166 | 61 | 424 | 215 | 115 | 31 | - | - | 7 |  | 189 |
|  | 397 36 | 182 6 | 91 | 50 7 | 44 19 | - | 15 | - | - | 7 | 8 | 215 |
| year structure built |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1975 10 March 1980 -.-- |  | 135 |  | 262 |  |  | 290 |  |  | 13 |  |  |
| 1970 10 1974 ----------- | 1067 1 1 | 252 218 | 125 95 | 260 323 | 161 170 | 96 133 | 98 41 | 17 75 | 37 <br> 47 | 4 | 17 <br> 38 <br> 8 | 176 <br> 191 <br> 1 |
| 1950 to 1959 - | 1171 | 237 | 159 | 229 | 246 | 136 | 100 | 16 | 21 | - | 27 | 184 |
| 1940 101949 |  | 112 | 175 | 245 | 133 | ${ }^{83}$ | 42 | - | 5 | - | 65 | 166 |
| 1939 or eartier -..------ | 1631 | 236 | 239 | 465 | 282 | 152 | 59 | 37 | 29 | - | 132 | 179 |
| Stories in structure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1103 | 6833 | 1024 | 758 | 1746 | 1169 | 802 | 630 | 187 | 205 |  |  |  |
| 4 Wrih elevator --- | 339 328 | 168 155 | 91 |  | 36 36 | - |  | - | - | - | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 104 |
| GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 19:9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less thon 15 percent -- |  |  | 169 | 397 | 191 | 112 | 72 | 33 | 18 | 6 |  | 174 187 |
| 20 io 24 percent ---- | 1144 | 258 209 | 112 | 293 293 | 271 | 174 149 | ${ }_{81}$ | ${ }_{5}^{4}$ | 20 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 190 |
| 251029 percent ---- | 850 | 174 | 122 | 236 | 74 | 103 | 67 | 46 | 28 | - | $\ldots$ | 179 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 30 \text { to } 34 \text { percent .... } \\ & 35 \\ & \text { to }\end{aligned} 9$. | 587 <br> 699 | 82 98 | 76 87 87 | 146 176 | 121 113 | 52 65 65 | 59 93 | 18 29 | 33 38 | $\overline{3}$ | . | 197 198 |
| 50 percent or more | 1043 | 63 | 120 | 289 | 224 | 141 | 101 | 52 | 49 | 4 |  | 210 |
| Nol computed ---- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 303 | 125 |
| Medion -------- | 240 | 20.8 | 243 | 242 | 237 | 238 | 254 | 31.5 | 33.2 | 23.1 |  |  |
| selected characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heoting equipmont. ..... . . Cenirol heoting system | 7172 5809 | 1 190 | 849 59 |  | 1205 | ${ }_{727} 80$ | 630 620 |  | 205 | 17 | 303 | 189 198 |
| Afr conditioniog --. | 7 4 4 6 620 | 525 | 385 | 1148 | 883 | ${ }_{589}$ | 578 | 173 152 | 178 | 17 | 248 227 | 207 |
| Centrol system | 2643 | 216 | 168 |  | 446 | 364 | 431 |  | 150 | 10 | 120 | 221 |

Table B-3. Income and Poverty Status in 1979 of Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1980

| Owensboro city |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Household income in 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Income in 1979 below poverty level |
|  | Totol | Less thon $\$ 5.000$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 5.00010 \\ \$ 9.999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10.000 \\ & \$ 0 \\ & \$ 12.499 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 12.500 \\ & \$ 10 \\ & \$ 14.999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15.000 \\ & \$ 10 \\ & \$ 19999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20,000 \\ 10 \\ \$ 24999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 25.000 \\ 10 \\ \$ 3.499 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 35.000 \\ & \$ 40 \\ & \$ 4999 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50.000 \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ | Medion (dollors) | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Mean } \\ (\text { dolio }, ~ s) \end{array}$ |  |
| Owner-oxcupied housing units ------------ | 12922 | 1300 | 1736 | 1000 | 1028 | 1857 | 1796 | 2605 | 1139 | 461 | 18807 | 20 865 | 1043 |
| HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9154 | 272 | 783 18 | 505 16 | 682 23 | 1454 93 | 1580 84 | 2363 46 | 1082 15 | 433 | 22780 19880 | 24 20 207 230 | 321 |
| 25 to 34 yeors. | 2023 | 16 | 34 | 90 | 175 | 459 | 486 | 541 | 191 | 31 | 22708 | ${ }_{23} 886$ | 32 |
| 35 to 44 veors. | 1844 | 40 | 24 | 63 | 82 | 219 | 347 | 644 | 300 | 125 | 26519 | 28396 | 60 |
| 45 to 64 years .-. | 3406 | 89 | 156 | 146 | 215 | 511 | 571 | 964 | 497 | 257 | 25109 | 27940 | 116 |
| 65 yeors ond over. | 1586 | 127 | 551 | 190 | 187 | 172 | 92 | 168 | 79 | 20 | 11513 | 15352 | 113 |
|  | 797 | 187 | 156 | 98 | 41 | 84 | 66 | 130 | 13 | 22 | 11416 | 15594 | 118 |
|  | 53 | 28 | - | 9 | - | 6 | - | 10 | - | - | 4866 | 10979 | 5 |
| 25 to 3 3 y yeors. | 117 | 6 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 38 | 17 | 36 | 8 | 5 | 20938 | 24116 | - |
| 35 to 44 vears. | 100 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 19 | 9 | 6 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 16250 | 22034 | - |
| 45 to 64 yeors - | 245 | 40 | 50 | 25 | 13 | 25 | 23 | 64 | - | 5 | 13942 | 17295 | 30 |
| 65 yeors ond over | 282 | 113 | 91 | 47 | ${ }^{-}$ | 6 | 20 | - | - | 5 | 6556 | 9165 | 83 |
| Fomole househalder, no husboad present | 2971 | 841 | 797 | 397 | 305 | 319 | 150 | 112 | 44 | 6 | 8892 | 10442 | 604 |
| 15 to 24 yeors ----------------- | 40 | 5 | 20 | 10 | - | 5 | - | - |  | - | 8864 | 9387 |  |
| 25 to 34 yeors. | 273 | 39 | 79 | 73 | 46 | 19 | 4 | 13 | - | - | 10634 | 10910 | 50 |
|  | 289 | 21 | 56 | 60 | 33 | 47 | 40 | 18 | 8 | 6 | 13068 | 15405 | 26 |
|  | 995 | 184 | 207 | 174 | 132 | 137 | 76 | 54 | 31 | - | 11530 | 12501 | 173 |
| 65 yeors and over - | 1374 | 592 | 435 | 80 | 94 | 111 | 30 | 27 | 5 | - | 5928 | 7845 | 355 |
| Madion age -------- | 51.7 | 69.3 | 67.9 | 54.8 | 52.7 | 46.2 | 42.1 | 44.7 | 46.6 | 52.6 |  | ... | 66.3 |
| YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1979 to Morch 1980 | 1163 | 67 | 80 | 115 | 102 | 178 | 261 | 249 | 87 | 24 | 21110 | 21042 | 58 |
| 1975 101978 - | 3153 2189 | 194 | 280 | 217 | 285 | 592 | 496 | 645 583 | 330 | 114 63 | 20089 | 22600 | 143 |
| 1970 to 1974-- 1960 to $1969--$ | 2489 3180 | 239 264 | 295 434 | 210 234 | 1208 | 278 456 | 366 382 | 583 766 | 247 302 | 63 165 | 20163 20256 | 20910 22396 | 223 |
| 1959 or earlier -- | 2937 | 536 | 647 | 224 | 256 | 353 | 291 | 362 | 173 | 95 | 13101 | 17237 | 384 |
| SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complote plumbing for exclusive use ----------.----- | 12841 | 1255 | 1717 | 989 | 1028 | 1857 | 1796 | 2599 | 1139 | 461 | 18897 | 20952 | 998 |
|  | 818) | 45 | 19 | 11 | 39 | 73 | 41 | 76 6 | 66 | - | 20417 4712 | 22602 6995 | 60 45 |
| 101 or more persons per room .-...... | 5 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3750 | 3045 | 5 |
| Heoting eqvipment--.-...- | 12922 | 1300 | 1736 | 1000 | 1028 | 1857 | 1796 | 2605 | 1139 | 461 | 18807 | 20865 | 1043 |
| Centroi heoting systern | 11714 | 943 | 1447 | 861 | 906 | 1742 | 1718 | 2502 | 1134 | 461 | 19881 | 21889 | 711 |
| Air conditioning | 11299 | 856 | 1384 | 828 | 852 | 1675 | 1664 | 2466 | 1113 | 461 | 20155 | 22150 | 669 |
| Centrol system. | 7092 | 331 | 552 | 396 | 449 | 940 | 1183 | 1886 | 939 | 416 | 23712 | 25585 | 252 |
| Vehides evailable | 11915 | 751 | 1417 | 948 | 984 | 1826 | 1796 | 2593 | 1139 | 461 | 20082 | 22124 | 640 |
|  | 3782 | 554 | 978 | 569 | 413 | 567 | 318 | 227 | 105 | 51 | 11577 | 14007 | 402 |
| 2 or more - | 8133 | 197 | . 439 | -379 | 571 | 1259 | 1478 | 2366 | 1034 | 410 | 24131 | 25898 | 238 |
| House heating tuel. | 12922 | 1300 | 1736 | 1000 | 1028 | 188 | 1796 | 2605 | 1139 | 461 | 18807 | 20865 | 1043 |
| Uniiry gos -.-- | 12137 | 1245 | 1661 | 969 | 996 | 1752 | 1594 | 2396 | 1063 | 461 | 18472 | 20803 | 999 |
| 8ottled. tonk, or LP gos | 72 | 10 | 25 | 8 | - | 9 | 14 | 6 | - | - | 10313 | 12886 | 5 |
| Electricity - | 660 | 28 | 43 | 23 | 32 | 82 | 180 | 196 | 76 | - | 23694 | 23454 | 22 |
| fuel oil, kerosene, etc | 7 | 17 | 7 | - | - | 7 | $\overline{8}$ | 7 | - | - | 18750 | 18360 | 17 |
|  | 46 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 7 | - | - | 7143 | 12801 | 17 |
| Medion rooms | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 7.6 | ... |  | 4.9 |
| Specified owner-occupied housing units | 11874 | 1153 | 1538 | 904 | 938 | 1706 | 1706 | 2434 | 1052 | 443 | 19170 | 21163 | 929 |
| MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With a mortgage --------------------------------- | 7652 | 281 | 549 | 534 | 613 | 1193 | 1356 | 2002 | 838 | 286 | 22336 | 23833 | 283 |
| Less thon $\$ 200$ | 1875 | 145 | 320 | 201 | 211 | 316 | 233 | 338 | 96 | 15 | 16240 | 17594 | 149 |
| \$200 to \$249- | 1663 | 79 | 85 | 137 | 173 | 301 | 315 | 419 | 136 | 18 | ${ }^{20} 847$ | 21528 | 72 |
| \$250 to \$299 | 1193 | 5 | 81 | 68 | 113 | 193 | 228 | 356 | 125 | 26 | 22275 | 23800 | 10 |
| \$300 to \$349 | 901 | 24 | 29 | 45 | 49 | 171 | 179 | 252 | 95 | 57 | 23172 | 25696 | 20 |
| \$350 to \$399 | 593 | 6 | 16 | 47 | 21 | 91 | 127 | 176 | 72 | 37 | 23979 | 27612 | 6 |
| \$400 to 5.199 | 751 | - | 13 | 21 | 26 | 100 | 150 | 236 | 160 | 45 | 26566 | 29965 | 4 |
| \$500 to \$599 | 351 | 8 |  | 8 | 20 | 21 | 82 | 146 | 60 | 6 | 27243 | 28266 | 8 |
| \$600 to $\$ 749$ | 191 | 8 | 5 | 7 | - | - | 32 | 44 | 67 | 28 | 34742 | 34302 | 8 |
| S750 or more | 134 | 6 |  | - |  | $\overline{7}$ | 10 | 35 | 29 | 54 | 33260 | 49882 | 6 |
| Medion | \$262 | \$197 | 5188 | \$224 | \$228 | \$247 | \$279 | \$284 | \$334 | \$386 | ... | ... | \$196 |
| Not mertgaged | 4222 | 872 | 989 | 370 | 325 | 513 | 350 | 432 | 214 | 157 | 11689 | 16324 |  |
| Less thon $\$ 50$ | 251 | 152 | 72 | 10 | 7 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 4384 8112 | 5 <br>  <br> 9 <br> 9 | 118 166 |
| \$50 to 574 | -914 | 256 | 306 | 110 | 63 | 110 158 | 49 | 177 | - | $\overline{6}$ | 8112 | 5957 <br> 14384 <br> 15 | 166 139 |
| \$100 to \$124. | -805 | 168 | 164 | 69 | 65 | 103 | 80 | 79 | 63 | 14 | 12558 | 15523 | 136 |
| \$125 to \$149 | 527 | 55 | 54 | 54 | 59 | 51 | 61 | 87 | 86 | 20 | 18869 | 22609 | 37 |
| \$150 to \$199 | 374 | 33 | 41 | 33 | 24 | 58 | 39 | 59 | 34 | 53 | 19750 | 27644 | 33 |
| \$200 to \$249 | 102 | 11 | 14 | - | - | 23 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 34 | 21500 | 37036 | 5 |
| \$250 or more | 54 595 | 12 $\$ 79$ | 584 | 8 | 597 |  | 5103 | \% 6 | 5132 | 30 5186 | 63202 | 58009 | -12 |
| Medion | \$95 | \$79 | \$84 | \$93 | \$97 | 597 | \$103 | \$106 | \$132 | \$186 | , | ... | \$82 |
| MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With a mortgage ---- | 7652 | 281 | 549 | 534 | 613 | 1193 | 1356 | 2002 | 838 | 286 | 22336 | 23833 | 283 |
| Less thon 15 percent | 3535 | - | $\overline{7}$ | 48 | 126 | 414 | 640 | 1376 | 674 | 257 | 28153 | 31061 | - |
| 15 to 19 percent .- | 1496 | - | 67 | 103 | 180 | 363 | 354 | 326 | 79 | 24 | 20463 | 21689 | - |
| 20 to 24 percent -- | 1104 | 5 | 84 | 139 | 166 | 240 | 206 | 201 | 63 | - | 18447 | 19395 | 10 |
|  | 497 | - | 107 | 99 | 47 | 84 | 101 | 54 | 5 | - | 14761 | 16039 | 12 |
| 30 to 34 percent -- | 313 | 17 | 67 | 41 | 48 | 59 | 32 | 27 | 17 | 5 | 14141 | 16414 | 14 |
| 35 percent or more | 669 | 221 | 224 | 104 | 46 | 33 | 23 | 18 | - | - | 7086 | 8517 -2542 | 209 38 |
| Not computed | 38 | 38 | - | - |  |  |  | - | - | - | 2500- | -2 542 | 38 |
| Median --------- | 159 | $50+$ | 31.2 | 242 | 20.0 | 17.5 | 15.5 | 12.6 | 10.7 | 10- | ... | ... | $50+$ |
| Not mortgoged------- | 4222 | 872 | 989 | 370 | 325 | 513 | 350 | 432 | 214 | 157 | 11689 | 16324 | 646 |
| Less than 10 percent | 2083 | 19 | 151 | 169 | 192 | 421 | 334 | 426 | 214 | 157 | $\begin{array}{rrr}21 & 147 \\ 9 & 447\end{array}$ | 25925 10225 | 27 33 |
| 10 to 14 percent -- | 806 | 42 | 417 | 142 | 114 | 69 | 16 | 6 | - | - | 9447 6857 | 10225 7 | 33 |
| 15 to 19 percent. | 482 | 148 | 262 | 30 | 19 | 23 |  | - | - | - | 6582 | 7047 | 75 |
| 20 to 24 percent.. | 245 | 133 | 89 | 23 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4781 | 5407 | 62 |
| 25 to 29 percent. | 164 | 110 | 48 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4091 | 4381 | 94 |
|  | 92 | 75 | 17 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3964 | 4289 | 40 |
| 35 percent or more | 319 | 314 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2818 | 2639 | 284 |
| Not compured | 31 | 31 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $2500-$ | - | 31 |
| Medion -------------------------------------- | 10.1 | 28.6 | 141 | 10.6 | $10-$ | $10-$ | 10- | 10- | 10- | 10- | 2500 |  | 32.1 |

Owensboro city
Romier-racupped housing units -.-----...
HOUSHOLD TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER



## CONTRACT RENT

less thon $\$ 100$
$\$ 100$ to $\$ 149$
$\$ 150$ 10 \$199

| $\$ 200$ 10 $\$ 249$ |
| :--- |
| $\$ 250$ 10 |

$\$ 25010 \$ 299$
$\$ 300$ 10 $\$ 349$
$\$ 300$ 10 $\$ 349$
$\$ 35010 \$ 399$
$\$ 80010 \$ 499$
$\$ 350$ 10 $\$ 399$
$\$ 40010 \$ 499$
$\$ 500$ or more
Medion

## GROSS RENT

Less than $\$ 100$
$\$ 100$ to $\$ 149$
$\$ 150$ to $\$ 199$
$\$ 200$ to $\$ 249$
$\$ 250$ to $\$ 299$
$\$ 300$ to $\$ 349$
$\$ 350$ to $\$ 399$
$\$ 400$
to
$\$ 499$
$\$ 500$ or more
No cosh rent
medion .-.

## GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD

 INCOME IN 1979
## Less thon 15 percent

15 to 19 percent.
20 to 24 percent
25 to 29 percent
30 to 34 percent
35 to 49 percent.
50 percent or more
Not computed
Medion =-
[Doto ore estimotes bosed on o somple, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols. see Introduction For definitions of terms. see oppendixes $A$ ond 8 ]

Table B-5. Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Mortgaged Housing Units: 1980



Table B-7. Year Structure Built for Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1980


| Owensboro city | ore estim | es bosed 0 |  | ion. |  |  | tion. For | initions of | 5. see o | A 0 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Owner-occupied hovsing units |  |  |  | Renter-ccovpied housing units |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Totol | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { unit, } \\ & \text { defoched or } \\ & \text { oftoched } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { or more } \\ \text { units } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mobile } \\ \text { home } \\ \text { troier, eter. } \end{gathered}$ | Totol | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { unit, } \\ & \text { detoched or } \\ & \text { ortoched } \end{aligned}$ | 2 units | $3 \text { and } 4$ | 5 to 9 units | $10 \text { to } 49$ | $50 \text { or more }$ |  |
| HOUSEHOID TYPE AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER | 12922 | 12384 | 458 | 80 | 766 | 2784 | 1045 | 1088 | 904 | 1012 | 397 | 36 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND AGE Of HOUSEHOLDER | ${ }^{9} 154$ | $\begin{array}{r}8888 \\ \hline 25\end{array}$ | 217 14 | 49 24 | 2819 751 | 1593 324 | 429 119 | 217 90 | 259 91 | ${ }_{113}^{224}$ | 11 | 26 14 |
| 15 1024 y ers ----------------------------- | 2023 | 1982 | 34 | 7 | 992 | 569 | 147 | 105 | 96 | 62 | $\overline{8}$ |  |
| 35 to 44 yeors. | 1844 | 1808 | 31 | 5 | 362 | 288 | 55 | - | 19 |  |  |  |
| ( 65 years ond over- | 3406 1586 | 3 +1528 1 588 | 80 58 | 13 | 470 244 | ${ }_{123}^{289}$ | 43 <br> 65 | ${ }^{6}$ | 53 | 49 | 23 40 |  |
|  | 797 | 742 | 48 | 7 | 1509 | 348 | 213 | 282 | 226 | 395 | 45 |  |
| Mole housthotder, 15 no wife 15 y | 53 | 48 | 5 | - | 384 | 82 | 40 | 72 | 82 | 108 | 5 |  |
|  | 117 | 107 | 10 5 |  | 481 | 116 | 63 | 110 | 72 | 111 | 9 |  |
| 35 to 44 yeors 45 to 64 yeors | 100 | 95 | ${ }^{5}$ |  | 128 | 12 | 26 | 11 | 18 | 61 |  |  |
| 45 to 64 yeors 65 yeors ond over | ${ }_{282}^{245}$ | ${ }_{217}^{275}$ | 21 | 7 | ${ }_{224}^{292}$ | 58 80 | 64 20 | 33 56 | $\stackrel{43}{11}$ | 94 21 21 | 6 | - |
| Femole hauseholder, no husbond present | 2971 | 2754 | 193 | 24 | 2938 | 843 | 403 | 589 | 419 | 393 | 281 | 10 |
|  | 40 | 30 | 10 | - | 534 | 124 | 48 | 111 | 145 | 96 | 6 | 4 |
|  | ${ }_{289}^{273}$ | 279 | ${ }_{14}^{4}$ | $\overline{3}$ | 533 274 | 109 | 80 19 | 153 36 | 63 59 | 106 | 16 | 6 |
| 4, 450 b4 yeors | 995 | 924 | 56 | 15 | 701 | 248 | 111 | 125 | 78 | 111 | 28 | - |
| Medion oge ------ | 5174 | 1259 | 109 56.9 | 45. | 8996 | 214 | 145 368 | 164 | 74 |  | ${ }_{733} 23$ |  |
|  | 51.7 | 51.5 | 56.9 | 45.7 | 34.7 | 36.2 | 36.8 | 30.6 | 29.7 | 30.4 | 73.3 | 25.0 |
| YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT | 1163 | 1031 | 106 | 26 | 3569 | 1258 | 517 | 520 | 480 | 584 | 180 | 30 |
| 1979 to Morch 1980 | 3153 | 3033 | 98 | 22 | 2205 | 880 | 321 | 341 | 290 | 294 | 73 | 6 |
| 1970 to 1974 1960 to 1969 | 2489 3 3 | ${ }_{3}^{2} 416$ | ${ }_{70} 6$ | 13 | 836 | 320 | 59 104 | 130 | 92 | 91 | 144 |  |
| 1959 or eorlier ---------------------------------------------- | ${ }_{2} 937$ | 2794 | 124 | 19 | 260 | 165 | 44 | 21 | 22 | 85 | - | - |
| ROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 rooms |  |  |  |  | 66 | 7 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 12 | 7 |  |
|  | ${ }^{28}$ | ${ }_{94}^{28}$ | 77 | 15 | 713 1907 | 41 264 | -61 | 138 375 | 72 | ${ }^{239}$ | 162 188 |  |
| ${ }_{4}^{4}$ rooms--------------------------------------------- | 1375 | 1242 | 99 | 34 | 2509 | 917 | 462 | 416 | ${ }_{412}$ | 247 | 30 | 25 |
| 5 fooms------------------------------------------------- | 4794 | 4616 | $\begin{array}{r}152 \\ 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26 | 1289 | 935 | 131 | 128 | 57 | 32 | 6 |  |
|  | 3473 3066 | 3 <br> 2 <br> 2981 <br> 981 | 50 80 | 5 | 548 234 | $\stackrel{446}{174}$ | 15 37 | ${ }_{7}^{8}$ | 64 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
|  | 5.5 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 47 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.9 |
| PLUMBING FACLILTIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complete plumbing for exdusive use <br> 0.50 or less <br> 0.51 to 1.00 | 4251 | 4085 | 144 | 22 | 2570 | 1266 | 359 | 293 | 297 | 258 | 79 | 8 |
| 0.51 to $1.00-$1.01 101.50-1.51 or more | 297 | 297 | - |  | 345 | 168 | 26 | 41 | 65 | 41 | 4 |  |
|  | 60 | 55 |  | 5 | 67 | 28 | 7 |  | 22 | , |  |  |
|  | 81 54 | 54 34 | ${ }_{20}^{27}$ | - | 115 81 | ${ }_{34}$ | 23 13 | 7 | 16 | 13 13 | $\stackrel{13}{7}$ |  |
|  | 22 | 15 | 7 | - | 29 | 9 | 10 | - | 4 |  | 6 |  |
|  | 5 | 5 | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | - |  |
| BEDROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| None |  |  |  |  | 114 | 7 | 35 | 38 | 8 | 19 | 7 |  |
|  | 344 | 257 | 77 | 10 | ${ }_{3}^{2} 810$ | 444 | 45 | 517 | 401 | 676 | 350 | 7 |
|  | ${ }_{7}^{3} 405$ | 3174 6891 | 175 149 | 58 12 | 3005 1133 | $\begin{array}{r}1266 \\ 914 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 534 43 | 435 98 | 394 68 | 317 | 30 10 | 29 |
| 45 or more | 1898 | 1846 | 52 |  | 182 | 136 | 18 | 8 | 28 |  | - |  |
|  | 221 | 216 | 5 |  | 22 | 17 | - | - | 5 |  |  |  |
| HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1300 1736 | 1218 1645 | 82 73 | 18 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 0034$ | 660 730 | ${ }_{261}^{229}$ | 374 368 | ${ }_{2}^{208}$ | 303 251 | 209 150 | $\stackrel{20}{9}$ |
|  | 1000 | 940 | 54 | 18 | 743 | 285 | 143 | 105 | 88 | 111 | 11 |  |
|  | 1028 | 971 | 52 | 5 | 630 | 281 | 93 | 81 | 121 | 45 | 9 |  |
|  | 1857 | 1783 | 56 39 | 18 | 886 | 366 | 156 | 108 | 121 | 117 | 18 | 7 |
|  | 1796 2605 | 1735 2537 | 39 61 | ${ }^{22}$ | 473 367 | 185 204 | 93 51 | 34 18 | ${ }_{41}^{42}$ | 112 53 |  | 7 |
| \$35.000 10 \$ $\$ 49.999$----------------------------------------------- | ${ }_{1}^{2} 139$ | 1097 | 38 |  | ${ }^{73}$ | 42 | 19 | 18 | 1 | 12 | - |  |
|  |  | 458 | 3 |  | 47 | 31 |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |
| Medion -------------------------------------------------- | $\$ 18807$ $\$ 2085$ | \$19 034 $\$ 21056$ | $\$ 13462$ $\$ 1634$ | $\$ 16528$ $\$ 17138$ | $\$ 8932$ $\$ 11005$ | \$10 018 | \$ $\$ 10568$ | $\$ 6950$ $\$ 8806$ | 59380 S11 037 | 511 5981 | $\$ 4858$ 55716 | 54286 57096 |
| SELECED CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heoring equipment - --....-- | 12922 | 12384 | 458 | 80 | 7266 | 2784 | 1045 | 1088 | 904 | 1012 | 397 | 36 |
|  |  | 192 | 43 |  | 222 | 22 | 30 | 86 | 27 | 31 | ${ }^{26}$ |  |
| Centrol worm-oir fumoue or electric heor pump .------------------- | $\begin{array}{r}10124 \\ \hline 43 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}9784 \\ \hline 37\end{array}$ | 285 | 55 | 4103 573 | 1335 67 | 579 55 | 614 60 | 671 73 | 561 266 | 319 52 | 24 |
|  | 1312 | 1273 | 33 | 6 | 966 | 463 | 173 | 140 | 69 | 109 | 5 | 12 |
|  | 208 | 1098 | 97 | 13 | 1402 | 897 | 208 | 188 | 64 | 45 |  |  |
| Ait conditioning Centro system | 11299 | 10874 | 366 | 59 | $4{ }^{4} 665$ | 1562 | 661 | 524 | ${ }_{503}^{647}$ | 883 | 372 | 16 |
| Vehides ovalible | 11915 | 11464 | 383 | ${ }_{68}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2} 536$ | ${ }_{2} 289$ | 771 | 707 | 717 | 835 | 187 | 30 |
|  | 3782 | 3599 | 161 | 22 | 3479 | 1162 | 475 | 543 | 530 | 570 | 176 | ${ }^{23}$ |
| House haotiog to | 8133 | 7865 | ${ }^{222}$ | 46 | 2057 | 1127 | , 2945 | , 164 | 187 | 265 | 11 |  |
|  | 12922 12137 | 12384 | ${ }_{430}^{448}$ | 80 47 | 7666 5618 | 2784 2500 | 1846 | 853 | 622 | ${ }_{537}$ | 204 | 36 |
| Bortel | 72 | 46 | 4 | 22 | 70 | 46 | - | 8 | 16 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{660}$ | 625 7 | 24 | 11 | 1531 | 194 | 199 | 210 | 266 | 475 | 87 |  |
|  |  |  | - |  | 23 | 24 |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |
| Worer heotiog fuel. | 12909 | 12371 | 458 | 80 | 7249 | 2767 | 1045 | 1088 | 904 | 1012 | 397 | 36 |
|  | 12007 | 11541 | 420 | 46 | 5630 | 2465 | 846 | 863 | 623 | 612 | 198 | 24 |
|  | 813 | 761 | ${ }_{18}^{20}$ | 34 | 1502 | 260 | 184 | 193 | 276 | 391 | 186 | 12 |
| Fuel oil, kerosene. etc. |  |  |  |  | 17 |  | - | 17 |  | - | - |  |
| Ponily houshehoder | 10480 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With own children under 18 years With own children under 6 yeors | 5158 | 5032 | 102 | ${ }_{24}$ | 2490 | ${ }_{1} 1366$ | 264 | 309 | ${ }_{319}$ | 183 | 27 | 36 22 |
|  | 1923 | 1878 | 36 |  | 1540 | 762 | 189 | 220 | 210 | 133 | 4 | 22 |
| Fomole househoter, $\pi$ husbond prosent | 1138 480 | 1105 | ${ }_{2}^{24}$ | 9 | 1173 817 | 496 305 | $\begin{array}{r}104 \\ 58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{193}^{243}$ | 180 152 | ${ }_{89}^{123}$ | 17 10 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8106 | 124 | 58 12 | 110 | 76 | ${ }_{70}$ |  |  |
| Nontomily houschatde ---.-..... | 2442 | 2299 | 198 | 15 | 3122 | 637 | 488 | 614 335 | 436 | ${ }^{647}$ | 300 |  |
| Income in Percent beclow poverty level | 1043 8.1 | ${ }_{7}^{977}$ | 66 14.4 |  | 2022 27.8 | 780 28.0 | ${ }_{21.8}^{228}$ | 335 30.8 | 245 271 | 278 27 | 131 330 | 25 694 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Owensboro city | for meonnng of symbols. see introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Totol | 1 person | 2 persons | 3 persons | 4 persons | 5 persons | 6 persons | 7 persons | 8 or more persons | Medion | Total persons |
| Owner-ectupiad housing units $\qquad$ Nonrelotrves present $\qquad$ | 12922 309 | 2281 | 4 310 144 | 2439 68 | 2261 39 | $\begin{array}{r} 1009 \\ 22 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 22 \end{array}$ | 131 4 | 91 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.47 \\ & 265 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36587 \\ 1016 \end{array}$ |
| R00MS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 tr 3 rooms. 4 rooms | $\begin{array}{r}214 \\ -375 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 108 519 | 77 592 | $\begin{array}{r}24 \\ 124 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 104 | 5 30 | - | 6 | - | 1.49 <br> 178 <br> 18 | 387 2813 |
| 5 rooms... | - 794 | 883 | 1834 | 982 | 641 | 250 | 150 | 23 | 31 | 2.33 | 12586 |
| 6 rooms. | 3473 | 485 | 1029 | 652 | 799 | 313 | 105 | 50 | 40 | 2.84 | 10425 |
| 7 rooms. | 1677 | 160 | 454 | 411 | 333 | 179 | 93 | 40 | 7 | 3.05 | 5521 |
| 8 or more rooms. | 1389 | 126 | 324 | 246 | 384 | 232 | 52 | 12 | 13 | 3.49 | 4855 |
| Median . | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 62 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.9 | ... | ... |
| PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 131 | 91 | 2.4 |  |
|  | 2484 | 2233 | 4297 | 2428 | 2250 | 974 | 250 | 52 | 1 | 2.43 | 36408 34143 |
| 1.01 to 150 | 297 |  | - | 7 | - | 25 | 150 | 73 | 42 | 6.28 | 1850 |
| 151 or more- | 60 |  | - |  | - | 5 | - | 6 | 49 | 8.11 | 415 |
| Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use | 81 | 48 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 5 | - |  | - | 1.34 | 179 |
| 1.00 or less ------------------------ | 76 | 48 | 13 | 4 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 1.29 | 148 |
| 101 to 1.50 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 5.00 | 31 |
| 151 or more-..-.....-...-- |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| UNITS IN STRUCTURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. detochert or ottoched. | 12384 | 2108 | 4135 | 2353 | 2197 | 973 | 396 | 131 | 91 | 2.49 | 35224 |
| 2 or more .-......-.-- | 456 | 158 | 138 | 70 | 57 | 31 | 4 | - | - | 2.01 | 1136 |
| Mobile horne or troiler. etc. | 80 | 15 | 37 | 16 | 7 | 5 | - | - | - | 2.18 | 227 |
| Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Specifiod owner-octupied housing units .----- | 11874 | 2000 | 3986 | 2241 | 2137 | 922 | 388 | 109 | 91 | 2.49 | 33543 |
| Less than 510.000. | 445 | 176 | 123 | 78 | 24 | 17 | 16 | 11 |  | 1.88 | 1182 |
| \$10.000 to $\$ 19.999$ | 1484 | 357 | 575 | 282 | 136 | 84 | 42 | - | 8 | 2.17 | 3541 |
| \$20.000 10 \$29999 | 1977 | 469 | 712 | 297 | 275 | 122 | 65 | 26 | 11 | 2.23 | 5051 |
| \$30.000 to \$39.999 | 2438 | 382 | 805 | 495 | 423 | 158 | 106 | 35 | 34 | 2.56 | 6893 |
| \$40.000 to \$49.999 | 2100 | 278 | 704 | 398 | 451 | 180 | 49 | 19 | 21 | 2.67 | 5931 |
| \$50.000 to \$59 999 | 1 373 | 132 | 412 | 279 | 348 | 140 | 52 | 6 | 4 | 3.01 | 4320 |
| \$60000 to \$79.999 | 1373 | 139 | 438 | 270 | 294 | 174 | 45 | - | 13 | 2.91 | 4495 |
| \$80.000 10 \$99.999 | 358 | 16 | 116 | 86 | 91 | 31 | 13 | 5 | - | 3.05 | 1232 |
| \$100.000 to $\$ 150.000$ or more 999 | 257 69 | 41 10 | 72 29 | 56 | 65 | 16 | - | 7 | - | 2.78 | 705 |
| Medion -...-.--- | \$38 300 | \$29 900 | \$36900 | \$39 400 | \$44700 | \$43800 | \$36 700 | \$35 800 | \$34 700 | 2.34 | 193 |
| SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Af income levels in 1979 .-... | 12922 | 2281 | 4310 | 2439 | 2261 | 1009 | 400 | 131 | 91 | 2.47 | 36587 |
|  | \$18807 | \$6849 | \$17 010 | \$21 452 | \$25 563 | \$24 121 | \$24 333 | \$25 893 | \$22 188 | ... | ... |
| Median selected monthly owner costs os percentoge of household income $\qquad$ | 14.1 | 19.7 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 13.4 | 10.9 |  |  | $\ldots$ |
|  | 15.9 | 24.3 | 16.3 | 16.2 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 14.2 | 10.4 | 11.8 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Not mortgaged. | 10.1 | 17.0 | $10-$ | 10- | 10- | $10-$ | 10- | 17.5 | 10- |  | $\ldots$ |
| Income in 1979 below poverty level | 1043 | 556 | 251 | 92 | 43 | 36 | 39 | 11 | 15 | 1.44 | ... |
| Medion income ---------------- | \$3 172 | \$2 691 | \$3 504 | \$3 409 | \$3 750 | \$3 611 | \$4 926 | \$7 292 | \$13 295 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Median selected monthly owner costs os percentage of household income |  |  |  |  |  | 29.0 | 25.4 | 25.4 |  |  | $\ldots$ |
|  | $50 \pm$ | $50+$ | 48.3 | $50+$ | $50+$ | $50+$ | 31.3 | 22.5 | 32.1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Not morigoged. | 321 | 34.0 | 36.0 | 13.3 | 29.6 | 141 | 20.3 | 27.5 | - | ... | ... |
| Renter-occupied housing units | 7266 | 2818 | 1831 | 1167 | 826 | 330 | 202 | 81 | 11 | 1.95 | 16499 |
| Nonrelotives present ----- | 425 |  | 237 | 103 | 30 | 26 | 19 | 10 | - | 2.40 | 1227 |
| R00M5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 room 2 rooms | 66 713 | 54 542 | 12 116 | 28 | 11 | 16 | - | - | - | 1.11 1.16 | 81 987 |
| 3 rooms. | 1907 | + 260 | 412 | 167 | 45 | 7 | $1 \overline{6}$ | - | - | 1.26 | 2880 |
| 4 rooms. | 2509 | 702 | 806 | 504 | 352 | 89 | 51 | - | 5 | 2.19 | 5727 |
| 5 rooms. | 1289 | 192 | 328 | 307 | 230 | 119 | 77 | 36 | - | 2.91 | 4019 |
| 6 rooms ----- | 548 | 54 | 123 | 99 | 123 | 85 | 40 | 24 | - | 3.48 | 1874 |
| 7 or more rooms | 234 | 14 | 34 | 62 | 65 | 14 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 3.61 | 931 |
| Medion ------- | 3.9 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.7 | $8.5+$ | ... | ... |
| PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complere plumbing for exdusive use ---------- | 7151 | 2767 | 1793 | 1167 | 804 | 326 | 202 | 81 | 11 | 1.95 | 16285 |
| 1.00 or less -- | 6739 | 2767 | 1781 | 1139 | 753 | 214 | 58 | 21 | 6 | 1.84 | 14142 1775 |
| 1.01 to 1.50 ----- | 345 | - | - | 28 | 40 | 89 | 128 | 60 | $\overline{5}$ | 5.62 | 1775 |
| 1.51 or more.- | 67 | - | 12 | - | 11 | 23 | 16 | - | 5 | 4.96 | 368 |
| Locking complete plumbing for exdusive use | 115 | 51 | 38 | - | 22 | 4 | - | - | - | 1.67 | 214 |
| 1.00 or less_...- | 110 5 | 51 | 38 | - | 17 5 | 4 | - | - | - | 1.61 4.00 | 190 24 |
| 1.51 or more----------- |  | - | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | 4.0 | 2 |
| UNITS IN STRUCTURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1, detoched or attoched. | 2784 | 530 | 749 |  | 547 | 206 |  | 62 | 11 | 2.71 |  |
| 2 --.--- | 1045 | 436 579 | 299 | 191 | 89 | 15 | 15 | - | - | 1.79 | 2017 |
| 3 5 to 9 4 | $\begin{array}{r}1088 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 577 374 | 248 | 132 <br> 152 | 67 86 | 40 50 | 12 19 | 15 | - | 1.44 1.88 | 1993 1981 198 |
| 10 to 49 | 1012 | 599 | 243 | 125 | 26 | 19 | - | - | - | 1.34 | 1618 |
| 50 or more | 397 | 300 | 70 | 23 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1.16 | 478 |
| Mobile home or troiler. etc. | 36 |  | 14 | 11 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 2.86 | 115 |
| GROSS RENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Specified renter-occupied housing units.---- | 7172 | 2788 | 1797 | 1164 | 821 | 326 | 188 | 77 | 11 | 1.94 | 16176 |
|  | 1190 | 663 | 222 | 134 | 115 | 56 | - | - | - | 1.40 | 2122 |
| \$100 to \$149.. | 849 | 427 | 202 | 85 | 80 | 24 | 16 | 15 | - | 1.49 | 1715 |
| \$150 to $\$ 199$. | 1784 | 907 | 382 | 260 | 155 | 50 | 20 | 10 | - | 1.48 | 3465 |
| \$200 to \$249- | 1205 | 376 | 366 | 206 | 130 | 85 | 31 | 11 | $\overline{5}$ | 2.12 | 2939 |
| \$250 to \$299. | 802 | 156 | 237 | 209 | 100 | 34 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 2.54 | 2172 |
| \$300 to \$349 | 630 | 108 | 201 | 145 | 104 | 32 | 35 | 5 | - | 2.54 | 1524 |
| \$350 to \$399- | 187 | 8 | 56 | 14 | 43 | 24 | 19 | 23 | - | 3.86 | 693 |
| \$400 to \$499- | 205 | 32 | 47 | 40 | 65 | 14 | 7 | - | - | 3.09 | 687 |
| \$500 or more. | 17 | 7 | - | 6 | 4 | 7 | - | - | - | 2.75 | 50 |
| No cosh rent - | 303 | 104 | 84 | 65 | 25 | 7 | 12 | - | 6 | 2.07 | 809 |
|  | \$189 | $\$ 163$ | \$206 | \$212 | \$216 | \$211 | \$264 | \$280 | \$263 |  | ... |
| SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atl income levels in 1979 -------------------------- | 7266 | 2818 | 1831 | 1167 | 826 | 330 | 202 | 81 | 11 | 1.95 | 16499 |
| Medion income ------ | \$8 932 | \$6 702 | \$10 362 | \$10 327 | \$10 500 | \$10 329 | \$12 500 | \$12 422 | 575000+ |  |  |
| Median gross rent os percentoge of household income - | 240 | 247 | 221 | 24.7 | 242 | 24.9 | 20.6 | 25.4 | $50+$ |  | $\ldots$ |
| Income in 1979 below poverty level ---------------- | 2022 |  | 391 | 308 | 280 | 130 | 71 | 42 | 5 | 2.05 | ... |
|  | \$3 371 | \$2930 | \$3 495 | \$2 729 | \$4 247 | \$5 284 | \$8 225 | \$9 524 | \$3 750 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Medion gross rent os percentoge of household income - | 45.3 | 43.1 | 49.6 | $50+$ | 40.0 | 32.8 | 46.0 | 27.0 | $50+$ | ... | $\ldots$ |


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Toble B-11. Age and Sex of Householder in One-Person Households for Owner- and Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1980


Table B-12. Duration of Vacancy for Year-Round Vacant for Sale and Vacant for Rent Housing Units: 1980

| Owensboro city | Totol | Less than 2 months | 2 up to 6 months | 6 or more months | Owensboro city | Totol | Less thon 2 months | 2 up 106 months | 6 or more months |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vocent for sole only housing units .--------- | 176 | 57 | 89 | 30 | Vocont for rent housing units --- | 449 | 242 | 144 | 63 |
| ROOMS |  |  |  |  | ROOMS |  |  |  |  |
| 1 to 3 rooms. | 3 | - | 3 | - | 1 room | 16 | 11 | 5 |  |
| 4 rcoms. | 29 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 2 rooms | 51 | 23 | 20 | 8 |
|  | 39 | 23 | 11 | 5 | 3 rooms | 141 | 63 | 57 | 21 |
| 6 rooms | 53 | 18 | 32 | 3 |  | 179 | 96 | 52 | 31 |
| 7 rooms....... | 37 15 15 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 5 rooms------------------------------------ | 39 | 26 |  | 3 |
|  | 15 |  | 12 | ${ }^{3} 8$ |  | 23 | 23 | - | - |
| Median -------------------------------------- | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 7 or more rooms <br> Medion | 3.6 | $3 \stackrel{8}{8}$ | 33 | 36 |
| PLUMBING FACILITIES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Complete plumbing for exclusive use. | 176 | 57 | 89 | 30 | PLUMBING FACILITIES |  |  |  |  |
| Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use --.-----...- | - | - | - |  | Complete plumbing for exclusive use Locking complete plumbing for exclusive use $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ 26 \end{array}$ | 236 6 | 132 12 | 55 8 |
| BEOROOMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | BEDROOMS |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 48 | $\overline{6}$ | 39 | 3 | None | 25 | 20 |  |  |
|  | 91 34 | 46 5 | 40 7 | 5 |  | 193 | 124 |  | 33 27 |
| 5 or more - | - | - | - |  |  | 29 | 23 | 3 | 3 |
| YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT |  |  |  |  | 5 or more ------ | - | - | - |  |
| 1975 to March 1980.- | 52 |  |  | 3 | YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT |  |  |  |  |
| 1970 to 1974 - | 12 | 5 | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1960 to 1969 | 18 |  | 6 |  |  | 109 | 63 |  | 2 |
| 1950 to 1959 1940 to 1949 | 57 | 12 | 29 | 16 |  | 74 | 66 | 8 |  |
| 1940 to 1949 1939 or eorlier | 21 | - | 18 | 3 5 |  | 31 | 12 | 18 | 1 |
| 1939 or eorlier | 16 | - | 11 | 5 |  | 44 69 | 17 <br> 28 | 17 33 | 10 8 |
| UNITS IN STRUCTURE |  |  |  |  | 1939 or eorlier | 122 | 56 | 24 | 42 |
| 1 1, detoched or ottoched. | 160 | 57 | 78 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 or more ----------- | 16 | - | 11 | 5 | UNITS IN STRUCTURE |  |  |  |  |
| Mobile home or troiler | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| HEATING EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  | 101 82 | 35 <br> 31 | 39 50 | 27 1 |
| Centrol heoting system - | 159 | 57 | 75 | 27 | 5 to 9 --.-- | 67 | 50 | 12 | 5 |
| Other meons -- | 17 |  | 14 | 3 | 10 to 49 -... 50 or more. | 81 5 | 50 5 | 31 | - |
| None ----------- | - | - | - | - | Mobile home or troiler | 12 | 12 | - | - |
| PRICE ASKED |  |  |  |  | RENT ASKEO |  |  |  |  |
| Specified vocont for sole only housing units .-- | 146 | 43 | 78 | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | - | 14 | 5 | Specified vacant for rent housing units ------- | 449 | 242 | 144 |  |
| \$10.000 $10 \$ 19.999$ | 9 | 6 | - | 3 | less thon \$100 -----------------------1-1- | 42 | 18 | 10 | 14 |
|  | 19 | 3 | 13 | 3 |  | 108 | 39 | 61 | 8 |
| \$30.000 to \$39.999. | 22 | 14 | 8 |  | \$150 to \$199.. | 147 | 97 | 15 | 35 |
| \$40,000 to \$49.999 - | 21 | 15 | 3 | 3 |  | 75 | 54 | 18 | 3 |
| \$50.000 to \$59.999 | 4 |  | 4 | 6 | \$250 to \$299 | 68 | 25 | 40 | 3 |
| \$60.000 to \$79.999 | 57 | 5 | 36 | 16 | \$300 to \$399 | 9 | 9 | - | - |
| \$80,000 to \$99,999 | - | - |  | - | \$400 or more |  | - | - | - |
| \$100,000 or more. |  | 50- | - | 571 10- | Median ---- | \$175 | \$182 | \$153 | \$159 |
|  | \$46 700 | \$39 500 | \$51 300 | \$71 100 |  |  |  |  |  |

Table B-13. Price Asked and Rent Asked for Year-Round Vacant Housing Units: 1980


## Appendix A.-Area Classifications

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## REGIONS

Regions are large groups of States that form the first-order subdivisions of the United States for census purposes. The four regions are the Northeast, North Central, South, and West.

## STATES

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

## PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports-incorporated places and census designated places-as defined below. Places with a 1980 population below 50,000 are not shown in this report unless they are central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas.

## 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.

## 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."

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 in the HC80-1-A, General Housing Characteristics, reports for States. Detailed maps are available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

Eleven states, (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin!, contain towns or townships which are coextensive with census designated places (CDP's). Data for these areas are not shown in the tables.

## STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

## Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standaro metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined
by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the interagency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

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

The housing units in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan housing and are subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The housing units outside SMSA's constitute the nonmetropolitan housing.

In the United States Summary report and the State reports, the data shown for "Central Cities of SMSA's" are the sum of all central cities excluding any rural area and any legal area that is outside of a standard metropolitan statistical area. In the individual SMSA reports, the data shown for central cities and places of 50,000 or more inhabitants are for the legal definition of the city without regard to urban or SMSA restrictions.

## SMSA Titles

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's,
with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population and housing within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

## New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the Federal Register on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the
basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

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

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some of the areas shown in this series of reports have
changed between an earlier census and January 1, 1980. Information on boundary changes for incorporated places is presented in table 4 of the 1980 Census of Population report, Characteristics of the Population, Number of Inhabitants, PC80-1-A. For information on boundary changes prior to 1970, see the Number of Inhabitants report for each census.

## AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurement figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, central cities, and places of 50,000 inhabitants or more can be found in the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

## Appendix B.-Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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## GENERAL

The 1980 census was conoucted 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 questionnarre 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 $E$,
"Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Ouestionna re Pages."

## 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 le.g., a onefamily home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or (railer). However, living quarters may also be $n$ structures intended for nonresidential use le.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

## Appendix B.-Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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 sıngle family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements lexcept as described in the next section on Group Quarters). 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 Hous-

 ing 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 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.Group Quarters - Group quarters are any living quarters which are not classified as housing units. There are two types of group quarters: (1) institutional group quarters, and (2) noninstitutional group quarters Institutional group quarters are living quarters occupied by one or more persons under care or custody, such as children in an orphanage, persons in a nursing home, and prisoners in a penitentiary. Noninstitutional group quarters include living quarters such as college-owned and/or operated dormıtories, fraternity and sorority houses, nurses' dormitories, and boarding houses In addition, noninstitutional group quarters include any living
quarters lother than those classified as institutional group quarters) which are occupied by 9 or more persons unrelated to the householder (person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire), or by 10 or more unrelated persons. Information on the housing characteristics of group quarters was not collected in the census

Comparability With 1970 Census Group Quarters Data-In 1970 a unit was classified as group quarters if it was shared by the person in charge and five or more persons unrelated to him or her, or if there was no person in charge, by six or more unrelated persons. For 1980 that requirement was raised to 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire or 10 or more unrelated persons.

Rules for Hotels, Rooming Houses, Etc.-Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; i.e., persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or who have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.
If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from everyone else in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units. The remaining quarters are combined. If the combined quarters contain eight or fewer roomers unrelated to the householder, they are classified as one housing unit. If the combined quarters contain nine or more roomers unrelated to the householder or person in charge, they are classified as group quarters.

Staff Living Quarters - The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered as group quarters

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 vacan:
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.

## 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. By definition, therefore, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households in the 1980 Census of Population reports.

In this report the numbers shown for occupied housing units are estimates based on a sample. In some cases there may be small differences between figures on occupied housing units shown here and comparable figures on households in the Census of Population reports. These differences may result from processing procedures used to inflate the population and housing sample data.

Householder-One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder."

Child-A child is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. In this report, those classified as "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.

Appendix B.-Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Nonrelative-A nonrelative is any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marrage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are classified as nonrelatives. This report shows the number of households with one or more nonrelatives present in the unit

Age of Householder - 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.

Household Type - Statistics by age of householder are presented separately for the following household types:

Married-couple families. For each household of this type, the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. This category includes couples in formal marriages as well as in common-law marriages.

Male householder, no wife present. This type includes any household maintained by a male, regardless of his marital status, provided no wife is present in the household. included are male householders who have no wife; male householders whose wives live elsewhere because of separation (marital discord) or other reason; and male householders who are widowed, divorced, or single.

Female householder, no husband present. This type includes any household maintained by a female, regardless of her marital status, provided no husband is present in the household. Included are female householders who have no husband and female householders whose husbands live elsewhere, as, for example, husbands in the Armed Forces living on a military base and female householders who are widowed, divorced, or single.

This report presents data on selected characteristics for one-person households, separately for male and fumale householders.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit - Data presented for this item are based on the in-
formation 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 (see question H19 in appendix E).

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.

Vacancy Status - The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item $C$ (see item $C$ in appendix E). The data presented in this report are for year-round housing units "Vacant for sale only" and "Vacant for rent."

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

Duration of Vacancy - The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months) from the date the last occupants moved from the unit to the date of enumeration (see item $D$ in appendix $E$ ). The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant. For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed.

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 Isee question H 8 in appendix El.

Condominium Housing Units-A condominium involves ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similar units and to hold a common or joint ownership in common areas, hallways, entrances, elevators, etc. The owner has a deed to the individual unit, and, very likely, a mortgage on the unit. A condominium housing unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such (see question H9 in appendix E).

Comparability With 1970 Census Condominium Housing Unit Data-In 1970, owner-occupied cooperatives and condominium housing units were identified together. The 1980 census identifies only condominium housing units. The 1980 question provides data on vacant and renter-occupied condominium housing units, not just owner-occupied condominium housing units as in 1970.

Race of the Householder - The data on race of the householder were derived from the answer to question 4, for the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire (see appendix E). 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

Appendix B.-Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics
to the race with which they deritily In this report, data are presented for rousir.g units classified by the race of the houscholder

For persons who could not provide d single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used, if. however, a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the persori was used ir.is is a modification o: the 1970 census pro cedure in which the race of the person's father was used

The category "White" :nciudes persons who indicated their race is Wihite, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnarre 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 lace とategories but marked "Other' and/or wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category. 'n trie 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category

The category "Black" includes pe:sons 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 in the questionnario but reported entries such as Jamaican, Slack Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian

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

The category "Asian or Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chınese, Filipino, Japanese, Asıan Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided witte-in entries of Astan and Pacifc Islander groups such as Cambcdian, Laotıan, Frakist, mn, or Figian uncter the "Other" race category. Also, persoris who did not ciassity themselves in one of the spec fic race categonies but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above le g. Chinese or Filipinol were classified accordingly for example, entries of Nipponese and

Japanese American were classified as dapdiese entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc "Race, n.e.c." ncludes all other persons not in the ? ?:iegories "White." "Black," "American Inuian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and "Asian or Pacific Islander " Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing wre e entross uch is Eurasian, Cie :r.unolitan, Interracial, or a Spanish orign aroun le.g. Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Ricanl were included in "Race. H.e C

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

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Race of the Householder-Estimates of the number of householders by race shown in this report mày differ from complete count figures shown in sther 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sampling variability and nonsampling error are explained in Appendix D. 'Accuracy of the Data." The efter: 'f the additional edit and review procedures varies substantially by racial group and geographic area but is generally negligible. A discussion of these procedures may be found in Series HC80-1-B, Detarled Housing Characteristics, and PC80-1-C, Socıal and Economic Characteristics of the Population.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data on Race of the Householder-Differences in census procedures and reporting by respondents in the 1980 census ard 1970 census seriously affect the comparability for certain race grouns First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census This dif. ference in reporting has a substantial mpact on the population totals and
comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, nec" or "Other" race populations Ishown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnare category "Other." Second, in 1970 most persons who marked the "Cther' race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc. were reclassified as "Whute." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" race 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 subsiontially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally in 1970, only ? percent of the Spanish origin persons were class:fied as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion-38 percent-of the Spanish origin persons reported their race as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White" As a consequence of these differences, 1980 householder totals for "White" and "Race, ne.c." 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 total 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 questionnarre was expanded over that in 1970 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 Istander" 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 Isiander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotıan, Pakistanı, and Fijıan 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 Hawaıans and Koreans in all States, but in 1970 data for the iwo groups were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaıre used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories. I Since the numbers of Hawairans 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 Hawailans and Koreans at the natıonal level.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin of the Householder-The data on Spanish/ Hispanic origin or descent of householder were derived from answers to question 7, for the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire (see appendix E).

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "Other Spanish/ Hispanic" origin are those whose origin is from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be regarded 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. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data are presented for housing units 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 m.other. If a single origin could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was recorded.

If the householder failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the
sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the householder. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, ' Accuracy of the Data
Limitations of the Data on Householders of Spanish/Hispanic Origin-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 mainly 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 100Percent Data on Householders of Spanish/Hispanic Origin-The data on householders of Spanish origin shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports le.g., the HC80-1-A series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in 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 householders of Spanish origin. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and for corresponding areas in the HC80-1-A report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., units in structure, mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs, gross rent, etc.l, 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 on Householders of Spanish Origin and Householders of Spanish Heritage - The 1980 census figures on householders of Spanish origin are not directly comparable with the 1970 census data on householders of Spanish origin 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 improvements explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Spanish/ Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.
In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question 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 from the 1980 question because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category. Furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" 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; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

The 1970 Census Metropolitan Housing Characteristics reports present data on housing units occupied by householders of Spanish heritage. In the 1970 census, the

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category Spanish heritage was created to consolidate data for Spanish ancestry persons in various parts of the United States. The Spanish heritage population, therefore, was specifically termed when reference was made to particular areas. For example, in five southwestern States /Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas) the population of Spanish heritage was specified as the population of Spanish language or surname; in three mid-Atlantıc States (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania), as the population of Puerto Rican birth or parentage; and in the remaining 42 States and the Distric: of Columbia, as the population of Spanish language. The information for the population of Spanish heritage was obtained from the 15 -percent sample of the census questionnarres. Data for this group of householders are not comparable to the 1980 census data on householders of Spanish origin which were based only on responses to the specific census question on Spanish/Hispanic origin for the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire.

## UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS

Persons - All persons occupying the housing unit are included. These persons include not only occupants related to the householder but also any lodgers, roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, wards, foster children, and resident employees who share the living quarters of the householder. The data on "Persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. "Total persons" is the total number of persons living in the housing units in the particular category.
Rooms - The statistics on "Rooms" are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms (see question H7 in appendix E) The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes For each unit they include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls, half-rooms, utlity rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to cerling.

Persons Per Room - "Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the
number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Bedrooms - The number of "Bedrooms" in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definitıon, as having no bedroom (see question H 24 in appendix E).

## STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

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 oeriods and in existence at the time of enumeration (see question H18 in appendix E).

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 rype and size, not for the number of residential buildings. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc. " includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc. (see question H13 in appendix E).

Stories in Structure - The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes (see question H 14 a in appendix E ).

Passenger Elevator-Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. If the housing units in structures with four or
more stories have an elevator used only for freight, the units are not included in the category "With elevator" (see question H14b in appendix El

## PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS

Plumbing Facilities - The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities 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 Isee question H 6 in appendix E).

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data-In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilties must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

## EQUIPMENT AND FUELS

Heating Equipment - Respondents were asked to report the type of heating equipment used as the primary source of heat for their housing unit. The categories shown in the report are (1) steam or hot water system; (2) central warm-air furnace or electric heat pump, (3) other builtin electric units, (4) floor, wall, or pipeless furnace, and (5) other means "Other means" includes room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; nonportable room heaters without flue or vent that burn gas, oll, or kerosene; and fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved A central heating system includes types (1) through (4) listed above 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 (see question H 2 O in appendix EI

Comparability With 1970 Census Heating Equipment Data - In 1970, central

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heat pumps were included as part of the category 'Warm-air furnace' and individual room hea: pumps were ncluded in the ca:egory "Buit-n electric units" In 1980. heat sumps have been combined and are included in this report in the category "Central warm-aır furnace or electric heat pump."

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 uni, however, $t$ does include heat pumps A central system is an installalion which air conditions a number of rooms. In an apartnient building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there mav 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 10 cool more than one room (see question H 27 in appendix E).

Vehicles Available-Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles ava:lable at horrie 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 use of household members. Cars rented or leased fo: 1 month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of 1-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 cars,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 (see questions H28 and H29 in appendix E).

Comparability With 1970 Census Automobiles Available Data-In 1970, only data on the number of households with automobiles which were owned or regularly used by members of the household were obtained. Taxicabs, pıckups, or large trucks were not counted. In 1980, the data on automobiles available include taxicabs if kept at home for use of household members but exclude pıckups oı la.ger trucks. Separate
data were obtained in 1980 on the number of housing un is with vans or trucks of 1-ton capacity or less kept at home for use of members of the household

Fuels Used for House Heating and Water Heating - "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" includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corn cobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category "Other" also includes coal or coke, and wood (see question H21 in appendix E).

## 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 ( see question H1 1 in appendix E).

Value is tabulated for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics 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 multi-family buildings. The "Specified owneroccupied" universes are the same for the value tabulation and the mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

Price Asked-For vacant for sale only housing units, the price asked is the amount asked for the property at the time of enumeration. The statistics on price asked are shown for "Specified vacant for sale only" housing units, which include vacant for sale only onefamily houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data also exclude condominium units and mobile homes.

[^0]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 noncondomınium units in multi-family buildings. Separate distributions of owner costs are shown for units "With a mortgage" and for units 'Not moitgaged." 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 loil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) (see questions H3O, H31, and H32 in appendix E).

## Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly

 Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1979-Selected monthly housing costs is expressed as a percentage of monthly household income (total household income in 1979 divided by 12). The percentage is presented for the same owner-occupied units for which selected monthly owner costs was tabulated; thus, the statistics reflect the exclusion of certain owner-occupied units. The percentage was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole number. Units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "Not computed."Rent-The statistics on rent are tabulated for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units and for "Specified vacant for rent" housing units which include renter units except onefamily houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the rent tabulations.

Contract Rent. "Contract rent" is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included (see question H 12 in appendix El.

Gross Rent. The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels loil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are
paid for by tre 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 see questions H 12 and H 22 in appendix E).

Rent Asked. For "Specified vacant for rent" housing units, the rent asked is the amount asked for the rental of the unit at the time of enumeration

## Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household

 Income in 1979-Monthly gross rent is expressed as a percentage of monthly household income (total household income in 1979 divided by 12). The percentage is presented for the same renter-cccupied units for which gross rent was tabulated; thus, the statistics reflect the exclusion of certain renter-occupied units. The percentage was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole number. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss comprise the category "Not computed."
## Household Income in 1979-Household

 income is the sum of the money income of all persons 15 years old and over occupying the housing unit, including persons not related to the householder Data on income are based on money income received in the calendar vear 1979 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, net rental or royalty income, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income The figures represent the amount of income received before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etcReceipts from the following sources were not included as income money received from the sale of property funless the recipient was engagea in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer's 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 composition of housenolds refers to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980) However, the composition of most households was the same during 1979 as in April 1980. There may be differences between the data on household income in 1979 in this report and similar data shown in the reports, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, PHC80-3, and in the Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Median Income-The median income values presented in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in the tables. Median income figures of $\$ 30,000$ or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through pareto interpolation.

Comparability With 1970 Census Income Data-In 1970, the statistics on income presented in Series HC80-2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics reports related to the income of the family or primary individual occupying the housing unit; that is, the sum of the income of the head of the family and all other members of the family 14 years old and over or the income of the primary individual. Income of persons living in
the unit but not related to the head of household was not included In 1980, the statistics on income relate to the income of the household, that is, the sum of the income of all persons 15 years old and over occupying a housing unit, including persons not related to the householder

A discussion on comparability of income data from other sources including earlier censuses may be found in the 1980 Census of Population reports, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C

Poverty Status in 1979-Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1979 incorne of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The criteria 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. A more detailed explanation of the poverty definition may be found in the 1980 Census of Population reports, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C.

There may be slight differences between the data on poverty status in 1979 in this report and similar data shown in the reports, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, PHC80-3, and in the Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the $\mathrm{PHC80}-3$ and the PHC80-S2 reports.

## Appendix B.-Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years


## Appendix C.-General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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## USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In ascordance 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 installatıon were counted, as in every previous census, as res: 'ents 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 7 th 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 longterm 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 obtaıned 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 some. one 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 in. cluded 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 ernbassy, 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 longform 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 for 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 tians. ferred on to 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 land most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototype. setting 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-R 1.

## Appendix D.-Accuracy of the Data



## INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1980 census sample. The data 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. 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 1980 census was enumerated on a
questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, number of rooms in living quarters, monthly rent), 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 counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on precensus estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other areas, 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 areas. 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 areas containing about 95 percent of the population 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 sys-
tematically 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.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

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

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

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to 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 estim!ation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C ; and the number of 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 for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:
a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table $A$ or $B$ (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
b. Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D and obtain the housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area.
c. Use table $C$ to obtain the factor for the characteristics (e.g., air-
conditioning, year structure built) 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 formula below tables $A$ and $B$, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

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

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

Differences-The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:
a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors $\mathrm{Se}_{x}$ and $\mathrm{Se}_{y}$ of estimates $x$ and $y$ :

$$
S e_{(x+y)}=S e_{(x-y)} \doteq \sqrt{\left(\operatorname{Se}_{x}\right)^{2}+\left(S e_{y}\right)^{2}}
$$

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 (e.g., 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 interpolatiolı, 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

Appendix D.-Accuracy of the Data
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 fusing 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. 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 any 1980 Census of Housing, HC-80-1-B, Detailed Housing Characteristics report, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

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

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons, the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

## Stage I-Type of Household

| Group | Persons in Housing Units With a <br> Family With Own Children <br> Under 18 |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 2 persons in housing unit |
| 1 | 3 persons in housing unit |
| 2 | 4 persons in housing unit |
| 3 | 5 to 7 persons in housing unit |
| 4 | 8 or more persons in housing |
| 5 | 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

Persons in group quarters

Appendix D.-Accuracy of the Data

| Stage II-Householder/ |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nonhouseholder |  |
| Group |  |
| 1 | Householder |
| 2 | Nonhouseholder (including per- |
| sons in group quarters) |  |

## Stage III-Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race
Persons of Spanish Origin Male

0 to 4 years of age
5 to 14 years of age
15 to 19 years of age
20 to 24 years of age
25 to 34 years of age
35 to 44 years of age
45 to 64 years of age
65 years of age or older

Female<br>9-16 Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

$$
17-32
$$

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

## Black Race

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

## Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96

Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

## American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

## Other Race lincludes 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 approxinlately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estima-
tion 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 1 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 11 group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage 111 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 adjustmen* 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 householdtype categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-raceSpanish 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
$3 \quad 4$ persons in housing unit
$4 \quad 5$ to 7 persons in housing unit
58 or more persons in housing unit
Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10 $\quad 2$ persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

11

## All Other Housing Units 1 person in housing unit

$12 \cdot 16$ 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 \$0 to \$9,999 $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 19,999$ $\$ 20,000$ to $\$ 24,999$ $\$ 25,000$ to $\$ 49,999$ $\$ 50,000$ to $\$ 99,999$ \$100,000 to \$149,999 \$150,000+ Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin
$\left.\begin{array}{cc}\text { 9.16 } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Same value categories } \\ \text { as groups } 1 \text { to } 8\end{array} \\ \text { 17-32 } & \text { Black Race } \\ \text { Same value-Spanish origin } \\ \text { categories as groups } 1 \\ \text { to } 16\end{array}\right\}$

## Black Race

Same rent-Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

Asian, Pacific Islander Race Same rent-Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

American Indian, Eネkimo, or Aleut Race

Same rent-Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
Other Race (includes those
races not listed above)
Same rent-Spanish origin
categories as groups 81
to 102

## VACANT HOUSING UNITS

## Group <br> 1 Vacant for Rent <br> 2 Vacant for Sale <br> 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 pure!y 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 persons or housing units 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 ana!yses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error-The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if the source of water item was incomplete for a housing unit, longform field edit procedures would recognize the situation, and a follow o 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 sample 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 for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described below.

## EDITIFJG OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the nation's housing 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 computerized editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or housing unit or merely spurious marks. If any characteristic for a housing unit was still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, it was supplied by allocation. Allocation, 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 particular item was inconsistent with another item for the same housing unit. As in previous censuses, allocations or the assignment of acceptable entries were used to replace blanks or unacceptable entries. The allocation procedure was based on using information reported for another housing unit with characteristics similar to those of the housing unit for which allocation was necessary. For example, if the unit was reported as rented but the amount of rent was missing, the computer automatically assigned the rent that was reported for the preceding renteroccupied unit. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries is designed to enhance the usefulness of the data.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations 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.

## ALLOCATION TABLES

The extent of allocations for nonresponses and inconsistencies for individual subject items is given for SMSA's and places in the 1980 Census of Population PC80-1-B and PC80-1-C reports and in the 1980 Census of Housing HC80-1-A and $\mathrm{HC} 80-1-\mathrm{B}$ reports.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

| Estimated Total 1/ | Slze of publication area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 500 | 1000 | 2500 | 5000 | 10000 | 25000 | 50000 | 100000 | 250000 | 500 | 000 | 1000 | 000 | 5000 | 000 | 10000 | 000 | 25 |  | 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 |
| $2500 . . . . .$. | - | - | - | 80 | 95 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 |  | 110 |  | 110 |  | 110 |  | 110 |  |  | 110 |
| $5000 . . . . . .$. | - | - | - | - | 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 |
| $75000 . . . .$. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 310 | 510 |  | 570 |  | 590 |  | 610 |  | 610 |  |  | 610 |
| 100 000...... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 550 |  | 630 |  | 670 |  | 700 |  | 700 |  |  | 710 |
| 250 000...... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 790 |  | 970 | 1 | 090 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 500 000...... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | 120 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| $1000000 . .$. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | 12 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 190 |
| $5000000 . .$. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | - |  | - | 3 |  |  |  | 470 |
| $10000000 .$. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  |  | 480 |

 used to calculate the standard error.

```
Se (\hat{Y})=\sqrt{}{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{Y}{N})}
    N= size of arez
    Y}=\mathrm{ Estimate of characteristic total
```

2/ The total count of housing unlts in the area.

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


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
$\hat{p}=$ Estlmated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

| Characteristic | IPercent of persons or housing units in samplel |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Less than 19 Percent | $19 \text { to } 33$ Percent | More than 33 Percent |
| Household type............................... | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Age and sex of householder................. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Occupancy status.............................. | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Vacant price asked and vacant rent asked.. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Tenure................. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Units in structure........................... | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Stories in structure. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Passenger elevator........................... | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Persons in unit..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Year structure built.......................... | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Year householder moved into housing unit....................................... | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Heating equipment and fuel................. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Number of bedrooms........................... | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Rooms............ | 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 and contract rent............... | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1979. | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Mortgage status and selected month ly owner costs............................. | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Household income.............................. | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Poverty status: Housing.................... | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Existence of complete plumbing for exclusive use with 1.01 persons per room or more. $\qquad$ | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| value.......................................... | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 |

## Table D. Percent of Housing Units in Sample: 1980

| The SMSA <br> Places of 50,000 or More and Central Cities of SMSA's | meaning of | mbols. see 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Housing units |  |
|  | 100-percent | Percent in somple |
| The SMSA ----------------.------ | 31665 | 16.2 |
| PLACES OF 50,000 OR MORE AND CENTRAL CITIES OF SMSA's |  |  |
| Owensboro cin | 21157 | 16.0 |

## Appendix E.-Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS ITHROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the peop!e 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 househald members, if any, in the columns which follow, us:ng 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 Poomer, 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 uld). 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 noi 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 identıfies 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 natıonality 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 scliool 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 grate or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examınation, should fill the circle for the 12 th 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 housohold 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 mor!gage on the paiticular unit.

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

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

Appendix E.--Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages
land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

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

If rent is not paid by the month, chenge the rent to e monthly amount; and then fill the appropriete circle in question H 12 .

| If rent is pard: | Multiply rent by: |
| :---: | :---: |
| By the day | 30 |
| By week | 4 |
| Every other week | 2 |


| If rent is paid: | Divide rent by: |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$ limes a year | 3 |
| 2 limes a year | 6 |
| Once a year | 12 |

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H2O

H13. Mark only one circle.
Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. Attached meens that the house is joined to another house or building by at leest one well which goes from ground to roof.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Dug wells are generally hand dug and are wider.

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

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

H2O. This question refers to the type of heating equipment and not to the fuel used.

An electric heat pump is sometimes known as a reverse cycle
system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A floor, well, or pipeless furnace delivers werm eir to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is instelled end does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

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

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.
Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity ere billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ( \{ ) the two utilities.

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

H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.
H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28-H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.
$\mathrm{H} 30-\mathrm{H} 32$. Do not answer these questions if ynu live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

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

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

H32a. The word "nortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.
b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpard or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H 12 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 Virgınia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:
Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, not, for example, West Indies.
12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

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

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

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school nr if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.
b. Print the non-Eriglish 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 rircle 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 net 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 viewaf 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 Amerıcan Indian, Asian Indıan, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Porquguese, 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 on/y if the person was ever called to active duty; mark $N_{0}$ 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, etther 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 kınd" (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 Arneed 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 ceuntry or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23 e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

24 a. 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 ior 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 tn 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 CUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22 a 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, ot what service is given.

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

| $\frac{\text { Unacceptable }}{\text { Furniture company }}$ | $\frac{\text { Acceptable }}{\text { Metal furniture manufacturing }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 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 selis them.

Mark Wholesale trade t 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 tranee, 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 | $\frac{\text { Acceptable }}{\text { Production clerk }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Clerk | Carpenter's helper |
| Helper | Auto engine mechanic |
| Mechanic | Registered nurse |
| 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 emplovee 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


## 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

[^1][^2]
# 1980 Census of the United States 

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

## How to fill out your Census Form

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

If you need more help. call the Census Office
The telephone numher of the local office is shown at the boltom 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
nospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while anending college.
even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away
(including chidren in boarding school below the college
levell
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stav 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?
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box $\square$
Then please

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

Appendix E.-Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 2
also answer the housing questions on page 3
Here are the
QUESTIONS
$\downarrow$

| These are the columns for ANSWERS | PERSON in column 1 |  | PERSON in column 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lat nome |  | Latt nama |  |
| Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1. | Fiman meme | Middolo intiod | First noma | Moshto inita |

2. How is this person related to the person
in column 1?
Fill one circle.
If "Other relative" of person in column 1, glve exact relationship, such as mother-in-low, nlece, grandson, etc.
3. Sex Fill one circle.
4. Is this person -

Fill one circle.
START in this column whth 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 thls column with any odult household member.

If relative of person in column 1
5in
5. Age, and month and year of birth
a. Print oge ot last birthday.
b. Print month and fill one circle.
c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.


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

Fill one circle.
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, kindergorten, elementory school, and schooling which leods to a high school diplomo or college degree.
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?

Fill one circle.
If now ottending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mork "12."
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (ur year) attended?
Flll one circle.

- No, has not attended since February 1

O Yes, public school, public college

- Yes, private, church related

Yes, private, not church-related


If not related to person in column 1:

| Roomer, boarder |
| :--- |
| Partner, roommate: <br> Paid employee |

Appendix E.-Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages



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.

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a

- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

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 0 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 poge 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 purchose and to lenders holding second or junior mortgoges 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?

C 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

O No, insurance paid separately or no insurance


## Appendix E.-Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Name of
Person 1
on page 2 :
11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? Print the Stote where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not glve the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same Stote.

Nome of Stote or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guom, etc.
12. If this person was barn in a foreign country -
a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?

- Yes, a naturalized citizen
- No, not a citizenBorn abroad of American parents
b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?
○ 1975 to 1980 ○ 1965 to 1969 ○ 1950 to 1959
- 1970 to 1974 ○ 1960 to 1964 O Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?
$F^{\circ}$ Yes $O$ No. only speaks English - Skip to 14
b. What is this language?
---(F̈or example=-Chinese, frollon, spanish, efc.)
c. How well does this person speak English?
O Very well
O Not well
O Well

- Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertoin obout how to report oncestry, see instruction gulde.

For example: Afro-Amer, English, French, German, Honduron Hungorion, Irish, Italian, Jamoican, Korean, Lebonese, Mexican, Nigerion, 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 Aprll 1975, report ploce of residence there.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { O Born April } 1975 \text { or later - Turn to next poge for } \\
& \text { next person } \\
& \text { Yes, this house - Skip to } 16
\end{aligned}
$$

5
O 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?

$$
\text { O Yes } \quad \text { No, in unincorporated area }
$$

16. When was this person born?

- Born before April 1965 Pleose go on with questions 17-33
- Born April 1965 or later Turn to next poge for next person

17. In April 1975 (flve yeors ogo) was this person a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
O Yes

- No
b. Attending college?

O Yes
0 No
c. Working at a job or business?

- Yes, full tıme $O$ No
- Yes, part time

18a. Is this person a veteran of active duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? If service was in Notional Guord or Reserves only. see instruction guide.
O Yes

- No - Skip 1019
b. Was active duty military service during Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.
- May 1975 or later

O Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975)
O February 1955-July 1964
O Korean conflict (June 1950-Jonuory 1955)
O World War II (September 1940-July 1947)
O 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
a. Limits the kind or amount Yes No 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 o female -

None 12234456
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchlidren or children she hos adopted.

0000000
789101112 or 000000
21. If this person has ever been married -
a. Has this person been married more than once?

| b. Once | Month and year |
| :--- | :--- |
| of marriage? | Month and year <br> of first marriage? |
| (Month) | (Yeor) |

c. If morried more thon once - Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)? - Yes

- No
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 usuolly used for most of the disfonce.

| O Car | O Taxicab |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| O Truck | O Motorcycle |
| O Van | O Bicycle |
| O Bus or streetcar | O Walked only |
| O Railroad | O Worked at home |
| O Subway or elevated | O Other - Specify |

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

| Per. | 11. | 13b. | 14. | 15b. | $23.0 \bigcirc \mathrm{VL}$ | 24a. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. | $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc 0$ | $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$ | 000000 | 000000000 | 60 |
| I | I I I | 1 I I | $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { I I I } & 1 & 1\end{array}$ | 1 I I I I I |  | I I |
| $\hat{c}$ | ¢ ¢ ¢ | ¢ ¢ z |  |  |  | E è |
| 3 | 333 | 333 | $333: 333$ | 333333 | $\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3\end{array}$ | 33 |
| 4 | 9 ¢ ¢ | \& $¢$ ci | ¢- ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ ¢ | 4-4 4 ¢ ¢ ¢ | 4-4 4-4.94 4. 4-4 | ¢ 4 |
| $j$ | 555 | , 55 | $555: 555$ | 555555 | 555555555 | 55 |
| 6 | GGG | $G G G$ | GGG:GGG | GGG GGG | GGG GGG GGG | GG |
| ? | ? $3 ?$ | $6 ? ?$ | ? ? ? ? ? ? | ? ? ? ? ? | 1? ? 2? ? ? ? | ? ? |
| 0 | $\therefore \therefore$ | $\therefore 8$ | $\therefore \therefore \therefore \quad \therefore \therefore$ |  |  | 8 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ の | 929 | 9)の 999 | 99992 | 9929929 | 99 |



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## GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape
files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow krasis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evialuation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three :subject titles: 1980 Census of Population and Housing, 1980 Census of Population, and 1980 Censu's of Housing. The de'scription of the publication program be'low is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be nioted that a number of population census reports contain sorne housing data and al number of housing census reports contain some populatior, data. Following the description of the pu.blication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and to wnships i'n 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigarı, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Divisiori, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bu'reau Regional Offices; U.S. Departrıen t of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census repiorts are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census, Bureau Regional Office.

## PUBLI CATIONS

## Population and Housing Censlus Reports

PHC\{30-1, Block Statistics-These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

## Appendix F.-Publication and Computer Tape Program

than in print form, present population and hosusing unit totals and statistic:s on selected characteristics which are trased on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for bloc:ks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitant:s, and for block.s in areas which contracted with the Censids Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set ıf reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMASA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In adclition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the bloc:ks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the sett.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts-Statistic!; for most of the population and housing subjects include? in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SNISA's and in other tract ed areas. Both completecount data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Surnmary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.
PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas-Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing charac:teristics such as value, age of structure, al id rent. These statistics are shown for the follow. ing areas or their equivalents: .States, SMSA's, counties, county subdiv isions (those which are functioning ger ieralpurpose local governments), and inccurporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress-These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Character-istics-This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing CharacteristicsThese reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

## Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population-This volume presents final
population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas-Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters $C$ and $D$ present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1.A, Chapter A, Number of In-habitants-Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics-Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

SMSA's, urbanized areas, Americ an Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1.C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics-Statistics are presented on nativity. State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigra. tion for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, vetera।. status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor fore, status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics-Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and crossclassified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject ReportsEach of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross. classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports-These reports present special compilations of

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

## Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units-This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas-Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Shapter A, General Housing Characteristics-Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics-Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the $\mathrm{HC} 80-1 \cdot \mathrm{~A}$ reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics-This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and crossclassification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject ReportsEach of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change-This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

Appendix F.--Publication and Computer Tape Program
with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential FinanceThis volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of nonfarm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

## HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports-

These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

## Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Re-ports-These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports-These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide-This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in looseleaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History-This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations-This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations-This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme-This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

## COMPUTER TAPES

## Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers
to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, Users' Guide.

STF 1-This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2-This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (com-plete-count), PC80-1.B, and HC80-1.A reports.

STF 3-This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1. excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

STF 4-This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400 ). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80.1.C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5-This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and $\mathrm{HC} 80-2$ reports.

## Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts-In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1-This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas. along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2-This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME) - These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples-Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the
$B$ and $C$ samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File-This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

## MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-ofreproduction basis.

## MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche-Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously. except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche-Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.
P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche-The data from the P.L. $94-171$ computer file are presented in a listing format.

# 1980 Census of Population and Housing 

## Users' Guide

The Users' Guide, a reference work on the 1980 census, is now available. It consists of:

- Part A. Text Covers census data subjects; geographic considerations; reports, tapes, maps, and other products; services available to users; and many other topics central to understanding and using 1980 census data.
- Part B. Glossary Provides detailed definitions of population, housing, geographic, and technical terms associated with the census especially important for people using 1980 data on tape or microfiche.
- Sources of Assistance-Furnishes addresses and phone numbers of public and private sector organizations offering a variety of products and services, such as tape processing, area profiles, training, and reference assistance.
- Updates-Provide information on new developments relating to the 1980 census. Each update is keyed to the particular point in "Part A. Text" that needs revision.

Part C, a table finder, and Part D, a guide to tape contents, are planned for publication later.


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[^0]:    Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs - The data are presented for "Specified owner-occupied" housing units. These "specified" housing units include only

[^1]:    (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. sı prefiere, marque esta casilla $\qquad$ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

[^2]:    US Department of Commerce
    8 ureau ol the Census
    Form 0. 2

