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STATES

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

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are

one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties or equivalent areas are presented as follows:

1. Minor civil divisions (MCD's) in 29 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. (In 1970, the county subdivisions recognized for North Dakota were census county divisions.)

MCD's are primary divisions of counties established under State law. These MCD's are variously designated as townships, towns, precincts, districts, wards, plantations, Indian reservations, grants, purchases, gores, locations, or areas. In some States, all incorporated places are also MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to or part of the MCD(s) in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

For 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), a series of tables paralleling those for places and identified with

an "a" suffix present data for MCD's (towns and townships) of 1,000 or more inhabitants. In these States, MCD's with coextensive census designated places (CDP's) are shown only as MCD's in this report.

In 8 States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), certain counties contain territory not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more subdivisions and given a name by the Bureau; the name is followed by the designation "(unorg.)."

2. Census county divisions (CCD's) in 20 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

CCD's are geographic areas which have been defined by the Census Bureau in cooperation with State and county officials for the purpose of presenting statistical data. CCD's have been defined in States where there are no legally established MCD's, where the boundaries of MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. Using published guidelines, the CCD's have usually been designed to represent community areas focused on trading centers, or to represent major land use areas, and to have visible, permanent, and easily described boundaries.

3. Census subareas in Alaska. For the 1980 census, census subareas have been delineated cooperatively by the Census Bureau and the State of Alaska for statistical purposes. These areas replace the subdivisions used for the 1970 census.

4. Quadrants in the District of Columbia.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below.

In this report, central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

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 MCD's for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Some incorporated places include narrow strips of land (frequently only the rights-of-way of streets) which typically have no population or housing units. These areas, termed "corporate corridors," are generally not shown on the maps or in the tables of 1980 census reports. The existence of these areas is indicated in the footnotes to table 4 in the PC80-1-A reports.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

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." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more . . .	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas . .	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

In 11 States certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown only in the Town/Township tables 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 map which follows the detailed tables. Detailed maps are available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorpo-

rated 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 living 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 not classified as urban constitutes the rural population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules. Even with these rules, however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960 (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In the tables of this report, data for the urban part are shown separately following the data for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

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

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place² and adjacent densely

¹ All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

² In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:
 - a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
 - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
 - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
 - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
 - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
 - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
 - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.
4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports),

³ The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

⁴ Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC80-1-A report for the State.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.
2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
 - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
 - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
 - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
 - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with population over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria.

Counts and data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural

portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

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

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

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Most SMSA's have at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central

cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

In this report, central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

New SMSA Standards

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

The new standards will not be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, until after data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations. At that time, the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

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

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically interrelated. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND METROPOLITAN AREAS

Although the urbanized area and the metropolitan area are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area has a more limited territorial extent. The urbanized area consists of the physically continuously built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of high and medium population density at the heart of the metropolitan area. In concept, a metropolitan area is always larger than its core urbanized area, even if the metropolitan area is defined in terms of small building blocks, because it includes discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up area. The metropolitan area may also include some rural territory whose residents commute to work in the city or its immediate environs, while the urbanized area does not include such territory. In practice, because the SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks, considerable amounts of rural territory with few commuters are often included. However, even in New England, where cities and towns are used as building blocks, SMSA's are generally much larger in extent than their core urbanized areas.

It sometimes occurs, because of boundary anomalies, that a portion of the urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. However, such portions are usually quite small in area and population.

The new standards provide that each SMSA be associated with an urbanized area. However, the reverse is not true—there are some urbanized areas that are not in any SMSA. This situation occurs when an urbanized area does not qualify as an SMSA of at least 100,000 population (75,000 in New England), and the urbanized area has no city with at least 50,000 population.

In addition, some SMSA's contain more than one urbanized area. This occurs when--

1. Two or more urban concentrations not far apart and of generally similar size have separate urbanized areas but qualify as a single SMSA (e.g., Greensboro, High Point, and Winston-

Salem, North Carolina). Often the SMSA title includes the name of the largest city of each of the component urbanized areas.

2. A very large SMSA includes a large urbanized area and one or more smaller separate urbanized areas within its boundaries. Examples are the separate urbanized areas around Joliet, Aurora, and Elgin within the Chicago SMSA.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In this report, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off reservation) are not included as part of the reservations.

Preliminary evaluation of the 1980 census data suggest that counts for a few reservations may be subject to certain limitations or nonsampling errors. Although the various field and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to ensure accuracy of the data, available evidence indicates that nonsampling errors are substantial for a small number of reservations. For example, a few reservations have a relatively high substitution rate. Reservations where 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units on the reservation were substituted are shown in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data" in the section "Allocation and Substitution Tables." (For a fuller discussion of nonsampling errors see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data" in the section "Editing of Unacceptable Data.") Additional evaluation of the counts for reservations will be done when more information is available and a fuller explanation will be presented in 1980

census special reports on the American Indian population.

Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, *American Indians*, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 data because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, enumeration techniques, etc., made for the 1980 census.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the act, and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to identify specifically only those entities that were recognized legally as Alaska Native villages.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may, however, correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some of the areas shown in this report have changed between an earlier census for which counts are shown and January 1, 1980. The historic counts shown here for counties, county subdivisions, places, and urbanized areas have not been adjusted for such changes and thus reflect the population in the areas as defined at each census. The historic counts for SMSA's and SCSEA's have been adjusted to reflect the areas defined as of the 1980 census. Information on boundary changes for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is

presented in table 4 of the PC80-1-A reports. For information on boundary changes prior to 1970, see the PC80-1-A report for each census.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalents are available in table 2 of the PC80-1-A State reports. Area figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more, and, in 11 States, MCD's of 2,500 or more, can be found in PC80-1-A, *United States Summary*.

HISTORIC COUNTS

As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historic figures for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to present counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an area existed at both the current and previous censuses, a count is shown for the previous census. Included in this category are areas which are of the same type (county, county subdivision, or place) which have retained the same name or have changed their name. Also included are places which have merged and retained the name of one of the merged areas.

In cases where entities have been formed since the earlier censuses, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "... " is shown for the earlier census.

For most places incorporated since 1970, or for census county divisions with altered boundaries, 1970 population counts for the 1980 territory are stated in the footnotes to table 4 in the PC80-1-A reports.

In a number of tables in this report, historic counts are shown for individual areas and aggregations of areas such as the population of places by size groups or urban and rural distributions. In some instances, population counts for individual areas have been revised since publication of reports for earlier censuses. These revisions have not been carried through to the tables in this report. The corrections are indicated in certain tables of the PC80-1-A reports.

Appendix B.— Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

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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. 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. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.

Facsimiles of the questionnaire page containing the 100-percent population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the page of the respondent instruction guide which relates to these questions are presented in appendix E. The subjects are listed below in the order in which they are shown on the census questionnaire.

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. 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 other persons in the building and 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. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

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. Five basic categories of relationship are recognized in most tables of this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-C and the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape files 4 and 5).

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

Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages. The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families."

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. In this report, those classified as "own child of householder" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

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.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

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:

Inmate of institution—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions 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 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Certain counties, minor civil divisions (MCD's), and places have a high proportion of their total population in institutions, colleges, military posts, and other group quarters. These areas tend to have an unusual age distribution and to have other characteristics that affect statistics on birth, marriage, and death rates and

other social and economic characteristics of the residents. Therefore, data on the population in households (which excludes the population in group quarters) are often more useful for such areas than data on the total population. Accordingly, in table 54 of this report, age, race, Spanish origin, and sex for persons in households only are shown for those counties and places with 1,000 or more persons living in group quarters. In 11 States, these data are also presented for towns and townships.

Comparability with 1970 census data—The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented." In 1970, 6 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and the age and marital status of the person. The allocation process is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The 1980 census counts of the population by race in 100-percent tabulations, including data in this report, are provisional, i.e., the counts are not final. Limited edit and review procedures were performed during the 100-percent processing. For instance, some respondents marked the "Other" category in the race item and wrote in an entry such as

German or Jamaican which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific racial categories listed on the questionnaire; entries of this type were reviewed and edited into a specific category where appropriate. However, not all such cases were identified in the 100-percent processing. During the processing of sample questionnaires, a more thorough review and additional editing will be done to resolve inconsistent or incomplete responses. Also, during the sample coding operation, write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, and Thai, which were not listed separately in the race item, will be coded to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population from sample tabulations. Final data on race will be determined after sample processing. The sample data will first appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C*.

The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

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

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category. (In the 1930 census reports, Mexicans

were classified in the "Other" race category; however, the 1930 data in this report have been revised to include Mexicans in the White population, as is the case for all census years prior to 1980 shown in this report.)

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 were classified as American Indian.

In this report, the category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported a write-in entry indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc. In table 17 of this report, data on Filipinos for certain years are included in the "other races" column on the table. For the census of 1900, separate data were not collected for the Filipino population. However, separate historical figures on Filipinos for some years subsequent to 1900 are available in *1960 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, table 15.

The category "Other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not listed separately (e.g., Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire. Also, in tables such as 16, 17, and 24, which show data for a limited number of racial groups, the "other races" column includes information for races not shown separately in the particular table.

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 with 1970 census data—Differences between 1980 and 1970 census counts by race seriously affect the comparability for some race groups. First, 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 counts and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations. A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race as "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" race category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was 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." In 1980, a much larger proportion—40 percent—of Spanish origin persons reported their race as "Other" and only 56 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

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. The number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded over that in 1970 to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and

Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific 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.

In addition, 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 Hawaiians and Koreans.

Write-in entries of Asian and Pacific Islander groups, such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander, which were not listed separately in the race item will be identified in sample operations to provide data on the total Asian and Pacific Islander population for sample tabulations and corresponding publications. These data will be shown in the "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" column and will be included in the total Asian and Pacific Islander category in publications and tabulations containing sample data. The specific groups comprising the "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" subcategory will be identified separately during the sample coding operations, and a Volume 2 Subject Report, *Asian and Pacific Islander Populations*, is planned which would present separate data for the largest of these component groups.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (on age at last birthday) were not FOSDIC readable, but were used during field review to fill any blanks in items 5b and 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.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

The median ages shown in this report for 1980 were computed from data for single years of age. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+." The median ages shown for 1970 may differ slightly from the figures published in the 1970 census reports because a different method of computation was used. Also, there may be slight differences between the 1980 median ages shown in this report and those in *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, PHC80-3*, because different age distributions were used to compute the medians.

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

FERTILITY RATIO

The fertility ratio shown in table 14 is the number of children under 5 years old per 1,000 women 15 to 49 years old.

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to 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 now 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.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person. The allocation process is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

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

The 1980 census counts of the population by Spanish origin in 100-percent tabulations, including data in this report, are provisional, i.e., the counts are not final. Certain edit and review procedures were performed during the 100-percent processing; however, additional review and editing will be done during the processing of sample questionnaires. Final data for Spanish origin will be determined after sample processing. The sample data will first appear in *Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC80-1-C*.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, 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, 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. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Preliminary evaluations of 1980 census data suggest some limited overreporting of Spanish origin. Available evidence indicates that the overreporting may have occurred only in selected areas with relatively small Spanish origin populations, such as in some Southern States, but it is not apparent in those areas with the largest concentrations of Spanish origin persons. For a fuller discussion of the reporting in the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports, series PC80-S1, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability with 1970 census data—

The provisional 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 undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable 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-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE. . .	C-1
Armed Forces.	C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels	C-1
Persons Away at School	C-1
Persons in Institutions	C-1
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DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES.	C-2
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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. Persons in families with Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., the military installation or "off base," 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 Administra-

tion, 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 household 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 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 information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) areas of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the household received a questionnaire in the mail. The householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and give it to the enumerator when he or she visited the household; incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit.

Each household 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 households which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six households (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in areas estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other household (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 same population questions that appeared on either the short form or the long form 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.

In the processing 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.

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

SOURCES OF ERROR	D-1
EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA	D-1
ALLOCATION AND SUBSTITUTION TABLES	D-2

SOURCES OF ERROR

Since 1980 population counts shown in this report were tabulated from the entries for persons on all questionnaires, these counts are not subject to sampling error. In any large-scale statistical operation such as a decennial census, human and mechanical errors occur. These errors are commonly referred to as nonsampling errors. Such errors include failure to enumerate every household or person in the population, not obtaining all required information from respondents, obtaining incorrect or inconsistent information, and recording information incorrectly. Errors can also occur during the field review of the enumerators' work, the clerical handling of the census questionnaires, or the electronic processing of the questionnaires.

In an attempt to reduce various types of nonsampling error in the 1980 census, a number of techniques were introduced on the basis of experience in previous censuses and in tests conducted prior to the census. These quality control and review measures were utilized throughout the data collection and processing phases of the census to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units and to keep the errors at a minimum. As was done after the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, there were programs after the 1980 census to measure various aspects of the quality achieved in the 1980 census. Reports on many aspects of the 1980 census evaluation program will be published as soon as the appropriate data are accumulated and analyzed.

A major component of the evaluation work is to ascertain, insofar as possible, the degree of completeness of the count of persons and housing units. The Census Bureau has estimated that the 1970 census did not count 2.5 percent of the population. For 1980, the Census Bureau's extensive evaluation program will encompass a number of different approaches to the task of estimating the coverage of the census. Although these studies have not been completed at the time of publication of this report, preliminary estimates indicate that the coverage in the 1980 census was improved.

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.

There are two means by which incomplete or inconsistent data on the questionnaires were corrected during the editing process: allocation and substitution. 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. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data. The allocation technique may be illustrated by the procedure used in the assignment for unknown age. The allocation of this item was carried out in the following steps:

1. The computer stored reported ages of persons by selected characteristics, including sex, relationship, marital status, and characteristics of other household members.
2. Each stored age entry was retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics and having age reported was processed through the computer during the electronic edit operation. Then the reported age entry of the succeeding person was stored in place of the one previously stored.
3. When the age of a person was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the age assigned to this person was that which was stored for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

This process insured that the distribution of ages assigned by the computer for persons of a given set of characteristics would correspond closely to the age distribution of persons who had actually reported age in the census.

A second way in which corrections were made during the editing process was through substitution, i.e., 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.

ALLOCATION AND SUBSTITUTION TABLES

The extent of allocations and substitutions in the editing process and their effect on each of the subjects are shown in tables B-1 to B-4 which follow table 55. In these tables, "persons substituted" and "persons with one or more allocations" are stated as percentages of the total population.

There is a difference in the method of counting allocations between table B-4 on the one hand, and tables B-2 and B-3 on the other hand. In table B-4, a person with one or more allocations whose record is duplicated for substitution purposes is counted twice (i.e., both "originally" and as a "substitute"). In tables B-2 and B-3, such a person is counted only once.

Table B-3 shows allocations of marital status for all persons; tables B-1, B-2, and B-4 provide these data only for persons 15 years old and over. In addition, alloca-

tion rates shown in table B-3 are not directly comparable with rates shown in table B-4 in the 1970 census reports because marital status allocations were not included for persons of all ages in the 1970 rates.

The sum of the percentages of persons having assignments in each population characteristic is greater than the number of persons with one or more allocations because some persons had allocations for more than one characteristic. Not tallied, and therefore not included in these tables, are the allocations for missing information on quarter of year of birth; these allocations were made on a random basis.

The listing below shows the geographic areas in this State where characteristics for 20 percent or more of the persons or housing units included in the 1980 census were substituted. For a discussion of substitution, see the preceding section on "Editing of Unacceptable Data" in this appendix.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Boyd County:

Morton township

Clay County:

Fairfield township

Howard County:

Gage Valley precinct

Red Willow County:

Missouri Ridge precinct

Thurston County:

Perry township

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 7

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 may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

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, 2, and 3.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 4.

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 and 3, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 4.

Please continue →

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2	
		Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.</p>	<p><i>START</i> 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</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p><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</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Paid employee</p>			
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		
<p>4. Is this person —</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe</p>		
<p>5. Age, and month and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print age at last birthday.</p> <p>b. Print month and fill one circle.</p> <p>c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.</p>	<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>2 ○ 2 ○</p> <p>3 ○ 3 ○</p> <p>4 ○ 4 ○</p> <p>5 ○ 5 ○</p> <p>6 ○ 6 ○</p> <p>7 ○ 7 ○</p> <p>8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 9 ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Apr.—June</p> <p><input type="radio"/> July—Sept.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>		<p>a. Age at last birthday</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○</p> <p>2 ○ 2 ○</p> <p>3 ○ 3 ○</p> <p>4 ○ 4 ○</p> <p>5 ○ 5 ○</p> <p>6 ○ 6 ○</p> <p>7 ○ 7 ○</p> <p>8 ○ 8 ○</p> <p>9 ○ 9 ○</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Apr.—June</p> <p><input type="radio"/> July—Sept.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.</p>		
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>		

