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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

WISCONSIN



Census of Population and Housing

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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

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

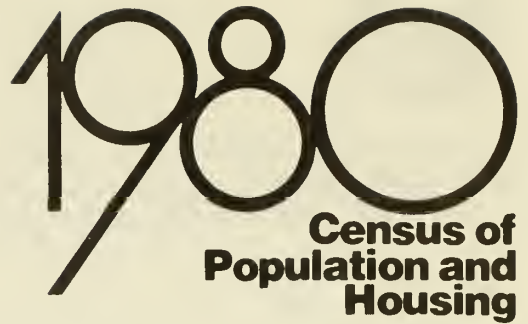
Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

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

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Towns and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹	Subject	States and Congressional Districts			Counties, Places of 10,000 or More, and Towns and Townships of 10,000 or More ¹	
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin			All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units		Race or Spanish Origin
TOTAL	1, 2, 3, 4		2	TOTAL	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9	1, 2, 8, 9, 10	11	2
AREA AND RESIDENCE CHARACTERISTICS				OCCUPANCY AND VACANCY CHARACTERISTICS					
Land area	1			Tenure			1, 2, 8	11	2
Population density	1			Persons per occupied unit			1, 2		2
Urban	1, 3			Vacancy status	8				2
Rural	3			Vacant seasonal and migratory units	8				
Farm	3			UTILIZATION CHARACTERISTICS					
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS				Persons per room		9	1		
Age	1, 2	7	2	Bedrooms		9	9		
Voting age persons	1, 2	1	2	Year householder moved into unit			8		
Sex	1, 5	7	2	STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Race	1, 2, 7		2	Year structure built		9	9		
Spanish origin	1, 2, 7		2	Units in structure		9	9		
Ancestry	3			Stories in structure		9	9		
Nativity and place of birth	4			Passenger elevator					
Residence in 1975	4			PLUMBING CHARACTERISTICS					
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4			Plumbing facilities		8	1, 2		2
Marital status	3	7	2	Bathroom		8	8		
Fertility	3			Source of water		8	8		
Family type	1, 2, 3			Sewage disposal		8	8		
Household type and relationship	1, 3			EQUIPMENT AND FUELS					
Persons in households	1, 3			Kitchen facilities		8			
Persons per household	1, 2, 3		2	Heating equipment		8			
Group quarters type	1, 3			Air-conditioning		8			
Persons in group quarters	1, 3			Vehicles available			8		
School enrollment	4			Telephone in housing unit			8		
Years of school completed	4			Fuels used for house heating, water heating, and cooking			10		
Veteran status	4			FINANCIAL CHARACTERISTICS					
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS				Value			1, 2		2
Labor force status	5	7		Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs			10	11	
Class of worker	5			Contract rent			1, 2	11	
Labor force status in 1979	5			Gross rent			10	11	
Workers in family in 1979	5								
Occupation	5								
Industry	5								
Transportation to work	4								
Disability status	4								
Income in 1979	6	7							
Poverty status in 1979	6	7							

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

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



Congressional
Districts
of the
98th Congress

PART 51

WISCONSIN

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Issued March 1983



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Bruce Chapman, Director



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Bruce Chapman, Director

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GENERAL

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

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

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

The 1980 census figures presented here may differ from those shown in the *Advance Reports*, PHC80-V, and the Public Law 94-171 redistricting data products.

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

CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

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

The first two tables present 100-percent data (i.e., information obtained of all persons and housing units). Table 1 provides general summary data on the following demographic and housing characteristics for the State and individual congressional districts: race and Spanish origin, urban residence, sex, age, voting-age persons, household type, number of housing units, tenure, plumbing facilities, value, and contract rent. The second table provides a limited selection of data for congressional districts and the counties and places of 10,000 or more located in each congressional district. Table 2 also includes towns or townships of 10,000 or

more in 11 States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. For counties, places, towns or townships which are split between two or more congressional districts, each portion is shown within the appropriate congressional district, with "(pt.)" following the area name.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYMBOLS AND GEOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

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

- A dash "--" represents zero or a percent which rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "... " mean not applicable or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individual persons or housing units.
- A "(pt.)" next to an area name indi-

cates that it is split by a congressional district boundary.

- A dagger "†" following the name of a geographic area indicates that the characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or year-round housing units included in the 1980 census counts for the area were substituted. For a discussion of the substitution procedures, see the section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data," in Appendix D, 1980 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics*, PC80-1-B, or 1980 Census of Housing, *General Housing Characteristics*, HC80-1-A.
- CDP is census designated place.

SUPPRESSION OF DATA FOR CONFIDENTIALITY

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

The general rules of primary suppression of complete count (100-percent) data are as follows: counts of total popu-

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

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

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



Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

WISCONSIN

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Table 1. Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980

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

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	
PERSONS										
Total persons, 1980										
Total persons, 1970	4 417 821	522 838	523 011	522 909	522 880	522 854	522 477	522 623	523 225	522 950
Percent change, 1970 to 1980	6.5	5.1	9.8	13.4	-1.3	-10.0	7.5	11.9	12.3	15.2
Land area in square miles	54 426	2 219	5 477	10 980	281	92	6 869	16 460	9 786	2 263
Persons per square mile	86.5	235.6	95.5	47.6	1860.8	5683.2	76.1	31.8	53.5	231.1
Land area in square kilometers	140 964	5 747	14 185	28 438	728	237	17 791	42 632	25 346	5 860
Persons per square kilometer	33.4	91.0	36.9	18.4	7118.2	2206.1	29.4	12.3	20.6	89.2
Urban	3 020 732	360 413	313 397	207 841	518 264	522 854	265 216	213 701	287 007	339 039
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
White	4 443 035	491 746	509 003	518 219	506 053	361 847	516 637	514 200	509 127	516 203
Black	182 592	21 956	6 051	798	1 509	147 928	1 205	483	743	1 919
Percent of total persons	3.9	4.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	28.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	29 499	1 174	1 316	1 701	3 109	2 902	1 856	5 813	10 764	864
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	18 164	1 880	3 670	1 185	2 718	3 360	1 132	1 111	1 174	1 934
Other	32 477	6 082	2 971	1 006	9 491	6 817	1 647	1 016	1 417	2 030
Spanish origin ²	62 972	13 173	4 233	1 698	20 677	11 420	3 385	1 784	2 302	4 300
Percent of total persons	1.3	2.5	0.8	0.3	4.0	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8
SEX										
Male	2 305 427	256 484	257 648	257 419	254 616	245 043	257 538	258 874	258 402	259 403
Female	2 400 340	266 354	265 363	265 490	268 264	277 811	264 939	263 749	264 823	263 547
AGE										
Under 5 years	346 940	39 135	35 377	38 809	36 875	39 275	38 667	40 266	40 844	37 692
5 to 14 years	737 051	85 032	76 594	80 291	75 365	76 166	82 276	84 324	86 660	90 343
15 to 19 years	466 612	53 644	51 494	56 740	48 088	47 123	51 320	52 156	53 680	52 367
16 and 17 years	184 990	21 396	18 856	20 004	19 627	17 678	20 954	21 212	22 432	22 831
18 and 19 years	192 783	21 897	23 540	27 196	19 270	20 958	20 272	20 806	20 513	18 331
20 to 24 years	450 026	49 081	60 222	56 141	50 695	57 423	45 659	45 970	45 848	38 987
20 and 21 years	187 204	20 670	25 182	26 409	19 852	22 662	18 768	19 166	18 684	15 811
25 to 34 years	750 030	81 847	96 826	77 980	85 645	92 106	78 789	77 168	80 250	79 419
35 to 44 years	501 973	58 855	56 284	51 334	56 697	47 820	54 666	53 646	55 869	66 802
45 to 54 years	452 945	51 472	46 779	45 892	57 376	48 199	50 305	48 099	48 016	56 807
55 to 64 years	435 993	46 920	43 565	46 853	54 379	47 604	50 870	50 457	47 874	47 471
62 to 64 years	123 051	12 745	12 075	13 845	14 535	12 981	15 026	15 039	14 208	12 597
65 to 74 years	330 415	33 429	31 732	38 660	36 136	37 084	40 542	42 201	39 244	31 387
75 to 84 years	178 145	17 684	17 817	22 695	17 249	22 983	22 261	21 665	19 316	16 475
85 years and over	55 637	5 739	6 321	7 514	4 375	7 071	7 122	6 671	5 624	5 200
Median	29.4	29.0	28.6	28.5	30.6	28.9	30.2	29.7	29.0	30.4
VOTING-AGE PERSONS										
Persons 18 years and over										
Male	1 609 931	176 449	186 140	181 053	182 700	173 436	179 711	178 487	175 720	176 235
Female	1 738 016	190 475	196 946	193 212	199 122	207 812	190 775	188 196	186 824	184 644
White	3 194 343	348 965	373 608	371 314	371 859	288 536	366 690	361 940	354 616	356 815
Black	106 742	12 747	4 164	604	1 120	84 844	1 037	334	564	1 328
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	16 818	741	808	994	1 747	1 688	1 117	3 224	5 969	530
Asian and Pacific Islander ¹	12 265	1 213	2 777	804	1 785	2 437	718	665	722	1 144
Spanish origin ²	35 451	7 152	2 673	1 076	11 461	6 535	1 907	984	1 283	2 380
HOUSEHOLD TYPE										
Households										
Family households	1 652 261	181 073	190 597	178 961	190 139	198 506	180 915	181 033	179 710	171 327
Family households	1 208 094	135 763	129 118	130 845	138 230	127 338	136 313	135 627	135 915	138 945
With persons under 18 years	659 630	76 888	69 651	71 237	72 063	68 153	73 184	73 865	75 831	78 758
Married-couple families	1 033 597	115 350	111 713	115 087	116 587	90 702	120 717	118 655	119 576	125 210
With persons under 18 years	552 850	63 463	59 043	62 213	59 753	43 013	64 359	64 114	66 095	70 797
Female householder, no husband present	136 204	16 139	13 356	11 619	17 105	30 942	11 624	12 557	12 484	10 378
With persons under 18 years	91 063	11 406	8 888	7 498	10 557	22 820	7 251	8 004	8 143	6 496
Nonfamily households	444 167	45 310	61 479	48 116	51 909	71 168	44 602	45 406	43 795	32 382
Persons in households	4 576 886	509 243	504 547	500 253	513 953	505 448	507 065	509 612	513 976	512 789
Persons in nonfamily households	544 044	54 077	83 321	63 484	60 735	86 795	52 277	53 977	51 343	38 035
Persons living alone	371 266	38 606	46 067	39 038	44 679	59 161	38 752	39 170	37 896	27 897
65 years and over	157 589	16 270	16 162	19 536	16 444	21 256	18 754	19 303	17 334	12 530
Persons in group quarters	128 881	13 595	18 464	22 656	8 927	17 406	15 412	13 011	9 249	10 161
Inmate of institution	66 350	6 438	7 840	7 892	4 768	9 027	9 695	7 332	5 632	7 726
Persons per household	2.77	2.81	2.65	2.80	2.70	2.55	2.80	2.82	2.86	2.99
HOUSING UNITS										
Total housing units										
Year-round housing units	1 752 969	192 739	200 081	189 479	195 638	208 091	192 045	197 887	199 570	177 439
Occupied housing units	1 652 261	181 073	190 597	178 961	190 139	198 506	180 915	181 033	179 710	171 327
With 1.01 or more persons per room	40 270	4 433	3 438	4 454	4 340	6 216	3 882	5 412	5 247	2 848
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	32 136	2 338	3 651	4 874	2 299	3 164	3 836	6 415	3 655	1 904
Owner-occupied housing units	1 127 367	126 376	119 323	130 193	116 981	94 994	135 544	137 602	134 858	131 496
Percent of occupied housing units	68.2	69.8	62.6	72.7	61.5	47.9	74.9	76.0	75.0	76.8
Renter-occupied housing units	524 894	54 697	71 274	48 768	73 158	103 512	45 371	43 431	44 852	39 831
With 1.01 or more persons per room	14 306	1 617	1 623	1 393	1 828	3 722	944	1 185	1 169	825
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	17 487	1 620	2 516	1 967	1 759	2 740	1 806	2 445	1 573	1 061
PERSONS IN UNIT										
With 1.01 or more persons per room	253 604	27 783	19 724	27 578	27 210	39 009	25 184	34 184	34 341	18 591
Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	63 993	4 371	6 209	10 547	4 325	5 775	7 987	13 570	7 430	3 779
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units										
Less than \$30,000	857 344	105 180	90 806	84 245	99 917	79 032	99 152	89 608	100 226	109 178
\$30,000 to \$49,999	153 638	16 519	11 725	22 262	6 950	13 432	24 972	29 074	22 606	6 098
\$50,000 to \$79,999	296 613	40 747	28 618	33 912	26 585	25 304	42 390	36 755	39 960	22 342
\$80,000 to \$99,999	302 678	36 342	38 663	23 163	49 880	31 323	26 083	20 318	30 489	46 417
\$100,000 to \$149,999	60 363	6 715	6 923	11 460	5 506	3 452	2 123	4 318	16 988	16 988
\$150,000 or more	34 235	3 880	3 933	1 623	4 505	2 822	1 771	1 125	2 311	12 265
Median	9 817	977	944	407	537	645	484	213	542	5 068
Median	\$48 600	\$47 900	\$53 900	\$41 700	\$59 900	\$50 700	\$41 100	\$38 100	\$43 800	\$66 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units										
Less than \$150	492 388	51 457	65 650	42 336	72 156	102 048	41 004	38 808	41 772	37 157
\$150 to \$199	134 339	12 443	12 932	15 880	12 971	25 968	16 341	15 477	14 051	8 276
\$200 to \$249	137 823	15 914	14 859	12 083	18 534	29 723	13 440	11 250	13 552	8 468
\$250 to \$299	103 764	12 490	17 550	6 911	17 950	20 432	6 281	6 246	8 059	7 845
\$300 to \$399	56 606	6 112	9 977	2 794	12 514	13 090	1 780	2 103	2 420	5 816
\$400 or more	31 751	2 057	6 114	1 517	7 590	8 927	422	611	891	3 622
No cash rent	7 410	329	2 000	406	799	2 117	136	140	181	1 302
Median	20 695	2 112	2 218	2 745	1 798	1 791	2 604	2 981	2 618	1 828
Median	\$186	\$188	\$211	\$162	\$210	\$190	\$158	\$158	\$169	\$206

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

²Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More Towns/Townships of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female holder, no husband present			
The State	4 705 767	3.9	1.3	3 477 947	564 197	29.4	1 863 897	1 752 969	1 652 261	68.2	1.9	8.2	2.77	48 600	186
Congressional District 1	522 838	4.2	2.5	366 924	56 852	29.0	200 627	192 739	181 073	69.8	1.3	8.9	2.81	47 900	188
COUNTIES															
Green (pt.)	13 220	—	0.3	8 873	1 475	28.7	4 745	4 699	4 469	74.6	1.6	5.1	2.96	39 800	147
Jefferson (pt.)	2 422	2.4	2.8	2 219	38	19.7	311	311	296	41.2	1.0	10.1	2.42	47 500	213
Kenosha	123 137	2.3	2.9	87 020	13 284	29.4	47 506	45 893	43 064	70.5	1.2	9.4	2.80	48 400	192
Racine	173 132	8.0	4.2	119 784	17 580	29.0	62 565	61 633	59 418	69.4	1.2	9.9	2.86	51 800	195
Rock	139 420	3.4	0.7	97 019	15 293	28.9	52 103	51 360	49 037	70.0	1.4	8.4	2.79	42 500	175
Walworth	71 507	0.6	1.9	52 009	9 182	29.5	33 397	28 843	24 789	68.6	1.4	7.2	2.74	51 500	193
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Beloit city	35 207	11.3	1.0	24 815	4 214	28.3	13 415	13 408	12 785	64.2	1.3	11.9	2.67	31 200	165
Janesville city	51 071	0.2	0.7	35 464	5 142	28.3	19 292	19 284	18 491	66.6	1.4	8.4	2.73	47 200	192
Kenosha city	77 685	3.6	4.0	55 636	9 028	29.1	29 411	29 384	27 964	65.0	1.5	10.9	2.69	45 700	188
Racine city	85 725	14.7	6.4	60 465	10 317	28.8	32 982	32 954	31 744	62.7	1.5	12.9	2.67	44 600	184
Whitewater city	11 520	1.8	1.9	9 972	912	21.4	3 270	3 267	3 030	46.0	2.0	6.5	2.48	44 200	190
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Caledonia town, Racine County	20 940	1.2	1.4	13 652	1 276	28.3	6 527	6 516	6 328	81.9	0.5	5.5	3.27	65 200	239
Mount Pleasant town, Racine County	19 340	4.2	3.8	13 623	2 051	32.0	6 627	6 616	6 438	75.5	0.4	7.5	2.92	67 500	223
Pleasant Prairie town	12 703	0.2	1.0	8 696	994	30.8	4 221	4 166	4 041	87.7	0.4	6.4	3.11	62 500	203
Congressional District 2	523 011	1.2	0.8	383 086	55 870	28.6	204 704	200 081	190 597	62.6	1.9	7.0	2.65	53 900	211
COUNTIES															
Adams (pt.)	1 962	0.6	0.3	1 396	291	35.8	1 266	801	714	85.9	4.2	5.2	2.75	38 700	158
Columbia	43 222	0.1	0.5	30 661	6 319	32.1	17 794	16 562	15 534	74.9	2.0	6.4	2.74	42 200	158
Dane	323 545	1.8	1.0	242 786	27 036	27.5	126 275	125 593	120 601	55.7	1.8	7.4	2.56	61 800	224
Dodge (pt.)	41 118	0.6	0.9	29 140	5 801	31.2	15 637	14 864	14 102	74.6	1.8	5.8	2.82	42 400	164
Grant (pt.)	6 538	—	0.3	4 428	944	29.1	2 171	2 164	2 071	75.5	1.9	6.2	3.02	38 000	150
Green (pt.)	16 792	—	0.3	12 192	2 709	32.3	6 572	6 561	6 290	67.7	1.6	6.9	2.60	45 300	165
Iowa	19 802	0.1	0.3	13 577	2 613	29.6	7 568	7 277	6 767	75.5	2.8	5.5	2.89	35 000	149
Juneau (pt.)	4 529	—	0.5	3 144	604	31.6	1 855	1 717	1 568	79.0	4.7	6.9	2.87	29 800	111
Lafayette	17 412	—	0.3	11 890	2 344	29.2	6 293	6 227	5 872	75.6	2.2	5.7	2.94	34 000	129
Richland (pt.)	4 622	0.2	0.3	3 181	602	29.9	1 819	1 704	1 568	80.0	4.5	5.4	2.95	29 800	115
Sauk	43 469	0.1	0.4	30 691	6 607	31.6	17 454	16 611	15 510	74.3	2.1	6.9	2.75	40 600	153
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Beaver Dam city	14 149	0.1	0.9	10 361	2 486	33.2	5 607	5 605	5 454	67.1	1.7	7.0	2.54	39 900	168
Madison city	170 616	2.7	1.3	135 626	14 879	27.0	68 996	68 949	66 451	48.7	2.4	7.9	2.38	60 600	223
Middleton city	11 779	0.7	0.7	8 746	752	28.1	5 191	5 158	4 876	45.8	0.9	8.6	2.41	67 700	250
Monroe city	10 027	—	0.3	7 469	1 719	33.1	4 248	4 247	4 104	65.0	1.6	8.1	2.41	44 600	166
Sun Prairie city	12 931	0.6	0.8	8 462	885	27.0	4 579	4 578	4 360	61.1	0.7	9.3	2.95	62 100	223
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Fitchburg town	11 973	2.4	0.8	9 259	348	26.5	5 323	5 321	4 989	35.0	0.9	6.5	2.33	69 200	247
Congressional District 3	522 909	0.2	0.3	374 265	68 869	28.5	197 467	189 479	178 961	72.7	2.7	6.5	2.80	41 700	162
COUNTIES															
Barron	38 730	—	0.3	27 523	6 083	31.3	17 153	15 019	13 770	76.4	2.9	6.1	2.77	37 100	151
Buffalo	14 309	—	0.2	10 042	2 293	31.7	5 478	5 273	4 982	77.1	3.4	6.0	2.83	33 600	125
Clark (pt.)	18 493	0.1	0.4	12 321	2 746	29.7	7 213	6 751	6 157	81.8	4.8	4.6	2.96	31 500	129
Crowford	16 556	0.1	0.3	11 344	2 518	30.8	6 770	6 380	5 720	76.4	4.1	6.2	2.84	32 800	120
Umn	34 314	0.5	0.3	25 604	4 071	25.4	11 886	11 693	11 047	70.0	2.8	5.1	2.80	38 800	170
Eau Claire	78 805	0.2	0.3	58 226	8 658	27.0	28 973	28 632	27 330	67.5	1.7	8.0	2.71	41 800	173
Grant (pt.)	45 198	0.2	0.3	31 978	5 788	26.7	16 033	15 420	14 615	73.0	2.4	5.5	2.89	38 300	153
Jackson	16 831	0.2	0.3	11 899	2 705	32.3	6 975	6 492	6 073	76.3	4.9	6.4	2.72	31 600	126
La Crosse	91 056	0.2	0.4	67 573	11 001	27.7	33 277	33 082	32 017	66.1	1.2	7.8	2.69	47 800	185
Pepin	7 477	—	0.3	5 152	1 272	30.4	2 881	2 742	2 551	77.1	4.6	5.5	2.88	34 600	149
Pierce	31 149	0.2	0.4	22 138	3 210	25.7	10 354	10 249	9 825	74.5	3.5	5.9	2.93	47 900	182
Polk (pt.)	22 075	0.1	0.2	15 266	3 234	30.3	10 500	8 505	7 653	79.4	2.6	6.6	2.84	43 500	160
Richland (pt.)	12 854	0.1	0.4	9 287	2 156	32.2	5 165	5 033	4 681	72.5	3.7	6.4	2.69	33 000	129
St. Croix	43 262	0.1	0.3	29 186	4 434	28.0	14 924	14 710	14 159	76.2	1.8	5.8	2.99	54 800	184
Trempealeau	26 158	—	0.4	18 303	4 277	31.9	9 744	9 628	9 101	75.8	3.9	5.9	2.80	35 400	129
Vernon	25 642	—	0.2	18 423	4 423	34.0	10 141	9 870	9 280	78.9	5.5	5.8	2.72	34 700	114

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More Towns/Townships of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units								
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Occupied						
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median			Total	Percent			Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
										Owner	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present			Persons per unit
Congressional District 3—Con.															
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Eau Claire city (pt.)	49 852	0.3	0.4	38 919	5 969	26.0	18 666	18 657	17 831	60.8	1.3	8.3	2.54	41 300	172
La Crosse city	48 347	0.3	0.5	38 867	7 362	27.3	18 757	18 719	18 085	54.5	1.4	8.9	2.44	44 400	182
Menomonie city	12 769	1.3	0.4	11 017	1 531	22.5	3 982	3 976	3 803	51.2	2.0	6.3	2.50	41 100	196
Congressional District 4	522 880	0.3	4.0	381 822	57 760	30.6	195 781	195 638	190 139	61.5	1.2	9.0	2.70	59 900	210
COUNTIES															
Milwaukee (pt.)	413 303	0.3	4.3	307 495	50 341	31.3	159 324	159 274	154 833	59.1	1.2	9.5	2.63	56 200	204
Waukesha (pt.)	109 577	0.2	2.6	74 327	7 419	28.2	36 457	36 364	35 306	72.2	1.1	6.9	3.04	71 700	252
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Cudahy city	19 547	—	1.3	14 166	1 968	30.4	7 290	7 286	7 080	61.6	1.1	9.4	2.75	57 300	198
Franklin city	16 871	1.6	1.0	11 805	831	28.8	5 543	5 539	5 360	73.9	0.7	5.6	3.04	74 200	268
Greendale village	16 928	0.1	1.0	11 349	1 128	30.6	5 412	5 411	5 370	71.8	0.2	6.2	3.15	77 900	253
Greenfield city	31 467	0.3	1.0	24 093	3 218	31.8	12 395	12 386	12 123	60.1	0.5	6.7	2.55	65 700	269
Milwaukee city (pt.)	205 796	0.3	7.4	154 093	27 627	31.3	81 019	81 001	78 286	54.5	1.7	11.5	2.58	47 800	188
Muskego city	15 277	0.1	—	9 977	1 081	29.6	4 581	4 509	4 427	87.2	0.8	5.6	3.37	71 100	268
New Berlin city	30 529	—	0.6	20 751	1 463	30.3	9 546	9 540	9 350	87.2	0.4	5.4	3.26	75 100	299
Oak Creek city	16 932	0.3	2.8	11 448	1 037	28.2	5 706	5 706	5 565	69.2	1.0	6.2	3.04	66 300	242
St. Francis city	10 066	0.3	1.6	7 684	1 018	30.1	3 871	3 869	3 795	58.8	1.1	6.9	2.53	52 700	225
South Milwaukee city	21 069	0.1	1.3	15 184	2 201	30.3	7 458	7 456	7 329	67.5	1.1	8.2	2.84	59 500	198
Waukesha city (pt.)	49 340	0.4	5.0	34 577	4 184	27.2	18 044	18 031	17 346	55.8	1.7	8.8	2.75	66 500	243
West Allis city	63 982	0.1	0.8	49 473	9 958	33.5	26 282	26 272	25 668	61.7	0.9	7.8	2.45	55 600	216
Congressional District 5	522 854	28.3	2.2	381 248	67 138	28.9	208 136	208 091	198 506	47.9	1.6	15.6	2.55	50 700	190
COUNTIES															
Milwaukee (pt.)	522 852	28.3	2.2	381 246	67 136	28.9	208 135	208 090	198 505	47.9	1.6	15.6	2.55	50 700	190
Washington (pt.)	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Brown Deer village	12 921	5.7	0.6	9 547	963	32.7	4 589	4 588	4 511	69.2	0.4	5.9	2.81	69 800	299
Glendale city	13 882	3.3	0.6	10 650	2 361	39.5	4 946	4 934	4 827	82.8	0.2	6.9	2.69	75 800	250
Milwaukee city (pt.)	430 416	34.0	2.5	310 253	51 695	27.9	172 470	172 445	163 532	43.8	1.9	17.3	2.55	44 000	184
Shorewood village	14 327	1.1	1.2	11 297	2 898	34.4	6 518	6 514	6 376	44.0	0.4	8.6	2.20	74 400	253
Wauwatosa city	51 308	0.7	0.6	39 501	9 221	36.9	19 613	19 610	19 260	70.2	0.4	7.4	2.56	69 100	250
Congressional District 6	522 477	0.2	0.6	370 486	69 925	30.2	208 167	192 045	180 915	74.9	2.1	6.4	2.80	41 100	158
COUNTIES															
Adams (pt.)	11 495	2.2	0.9	8 676	2 015	35.7	8 818	5 639	4 125	81.6	3.6	5.5	2.61	34 400	144
Columet	30 867	—	0.3	20 386	2 987	27.2	10 428	10 048	9 694	79.4	1.9	5.4	3.15	45 800	166
Fond du Lac (pt.)	81 223	0.2	0.9	57 066	10 051	29.2	29 120	28 442	27 390	74.6	1.6	7.0	2.87	40 800	170
Green Lake	16 370	0.1	1.1	13 219	3 263	33.9	8 319	7 199	6 734	77.4	2.1	5.9	2.69	38 300	138
Juneau (pt.)	16 510	0.1	0.5	11 610	2 730	33.0	8 083	6 523	6 027	77.5	2.7	6.5	2.70	30 700	121
Manitowac	82 918	0.1	0.6	58 241	11 271	30.2	30 140	29 611	28 525	74.4	2.4	6.0	2.85	40 700	141
Marquette	11 672	0.2	0.8	8 487	2 162	36.1	7 128	5 592	4 361	80.5	3.7	4.8	2.65	34 300	132
Monroe	35 074	0.1	0.4	24 433	4 821	31.2	12 741	12 581	11 894	75.4	3.1	6.5	2.83	36 800	147
Sheboygan (pt.)	34 811	0.7	0.4	24 170	4 014	29.2	12 135	11 734	11 393	77.3	2.0	5.0	2.95	49 300	159
Waupaca	42 831	—	0.6	30 520	7 449	32.6	18 142	16 186	14 954	78.3	2.3	6.1	2.76	37 800	148
Waushara	18 526	0.1	1.6	13 432	3 378	34.9	11 242	7 855	6 904	81.9	3.6	5.5	2.65	34 700	130
Winnebago	131 703	0.3	0.5	96 078	15 288	29.1	49 714	48 526	46 885	69.4	1.4	7.5	2.70	43 200	172
Wood (pt.)	6 477	—	0.4	4 168	496	26.5	2 157	2 109	2 029	85.6	2.7	5.3	3.19	39 600	151
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Appleton city (pt.)	5 501	0.1	0.6	3 571	207	25.5	1 829	1 829	1 781	72.4	0.4	7.9	3.09	48 200	207
Fond du Lac city	35 863	0.1	1.3	26 132	5 290	30.3	13 540	13 520	13 104	67.0	1.7	8.9	2.64	37 100	176
Manitowac city	32 547	0.2	0.9	24 256	5 730	33.1	12 870	12 868	12 397	66.1	2.4	7.3	2.53	40 000	145
Menasha city	14 728	—	0.6	10 680	1 773	28.5	5 741	5 739	5 560	65.7	0.7	9.0	2.64	38 500	171
Neenah city	22 432	0.1	0.7	15 641	2 417	29.0	8 310	8 306	8 112	69.9	0.6	8.6	2.74	42 400	175
Oshkosh city	49 620	0.6	0.5	38 386	6 872	28.5	19 047	19 035	18 286	60.7	2.1	8.6	2.51	39 300	168
Two Rivers city	13 354	—	0.7	9 576	1 861	31.0	5 000	4 997	4 848	72.6	2.1	6.5	2.73	37 300	137
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Menasha town	12 226	—	0.5	8 361	783	27.7	4 283	4 280	4 177	73.8	0.5	6.3	2.90	51 900	205

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More Towns/Townships of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units									
	Total	Percent		Age			Total	Year-round	Total	Occupied						
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median				Owner	Percent			Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter
											Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present				
Congressional District 7 -----	522 623	0.1	0.3	366 683	70 537	29.7	229 441	197 887	181 033	76.0	3.5	6.9	2.82	38 100	158	
COUNTIES																
Ashland -----	16 783	0.1	0.3	12 042	2 888	31.4	7 781	6 921	6 103	73.5	4.7	8.2	2.65	28 300	129	
Bayfield -----	13 822	—	0.3	9 821	2 373	33.4	9 642	5 937	5 110	80.6	6.4	6.0	2.69	34 200	127	
Burnett -----	12 340	0.1	0.2	8 951	2 282	36.1	10 359	6 222	4 558	82.4	6.8	6.2	2.67	34 800	126	
Chippewa -----	52 127	0.1	0.3	35 346	6 622	29.0	19 203	18 054	17 180	77.3	3.0	6.8	2.95	36 200	147	
Clark (pt.) -----	14 417	0.1	0.2	9 971	2 378	31.3	5 171	5 152	4 870	79.2	3.4	5.6	2.87	30 900	129	
Douglas -----	44 421	0.3	0.3	32 215	6 358	30.3	20 141	17 854	16 467	70.7	4.1	9.7	2.60	31 500	160	
Iron -----	6 730	0.3	0.2	5 100	1 386	38.8	5 098	3 670	2 664	77.7	3.5	7.4	2.48	24 200	116	
Lincoln -----	26 555	0.1	0.4	18 544	4 032	31.7	12 780	10 059	9 375	77.9	2.8	6.4	2.76	34 900	144	
Marathon -----	111 270	—	0.3	76 670	12 050	28.6	39 752	39 343	37 703	76.0	2.7	6.6	2.92	44 100	178	
Oneida (pt.) -----	13 929	—	0.2	10 159	2 173	32.7	7 003	5 733	5 152	72.8	2.6	8.1	2.61	37 700	157	
Palk (pt.) -----	10 276	0.2	0.5	7 383	1 805	33.8	5 728	4 475	3 741	80.6	4.7	5.5	2.71	35 000	139	
Portage -----	57 420	0.2	0.8	41 207	5 731	25.4	19 901	19 422	18 313	72.8	2.7	6.7	2.93	45 300	176	
Price -----	15 788	—	0.2	11 072	2 777	33.5	8 727	6 776	5 705	81.3	6.3	5.7	2.72	32 400	127	
Rusk -----	15 589	0.1	0.4	10 796	2 363	30.7	7 194	5 999	5 336	79.7	5.8	7.0	2.85	30 700	128	
Sawyer -----	12 843	—	0.1	9 181	2 232	34.9	11 053	5 893	4 668	77.5	4.0	7.8	2.71	36 700	125	
Taylor -----	18 817	—	0.3	12 709	2 597	28.6	7 163	6 630	6 167	80.7	6.6	4.6	3.01	34 700	142	
Washburn -----	13 174	0.1	0.3	9 405	2 226	34.0	8 716	5 858	4 883	78.8	5.0	6.3	2.67	36 200	133	
Wood (pt.) -----	66 322	—	0.4	46 111	8 264	29.2	24 029	23 889	23 038	73.9	2.0	7.2	2.84	39 000	168	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Chippewa Falls city -----	12 270	—	0.4	9 018	1 964	30.5	4 629	4 625	4 433	65.9	2.2	9.0	2.55	33 100	148	
Eau Claire city (pt.) -----	1 657	0.2	0.5	1 050	78	25.6	558	556	528	65.2	0.2	9.8	3.14	38 800	218	
Marshfield city -----	18 290	0.1	0.5	13 226	2 598	29.3	7 063	7 062	6 794	64.3	1.7	8.3	2.63	42 200	167	
Stevens Point city -----	22 970	0.4	0.7	18 659	2 686	23.9	7 874	7 872	7 560	57.2	1.6	8.7	2.56	39 800	182	
Superior city -----	29 571	0.4	0.4	22 060	4 593	30.1	11 988	11 982	11 500	63.0	2.8	11.5	2.46	30 700	160	
Wausau city -----	32 426	0.1	0.3	24 522	5 052	31.9	13 295	13 288	12 769	64.9	2.5	8.7	2.48	42 400	171	
Wisconsin Rapids city -----	17 995	—	0.5	13 241	2 730	31.3	7 192	7 189	6 988	67.9	1.4	9.1	2.54	35 000	178	
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Weston town, Marathon County -----	11 342	—	0.3	7 537	625	25.7	3 830	3 828	3 662	70.5	0.9	6.6	3.05	55 000	219	
Congressional District 8 -----	523 225	0.1	0.4	362 554	64 184	29.0	239 084	199 570	179 710	75.0	2.0	6.9	2.86	43 800	169	
COUNTIES																
Brown -----	175 280	0.3	0.5	120 440	16 823	27.3	62 282	62 009	59 908	68.9	1.2	8.1	2.86	48 800	184	
Oaor -----	25 029	0.1	0.5	18 131	4 003	31.7	15 324	12 220	9 207	79.1	2.3	5.7	2.67	46 400	165	
Florence -----	4 172	0.2	0.3	2 923	727	33.5	3 341	1 708	1 494	81.7	5.4	6.0	2.74	35 300	129	
Forest -----	9 044	1.0	0.3	6 253	1 478	31.1	6 749	3 957	3 025	78.8	5.0	7.4	2.87	30 800	116	
Kewaunee -----	19 539	—	0.3	13 382	2 708	29.3	7 023	6 846	6 473	80.8	3.2	5.2	2.99	38 500	125	
Langlade -----	19 978	—	0.5	13 934	3 264	32.1	9 821	7 706	7 068	78.9	3.7	7.2	2.80	31 300	134	
Marinette -----	39 314	—	0.2	27 847	6 343	32.2	22 559	16 406	14 131	78.8	2.9	6.7	2.73	33 000	136	
Menominee -----	3 373	—	1.7	1 893	237	21.1	1 327	1 176	799	72.8	12.8	21.3	4.22	26 300	106	
Oconto -----	28 947	—	0.3	20 045	4 334	31.4	16 940	12 930	9 983	82.5	3.5	5.6	2.87	33 000	127	
Oneida (pt.) -----	17 287	—	0.3	12 507	2 534	34.0	6 154	8 437	6 274	83.2	2.4	5.1	2.74	47 100	169	
Outagamie -----	128 799	—	0.5	87 775	12 792	27.5	43 930	43 868	42 755	74.4	1.0	6.8	2.96	45 200	174	
Shawana -----	35 928	—	0.2	25 063	5 710	32.5	15 246	13 467	12 347	79.6	3.3	5.6	2.86	35 600	136	
Vilas -----	16 535	—	0.2	12 361	3 231	39.0	18 388	8 840	6 246	81.5	2.6	5.5	2.62	46 400	146	
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Appleton city (pt.) -----	53 531	0.1	0.6	38 578	6 353	29.0	19 797	19 792	19 314	68.2	0.8	8.2	2.69	44 300	180	
Ashwaubenan village -----	14 486	0.1	0.3	9 423	737	25.4	4 796	4 794	4 724	65.9	0.4	7.3	3.01	61 400	199	
Oe Pere city -----	14 892	0.3	0.4	10 373	1 299	24.7	4 792	4 791	4 642	70.6	0.9	8.4	2.96	50 900	189	
Green Bay city -----	87 899	0.3	0.7	63 481	10 511	28.4	34 445	34 427	33 160	60.7	1.3	9.4	2.60	43 600	180	
Kaukauna city -----	11 310	—	0.5	7 764	1 301	27.5	4 009	4 009	3 907	73.5	0.8	7.2	2.88	39 200	156	
Marinette city -----	11 965	—	0.2	8 759	2 224	32.7	5 057	5 037	4 685	70.2	1.5	8.8	2.50	29 100	136	
TOWNS/TOWNSHIPS OF 10,000 OR MORE																
Allouez town -----	14 882	1.5	0.6	10 071	1 316	29.7	4 672	4 671	4 569	86.1	0.1	6.3	3.09	59 600	232	
Congressional District 9 -----	522 950	0.4	0.8	360 879	53 062	30.4	180 490	177 439	171 327	76.8	1.1	6.1	2.99	66 900	206	
COUNTIES																
Oadge (pt.) -----	33 946	1.7	0.9	23 887	4 159	29.6	11 348	11 173	10 749	77.1	2.0	5.2	2.99	45 000	165	
Fond du Lac (pt.) -----	7 741	—	0.3	5 248	980	29.6	2 619	2 536	2 480	78.9	2.0	5.7	3.04	46 100	158	
Jefferson (pt.) -----	63 730	0.1	1.3	45 025	8 151	30.4	23 719	23 100	21 968	72.4	1.9	6.4	2.80	48 300	171	
Milwaukee (pt.) -----	28 833	0.9	0.5	21 165	4 070	37.7	10 541	10 530	10 315	84.1	0.2	6.6	2.74	91 900	306	
Ozaukee -----	66 981	0.7	0.8	46 036	5 662	30.2	22 520	22 392	21 763	74.3	0.8	5.9	3.04	75 300	242	
Sheboygan (pt.) -----	66 124	0.1	1.4	47 421	9 422	31.1	25 216	24 982	24 091	68.7	1.3	6.9	2.70	46 400	159	
Washington (pt.) -----	84 846	0.1	0.6	56 250	7 123	28.0	28 362	27 724	26 715	76.0	1.4	6.2	3.14	65 500	210	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

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

	Persons					Housing units									
	Total	Percent		Age		Total	Year-round	Occupied							
		Black	Spanish origin ¹	18 years and over	65 years and over			Median	Total	Percent		Persons per unit	Median value (dollars), specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars), specified renter	
										Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female householder, no husband present				
Owner															
Congressional District 9—Con.															
COUNTIES—Con.															
Waukesha (pt.) -----	170 749	0.3	0.6	115 847	13 495	30.7	56 165	55 002	53 246	82.0	0.6	5.6	3.16	76 100	253
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE															
Brookfield city -----	34 035	0.3	0.6	23 559	2 484	34.7	10 539	10 528	10 279	91.6	0.2	5.3	3.28	89 300	339
Germantown village -----	10 729	0.5	0.3	7 250	483	27.9	3 560	3 558	3 428	79.0	0.6	5.9	3.13	75 500	270
Menomonee Falls village -----	27 845	0.2	0.5	19 452	1 819	31.1	9 067	9 059	8 795	81.4	0.4	6.2	3.15	68 400	239
Mequon city -----	16 193	2.4	0.6	11 258	1 182	33.0	5 168	5 158	5 005	87.8	0.5	4.6	3.16	97 700	320
Sheboygan city -----	48 085	0.1	1.6	35 179	7 590	31.5	18 818	18 815	18 223	63.8	1.3	7.5	2.59	43 900	159
Watertown city -----	18 113	0.1	1.0	13 229	2 744	30.0	6 407	6 398	6 174	65.2	2.3	7.2	2.68	44 700	172
Waukesha city (pt.) -----	979	0.1	10.8	638	48	25.8	303	302	298	75.2	0.3	11.1	3.29	57 600	269
West Bend city -----	21 484	-	0.8	14 539	2 292	27.9	7 483	7 477	7 293	65.2	1.3	8.2	2.90	60 800	213
Whitefish Bay village -----	14 930	0.3	0.5	10 844	2 139	35.7	5 589	5 588	5 515	80.8	0.1	8.0	2.70	81 600	278

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

URBAN AND RURAL

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Total persons	4 705 767	522 867	522 942	522 944	522 755	523 030	522 559	522 607	523 196	522 867
Urban	3 020 045	360 310	313 383	207 838	511 030	523 030	265 104	213 501	286 947	338 902
Inside urbanized areas	2 336 186	303 128	213 659	120 428	511 030	523 030	114 389	98 979	230 445	221 098
Outside urbanized areas	683 859	57 182	99 724	87 410	—	—	150 715	114 522	56 502	117 804
Rural	1 685 722	162 557	209 559	315 106	11 725	—	257 455	309 106	236 249	183 965
Form	282 722	18 131	45 709	75 515	478	—	44 094	45 514	34 228	19 053

ANCESTRY

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Total persons	4 705 767	522 867	522 942	522 944	522 755	523 030	522 559	522 607	523 196	522 867
Single ancestry group	2 332 741	231 565	235 022	242 122	257 156	323 426	261 356	266 574	247 015	268 505
Outch	4 703	3 671	4 332	2 492	1 241	1 535	5 836	2 948	12 937	8 711
English	146 111	21 535	25 801	19 447	10 368	12 202	15 312	14 755	12 122	14 569
French	39 363	3 661	2 511	4 316	3 738	2 577	3 890	5 715	10 023	2 932
German	1 111 413	87 291	113 981	105 863	98 190	97 793	177 841	129 395	121 975	179 084
Greek	5 901	975	455	192	933	1 691	434	210	194	817
Hungarian	9 781	1 495	675	401	2 200	1 856	563	668	647	1 276
Irish	103 228	13 748	15 319	12 507	10 483	11 374	9 099	9 887	10 710	10 101
Italian	46 588	12 049	3 666	2 128	8 171	8 764	1 740	3 228	2 483	4 359
Norwegian	138 538	12 946	25 909	53 671	5 801	4 086	9 215	15 717	5 780	5 413
Polish	189 694	12 314	5 383	8 391	66 738	17 878	12 100	36 256	19 773	10 861
Portuguese	662	41	125	89	78	102	49	32	31	115
Russian	11 813	659	1 905	359	768	3 994	469	517	455	2 687
Scottish	10 733	1 701	1 505	1 297	1 030	892	931	1 111	1 054	1 212
Swedish	42 494	4 740	2 575	7 818	2 523	2 047	2 301	12 783	5 401	2 306
Ukrainian	3 043	354	340	170	632	480	218	332	196	321
Other	429 676	54 385	30 540	22 981	44 262	156 155	21 358	33 020	43 234	23 741
Multiple ancestry group	1 960 403	240 900	242 330	233 059	227 189	152 132	213 143	210 978	228 237	212 435
Ancestry not specified	412 623	50 402	45 590	47 763	38 410	47 472	48 060	45 055	47 944	41 927
Not reported	276 961	34 635	31 689	31 562	27 561	33 656	34 404	26 228	29 400	27 826
Selected multiple ancestry groups:										
English and other group(s)	460 056	68 460	78 531	57 258	42 064	32 791	50 306	41 993	36 450	52 203
French and other group(s)	284 376	30 803	26 009	29 517	31 027	21 882	34 513	33 570	47 197	29 858
German and other group(s)	1 302 579	150 575	155 638	151 542	151 472	100 640	156 619	133 726	149 824	152 543
Irish and other group(s)	544 425	73 579	78 699	65 126	57 295	44 906	59 202	51 595	54 057	59 966
Italian and other group(s)	72 552	14 004	7 191	4 841	13 266	9 891	4 636	5 338	5 111	8 274
Polish and other group(s)	272 451	23 180	14 360	15 647	67 656	24 491	27 996	40 535	31 371	27 215

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
In households	4 576 855	509 338	504 508	500 164	513 761	505 605	507 140	509 599	513 948	512 792
Family householder	1 215 023	136 494	129 899	131 612	138 660	128 618	136 821	136 407	136 816	139 696
Nonfamily householder:										
Male	182 216	18 911	26 651	19 364	21 263	29 273	17 370	18 615	17 721	13 048
Female	257 538	25 969	34 405	28 165	30 374	41 282	26 282	26 252	25 568	18 695
Spouse	1 042 830	115 713	112 636	116 286	117 604	92 042	121 068	119 545	120 954	126 982
Other relatives	1 750 769	199 764	175 520	186 649	194 118	193 256	194 612	197 011	202 969	206 870
Nonrelatives	128 479	12 487	25 397	18 088	11 742	21 134	10 441	11 769	9 920	7 501
Persons per household	2.77	2.81	2.64	2.79	2.70	2.54	2.80	2.81	2.85	2.99
Persons per family	3.30	3.31	3.22	3.30	3.25	3.22	3.31	3.32	3.37	3.39

PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Households	1 654 777	181 374	190 955	179 141	190 297	199 173	181 019	181 274	180 105	171 439
1 person	370 636	38 626	46 099	38 898	44 763	59 051	38 665	38 949	37 799	27 786
2 persons	517 063	55 113	62 478	56 233	59 457	61 378	57 612	57 201	55 889	51 702
3 persons	272 425	31 012	30 847	29 117	32 387	31 053	29 518	29 299	28 792	30 400
4 persons	260 355	30 550	28 788	28 968	29 323	24 134	28 603	28 434	28 702	32 853
5 persons	139 319	15 817	14 377	15 491	15 173	12 800	15 596	15 625	16 537	17 903
6 or more persons	94 979	10 256	8 366	10 434	9 194	10 757	11 025	11 766	12 386	10 795

FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Families	1 215 023	136 494	129 899	131 612	138 660	128 618	136 821	136 407	136 816	139 696
With own children under 18 years	648 344	74 950	68 666	70 051	70 369	66 078	72 054	72 890	75 130	78 156
Married-couple families	1 044 204	116 278	112 840	116 629	117 648	92 380	121 464	119 806	120 793	126 366
With own children under 18 years	550 856	62 912	58 783	62 151	59 358	42 634	64 019	64 035	66 129	70 835
Female householder, no husband present	133 313	15 777	13 176	11 106	16 399	30 847	11 492	12 395	12 253	9 868
With own children under 18 years	84 427	10 267	8 397	6 735	9 522	21 723	6 682	7 448	7 709	5 944

TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Persons in group quarters	128 912	13 529	18 434	22 780	8 994	17 425	15 419	13 008	9 248	10 075
Inmate of mental hospital	4 545	205	674	337	633	1 017	1 090	278	127	184
Inmate of home for the aged	48 282	4 613	5 011	6 740	3 501	7 096	6 588	5 409	4 741	4 583
Inmate of other institution	13 260	1 597	2 138	858	656	1 037	1 941	1 615	785	2 633
In college dormitory	48 022	6 023	8 783	13 459	1 646	5 971	4 312	4 569	1 903	1 356
Other, in group quarters	14 803	1 091	1 828	1 386	2 558	2 304	1 488	1 137	1 692	1 319

MARITAL STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Male, 15 years and over	1 749 303	192 562	200 342	196 222	197 026	186 536	195 493	194 565	192 867	193 690
Single	544 629	57 842	69 989	63 824	59 170	69 655	56 223	58 149	56 348	53 429
Now married, except separated	1 067 224	118 783	115 353	118 935	120 374	95 475	124 294	122 273	123 101	128 636
Separated	17 901	2 103	2 217	1 546	2 251	3 925	1 632	1 331	1 380	1 506
Widowed	45 451	5 053	4 163	5 138	5 265	5 178	5 692	5 681	4 997	4 284
Divorced	74 098	8 781	8 620	6 779	9 956	12 303	7 652	7 131	7 041	5 835
Female, 15 years and over	1 872 716	206 176	210 657	207 588	213 577	221 177	206 116	203 453	202 821	201 151
Single	461 003	48 280	59 382	53 439	51 461	69 095	46 201	44 930	45 612	42 603
Now married, except separated	1 064 301	118 002	114 737	118 739	120 105	95 066	123 387	122 064	123 001	129 200
Separated	25 880	3 421	2 654	1 978	3 109	7 312	1 833	1 848	1 919	1 806
Widowed	220 823	23 840	21 876	25 122	25 416	30 221	25 667	25 638	23 248	19 795
Divorced	100 709	12 633	12 008	8 310	13 486	19 483	9 028	8 973	9 041	7 747

FERTILITY

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Women 15 to 44 years	1 083 507	122 064	131 105	120 676						

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Total persons	4 705 767	522 867	522 942	522 944	522 755	523 030	522 559	522 607	523 196	522 867
Native	4 580 470	504 984	508 847	516 340	498 777	498 940	514 807	513 774	515 610	508 391
Born in State of residence	3 640 527	367 590	397 138	398 065	419 553	350 666	444 574	411 500	431 615	419 826
Born in different State	923 182	135 508	109 810	117 019	75 609	144 781	69 076	101 212	82 881	87 286
Born abroad, at sea, etc.	16 761	1 886	1 899	1 256	3 615	3 493	1 157	1 062	1 114	1 279
Foreign born	125 297	17 883	14 095	6 604	23 978	24 090	7 752	8 833	7 586	14 476

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Persons 5 to 17 years	1 012 663	117 090	104 746	110 130	104 726	102 564	113 532	115 851	119 924	124 100
Speak only English at home	979 343	111 919	101 445	107 784	97 893	97 627	110 968	113 580	117 290	120 837
Speak a language other than English at home	33 320	5 171	3 301	2 346	6 833	4 937	2 564	2 271	2 634	3 263
Spanish language spoken at home	12 867	2 731	994	419	3 856	2 131	797	435	653	851
Speak English very well or well	11 453	2 578	936	398	3 209	1 802	728	389	603	810
Speak English not well or not at all	1 414	153	58	21	647	329	69	46	50	41
Other language spoken at home	20 453	2 440	2 307	1 927	2 977	2 806	1 767	1 836	1 981	2 412
Speak English very well or well	18 393	2 245	2 089	1 625	2 660	2 626	1 651	1 590	1 697	2 210
Speak English not well or not at all	2 060	195	218	302	317	180	116	246	284	202
Persons 18 years and over	3 346 330	366 705	382 815	374 005	381 228	381 268	370 334	366 472	362 422	361 081
Speak only English at home	3 128 413	341 669	362 364	356 058	341 814	347 714	352 465	343 284	345 710	337 335
Speak a language other than English at home	217 917	25 036	20 451	17 947	39 414	34 554	17 869	23 188	16 712	23 746
Spanish language spoken at home	34 736	6 550	3 486	1 465	10 032	6 354	1 991	1 263	1 445	2 150
Speak English very well or well	28 773	5 485	3 156	1 350	7 602	5 116	1 734	1 145	1 270	1 915
Speak English not well or not at all	5 963	1 065	330	115	2 430	1 238	257	118	175	235
Other language spoken at home	183 181	18 486	16 965	16 482	29 382	27 200	15 878	21 925	15 267	21 596
Speak English very well or well	169 114	16 604	15 760	15 634	26 908	24 203	14 965	20 558	14 124	20 358
Speak English not well or not at all	14 067	1 882	1 205	848	2 474	2 997	913	1 367	1 143	1 238

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Workers 16 years and over	2 065 853	224 476	252 656	222 826	249 458	228 506	224 732	206 144	215 611	241 444
Car, truck, or van	1 671 526	196 772	186 658	163 192	212 253	178 197	182 923	161 552	177 469	212 510
Drive alone	1 275 041	152 303	136 756	120 821	163 568	136 189	139 402	123 044	138 567	164 391
Carpool	396 485	44 469	49 902	42 371	48 685	42 008	43 521	38 508	38 902	48 119
Public transportation	81 510	3 964	16 136	2 896	18 238	29 719	2 113	2 142	3 344	2 958
Walked only	176 368	13 952	28 451	28 392	14 210	15 975	21 523	21 783	17 778	14 304
Other means	31 633	3 154	6 179	4 624	1 908	3 966	3 573	3 679	3 475	3 055
Worked at home	104 816	6 634	15 232	23 722	2 849	2 649	14 600	16 968	13 545	8 617
Persons per private vehicle	1.15	1.14	1.18	1.18	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.14

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 300 297	146 799	158 441	153 968	131 038	146 298	136 965	138 440	139 762	148 586
Nursery school	46 294	6 222	5 322	4 257	4 845	4 975	4 921	4 668	4 903	6 181
Public	20 904	2 836	2 114	2 264	1 583	2 073	2 586	2 574	2 741	2 133
Private	25 390	3 386	3 208	1 993	3 262	2 902	2 335	2 094	2 162	4 048
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	671 483	76 862	69 495	73 004	68 544	71 970	74 669	76 583	78 156	82 200
Public	545 102	65 173	61 161	64 218	60 578	55 297	59 325	63 922	61 848	63 580
Private	126 381	11 689	8 334	8 786	17 966	16 673	15 344	12 661	16 308	18 620
High school (1 to 4 years)	342 553	39 408	34 935	36 898	35 574	32 993	39 973	38 571	41 987	42 634
Public	312 199	35 716	33 396	34 955	30 323	26 982	36 772	36 029	38 712	39 314
Private	30 354	3 692	1 539	1 943	5 251	5 411	3 201	2 722	3 275	3 320
College	239 967	24 307	48 689	39 809	22 075	36 960	17 402	18 438	14 716	17 571
Public	204 944	20 804	46 953	38 377	16 736	25 202	14 834	17 168	11 212	13 658
Private	35 023	3 503	1 736	1 432	5 339	11 758	2 568	1 270	3 504	3 913

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Persons 25 years old and over	2 705 388	296 004	299 331	290 949	311 802	303 073	304 589	299 918	296 144	303 578
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	485 923	46 726	42 215	62 626	49 139	49 414	62 960	69 401	59 345	44 097
High school: 1 to 3 years	336 370	46 921	26 992	30 756	46 027	46 722	38 181	36 541	33 481	30 749
4 years	1 093 496	123 798	111 620	116 290	132 111	104 100	132 651	121 902	129 573	121 451
College: 1 to 3 years	388 523	40 542	49 814	41 435	45 773	49 772	36 662	37 777	38 607	48 141
4 or more years	401 076	38 017	68 990	39 842	38 752	53 065	34 135	34 297	35 138	59 140
Percent high school graduates	69.6	68.4	76.9	67.9	69.5	68.3	66.8	64.7	68.7	75.3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Persons 5 years and over	4 359 624	483 069	487 393	484 456	487 323	484 194	483 907	482 898	481 647	484 737
Same house	2 451 424	268 954	242 890	267 034	279 921	252 726	289 045	283 978	281 741	285 135
Different house in United States	1 878 799	210 642	238 218	215 243	203 677	225 816	193 027	196 837	197 807	197 532
Same county	1 111 150	135 636	136 063	107 611	143 868	161 179	111 574	108 288	112 982	93 949
Different county	767 649	75 006	102 155	107 632	59 809	64 637	81 453	88 549	84 825	103 583
Same State	477 629	39 417	61 161	65 293	38 213	27 565	58 088	55 056	55 256	77 580
Different State	290 020	35 589	40 994	42 339	21 596	37 072	23 365	33 493	29 569	26 003
Northeast	24 273	2 614	5 237	1 814	2 689	4 071	1 630	1 904	1 351	2 963
North Central	181 698	24 034	23 274	31 634	11 943	18 326	14 464	22 891	19 881	15 251
South	47 248	5 328	6 570	3 780	4 234	11 489	4 103	3 429	4 229	4 086
West	36 801	3 613	5 913	5 111	2 730	3 186	3 168	5 269	4 108	3 703
Abroad	29 401	3 473	6 285	2 179	3 725	5 652	1 835	2 083	2 099	2 070

VETERAN STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Civilian persons 16 years and over	3 529 793	388 053	401 533	393 965	400 728	398 734	390 894	387 712	384 463	383 711
Veteran	575 967	65 438	59 791	58 526	72 887	58 726	66 222	63 333	64 165	66 879
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	16.3	16.9	14.9	14.9	18.2	14.7	16.9	16.3	16.7	17.4
Male veteran	557 368	63 364	57 686	56 760	70 344	56 147	64 129	61 563	62 344	65 031
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	32.8	33.9	29.5	29.7	36.7	30.8	33.8	32.6	33.3	34.6

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years	2 948 090	329 387	343 146	323 643	342 089	329 159	318 386	314 987	319 266	328 027
With a work disability	199 407	21 493	20 007	22 789	22 722	25 998	21 669	24 528	22 922	17 279
Not in labor force	108 985	11 451	12 424	12 805	12 805	15 383	11 904	14 173	13 070	8 296
Prevented from working	86 340	8 925	7 198	9 774	10 410	12 414	9 258	11 547	10 488</	

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

LABOR FORCE STATUS

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Persons 16 years and over -----	3 532 459	388 345	401 782	394 145	401 275	398 994	391 342	387 864	384 820	383 892
Labor force -----	2 266 079	253 394	272 459	243 174	269 390	252 903	245 815	231 632	238 157	259 155
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	64.2	65.2	67.8	61.7	67.1	63.4	62.8	59.7	61.9	67.5
Civilian labor force -----	2 263 413	253 102	272 210	242 994	268 843	252 643	245 367	231 480	237 800	258 974
Employed -----	2 114 473	230 806	257 442	227 216	255 880	235 805	229 293	210 998	220 276	246 577
Unemployed -----	148 940	22 296	14 768	15 778	12 963	16 838	16 074	20 482	17 524	12 217
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.6	8.8	5.4	6.5	4.8	6.7	6.6	8.8	7.4	4.7
Not in labor force -----	1 266 380	134 951	129 323	150 971	131 885	146 091	145 527	156 232	146 663	124 737
Female, 16 years and over -----	1 828 972	200 991	206 292	202 812	208 962	216 791	201 105	198 618	197 510	195 891
Labor force -----	963 989	105 834	121 217	102 716	115 741	117 908	102 750	95 216	97 274	105 333
Percent of female, 16 years and over -----	52.7	52.7	58.8	50.6	55.4	54.4	51.1	47.9	49.3	53.8
Civilian labor force -----	963 674	105 814	121 185	102 697	115 701	117 850	102 652	95 213	97 257	105 305
Employed -----	909 151	98 119	115 358	97 165	111 200	111 263	96 611	88 613	90 413	100 409
Unemployed -----	54 523	7 695	5 827	5 532	4 501	6 587	6 041	6 600	6 844	4 896
Percent of civilian labor force -----	5.7	7.3	4.8	5.4	3.9	5.6	5.9	6.9	7.0	4.6
Not in labor force -----	864 983	95 157	85 075	100 096	93 221	98 883	98 355	103 402	100 236	90 558
Female, 16 years and over -----	1 828 972	200 991	206 292	202 812	208 962	216 791	201 105	198 618	197 510	195 891
With own children under 6 years -----	287 759	32 103	30 043	32 078	30 308	31 853	31 853	32 985	34 108	32 428
In labor force -----	139 824	15 055	16 793	16 744	13 649	15 183	16 054	15 688	15 521	15 137
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	355 475	42 075	37 485	37 213	39 420	34 431	39 595	39 288	40 701	45 267
In labor force -----	239 384	28 482	27 380	25 259	26 510	24 205	26 762	25 282	25 331	30 173

CLASS OF WORKER

Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 114 473	230 806	257 442	227 216	255 880	235 805	229 293	210 998	220 276	246 757
Private wage and salary workers -----	1 610 836	186 520	165 254	151 851	162 704	191 852	175 951	149 461	170 393	202 850
Federal government workers -----	40 876	3 042	6 283	4 257	5 359	6 130	4 490	4 563	3 864	2 888
State government workers -----	87 958	6 048	38 156	12 285	2 911	6 138	5 805	8 465	4 420	3 730
Local government workers -----	184 951	20 182	20 642	21 564	22 570	23 529	18 664	20 544	18 472	18 784
Self-employed workers -----	169 940	13 624	24 145	32 679	7 746	7 664	21 402	25 200	20 604	16 876
Unpaid family workers -----	19 912	1 390	2 962	4 580	590	492	2 981	2 765	2 523	1 629

OCCUPATION

Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 114 473	230 806	257 442	227 216	255 880	235 805	229 293	210 998	220 276	246 757
Managerial and professional specialty occupations -----	424 250	43 744	62 602	42 181	47 896	52 838	38 350	37 774	40 180	58 685
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	187 186	19 352	25 584	16 596	22 720	21 536	16 942	16 680	18 902	28 874
Professional specialty occupations -----	237 064	24 392	37 018	25 585	25 176	31 302	21 408	21 094	21 278	29 811
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations -----	579 351	58 785	78 977	53 382	81 527	74 660	53 583	53 035	57 090	68 492
Technicians and related support occupations -----	61 000	6 094	10 518	5 382	8 556	7 652	5 554	5 100	5 873	6 271
Sales occupations -----	191 172	19 448	23 323	19 046	23 717	22 628	17 840	17 607	20 922	26 641
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	327 179	33 243	44 956	28 954	49 254	44 380	30 189	30 328	30 295	35 580
Service occupations -----	297 613	32 197	36 890	34 044	34 004	35 860	33 621	31 441	31 436	28 120
Private household occupations -----	8 204	839	1 279	1 112	488	930	949	987	763	857
Protective service occupations -----	25 419	2 898	2 940	1 865	4 543	3 770	2 571	2 056	2 517	2 259
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	263 990	28 460	32 671	31 067	28 973	31 160	30 101	28 398	28 156	25 004
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	116 130	7 377	17 684	29 981	1 279	927	16 996	19 810	14 533	7 543
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	255 333	31 096	25 833	25 076	34 068	22 344	29 870	25 129	29 317	32 600
Operators, fabricators, and laborers -----	441 796	57 607	35 636	42 552	57 106	49 176	56 873	43 809	47 720	51 317
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	253 362	36 910	17 277	21 689	34 969	29 478	34 013	22 362	25 360	31 304
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	94 180	9 933	9 186	10 355	11 282	9 334	11 436	11 212	11 537	9 905
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	94 254	10 764	9 173	10 508	10 855	10 364	11 424	10 235	10 823	10 108

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 114 473	230 806	257 442	227 216	255 880	235 805	229 293	210 998	220 276	246 757
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining -----	121 071	7 825	18 986	31 020	1 537	953	17 786	19 818	14 692	8 454
Construction -----	94 496	9 663	12 618	11 558	8 550	6 520	10 396	11 102	11 692	12 097
Manufacturing -----	602 507	86 377	40 402	46 603	89 120	66 005	77 552	49 416	62 986	84 046
Nondurable goods -----	199 645	19 499	17 962	18 482	17 337	18 638	27 433	25 041	33 050	22 203
Durable goods -----	402 862	66 878	22 440	28 121	71 783	47 367	50 119	24 375	29 936	61 843
Transportation -----	73 653	6 963	7 355	7 477	11 528	8 234	7 494	9 313	8 113	7 176
Communications and other public utilities -----	47 382	4 582	6 004	4 901	7 289	6 381	4 416	4 233	4 659	4 917
Wholesale trade -----	79 267	6 817	9 766	8 813	9 961	9 278	6 935	7 307	9 049	11 341
Retail trade -----	348 156	37 234	40 973	37 715	42 310	38 457	36 629	35 540	39 689	39 609
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	105 040	7 970	16 355	8 130	15 011	15 157	7 772	12 289	9 609	12 747
Business and repair services -----	62 262	5 883	8 622	5 072	8 962	9 597	5 267	4 621	6 252	7 986
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services -----	69 003	8 078	9 343	6 800	7 409	8 376	7 060	7 106	7 515	7 316
Professional and related services -----	435 609	43 221	68 805	51 720	44 692	58 625	41 260	42 265	39 276	45 745
Health services -----	175 176	17 035	23 238	20 173	20 412	24 970	18 165	17 562	15 325	18 296
Educational services -----	184 082	18 982	33 773	24 568	16 133	21 019	16 439	18 394	16 588	18 186
Other professional and related services -----	76 351	7 204	11 794	6 979	8 147	12 636	6 656	6 309	7 363	9 263
Public administration -----	76 027	5 893	18 213	7 407	9 511	8 222	6 726	7 988	6 744	5 323

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

Male, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979 -----	1 409 091	157 057	167 982	157 253	161 786	146 430	154 628	149 215	152 020	162 720
Worked in 1979 -----	1 397 967	155 767	166 994	156 199	160 531	144 080	153 651	147 957	150 819	161 969
50 to 52 weeks -----	943 251	103 267	107 910	98 652	113 987	93 694	107 613	94 274	104 311	119 543
40 to 49 weeks -----	166 395	22 524	20 422	18 301	18 543	18 997	16 542	17 737	16 006	17 323
1 to 39 weeks -----	288 321	29 976	38 662	39 246	28 001	31 389	29 496	35 946	30 502	25 103
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	1 204 924	136 266	138 754	132 821	140 015	121 070	134 203	128 389	131 966	141 440
50 to 52 weeks -----	877 704	97 048	98 835	90 506	106 947	86 247	100 490	87 662	97 402	112 567
With unemployment in 1979 -----	238 533	29 778	28 190	27 245	26 002	27 919	24 534	29 494	24 459	20 912
Mean weeks of unemployment -----	13.4	12.2	12.3	13.4	13.3	14.4	13.1	15.2	14.5	11.6
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979 -----	1 104 796	121 593	139 989	122 504	128 640	132 904	118 306	110 400	112 010	118 450
Worked in 1979 -----	1 089 759	119 667	138 706	121 040	127 103	130 142	116 728	108 802	110 314	117 257
50 to 52 weeks -----	566 710	59 326	72 327	58 681	71 844	68 997	61 696	54 487	56 358	62 994
40 to 49 weeks -----	148 195	18 247	19 029	15 760	17 342	19 536	14 910	13 494	13 503	16 374
1 to 39 weeks -----	374 854	42 094	47 350	46 599	37 917	41 609	40 122	40 821	40 453	37 889
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	662 629	74 664	85 581	71 563	78 238	84 913	71 233	65 855	64 363	66 219
50 to 52 weeks -----	406 721	43 860	53 166	40 143	52 830	53 365	43 290	38 698	38 414	42 955
With unemployment in 1979 -----	188 004	22 679	23 852							

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

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

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
1 654 777	181 374	190 955	179 141	190 297	199 173	181 019	181 274	180 105	171 439	
Less than \$5,000	181 943	17 719	20 670	24 955	15 470	26 641	19 455	25 548	10 852	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	132 773	12 565	15 043	17 518	11 804	17 933	15 104	18 324	8 684	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	126 247	12 097	14 563	16 259	12 460	15 509	14 710	16 597	9 309	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	248 555	23 801	30 882	31 579	25 214	30 627	28 958	30 682	18 636	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	249 541	26 283	29 052	27 772	27 910	27 804	29 556	28 203	23 337	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	230 489	27 531	25 747	22 612	29 109	24 681	26 121	23 649	25 005	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	284 956	36 025	31 857	23 530	40 841	32 536	29 485	24 363	38 383	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	136 771	18 140	15 519	9 933	20 394	16 777	12 162	9 445	22 854	
\$50,000 or more	63 502	7 213	7 622	4 983	7 095	6 665	5 468	4 543	14 379	
Median	\$17 680	\$19 671	\$17 291	\$14 873	\$20 366	\$16 520	\$17 030	\$14 924	\$16 705	
Mean	\$20 382	\$21 671	\$20 245	\$17 666	\$21 999	\$19 398	\$19 336	\$17 448	\$19 118	
Families										
1 215 023	136 494	129 899	131 612	138 660	128 618	136 821	136 407	136 816	139 696	
Less than \$5,000	58 765	5 972	5 629	8 179	4 678	9 992	5 784	8 488	3 357	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	68 651	6 010	6 303	9 918	5 171	8 668	7 911	11 296	4 360	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	75 218	7 153	7 252	10 214	6 521	8 156	9 201	11 317	5 604	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	169 062	16 121	18 713	23 580	15 391	17 036	20 933	23 437	12 998	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	196 216	20 344	21 533	23 325	20 022	17 906	24 986	24 136	19 105	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	200 316	23 926	21 282	20 421	24 343	18 832	23 669	21 599	22 686	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	260 460	33 078	28 153	21 877	37 010	27 381	27 707	22 981	36 171	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	127 368	17 084	14 089	9 319	19 045	14 852	11 482	8 875	10 893	
\$50,000 or more	58 967	6 806	6 945	4 579	6 479	5 148	4 278	5 251	13 686	
Median	\$20 915	\$22 510	\$21 188	\$17 873	\$23 532	\$20 645	\$19 918	\$17 702	\$19 456	
Mean	\$23 462	\$24 747	\$23 981	\$20 454	\$25 106	\$22 814	\$22 114	\$20 034	\$21 804	
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
621 520	63 125	95 999	79 544	66 613	98 554	59 411	61 251	55 941	41 082	
Less than \$2,000	79 547	8 026	14 788	16 141	4 576	11 191	6 885	8 107	6 161	
\$2,000 to \$2,999	44 697	3 941	8 517	9 222	2 733	5 331	4 255	5 445	3 626	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	127 212	12 234	17 908	19 547	10 870	17 791	13 202	15 944	12 778	
\$5,000 to \$7,999	108 211	10 926	16 555	13 189	10 965	16 095	11 328	11 539	10 316	
\$8,000 to \$9,999	56 049	5 344	8 771	5 906	6 765	8 639	5 812	5 536	5 192	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	102 275	10 191	15 936	8 681	13 716	18 411	10 099	8 309	9 175	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	83 472	10 148	10 729	5 498	13 989	16 877	6 409	5 729	7 290	
\$25,000 to \$49,999	17 287	2 101	2 364	1 067	2 710	3 716	1 226	918	1 225	
\$50,000 or more	2 770	214	431	293	289	503	195	183	178	
Median	\$6 529	\$6 906	\$6 104	\$4 297	\$9 192	\$7 769	\$6 275	\$5 255	\$6 397	
Mean	\$8 701	\$9 070	\$8 131	\$6 410	\$10 841	\$9 739	\$8 267	\$7 265	\$8 440	
Per capita income	\$7 243	\$7 584	\$7 493	\$6 156	\$8 074	\$7 487	\$6 772	\$6 109	\$6 634	\$8 880
Per capita income, noninstitutional persons	\$7 315	\$7 654	\$7 568	\$6 220	\$8 121	\$7 583	\$6 857	\$6 170	\$6 679	\$8 975
HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979										
1 360 499	150 438	164 203	146 196	159 227	156 327	147 149	142 897	145 341	148 721	
With earnings	\$20 686	\$22 106	\$19 745	\$17 726	\$22 493	\$20 041	\$19 590	\$18 025	\$19 589	
With Social Security income	454 204	46 985	45 238	54 607	48 997	54 048	54 706	57 326	52 372	
With public assistance income	\$4 257	\$4 380	\$4 164	\$3 933	\$4 434	\$4 382	\$4 232	\$4 133	\$4 230	
With public assistance income	119 833	13 310	10 806	13 996	11 632	11 935	15 208	13 805	6 825	
With public assistance income	\$2 743	\$2 806	\$2 559	\$2 519	\$2 813	\$3 364	\$2 559	\$2 471	\$2 522	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1979										
No workers	\$10 291	\$10 758	\$11 715	\$9 600	\$10 850	\$9 744	\$10 386	\$8 925	\$9 916	
1 worker	\$19 898	\$20 282	\$20 351	\$17 052	\$20 068	\$18 772	\$18 462	\$17 190	\$18 891	
2 or more workers	\$27 745	\$29 424	\$27 125	\$24 177	\$30 031	\$28 820	\$26 156	\$24 347	\$26 050	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
All Income Levels in 1979										
Families										
1 215 023	136 494	129 899	131 612	138 660	128 618	136 821	136 407	136 816	139 696	
With related children under 18 years	661 951	76 774	69 848	71 318	72 027	68 801	73 295	74 266	76 382	
With related children 5 to 17 years	524 523	61 285	55 009	56 188	56 797	53 554	57 986	58 371	60 461	
Female householder, no husband present	133 313	15 777	13 176	11 106	16 399	30 847	11 492	12 395	12 253	
With related children under 18 years	88 903	10 888	8 754	7 083	10 034	23 039	7 064	7 806	8 069	
With related children under 6 years	35 874	4 556	3 085	2 752	3 726	11 085	2 590	3 064	3 309	
Householder 65 years and over	190 569	19 216	18 488	23 292	19 341	19 936	23 852	25 095	23 034	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	573 383	57 113	87 226	66 094	64 789	92 586	55 072	56 690	54 040	
65 years and over	171 050	17 802	17 586	20 854	18 059	23 433	20 303	20 542	18 465	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 582 005	509 084	505 281	500 641	515 171	506 502	507 573	509 653	514 779	
Related children under 18 years	1 340 307	153 528	137 744	146 755	139 754	139 025	150 507	153 909	159 228	
Related children 5 to 17 years	996 521	114 829	102 728	108 200	103 275	100 255	112 180	113 949	118 656	
60 years and over	724 809	74 273	71 467	85 188	79 158	83 315	88 008	90 183	83 171	
65 years and over	520 092	52 866	51 137	62 764	54 433	61 070	63 415	65 722	59 965	
Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level										
Families										
77 140	7 663	7 299	10 393	6 100	14 430	7 390	11 004	8 621	4 240	
Percent below poverty level	6.3	5.6	5.6	7.9	4.4	11.2	5.4	8.1	6.3	
With related children under 18 years	58 965	6 219	5 365	7 333	4 910	12 873	5 141	7 646	6 276	
With related children 5 to 17 years	43 603	4 529	3 828	5 515	3 468	9 533	5 765	4 675	2 451	
Female householder, no husband present	33 423	3 960	2 507	2 713	3 323	10 837	2 373	3 245	3 020	
With related children under 18 years	31 266	3 763	2 292	2 458	3 125	10 441	2 128	2 927	2 797	
With related children under 6 years	19 144	2 360	1 362	1 405	1 946	6 771	1 268	1 660	1 721	
Householder 65 years and over	9 342	721	774	1 625	453	747	1 215	1 973	1 286	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	125 655	10 805	22 737	21 330	8 888	17 569	11 405	14 692	12 169	
Percent below poverty level	21.9	18.9	26.1	32.3	13.7	20.7	20.7	25.9	22.5	
65 years and over	33 607	2 896	3 099	5 142	2 610	3 453	4 292	5 249	4 258	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	397 813	37 343	47 650	58 919	29 282	70 267	36 893	53 699	42 847	
Percent below poverty level	8.7	7.3	9.4	11.8	5.7	13.9	7.3	10.5	8.3	
Related children under 18 years	139 418	14 213	11 976	17 810	10 791	31 671	12 043	18 466	15 164	
Related children 5 to 17 years	95 750	9 565	8 048	12 425	7 108	21 365	8 278	13 071	10 664	
60 years and over	63 291	5 455	5 493	9 836	4 623	6 282	8 076	10 955	8 178	
65 years and over	49 787	4 116	4 432	7 987	3 413	4 697	6 441	8 570	6 496	
Income in 1979 Below Specified Poverty Level										
Percent of persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Below 75 percent of poverty level	5.3	4.6	6.1	7.4	3.4	8.4	4.3	6.2	5.0	
Below 125 percent of poverty level	12.7	10.4	13.4	17.4	8.3	18.5	11.1	16.1	12.8	
Below 150 percent of poverty level	16.9	13.7	17.4	23.2	11.0	22.8	15.7	22.1	17.8	
Below 200 percent of poverty level	26.7	21.8	27.1	35.6	18.0	31.2	26.9	35.2	29.3	

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

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

The State
Congressional Districts

SEX AND AGE

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
The State										
Total persons	4 446 088	183 169	30 788	22 043	62 782	492 506	22 121	1 226	1 989	12 837
Male	2 180 008	87 401	15 049	10 091	32 226	241 763	10 462	667	856	6 730
Female	2 266 080	95 768	15 739	11 952	30 556	250 743	11 659	559	1 133	6 107
Under 5 years	316 480	20 593	3 558	2 383	9 014	35 525	2 532	103	177	1 855
5 to 14 years	677 189	43 055	7 395	4 192	14 876	77 922	5 162	258	464	3 129
15 to 59 years	2 696 698	108 964	17 670	13 851	36 129	302 423	13 042	795	1 155	7 452
60 to 64 years	201 917	3 873	546	404	792	20 948	614	15	47	1 101
65 years and over	553 804	6 684	1 619	1 213	1 971	55 688	771	55	146	300
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 157 623	41 743	6 257	4 216	12 875	129 523	5 153	349	360	2 681
With own children under 18 years	606 342	30 522	4 510	2 873	9 633	69 800	3 750	266	272	2 038
Married-couple families	1 013 219	19 729	3 939	3 528	9 832	112 159	2 790	223	288	2 040
With own children under 18 years	529 655	12 974	2 801	2 473	7 305	60 038	1 844	160	220	1 594
Female householder, no husband present	109 828	19 964	1 820	521	2 422	13 306	2 088	78	65	468
With own children under 18 years	65 080	16 494	1 474	350	2 049	8 213	1 736	78	45	383
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	2 593 382	78 579	12 986	11 349	24 163	282 860	9 553	586	1 097	4 789
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	461 471	15 937	2 782	1 940	9 154	43 490	2 075	103	183	2 082
High school: 1 to 3 years	310 858	19 893	3 194	857	3 923	43 788	2 540	153	115	868
4 years	1 060 232	24 675	4 547	2 072	5 826	119 673	3 210	232	248	1 104
College: 1 to 3 years	372 558	11 572	1 855	1 459	2 917	39 077	1 079	66	155	486
4 or more years	388 263	6 502	608	5 021	2 343	36 832	649	32	396	249
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 368 788	115 228	19 046	15 080	37 407	369 310	13 944	839	1 322	7 541
Labor force	2 165 865	70 948	11 148	8 895	24 533	240 792	9 156	637	807	5 040
Employed	2 027 765	60 941	9 344	8 321	21 781	220 136	7 661	545	739	4 276
Unemployed	135 643	9 848	1 794	560	2 678	20 387	1 472	92	68	756
Female, 16 years and over	1 741 613	62 227	9 933	8 484	18 067	190 809	7 562	393	833	3 497
Labor force	916 724	34 789	4 792	4 262	9 617	99 990	4 397	259	408	1 828
Employed	867 681	30 390	4 161	3 956	8 583	93 340	3 556	220	363	1 531
Unemployed	48 739	4 388	631	306	1 034	6 630	841	39	45	297
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	1 157 623	41 743	6 257	4 216	12 875	129 523	5 153	349	360	2 681
Less than \$5,000	49 071	7 523	853	4 602	1 423	4 939	796	24	49	331
\$5,000 to \$7,499	62 061	5 089	751	357	1 009	5 435	479	2	39	146
\$7,500 to \$9,999	69 829	3 970	653	264	1 133	6 525	464	55	22	207
\$10,000 to \$14,999	160 440	6 021	1 187	511	2 079	15 271	644	69	20	365
\$15,000 to \$19,999	188 634	5 084	1 099	462	2 100	19 238	759	45	37	400
\$20,000 to \$24,999	194 022	4 503	626	441	1 921	23 007	615	68	57	466
\$25,000 to \$34,999	252 742	5 591	739	709	1 918	31 941	848	53	63	432
\$35,000 to \$49,999	123 268	3 107	265	440	926	16 518	446	30	33	242
\$50,000 or more	57 556	855	84	430	366	6 649	102	3	40	92
Median	\$21 001	\$13 193	\$13 271	\$18 844	\$16 536	\$22 548	\$16 008	\$17 383	\$20 909	\$18 345
Mean	\$23 770	\$16 712	\$15 556	\$25 829	\$19 085	\$25 078	\$18 045	\$18 872	\$29 537	\$19 987
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 330 885	177 023	29 740	21 424	61 167	479 426	21 565	1 199	1 950	12 648
Income in 1979 below poverty level	330 161	51 018	6 896	4 455	11 494	30 698	5 187	98	310	2 447

SEX AND AGE

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
District 2										
Total persons	509 093	6 053	1 467	4 423	4 374	518 218	896	1 869	1 542	1 795
Male	250 495	3 266	679	2 210	2 175	255 219	518	889	648	779
Female	258 598	2 787	788	2 213	2 199	262 999	378	980	894	1 016
Under 5 years	33 734	694	167	434	533	38 270	86	246	157	206
5 to 14 years	74 054	1 051	370	675	927	79 380	110	442	312	341
15 to 59 years	325 558	4 036	837	3 141	2 695	309 215	640	1 066	960	1 066
60 to 64 years	20 397	88	13	34	52	22 709	16	27	3	23
65 years and over	55 350	184	80	139	167	68 644	44	88	110	159
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	127 238	1 167	268	866	877	130 848	124	328	241	268
With own children under 18 years	66 904	814	174	485	600	69 555	64	230	160	151
Married-couple families	111 025	631	171	755	667	116 094	90	196	191	211
With own children under 18 years	57 466	382	112	443	450	61 814	43	134	131	117
Female householder, no husband present	12 468	446	93	81	171	10 939	17	99	38	46
With own children under 18 years	7 844	378	60	38	138	6 607	10	76	29	26
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	292 909	2 828	539	2 391	1 724	289 079	286	722	700	716
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	41 565	224	93	167	369	62 180	42	189	180	183
High school: 1 to 3 years	26 390	350	86	83	139	30 546	13	136	48	85
4 years	110 295	735	161	284	331	115 810	33	266	131	235
College: 1 to 3 years	48 691	629	110	266	401	41 059	114	79	137	100
4 or more years	65 968	890	89	1 591	484	39 484	84	52	204	113
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	392 313	4 235	856	3 255	2 846	390 998	692	1 143	1 039	1 191
Labor force	267 006	2 460	502	1 800	1 783	241 541	303	674	533	656
Employed	252 532	2 148	443	1 736	1 615	225 825	248	544	494	604
Unemployed	14 225	312	59	64	168	15 545	48	130	37	52
Female, 16 years and over	201 629	1 954	463	1 620	1 486	201 129	284	625	626	691
Labor force	118 663	1 135	257	828	836	101 945	122	318	281	316
Employed	113 081	983	235	792	745	96 504	103	258	262	288
Unemployed	5 550	152	22	36	91	5 429	12	60	19	28
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	127 238	1 167	268	866	877	130 848	124	328	241	268
Less than \$5,000	5 213	132	59	173	89	8 076	26	34	41	24
\$5,000 to \$7,499	5 943	212	31	89	95	9 818	12	77	11	40
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 996	95	31	64	95	10 080	31	47	37	40
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18 255	148	53	168	176	23 436	12	57	51	62
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21 224	97	50	100	193	23 422	16	49	28	29
\$20,000 to \$24,999	21 036	148	21	48	82	20 361	10	27	14	20
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27 823	198	16	91	73	21 809	11	30	22	36
\$35,000 to \$49,999	13 895	108	7	70	55	9 286	4	7	22	4
\$50,000 or more	6 853	29	-	63	19	4 560	2	-	15	13
Median	\$21 147	\$14 840	\$10 876	\$12 716	\$14 346	\$17 600	\$9 435	\$10 363	\$12 591	\$11 883
Mean	\$24 120	\$18 068	\$12 521	\$19 439	\$17 255	\$20 484	\$13 372	\$13 239	\$19 386	\$17 877
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	492 464	5 377	1 375	4 236	4 191	496 413	619	1 756	1 479	1 664
Income in 1979 below poverty level	44 080	1 552	371	1 162	956	57 647	210	609	370	284

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	District 4					District 5				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	507 178	1 389	3 064	3 419	21 062	362 630	147 978	3 290	3 770	11 702
Male	246 439	871	1 518	1 576	10 801	169 957	69 055	1 522	1 760	5 940
Female	260 739	518	1 546	1 843	10 261	192 673	78 923	1 768	2 010	5 762
Under 5 years	34 706	142	345	345	3 135	20 650	16 846	416	451	1 751
5 to 14 years	72 171	211	673	663	5 001	37 895	35 845	815	512	2 738
15 to 59 years	318 444	979	1 910	2 120	12 126	223 738	86 680	1 874	2 507	6 665
60 to 64 years	24 675	5	36	98	275	19 281	3 104	54	67	206
65 years and over	57 182	52	100	193	525	61 066	5 503	131	233	342
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	135 311	190	643	676	4 639	91 535	34 480	634	799	2 432
With own children under 18 years	67 844	132	494	446	3 524	38 871	25 253	495	499	1 850
Married-couple families	115 254	132	387	561	3 537	75 058	15 570	320	617	1 696
With own children under 18 years	57 572	80	274	399	2 662	31 157	10 210	238	382	1 247
Female householder, no husband present	15 614	49	190	94	886	12 870	17 305	253	124	608
With own children under 18 years	8 883	43	172	40	757	6 850	14 272	235	96	535
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	305 043	669	1 298	1 781	8 168	234 545	63 045	1 355	2 046	4 505
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	47 064	101	195	325	3 600	35 046	13 168	168	333	1 484
High school: 1 to 3 years	44 931	134	304	203	1 322	29 324	16 510	272	181	770
4 years	130 389	196	525	355	1 982	82 883	19 925	501	341	1 052
College: 1 to 3 years	44 838	111	225	281	786	39 710	9 193	303	279	611
4 or more years	37 821	127	49	617	478	47 582	4 249	111	912	588
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	391 278	1 023	1 966	2 345	12 460	299 249	91 639	1 979	2 752	6 910
Labor force	262 813	513	1 305	1 566	8 498	190 772	57 097	1 242	1 706	4 382
Employed	249 909	431	1 149	1 461	7 736	182 119	49 149	1 116	1 616	3 891
Unemployed	12 383	62	156	105	736	8 471	7 874	126	90	480
Female, 16 years and over	204 039	355	1 034	1 301	6 043	161 576	51 002	1 100	1 505	3 318
Labor force	113 126	176	532	734	3 242	87 267	28 437	603	838	1 745
Employed	108 780	170	489	664	3 020	84 187	25 073	547	795	1 569
Unemployed	4 306	6	43	70	222	3 026	3 360	56	43	176
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	135 311	190	643	676	4 639	91 535	34 480	634	799	2 432
Less than \$5,000	4 274	32	97	51	487	3 083	6 486	137	101	316
\$5,000 to \$7,499	4 850	22	68	49	404	4 066	4 330	54	124	230
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6 308	12	11	30	345	4 588	3 354	41	52	287
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14 885	25	82	41	759	11 507	5 150	86	93	394
\$15,000 to \$19,999	19 580	7	87	91	764	13 362	4 138	97	111	357
\$20,000 to \$24,999	23 837	27	120	99	672	14 912	3 625	66	54	361
\$25,000 to \$34,999	36 448	20	118	179	745	22 621	4 396	100	126	302
\$35,000 to \$49,999	18 752	33	46	81	337	12 292	2 386	34	81	145
\$50,000 or more	6 377	12	14	55	126	5 104	615	19	57	40
Median	\$23 445	\$17 634	\$18 366	\$23 602	\$16 752	\$22 744	\$12 551	\$14 920	\$16 063	\$14 806
Mean	\$25 242	\$20 790	\$18 498	\$26 351	\$19 172	\$25 454	\$16 183	\$17 027	\$21 556	\$17 221
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	500 259	899	3 020	3 398	20 847	348 798	145 708	3 158	3 614	11 330
Income in 1979 below poverty level	26 435	163	557	501	3 550	24 153	43 337	785	765	2 679
	District 6					District 7				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	516 985	1 288	1 937	1 407	3 081	514 346	480	6 008	1 209	1 672
Male	254 376	907	1 050	640	1 610	254 912	273	2 877	476	829
Female	262 609	381	887	767	1 471	259 434	207	3 131	733	843
Under 5 years	38 172	60	150	166	393	39 179	74	753	135	290
5 to 14 years	81 210	147	500	250	770	82 414	87	1 473	234	365
15 to 59 years	303 097	1 041	1 174	843	1 717	298 140	262	3 317	720	883
60 to 64 years	24 841	10	42	58	48	24 496	17	148	46	38
65 years and over	69 665	30	71	90	153	70 117	40	317	74	96
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	135 848	102	401	270	550	134 897	56	1 176	196	256
With own children under 18 years	71 350	70	283	207	380	71 803	40	823	148	198
Married-couple families	120 697	78	297	231	475	118 827	36	707	159	207
With own children under 18 years	63 459	55	204	189	323	63 341	22	488	113	162
Female householder, no husband present	11 342	9	76	31	63	11 952	13	393	32	45
With own children under 18 years	6 555	7	70	18	52	7 109	11	293	30	36
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	302 013	578	890	714	1 234	296 450	193	2 500	583	619
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	62 363	71	176	149	522	68 569	36	607	111	215
High school: 1 to 3 years	37 719	115	231	43	187	35 903	21	543	39	101
4 years	131 830	211	342	179	340	120 795	42	860	166	142
College: 1 to 3 years	36 381	82	102	68	118	37 225	56	396	71	74
4 or more years	33 720	99	39	275	67	33 958	38	94	196	87
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	387 433	1 079	1 225	967	1 853	382 792	304	3 638	818	973
Labor force	243 800	318	740	587	1 175	228 797	137	2 077	472	511
Employed	227 607	241	639	513	1 012	208 681	119	1 677	420	394
Unemployed	15 782	42	99	74	162	19 974	18	400	52	107
Female, 16 years and over	199 417	288	560	567	906	195 865	122	1 940	551	511
Labor force	101 955	94	282	306	492	93 945	48	926	255	232
Employed	95 934	77	250	270	430	87 509	48	802	232	169
Unemployed	5 923	17	32	36	62	6 433	—	124	23	63
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	135 848	102	401	270	550	134 897	56	1 176	196	256
Less than \$5,000	5 651	14	40	50	46	8 266	7	172	40	39
\$5,000 to \$7,499	7 834	13	36	15	25	11 068	14	199	7	35
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 139	8	35	8	42	11 143	4	148	10	29
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 804	11	40	36	99	23 130	11	270	16	27
\$15,000 to \$19,999	24 793	21	75	22	164	23 907	7	178	22	33
\$20,000 to \$24,999	23 548	7	46	58	79	21 481	7	72	30	33
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27 551	21	99	21	71	22 856	6	89	19	42
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 415	4	25	33	22	8 813	—	42	20	9
\$50,000 or more	5 113	3	5	27	2	4 233	—	6	32	9
Median	\$19 919	\$15 884	\$17 922	\$20 243	\$16 402	\$17 501	\$10 987	\$10 887	\$20 385	\$14 515
Mean	\$22 132	\$17 189	\$19 240	\$25 291	\$17 233	\$20 086	\$12 490	\$13 188	\$27 129	\$17 259
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	503 041	513	1 811	1 342	2 905	501 780	401	5 778	1 183	1 568
Income in 1979 below poverty level	35 849	182	399	220	444	51 581	120	1 613	220	373

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

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

The State
Congressional Districts

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
	District 8					District 9				
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	509 019	797	10 913	1 970	2 159	516 113	2 167	1 014	2 314	4 100
Male	251 346	612	5 307	856	1 128	255 501	1 437	540	1 069	2 234
Female	257 673	185	5 606	1 114	1 031	260 612	730	474	1 245	1 866
Under 5 years	39 234	33	1 284	238	366	37 010	126	94	280	485
5 to 14 years	83 256	110	2 627	501	517	88 887	332	237	581	1 088
15 to 59 years	300 198	632	6 047	1 081	1 138	315 885	1 652	650	1 324	2 387
60 to 64 years	23 109	4	197	37	25	21 461	15	14	14	24
65 years and over	63 222	18	758	113	113	52 870	42	19	115	116
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	134 061	104	2 231	328	389	138 362	367	227	480	783
With own children under 18 years	73 129	73	1 588	275	283	77 086	326	157	381	609
Married-couple families	118 901	81	1 435	288	335	125 204	321	203	438	664
With own children under 18 years	64 711	53	1 058	242	239	69 917	285	133	354	511
Female householder, no husband present	11 586	20	614	33	48	9 751	17	24	23	87
With own children under 18 years	7 190	20	466	33	44	5 829	17	24	21	78
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	290 228	213	4 635	889	785	300 255	1 214	461	1 148	1 623
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	57 707	20	1 213	325	253	43 487	200	38	167	446
High school: 1 to 3 years	31 990	12	1 387	68	101	30 267	198	82	77	350
4 years	127 881	46	1 450	161	231	120 676	277	210	207	409
College: 1 to 3 years	37 996	50	486	46	116	47 581	258	88	156	225
4 or more years	34 654	85	99	289	84	58 244	281	43	541	193
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	375 971	650	6 749	1 182	1 245	379 444	1 662	651	1 400	2 388
Labor force	233 700	231	3 520	530	822	256 644	733	451	894	1 666
Employed	216 588	225	2 841	475	704	244 368	719	390	867	1 549
Unemployed	16 775	6	671	43	106	12 101	14	61	27	111
Female, 16 years and over	193 065	147	3 509	690	584	194 021	513	309	791	1 031
Labor force	95 499	57	1 440	227	308	104 334	323	175	385	618
Employed	88 901	57	1 201	207	273	99 445	323	159	371	558
Unemployed	6 581	—	239	20	35	4 861	—	16	14	60
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Families	134 061	104	2 231	328	389	138 362	367	227	480	783
Less than \$5,000	6 309	18	281	71	39	3 260	12	9	26	52
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 720	—	270	18	14	4 327	7	14	5	20
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 515	—	272	13	30	5 535	2	13	28	58
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 257	8	519	46	97	12 895	12	11	40	100
\$15,000 to \$19,999	24 117	24	459	39	58	18 991	15	59	12	102
\$20,000 to \$24,999	23 320	8	176	30	51	22 520	56	30	51	161
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25 810	28	201	56	63	35 883	63	33	132	150
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 794	18	43	33	21	21 503	108	31	67	91
\$50,000 or more	5 219	—	10	22	16	13 448	92	27	119	49
Median	\$19 485	\$21 079	\$12 279	\$16 739	\$15 986	\$25 283	\$36 412	\$21 028	\$29 828	\$21 482
Mean	\$21 939	\$21 330	\$14 032	\$20 951	\$19 214	\$29 748	\$41 644	\$25 689	\$47 294	\$25 576
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	501 179	544	10 659	1 934	2 099	507 525	1 397	984	2 288	3 915
Income in 1979 below poverty level	39 508	170	2 413	646	320	20 210	97	51	261	441

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

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

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9	
The State										
Congressional Districts										
Total housing units	1 863 897	200 629	204 733	197 469	195 747	208 177	208 131	229 463	239 069	180 479
Vacant seasonal and migratory	107 586	7 803	4 543	7 756	133	35	13 768	31 164	39 333	3 051
Year-round housing units	1 756 311	192 826	200 190	189 713	195 614	208 142	194 363	198 299	199 736	177 428
TENURE AND VACANCY STATUS										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 127 367	126 384	119 311	130 181	116 955	95 019	135 554	137 621	134 848	131 494
Percent of occupied housing units	68.2	69.8	62.6	72.7	61.5	47.9	74.9	76.0	75.0	76.8
Renter-occupied housing units	524 894	54 692	71 266	48 780	73 118	103 555	45 368	43 435	44 848	39 832
Vacant housing units	104 050	11 750	9 613	10 752	5 541	9 568	13 441	17 243	20 040	6 102
For sale only	15 072	1 588	1 614	1 941	1 095	1 024	1 677	2 344	2 301	1 488
For rent	27 203	3 357	3 644	2 826	2 398	5 325	2 430	3 132	2 502	1 589
Held for occasional use	31 746	3 938	1 510	2 236	259	634	4 822	6 273	11 037	1 037
Other vacants	30 029	2 867	2 845	3 749	1 789	2 585	4 512	5 494	4 200	1 988
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 127 367	126 384	119 311	130 181	116 955	95 019	135 554	137 621	134 848	131 494
1979 to March 1980	108 967	12 390	12 800	13 902	9 004	8 247	12 858	13 810	13 856	12 100
1975 to 1978	288 447	32 674	32 785	33 264	27 260	21 785	33 163	35 786	36 077	35 653
1970 to 1974	196 717	22 106	21 011	23 238	18 286	16 428	23 421	23 754	24 355	24 118
1960 to 1969	239 466	29 776	25 192	25 051	27 106	21 760	28 000	25 250	26 250	30 440
1950 to 1959	155 118	16 420	14 343	15 653	22 395	17 768	17 930	16 934	16 381	17 294
1949 or earlier	138 652	13 018	13 180	19 073	12 904	9 031	20 182	21 446	17 929	11 889
Renter-occupied housing units	524 894	54 692	71 266	48 780	73 118	103 555	45 368	43 435	44 848	39 832
1979 to March 1980	233 846	25 320	37 012	24 245	29 835	40 206	19 844	20 548	20 685	16 151
1975 to 1978	176 458	18 622	22 801	14 627	26 631	36 478	14 695	13 516	15 089	14 559
1970 to 1974	54 438	5 510	5 534	4 331	8 034	13 146	4 772	4 096	4 483	4 532
1960 to 1969	34 985	3 508	3 491	2 694	5 350	9 553	3 016	2 443	2 299	2 431
1959 or earlier	25 167	2 292	2 428	2 883	3 268	4 172	3 041	2 632	2 292	2 159
BATHROOMS										
Year-round housing units	1 756 311	192 826	200 190	189 713	195 614	208 142	194 363	198 299	199 736	177 428
No bathroom or only a half bath	54 419	3 632	5 386	7 808	3 563	4 281	6 609	12 276	7 809	3 055
1 complete bathroom	1 092 692	119 936	119 861	125 138	123 504	144 621	124 414	131 512	124 338	79 368
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	377 432	42 834	42 958	31 944	49 975	41 623	40 296	32 382	39 413	56 007
2 or more complete bathrooms	231 768	26 424	31 985	24 823	18 572	17 617	23 044	22 129	28 176	38 998
Owner-occupied housing units	1 127 367	126 384	119 311	130 181	116 955	95 019	135 554	137 621	134 848	131 494
No bathroom or only a half bath	18 935	1 120	1 644	3 573	805	489	2 825	4 760	2 534	1 185
1 complete bathroom	584 089	65 805	55 338	76 448	57 290	48 415	76 694	84 559	73 655	45 885
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	319 228	36 503	34 514	27 691	42 425	32 077	35 032	28 350	33 699	48 937
2 or more complete bathrooms	205 115	22 692	27 815	22 469	16 435	14 038	21 003	19 952	24 960	35 487
Renter-occupied housing units	524 894	54 692	71 266	48 780	73 118	103 555	45 368	43 435	44 848	39 832
No bathroom or only a half bath	21 097	1 839	2 926	2 446	2 537	3 242	2 069	2 786	1 824	1 428
1 complete bathroom	438 062	46 070	58 067	41 155	62 225	88 592	38 097	36 056	37 617	30 183
1 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	47 715	4 887	6 997	3 465	6 707	8 667	3 982	3 137	3 925	5 948
2 or more complete bathrooms	18 020	1 896	3 276	1 714	1 649	3 054	1 220	1 456	1 482	2 273
Year-round housing units	1 756 311	192 826	200 190	189 713	195 614	208 142	194 363	198 299	199 736	177 428
KITCHEN FACILITIES										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 719 872	190 077	196 500	184 563	193 167	204 475	190 861	190 276	194 524	175 429
No complete kitchen facilities	36 439	2 749	3 690	5 150	2 447	3 667	3 502	8 023	5 212	1 999
SOURCE OF WATER										
Public system or private company	1 223 745	139 293	151 916	110 268	173 909	207 364	116 363	102 063	120 441	102 128
Individual drilled well	485 183	50 353	45 041	72 584	20 858	647	70 962	83 056	70 551	71 131
Individual dug well	36 396	2 818	2 396	4 283	717	56	5 700	10 359	6 448	3 619
Some other source	10 987	362	837	2 578	130	75	1 338	2 821	2 296	550
SEWAGE DISPOSAL										
Public sewer	1 262 265	146 143	152 100	111 295	182 262	206 677	119 805	105 397	123 638	114 948
Septic tank or cesspool	467 986	45 540	46 149	73 530	12 952	711	71 215	85 199	71 450	61 240
Other means	26 060	1 143	1 941	4 888	400	754	3 343	7 703	4 648	1 240
AIR CONDITIONING										
None	1 098 912	104 067	105 805	122 266	93 865	117 428	137 622	166 669	149 551	101 639
Central system	216 067	30 390	31 878	24 250	32 319	28 820	13 695	8 410	13 062	33 243
1 or more individual room units	441 332	58 369	62 507	43 197	69 430	61 894	43 046	23 220	37 123	42 546
HEATING EQUIPMENT										
Steam or hot water system	292 911	28 472	40 946	20 041	37 457	48 725	30 934	26 310	31 422	28 604
Central warm-air furnace	1 161 278	141 129	129 735	115 973	139 614	133 529	125 809	121 393	126 711	127 385
Electric heat pump	19 693	1 641	2 922	3 775	1 533	1 893	1 549	2 147	2 193	2 040
Other built-in electric units	78 331	6 131	10 530	14 665	5 552	5 898	8 629	8 971	10 095	7 860
Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace	30 662	3 942	2 836	4 677	1 909	3 547	4 189	4 228	3 542	1 792
Room heaters with flue	95 804	8 366	6 597	14 430	7 323	11 484	12 903	15 075	13 357	6 269
Room heaters without flue	19 625	1 282	1 136	3 395	1 656	2 566	2 407	3 312	2 682	1 189
Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters	55 448	1 692	5 290	12 297	481	380	7 667	16 107	9 338	2 196
None	2 559	171	198	460	89	120	276	756	396	93
Occupied housing units	1 652 261	181 076	190 577	178 961	190 073	198 574	180 922	181 056	179 696	171 326
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT										
With telephone	1 597 741	175 192	185 247	172 440	185 458	189 456	174 983	172 980	173 489	168 496
No telephone	54 520	5 884	5 330	6 521	4 615	9 118	5 939	8 076	6 207	2 830
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	174 298	15 962	19 969	15 952	23 510	45 942	13 917	16 326	13 683	9 037
1	611 096	65 341	72 385	61 058	76 977	84 700	67 233	64 834	66 135	52 433
2	608 055	69 107	68 529	67 896	65 163	52 853	68 541	69 525	70 373	76 068
3 or more	258 812	30 666	29 694	34 055	24 423	15 079	31 231	30 371	29 505	33 788

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

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

The State
Congressional Districts

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8	District 9
Occupied housing units -----	1 652 261	181 076	190 577	178 961	190 073	198 574	180 922	181 056	179 696	171 326
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	945 092	130 426	99 177	42 911	147 530	158 142	96 202	66 898	93 173	110 633
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	130 476	8 325	21 064	26 508	1 108	1 765	20 300	26 813	18 359	6 234
Electricity -----	101 489	8 584	14 910	19 041	7 842	8 837	9 711	10 941	11 332	10 291
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	425 622	32 105	50 102	79 434	32 472	27 787	48 261	63 680	49 547	42 234
Cool or coke -----	2 591	47	284	231	358	473	298	341	407	152
Wood -----	42 783	1 279	4 589	10 377	208	103	5 905	12 226	6 534	1 562
Other fuel -----	3 578	240	406	344	477	1 358	162	99	288	204
No fuel used -----	630	70	45	115	78	109	83	58	56	16
WATER HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	877 135	124 745	94 193	33 071	142 155	166 660	83 576	56 205	82 243	94 287
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	125 741	9 129	21 829	19 317	1 793	3 092	19 400	26 434	19 199	5 548
Electricity -----	599 827	44 460	66 431	118 810	43 851	25 051	72 336	88 702	72 027	68 159
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	36 048	2 210	6 742	5 196	1 841	2 823	4 091	6 050	4 322	2 773
Other -----	4 755	145	573	697	234	700	507	1 114	554	231
No fuel used -----	8 755	387	809	1 870	199	248	1 012	2 551	1 351	328
COOKING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	536 564	86 126	41 321	20 149	95 613	131 676	43 853	34 200	38 081	45 545
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	148 020	8 954	20 983	28 708	1 283	1 472	21 970	34 208	23 749	6 693
Electricity -----	959 467	85 584	127 265	128 663	92 800	65 046	114 009	110 506	116 887	118 707
Other -----	5 812	145	489	1 197	134	142	884	1 773	777	271
No fuel used -----	2 398	267	519	244	243	238	206	369	202	110
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	856 220	105 147	90 725	84 121	99 803	78 588	99 101	89 530	100 135	109 070
With a mortgage -----	503 439	65 756	56 630	45 369	60 932	48 875	53 238	44 742	55 659	72 238
Less than \$100 -----	703	51	56	109	18	49	97	112	142	69
\$100 to \$149 -----	3 581	336	398	549	162	220	569	507	566	274
\$150 to \$199 -----	14 481	1 851	1 163	1 987	724	1 060	2 479	2 246	1 921	1 049
\$200 to \$249 -----	41 339	6 311	3 026	4 487	3 499	3 744	6 201	5 206	5 452	3 413
\$250 to \$299 -----	71 048	9 692	6 122	7 074	8 660	7 678	9 117	7 559	8 607	6 539
\$300 to \$349 -----	76 533	10 460	7 677	7 253	9 069	7 581	9 084	7 736	9 298	8 375
\$350 to \$399 -----	71 723	9 599	7 974	6 436	8 438	6 843	8 307	6 522	8 674	8 930
\$400 to \$449 -----	59 452	7 954	7 474	5 367	7 652	5 695	5 684	4 662	6 477	8 487
\$450 to \$499 -----	46 291	6 099	6 034	3 736	6 397	4 457	3 808	3 475	4 649	7 636
\$500 to \$599 -----	57 841	7 197	8 049	4 425	8 384	5 677	4 307	3 698	5 029	11 075
\$600 to \$749 -----	37 915	4 716	5 694	2 552	5 507	3 606	2 426	2 090	3 142	8 873
\$750 or more -----	22 532	2 180	2 963	1 394	2 422	2 265	1 159	929	1 702	7 518
Median -----	\$381	\$413	\$360	\$399	\$380	\$345	\$344	\$361	\$444	\$444
Not mortgaged -----	352 781	39 391	34 095	38 752	38 871	29 713	45 863	44 788	44 476	36 832
Less than \$50 -----	996	69	71	180	25	35	130	271	203	12
\$50 to \$74 -----	5 251	458	434	1 003	71	140	961	1 220	833	131
\$75 to \$99 -----	21 675	2 288	1 764	4 001	457	707	3 793	4 583	3 192	890
\$100 to \$149 -----	124 801	15 206	10 627	16 505	8 004	7 055	20 292	19 101	18 411	9 600
\$150 to \$199 -----	123 282	14 440	12 293	11 666	17 299	12 681	14 357	13 279	14 270	12 997
\$200 to \$249 -----	50 487	4 716	5 687	3 825	9 210	5 990	4 252	4 352	5 030	7 425
\$250 or more -----	26 289	2 214	3 219	1 572	3 805	3 105	2 078	1 982	2 537	5 777
Median -----	\$160	\$156	\$167	\$143	\$181	\$177	\$144	\$143	\$149	\$180
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	494 283	51 710	65 913	42 383	72 482	102 694	41 014	38 872	41 870	37 345
Less than \$60 -----	4 523	358	445	775	339	770	428	534	628	246
\$60 to \$79 -----	13 480	1 126	1 009	1 793	1 139	3 255	1 215	1 945	1 321	677
\$80 to \$99 -----	11 611	939	1 212	1 309	1 145	2 247	1 244	1 502	1 289	724
\$100 to \$119 -----	12 673	1 192	1 318	1 680	1 093	2 252	1 547	1 574	1 125	892
\$120 to \$149 -----	28 121	2 862	3 560	3 183	2 836	4 900	3 367	3 028	2 843	1 542
\$150 to \$169 -----	28 254	2 773	3 666	2 823	2 923	5 291	3 199	3 034	2 979	1 566
\$170 to \$199 -----	56 256	5 827	6 578	5 793	6 595	11 511	5 981	4 818	6 050	3 103
\$200 to \$249 -----	121 192	13 001	17 736	9 573	18 113	23 127	10 811	9 229	11 224	8 378
\$250 to \$299 -----	97 975	11 203	13 417	6 636	18 578	21 638	6 550	6 184	6 338	7 431
\$300 to \$349 -----	53 837	5 814	6 649	3 349	10 389	13 888	2 846	2 487	3 353	5 062
\$350 to \$399 -----	24 211	2 660	3 515	1 525	4 129	6 639	746	1 008	1 337	2 652
\$400 to \$499 -----	16 416	1 532	3 297	932	2 648	4 168	446	492	666	2 235
\$500 or more -----	5 693	338	1 244	376	735	1 318	160	181	181	1 211
No cash rent -----	20 041	2 085	2 267	2 636	1 820	1 690	2 474	2 907	2 536	1 626
Median -----	\$234	\$237	\$240	\$213	\$253	\$244	\$211	\$208	\$215	\$255

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

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

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Race				
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	1 575 976	56 092	8 004	5 890	15 931	172 137	6 765	402	534	3 174
Owner-occupied housing units	1 099 105	19 688	3 593	2 677	6 555	122 354	2 904	235	276	1 537
Percent of occupied housing units	69.7	35.1	44.9	45.4	41.1	71.1	42.9	58.5	51.7	48.4
Renter-occupied housing units	476 871	36 404	4 411	3 213	9 376	49 783	3 861	167	258	1 637
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	834 351	15 438	2 487	2 179	5 038	101 668	2 504	207	229	1 254
With a mortgage	485 458	13 103	1 674	1 765	4 058	62 938	2 052	158	197	1 045
Less than \$200	17 958	570	164	37	113	2 089	134	4	3	20
\$200 to \$299	107 986	3 422	432	169	889	15 205	602	41	21	275
\$300 to \$399	142 838	4 128	614	244	1 223	19 209	638	48	43	330
\$400 to \$499	102 176	2 708	257	280	886	13 491	408	18	35	206
\$500 or more	114 500	2 275	207	1 035	947	12 944	270	47	95	214
Median	\$382	\$362	\$339	\$500+	\$384	\$374	\$345	\$371	\$490	\$369
Not mortgaged	348 893	2 335	813	414	980	38 730	452	49	32	209
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	447 162	35 856	4 163	3 161	9 215	46 854	3 821	162	253	1 620
Less than \$100	26 351	2 580	372	136	323	2 288	93	6	15	39
\$100 to \$199	112 318	9 427	1 306	1 065	2 630	11 493	927	17	59	424
\$200 to \$299	198 270	15 996	1 664	1 292	4 505	21 747	1 907	111	130	880
\$300 or more	90 652	7 638	676	590	1 624	9 304	861	18	37	262
Median	\$238	\$236	\$220	\$226	\$235	\$240	\$246	\$248	\$236	\$239
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	186 183	2 035	435	1 435	1 202	177 871	228	442	312	380
Owner-occupied housing units	118 057	536	161	428	405	129 786	31	191	140	182
Percent of occupied housing units	63.4	26.3	37.0	29.8	33.7	73.0	13.6	43.2	44.9	47.9
Renter-occupied housing units	68 126	1 499	274	1 007	797	48 085	197	251	172	198
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	89 676	484	109	356	297	83 855	15	118	110	131
With a mortgage	55 723	449	81	299	225	45 192	13	83	68	80
Less than \$200	1 617	—	—	—	6	2 633	—	7	5	1
\$200 to \$299	9 068	36	5	17	39	11 518	11	22	8	7
\$300 to \$399	15 501	67	44	29	34	13 660	—	15	9	29
\$400 to \$499	13 280	96	23	77	78	9 055	—	20	26	26
\$500 or more	16 257	250	9	176	68	8 326	2	19	20	17
Median	\$413	\$500+	\$381	\$500+	\$443	\$362	\$259	\$383	\$446	\$412
Not mortgaged	33 953	35	28	57	72	38 663	2	35	42	51
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	62 825	1 490	252	993	781	41 707	197	234	172	183
Less than \$100	2 488	104	5	54	19	3 842	6	12	5	16
\$100 to \$199	13 973	456	71	482	285	13 260	75	77	45	43
\$200 to \$299	30 021	587	109	310	314	15 981	63	70	72	79
\$300 or more	14 098	340	60	137	143	6 022	48	56	40	35
Median	\$245	3	7	10	20	2 602	5	19	10	10
Median	\$246	\$231	\$243	\$191	\$224	\$215	\$224	\$226	\$243	\$235
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	185 846	327	834	884	5 401	149 124	45 903	885	1 138	3 183
Owner-occupied housing units	115 505	50	246	442	1 946	78 097	15 734	266	467	1 089
Percent of occupied housing units	62.2	15.3	29.5	50.0	36.0	52.4	34.3	30.1	41.0	34.2
Renter-occupied housing units	70 341	277	588	442	3 455	71 027	30 169	619	671	2 094
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	98 743	39	192	348	1 447	65 587	12 077	211	371	836
With a mortgage	60 079	33	155	274	1 132	37 809	10 256	198	294	770
Less than \$200	871	—	15	—	22	882	—	—	4	39
\$200 to \$299	11 998	—	42	42	245	8 517	2 773	42	19	138
\$300 to \$399	17 309	—	35	55	340	10 740	3 392	94	69	243
\$400 to \$499	13 905	7	25	19	255	7 864	2 141	41	53	188
\$500 or more	15 996	26	38	158	270	9 806	1 514	21	149	162
Median	\$399	\$500+	\$359	\$500+	\$388	\$389	\$357	\$361	\$500+	\$386
Not mortgaged	38 664	6	37	74	315	27 778	1 821	13	77	66
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	69 736	273	580	433	3 418	70 673	29 697	603	671	2 072
Less than \$100	2 541	16	22	7	76	3 801	2 348	47	28	122
\$100 to \$199	12 775	61	110	94	895	15 415	7 806	211	192	579
\$200 to \$299	35 259	104	295	200	1 864	30 598	13 161	224	289	898
\$300 or more	17 345	92	153	132	567	19 375	6 208	121	144	433
Median	1 816	—	—	—	16	1 484	174	—	18	40
Median	\$253	\$257	\$254	\$258	\$239	\$250	\$235	\$219	\$237	\$235

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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

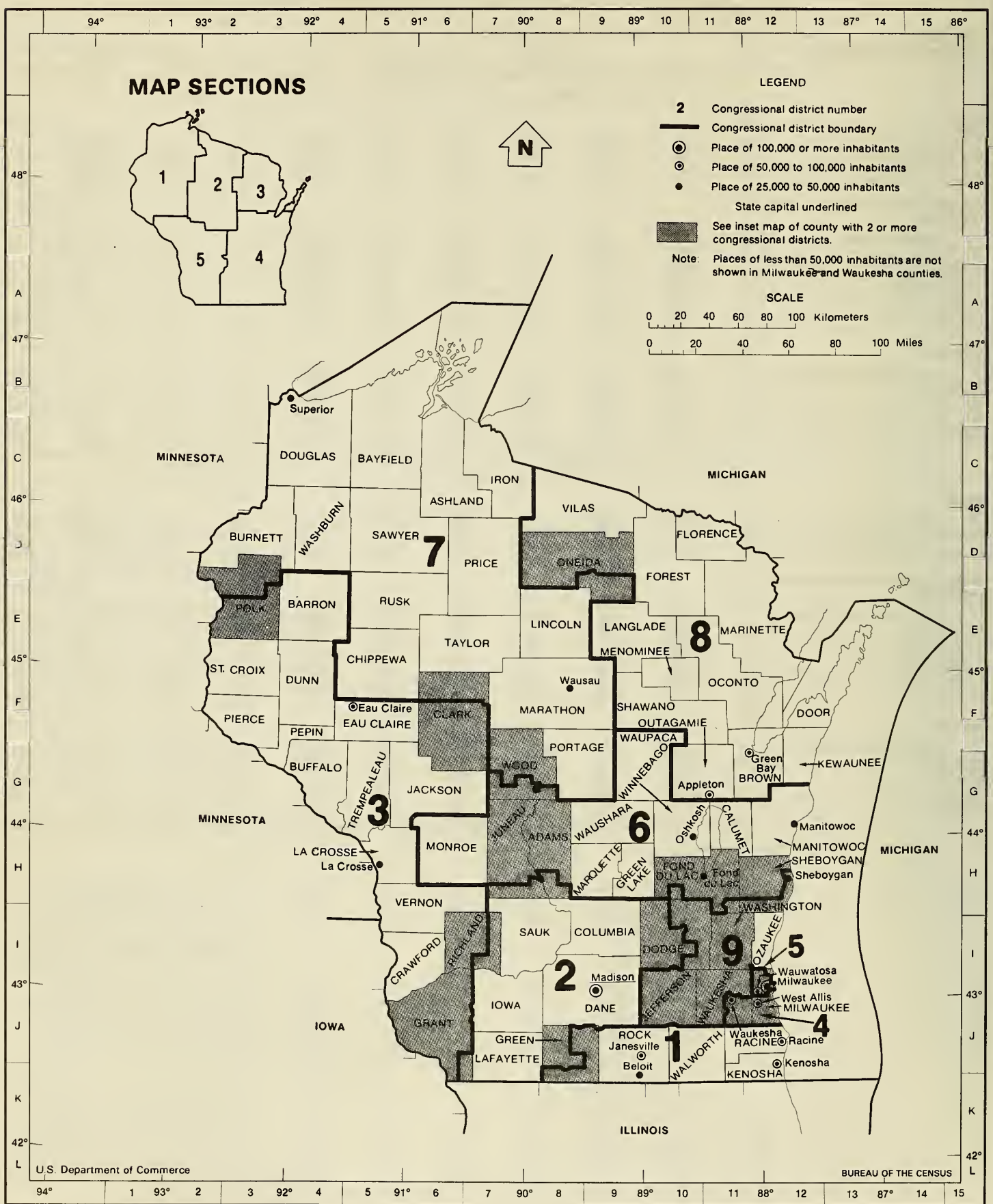
[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

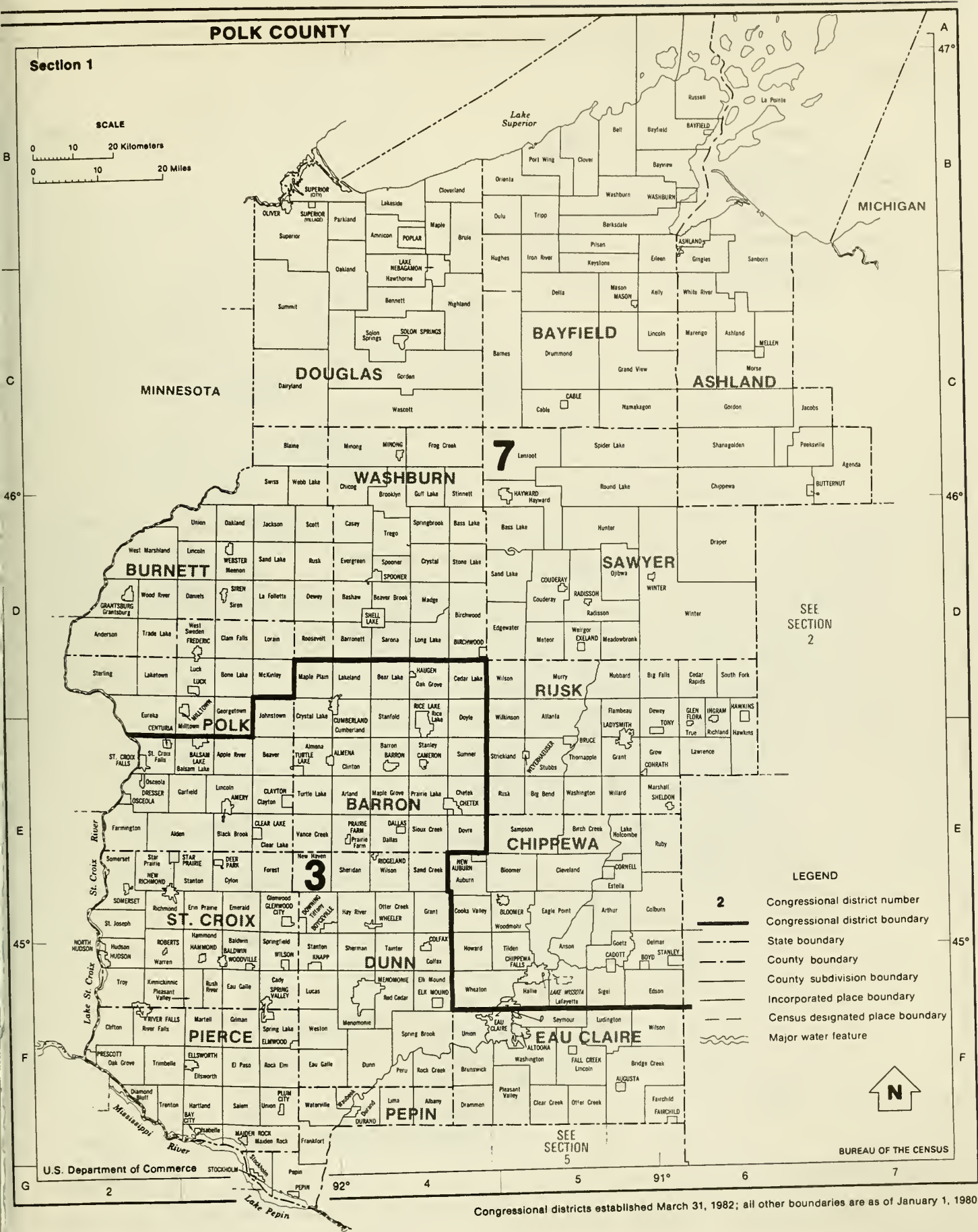
The State
Congressional Districts

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	Race					
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	
District 6						District 7					
TENURE											
Occupied housing units	179 663	172	469	357	752	179 084	91	1 515	266	311	
Owner-occupied housing units	134 950	55	221	200	389	136 716	28	695	138	179	
Percent of occupied housing units	75.1	32.0	47.1	56.0	51.7	76.3	30.8	45.9	51.9	57.6	
Renter-occupied housing units	44 713	117	248	157	363	42 368	63	820	128	132	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	98 649	27	161	165	297	88 987	9	395	105	108	
With a mortgage	52 885	23	120	139	211	44 377	9	246	81	75	
Less than \$200	3 122	—	8	13	10	2 826	—	39	—	—	
\$200 to \$299	15 223	—	30	27	86	12 663	—	88	10	16	
\$300 to \$399	17 306	—	57	8	76	14 186	7	54	7	18	
\$400 to \$499	9 449	13	13	13	23	8 091	2	34	8	9	
\$500 or more	7 785	10	12	78	16	6 611	—	31	56	32	
Median	\$347	\$488	\$339	\$500+	\$313	\$347	\$364	\$295	\$500+	\$439	
Not mortgaged	45 764	4	41	26	86	44 610	—	149	24	33	
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	40 399	117	234	139	345	37 879	57	758	122	121	
Less than \$100	2 862	—	2	11	12	3 875	7	96	2	7	
\$100 to \$199	13 891	34	60	46	152	12 053	19	323	38	31	
\$200 to \$299	17 057	74	127	71	127	15 086	14	229	56	58	
\$300 or more	4 122	9	42	9	46	4 013	17	67	14	20	
No cash rent	2 467	—	3	2	8	2 852	—	43	12	5	
Median	\$213	\$233	\$242	\$216	\$204	\$211	\$218	\$181	\$227	\$234	
District 8						District 9					
TENURE											
Occupied housing units	176 175	181	2 772	448	551	169 893	390	250	516	977	
Owner-occupied housing units	133 133	40	1 440	170	283	130 507	310	138	416	545	
Percent of occupied housing units	75.6	22.1	51.9	37.9	51.4	76.8	79.5	55.2	80.6	55.8	
Renter-occupied housing units	43 042	141	1 332	278	268	39 386	80	112	100	432	
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	98 961	20	981	131	209	108 225	263	113	364	459	
With a mortgage	54 974	20	537	97	145	71 481	248	96	316	375	
Less than \$200	2 538	—	91	—	8	1 380	—	—	12	7	
\$200 to \$299	13 884	—	153	19	37	9 910	—	9	6	46	
\$300 to \$399	17 713	5	227	15	18	17 214	19	40	9	135	
\$400 to \$499	11 028	15	56	16	40	16 013	26	27	33	61	
\$500 or more	9 811	—	10	47	42	26 964	203	20	256	126	
Median	\$362	\$433	\$311	\$491	\$424	\$445	\$500+	\$397	\$500+	\$400	
Not mortgaged	43 987	—	444	34	64	36 744	15	17	48	84	
GROSS RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	40 154	135	1 249	278	263	36 935	69	91	100	412	
Less than \$100	3 030	6	182	14	15	1 624	—	—	—	17	
\$100 to \$199	12 413	37	428	101	91	7 045	12	9	8	130	
\$200 to \$299	16 923	65	447	107	113	15 598	21	52	57	172	
\$300 or more	5 322	27	129	49	30	11 051	36	30	28	88	
No cash rent	2 466	—	63	7	14	1 617	—	—	7	5	
Median	\$220	\$238	\$196	\$219	\$216	\$258	\$300+	\$270	\$268	\$233	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places





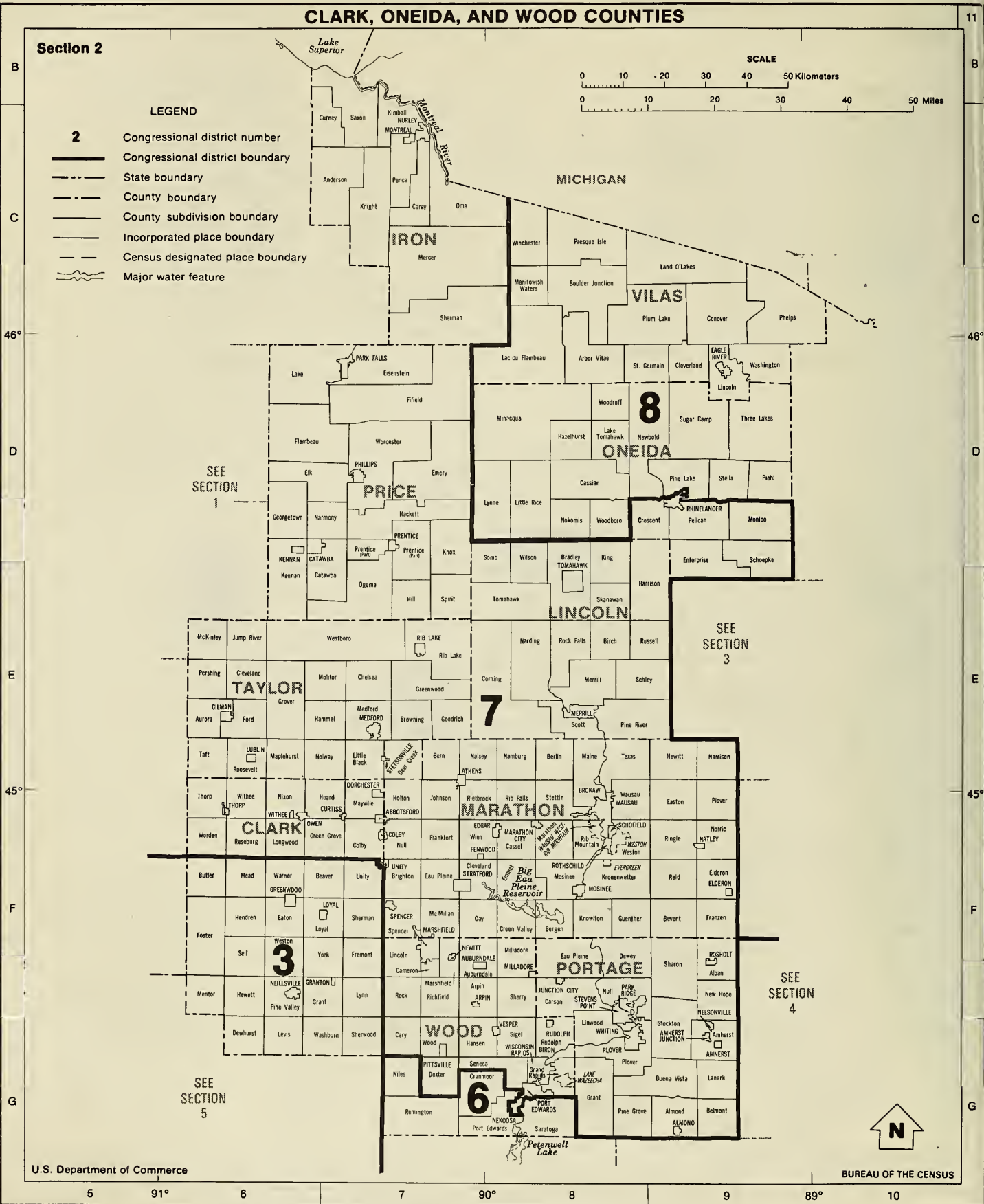
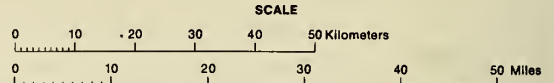
Congressional districts established March 31, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

CLARK, ONEIDA, AND WOOD COUNTIES

Section 2

LEGEND

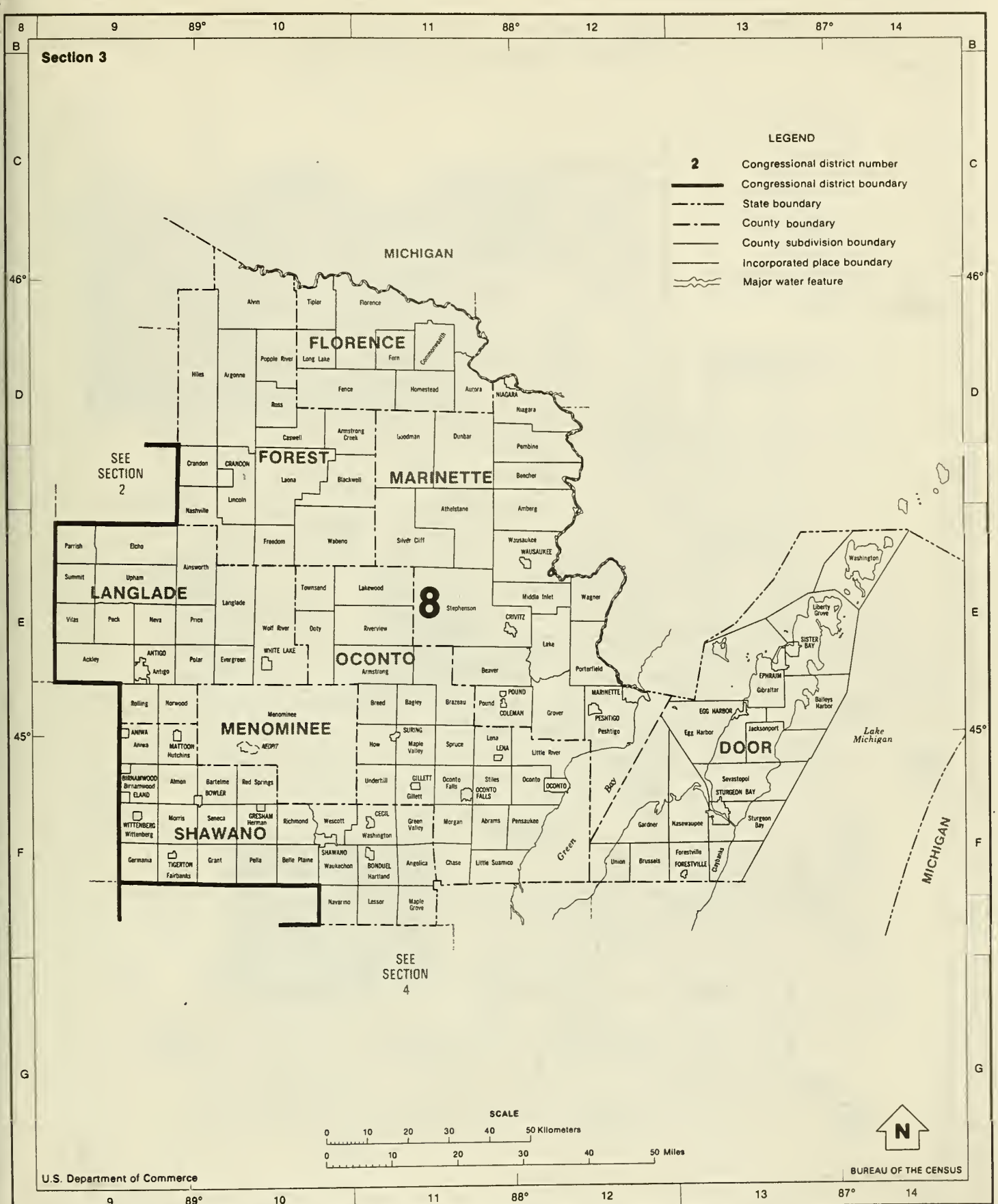
- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- State boundary
- County boundary
- County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- Census designated place boundary
- Major water feature



U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established March 31, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Congressional districts established March 31, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

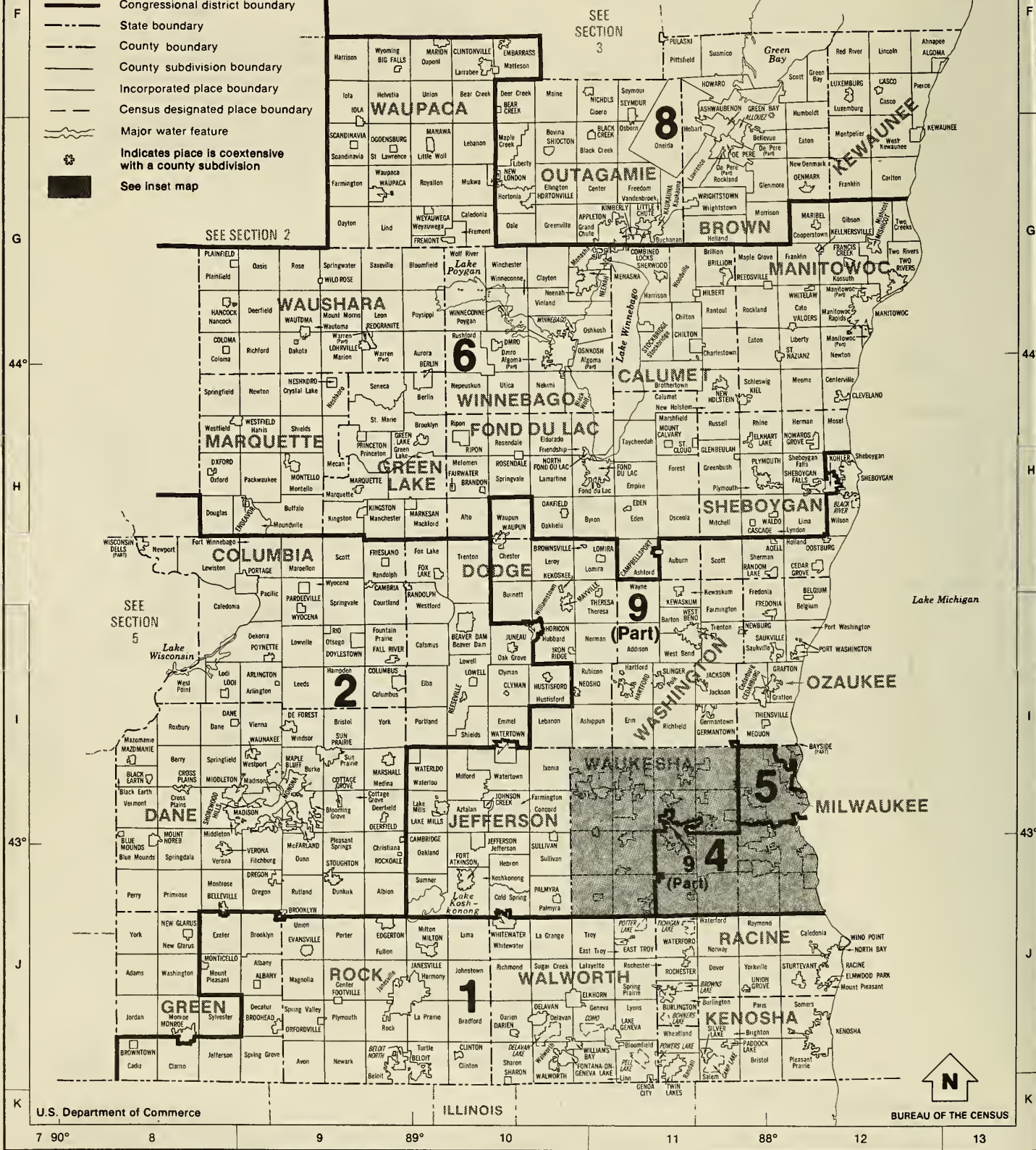
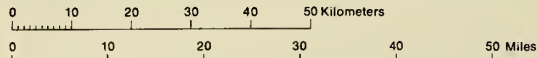
DODGE, FOND DU LAC, GREEN, JEFFERSON, SHEBOYGAN, AND WASHINGTON COUNTIES

Section 4

LEGEND

- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- State boundary
- - - County boundary
- County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- - - Census designated place boundary
- Major water feature
- ⊛ Indicates place is coextensive with a county subdivision
- See inset map

SCALE

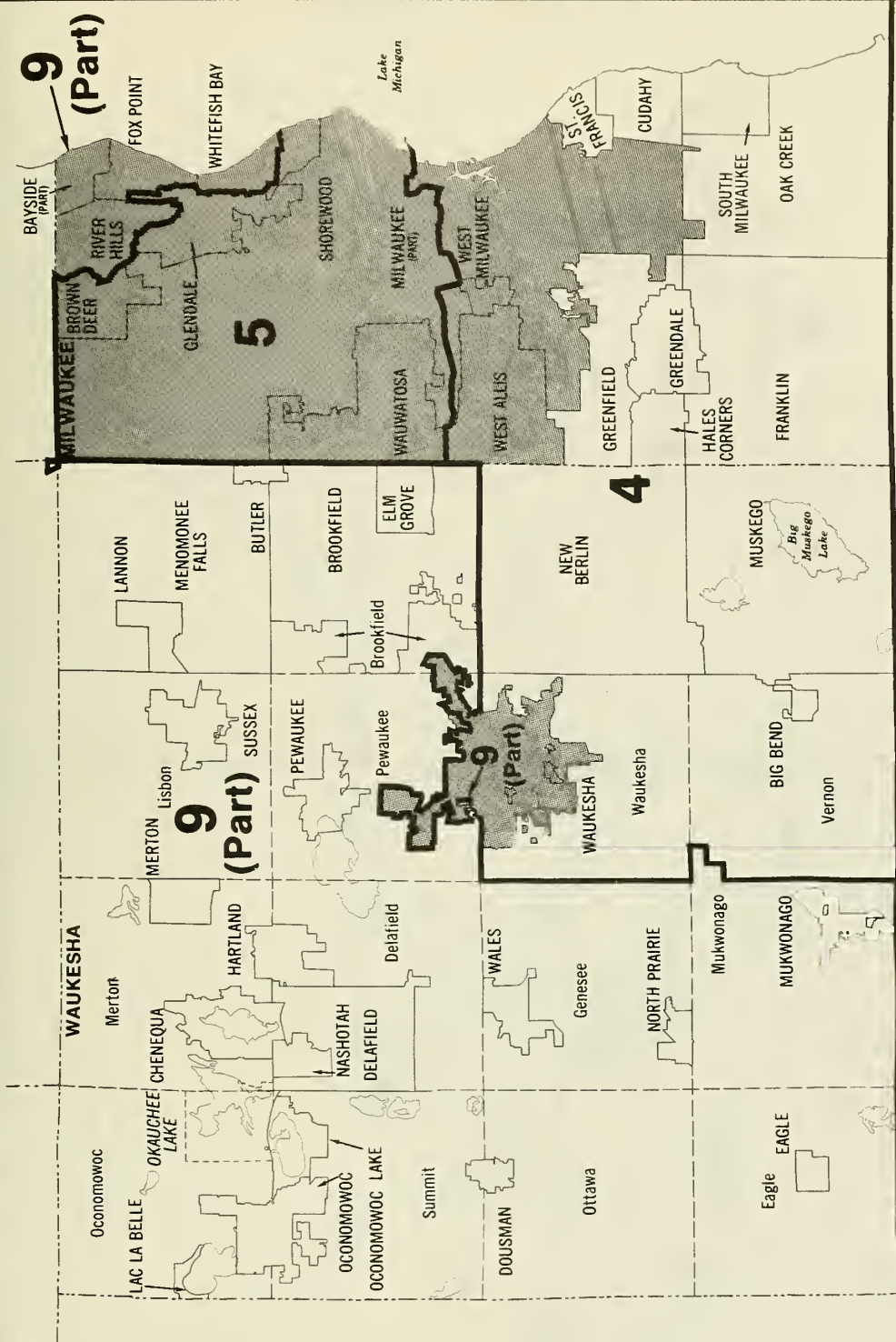


U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established March 31, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

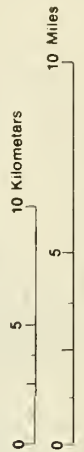
MILWAUKEE AND WAUKESHA COUNTIES



LEGEND

- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - - County boundary
- - - County subdivision boundary
- - - Incorporated place boundary
- - - Census designated place boundary
- ~ Major water feature
- █ See inset map

SCALE



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U.S. Department of Commerce

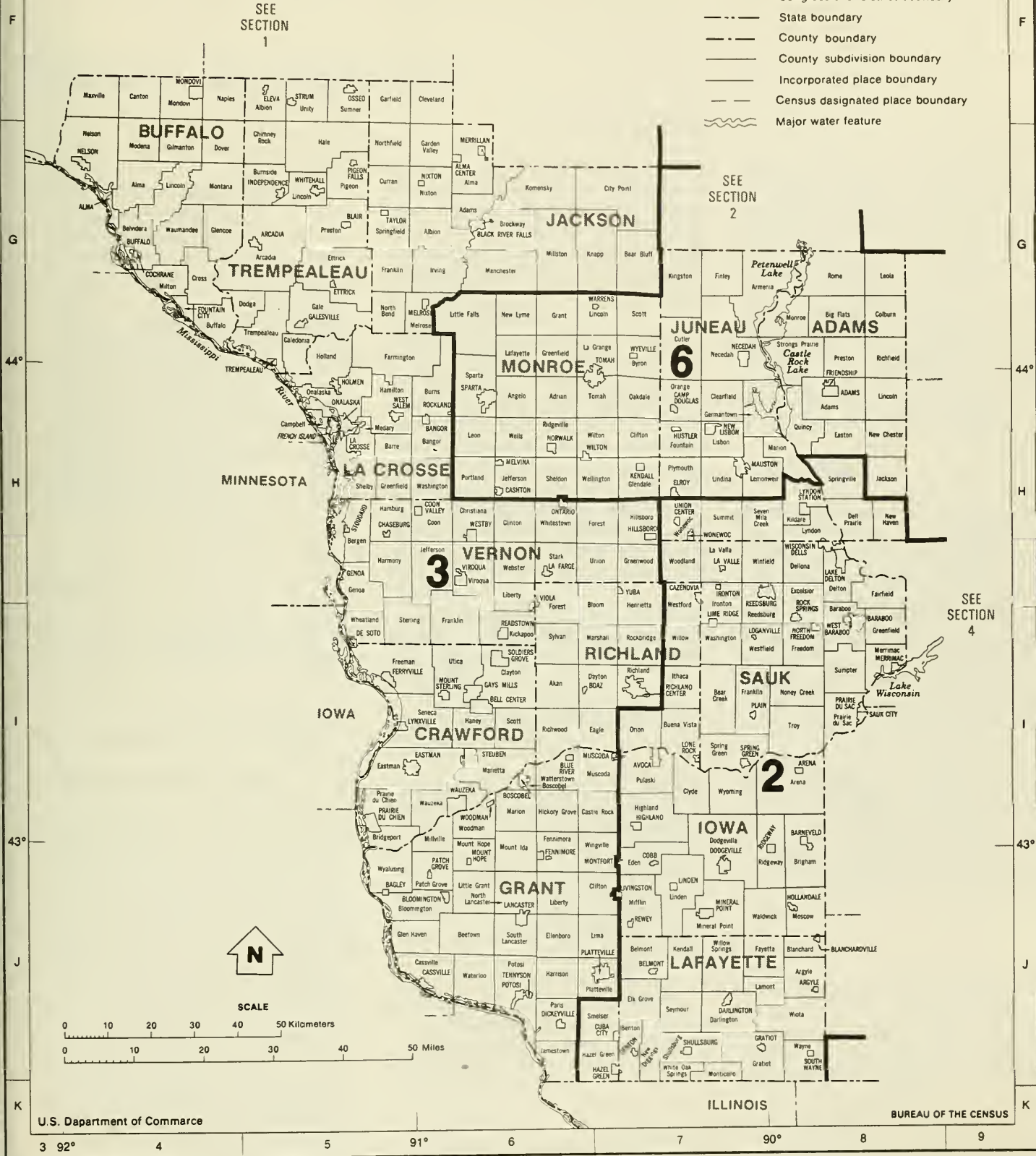
Congressional districts established March 31, 1982 ; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

ADAMS, GRANT, JUNEAU, AND RICHLAND COUNTIES

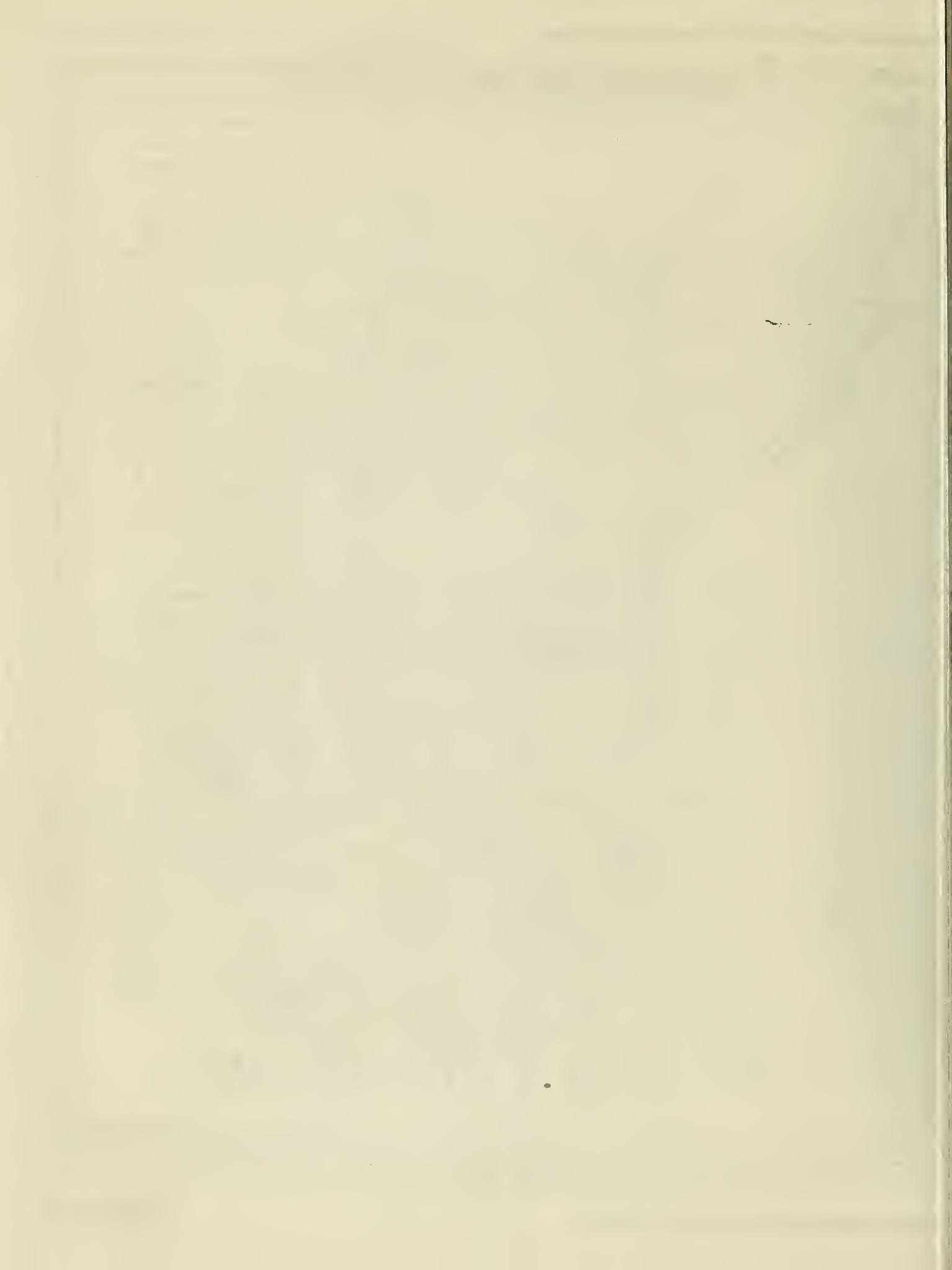
Section 5

LEGEND

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



Congressional districts established March 31, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.



Appendix A.—Area Classifications

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STATES

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

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

Congressional Redistricting

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

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

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

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

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

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

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

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

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

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

COUNTIES

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

PLACES

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

Incorporated Places

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

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

Census Designated Places

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

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

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

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

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

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

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

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

Urbanized Areas

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

Rural Farm

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

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

AREA MEASUREMENTS

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

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

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

HISTORIC DATA

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

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GENERAL					
The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed, in their telephone and personal-visit interviews, to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems or unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.					
Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population and housing questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.					
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS					
Household					
A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The meas-					

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

Relationship to Householder

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unrelated Individual

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

Family

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

Group Quarters

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

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

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

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

Sex

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

Race

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

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

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

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

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

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

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

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

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

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Age

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

Marital Status

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

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

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

School Enrollment

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

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

Years of School Completed

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

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

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

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

Nativity and Place of Birth

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

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

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

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

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

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

Ancestry

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

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

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

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

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

Residence in 1975

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

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

Veteran Status

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

Work Disability

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

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

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

Public Transportation Disability

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

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

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

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

Means of Transportation To Work

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

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

Reference Week

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

Labor Force Status

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

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

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

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

Industry and Occupation

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

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

Class of Worker

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

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

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

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

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

Labor Force Status in 1979

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

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

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workmen's compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

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

Poverty Status in 1979

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

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

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

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

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

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

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

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

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

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

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

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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

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

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Equipment and Fuels

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

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

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

Armed Forces

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

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

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

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

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

Crews of Merchant Vessels

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

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

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

Persons Away at School

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

Persons in Institutions

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

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

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

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

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

Americans Abroad

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

Citizens of Foreign Countries

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

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

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

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

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

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

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

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

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

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

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

SAMPLE DESIGN

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERRORS IN THE DATA

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

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

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

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

Calculation of Standard Errors

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

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

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

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Confidence Intervals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

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

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

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

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

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

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

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit
- 4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit
- 5 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

- 6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in All Other Housing Units

- 11 1 person in housing unit
- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
- 17 *Persons in Group Quarters*

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

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

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

- 1 0 to 4 years of age
- 2 5 to 14 years of age
- 3 15 to 19 years of age
- 4 20 to 24 years of age
- 5 25 to 34 years of age
- 6 35 to 44 years of age
- 7 45 to 64 years of age
- 8 65 years of age or older

Female

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

17-32 *Persons Not of Spanish Origin*
Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16

Black Race

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

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

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

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

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

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

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

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

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

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

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group

Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
		85	\$200 — \$249
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	86	\$250 — \$299
		87	\$300 — \$399
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	88	\$400 — \$499
		89	\$500 +
		90	Other Renter
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>	91	No Cash Rent
11	1 person in housing unit		<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent			
<i>Group</i>	<i>Owner</i>		
	<i>White Race (householder)</i>		
	<i>Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)</i>		
	<i>Value of House</i>		
1	\$ 0 — \$ 9,999		
2	\$ 10,000 — \$ 19,999		
3	\$ 20,000 — \$ 24,999		
4	\$ 25,000 — \$ 49,999		
5	\$ 50,000 — \$ 99,999		
6	\$100,000 — \$149,999		
7	\$150,000 +		
8	Other Owners		
	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>		
9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8		
	<i>Black Race</i>		
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>		
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>		
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>		
65-80	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Renter</i>		
	<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>		
	<i>Rent Categories</i>		
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59		
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99		

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

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

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

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

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

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

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

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

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

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

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

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

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

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

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

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

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

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

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.1	1.1	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	1.0	0.6
Household size.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.4	1.3	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.5	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.6	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.3	2.3	1.3
Residence in 1975.....	3.3	3.3	2.2
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Veteran status.....	1.0	0.8	0.4
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.6
Poverty status: Family.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.7	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated Individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Stories in structure.....	0.9	0.9	0.5
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Source of water.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.9	0.6
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year householder moved into unit.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Heating equipment and fuel.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Mortgage status and selected			
monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5

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

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State -----	4 705 767	25.5	1 863 897	26.3
District 1 -----	522 838	21.4	200 627	21.6
District 2 -----	523 011	28.6	204 704	27.7
District 3 -----	522 909	34.9	197 467	34.9
District 4 -----	522 880	16.2	195 781	16.0
District 5 -----	522 854	15.7	208 136	15.6
District 6 -----	522 477	29.8	208 167	28.6
District 7 -----	522 623	32.4	229 441	34.9
District 8 -----	523 225	28.6	239 084	32.5
District 9 -----	522 950	22.5	180 490	22.4



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

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

For persons born outside the United States:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

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

Count as work:

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

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

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

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

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

Acceptable

Furniture company

Metal furniture manufacturing

Grocery store

Wholesale grocery store

Oil company

Retail gas station

Ranch

Cattle ranch

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unacceptable

Acceptable

Clerk

Production clerk

Helper

Carpenter's helper

Mechanic

Auto engine mechanic

Nurse

Registered nurse

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1980 Census of the United States

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

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

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

Para personas de habla hispana

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

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

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

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

Fill circles "O" completely, like this: ●

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

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

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

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

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

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

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

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

Do Not List in Question 1

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

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

Note

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

Then please:

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

Please continue →

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

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12 FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

PERSON in column 7

Last name _____ Middle initial _____

First name _____

If relative of person in column 1:

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

If not related to person in column 1:

Roomer, boarder Other nonrelative
 Partner, roommate
 Paid employee

Male Female

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

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

b. Month of birth _____

Jan.—Mar. Separated
 Apr.—June Never married
 July—Sept. Divorced
 Oct.—Dec.

No married Separated
 Widowed Never married
 Divorced

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

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

Highest grade attended:

Nursery school Kindergarten

Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

College (academic year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

Never attended school—Skip question 10

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

CENSUS USE ONLY A. I N O

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

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

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

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

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

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

H8. Are your living quarters —

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

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

No
 Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

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

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

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

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

Do not answer this question if this is —

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

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

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

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

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

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

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

<p>H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p> <p>b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>H22a.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories</p>	<p>c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H22b.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used</p>	<p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H15a. Is this building —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres?</p> <p>b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more</p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used</p>	<p>H22c.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?</p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means</p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used</p>	<p>H22d.</p> <p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> Always lived here <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969</p>	<p>H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <i>(Do not count electric heat pumps here)</i> <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</p>	<p>H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms</p>	<p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H21. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms <i>(Do not count electric heat pumps here)</i> <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment</p>	<p>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H27. Do you have air conditioning?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles</p>	<p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>
<p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</p>	<p>H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks</p>	<p>0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9</p>

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

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

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

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

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

\$ _____ .00 OR None

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

Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt

Yes, contract to purchase

No — Skip to page 6

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

Yes No

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

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

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

Yes, taxes included in payment

No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

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

Yes, insurance included in payment

No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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

0
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

Name of Person 1 on page 2:

Last name First name Middle initial

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

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

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

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

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

b. What is this language?

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

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

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

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

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

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?
 (1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____
 (2) County: _____
 (3) City, town, village, etc.: _____
 (4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?
 Yes No, in unincorporated area

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

17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —
 a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?
 Yes No
 b. Attending college?
 Yes No
 c. Working at a job or business?
 Yes, full time No
 Yes, part time

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

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

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

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

20. If this person is a female —
 How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
 Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

	None	1	2	3	4	5	6
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
		7	8	9	10	11	12 or more
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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

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

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

a. Address (Number and street) _____
 If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.

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

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

d. County _____

e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____

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

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

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	VL	24a.						
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0						
2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1						
3	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2						
4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3						
5	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4						
6	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5						
7	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6						
8	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7						
9	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8						
0	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9						

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

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

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

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

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

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

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
 1980 1978 1970 to 1974
 1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier } *Skip to 31d*
 Never worked

28–30. Current or most recent job activity
Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

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

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

b. What kind of business or industry was this?
Describe the activity at location where employed.

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

c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)
 Manufacturing Retail trade
 Wholesale trade Other — (*agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.*)

29. Occupation
a. What kind of work was this person doing?

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

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

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

30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)
 Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
 Federal government employee
 State government employee
 Local government employee (*city, county, etc.*)
 Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —
 Own business not incorporated
 Own business incorporated
 Working without pay in family business or farm

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21b. I O O
 I I I
 O 2 2
 II 3 3
 O 4 4
 III 5 5
 O 6 6
 O 7 7
 IV 8 8
 O 9 9

22b. O O
 I I
 2 2
 3 3
 4 4
 5 5
 6 6
 7 7
 8 8
 9 9

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

AF O
 NW O

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

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

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

 Weeks

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

 Hours

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

 Weeks

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .
 Yes → \$ _____ .00
 No (Annual amount — Dollars)

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

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

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

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31b. O O O O O O
 I I I I I I
 2 2 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5 5 5 5 5 5
 6 6 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9 9 9

31c. O O O O O O
 I I I I I I
 2 2 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5 5 5 5 5 5
 6 6 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9 9 9

31d. O O O O O O
 I I I I I I
 2 2 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5 5 5 5 5 5
 6 6 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9 9 9

32a. O O O O O O O O
 I I I I I I I I
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
 A O O A O

32b. O O O O O O O O
 I I I I I I I I
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
 A O O A O

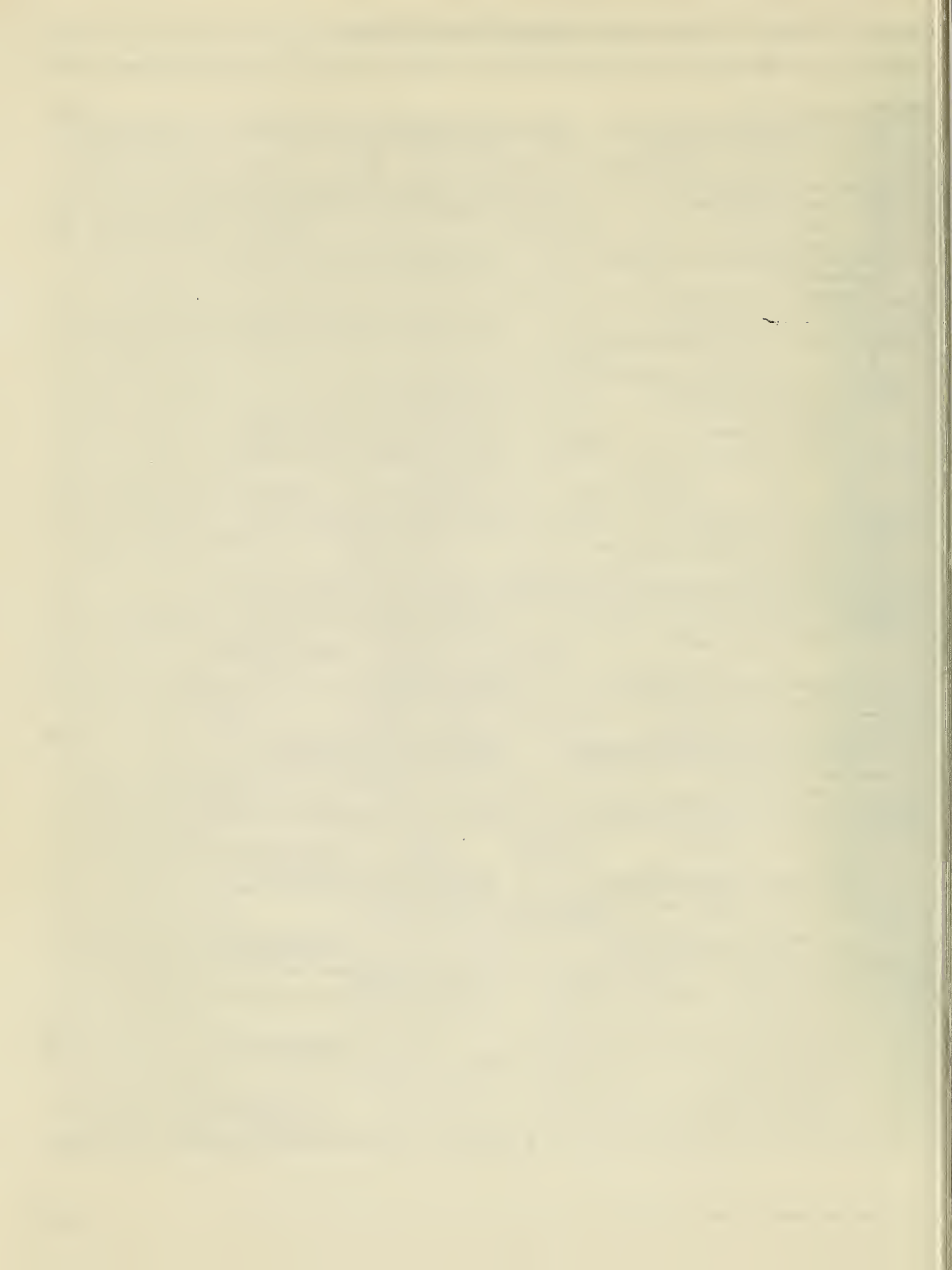
32c. O O O O O O O O
 I I I I I I I I
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
 O A O O A O

32d. O O O O O O O O
 I I I I I I I I
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
 O A O O A O

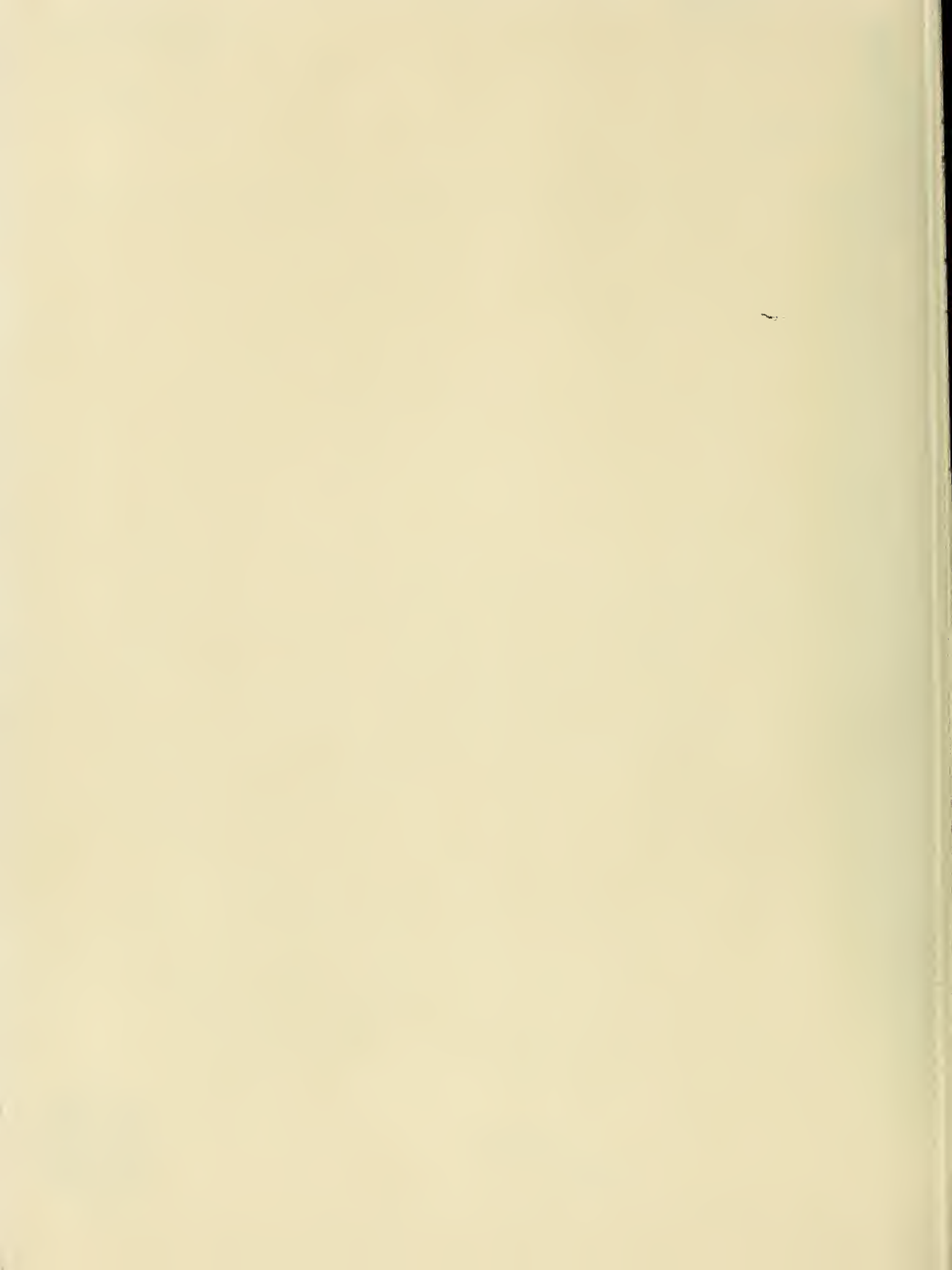
32e. O O O O O O O O
 I I I I I I I I
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9

33. O O O O O O O O
 I I I I I I I I
 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
 O A O O A O

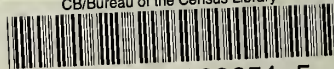
➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2







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