
200 Years of U.S. Census Taking:

Population and Housing Questions, 1790–1990



U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



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U.S. Department of Commerce
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PREFACE

The 1990 Census of Population and Housing, which is the 21st decennial enumeration of the United States, also marks the bicentennial of Federal census taking in this country. The inquiries stretching over the years since 1790 reflect the Nation's changing interests and data needs, as well as its people, government, and economy. Emphasis has moved from basic head counts to concern about data on housing, employment, income, transportation, ethnicity, education, and migration that can be used for planning and funding at all levels of society, from the neighborhood to the country as a whole.

In 1973, the Census Bureau published Working Paper 39, *Population and Housing Inquiries in U.S. Decennial Censuses, 1790-1970*. That report graphically summarized the variety of information collected and published in tabular form, and reproduced the actual questions so that users of the statistics might see the original phraseology and format. Working Paper 39 was followed in 1979 by *Twenty Censuses: Population and Housing Questions, 1790-1980*. That report was aimed not only at the data user but also the social researcher, historian, genealogist, or interested member of the public who wanted to know not only how the population and housing inquiries evolved over the years, but also what instructions led to the entries on the basic records they were using. Therefore, *Twenty Censuses* considered only records that still exist in whole or in part:

1. Microfilmed schedules open to the public after 72 years (in 1979, only those through 1900; the National Archives subsequently released the 1910 records in 1982, and the 1920 records will follow in 1992), and
2. Selected records for subsequent years, available only from the Census Bureau to the named individuals, their heirs, or authorized representatives under the confidentiality provisions of Title 13, U.S. Code. These records have certain limitations: Information collected on housing in the 1940 and subsequent censuses, and the sample population data (see "Sampling" on p. 5) obtained in the 1960 and later censuses were not preserved. Although most of the questions and their attendant instructions were reproduced in *Twenty Censuses*, only the population data collected for every person were retained on microfilm. These so-called "100-percent" or "complete-count" items are identified in the text.

This latest report follows in that tradition.

The schedules or questionnaires used for households in the contiguous States and territories frequently were abridged or translated for use in outlying areas or among special groups within the population, such as transients, the Armed Forces, crews of vessels, etc. These forms generally are not considered in this work, either; the interested reader should refer to the respective census reports or histories for exact wording. (A number of supplementary schedules and questionnaires used to obtain information in the past were destroyed after the data were published; for facsimiles or wording of these, the reader is directed to Working Paper 39 or to the specific reports, all to be found in most Federal depository libraries.) The surveys of residential finance or housing inventory changes, taken in connection with the 1950 and subsequent censuses, likewise, are not covered here; the complete questionnaires are reproduced in separate publications (see bibliography, p. 107) and/or the resultant published reports.

There were no specific instructions issued to census takers until 1820; these, and the ones for later censuses, are reproduced as found in the basic history for the period from 1790 to 1890 (see bibliography, p. 107) or in the enumerators' manuals for later years. The 1910 instructions and concepts formed the bases for the decennial censuses that followed; hence, only significant changes are treated for the subsequent years.

Inasmuch as separate histories are available for the individual censuses from 1940 on (see bibliography, p. 107) that discuss the various inquiries at length, and most include facsimiles of the documents, the questionnaires and/or instructions for those years are not reproduced in the same detail as for earlier enumerations.

CONTENTS

Preface.....	ii
Historical Background.....	1
The 1790 Census.....	1
Into the 19th Century.....	1
Census Expansion.....	1
Moving into the 20th Century.....	4
Sampling.....	5
New inquiries.....	5
New Directions.....	6
Processing.....	6
Collecting the data.....	6
Publishing.....	6
Availability of Population Schedules.....	7
Limitations.....	7
Confidentiality.....	7
Microfilm.....	7
Finding Guides.....	7
The 1840 Census.....	7
The 1885 Census.....	7
The 1890 Records.....	7
State and Territorial Censuses.....	8
Availability of Mortality Schedules.....	12
Principal Data Collection Forms, 1790-1990.....	15
1790. General Population Schedule.....	16
1800. General Population Schedule.....	17
1810. General Population Schedule.....	18
1820. General Population Schedule.....	19
1830. Schedule of the Whole Number of Persons.....	20
1840. Schedule of the Whole Number of Persons.....	21
1850. Schedule 1—Free Inhabitants.....	22
Schedule 2—Slave Inhabitants.....	23
1860. Schedule 1—Free Inhabitants.....	24
Schedule 2—Slave Inhabitants.....	24
1870. Schedule 1—Inhabitants.....	26
1880. Schedule 1—Inhabitants.....	28
Indian Division...Schedule No. 1—Population.....	31
1890. Schedule No. 1—Population and Social Statistics.....	34
Special Schedule—Surviving Soldiers...etc.....	38
1900. Schedule No. 1—Population.....	40
Special Schedule No. 1—Inquiries Relating to Indians.....	46
1910. Population.....	48
1920. Population.....	58
1930. Population Schedule.....	60
Unemployment Schedule.....	62
Supplemental Schedule for Indian Population.....	63
1940. Population Schedules.....	64
Confidential Report on Wage or Salary Income, 1939.....	69
Occupied-Dwelling Schedule.....	70
Vacant-Dwelling Schedule.....	72
1950. Population Schedule.....	74
Housing Schedule.....	76

1960.	Population Inquiries.....	78
	Housing Inquiries.....	80
1970.	Population Inquiries.....	83
	Housing Inquiries.....	86
1980.	Population Inquiries.....	89
	Supplementary Questionnaire for Indian Reservations.....	93
	Housing Inquiries.....	95
	Supplementary Questionnaire for Indian Reservations.....	97
1990.	Introduction.....	98
	Population Inquiries.....	98
	Housing Inquiries.....	103
	Bibliography.....	107
	For further information.....	109

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A nationwide population census on a regular basis dates from the establishment of the United States. Article I, Section 2, of the United States Constitution required in 1787 that—

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct.

In subsequent decades, the practice of "Service for a Term of Years" died out. "Indians not taxed" were those not living in settled areas and paying taxes; by the 1940's, all American Indians were considered to be taxed. The Civil War of 1861-65 ended slavery (abolished legally through the 13th Amendment in 1865), and the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1868, officially ended Article I's three-fifths rule. Thus, the original census requirements were modified. Direct taxation based on the census never became practical.

The 1790 Census

The first enumeration began on the first Monday in August 1790, little more than a year after the inauguration of President Washington and shortly before the second session of the first Congress ended. The Members assigned responsibility for the 1790 census to the marshals of the U.S. judicial districts under an act that, with minor modifications and extensions, governed census-taking through 1840. The law required that every household be visited and that completed census schedules be posted in "two of the most public places within [each jurisdiction], there to remain for the inspection of all concerned..." and that "the aggregate amount of each description of persons" for every district be transmitted to the President. The six inquiries in 1790 called for the name of the head of the family and the number of persons in each household of the following descriptions: Free White males of 16 years and upward (to assess the country's industrial and military potential), free White males under 16 years, free White females, all other free persons (by sex and color), and slaves.

Marshals took the census in the original 13 States, plus the districts of Kentucky, Maine, and Vermont, and the Southwest Territory (Tennessee). (See map, fig. 1.) There is no evidence of a 1790 census in the Northwest Territory.

Into the 19th Century

Starting with the 1800 census, the Secretary of State directed the enumeration and, from 1800 to 1840, the marshals reported the results to him. From 1850 through 1900, the Interior Department, established in 1849, had jurisdiction.

The 1800 and 1810 population censuses were similar in scope and method to the 1790 census. However, Members of Congress, as well as statisticians and other scholars both within and outside the Federal Government, urged that while the populace was being canvassed, other information the new Government needed should be collected. The first inquiries on manufacturing were made in 1810 and, in later decades, censuses of agriculture, mining, governments, religious bodies (discontinued after 1936), business, housing, and transportation were added to the decennial census. (Legislation enacted in 1948 and later years specified that the various economic, agriculture, and government censuses would be taken at times that did not conflict with those in which the population and housing censuses occurred.) The census of 1820 covered the subject of population in somewhat greater detail than the preceding one. This census is notable for having obtained, for the first time, the numbers of inhabitants engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufacturing.

The 1830 census related solely to population, but its scope concerning this subject was extended substantially. The marshals and their assistants began using uniform printed schedules; before that, they had to use whatever paper was available, rule it, write in the headings, and bind the sheets together.

The census act for 1840 authorized the establishment of a centralized census office during each enumeration and provided for the collection of statistics pertaining to "the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." The new population inquiries included school attendance, illiteracy, and type of occupation.

Through the census of 1840, the household, rather than the individual, was the unit of enumeration in the population census, and only the names of the household heads appeared on the schedules. There was no tabulation beyond the simple addition of the entries the marshals had submitted, and there was no attempt to publish details uniformly by cities or towns, or to summarize returns for each State, other than by county, unless the marshals had done so.

Census Expansion

The act which governed the taking of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Decennial Censuses (1850-1870) made several changes in census procedures: Each marshal was responsible for subdividing his district into "known civil divisions," such as counties, townships, or wards, and for checking to ensure that his assistants' returns were completed properly. The number of population inquiries grew; every free person's name was to be listed, as were the items relating to each individual enumerated. For the first time, in 1850, the marshals collected additional "social statistics" (information about taxes, schools, crime, wages, value of estate, etc.) and data on mortality. Decennial mortality schedules for some States and territories exist for 1850-1880 and for a few places in 1885; see page 12 for text and location of records.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND—Continued

Figure 1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE FEDERAL CENSUS, 1790-1900



1810



1820



1830

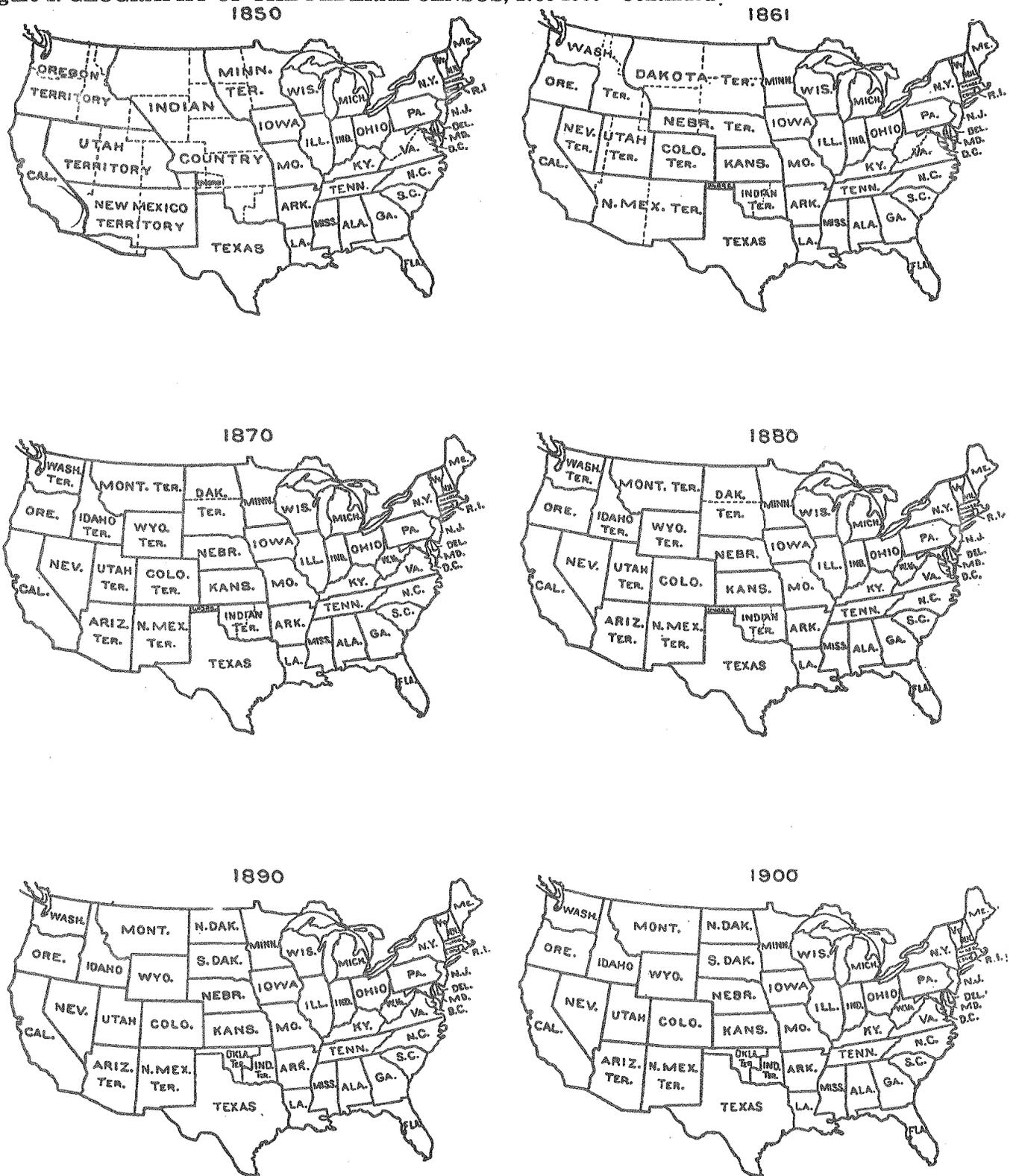


1840



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND—Continued

Figure 1. GEOGRAPHY OF THE FEDERAL CENSUS, 1790-1900—Continued.



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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND—Continued

Noteworthy features of the 1870 census were the introduction of a rudimentary tallying device to help the clerks in their work, and the publication of maps, charts, and diagrams to illustrate the most significant census results.

The general scope of the 1880 census was expanded only slightly over that of 1870, but much greater detail was obtained for many of the items—such detail, in fact, that beyond the basic counts, which were made and released promptly, it took almost until the 1890 census (because of budget constraints) to tabulate and publish some of the 1880 data. The census act for 1880 replaced the marshals and their assistants with specially appointed agents (experts assigned to collect technical data, such as on manufacturing processes), supervisors, and enumerators, every one of whom was forbidden to disclose census information. Ever since the first census in 1790, some people had regarded many of the questions as an invasion of privacy, but before the 1880 census, there was no law limiting the extent to which the public could use or see the information on any schedule. (Subsequent demographic and economic censuses, as well as most surveys, have been carried out according to statutes that make compliance mandatory, with penalties for refusal; and responses confidential, with penalties for disclosure. Congress codified these laws in 1954 as Title 13, U.S. Code.) For the first time, enumerators were given detailed maps to follow so they could account for every street or road and not stray beyond their assigned boundaries. The National Archives' Cartographic and Architectural Branch has a collection of these maps.

Again, in 1890, there was a slight extension of the decennial census's scope, and some subjects were covered in even greater detail than in 1880. Data were collected in supplemental surveys on farm and home mortgages and private corporations' and individuals' indebtedness. The 1890 census also used, for the first time in history, a separate schedule for each family. Herman Hollerith, who had been a special agent for the 1880 census, developed punchcards and electric tabulating machines in time to process the census returns, reducing considerably the time needed to complete the clerical work. Hollerith's venture became part of what is now the IBM Corporation. Both the cards and the machines were improved progressively over the next 50 years.

The 1890 census was historic in another way. In the first volume of the results, the Superintendent of the Census wrote these significant words:

Up to and including 1880 the country had a frontier of settlement, but at present the unsettled area has been so broken into by isolated bodies of settlement that there can hardly be said to be a frontier line. In the discussion of its extent, its westward movement, etc., it can not, therefore, any longer have a place in the census reports.¹

Commenting on this statement in a classic paper delivered in 1893, one of America's great historians, Frederick Jackson Turner, wrote, "Up to our own day American history has been in a large degree the history of the colonization of the Great

West. The existence of an area of free land, its continuous recession, and the advance of American settlement westward, explain American development."² The censuses that followed 1890 reflected the filling in rather than the expansion of the colonized areas, and this meant a turning point in American life.

Moving into the 20th Century

The 1900 census was limited to those questions asked for all the population in 1890, with only minor changes in content. The period, however, featured the first U.S. censuses outside the continental States and territories:

Following its annexation in 1898, Hawaii (where the local government took a census every 6 years from 1866 through 1896) was included in the 1900 census, which also had the first count of the U.S. population abroad (Armed Forces and Government civilian employees, and their households).

The War Department carried out an enumeration in Puerto Rico in 1899 following that island's acquisition from Spain in 1898 (there were periodic censuses from 1765 to 1887 under Spanish rule), and there have been decennial censuses in the Commonwealth (its status since 1952) from 1910 onward.

The Census Bureau compiled and published one census of the Philippine Islands following their accession by the United States in 1898; this census was taken under the direction of the Philippine Commission in 1903. (Under Spanish rule, there had been censuses in 1818 and 1876. The Philippine legislature directed a census in 1918, and the Commonwealth's statistical office began periodic enumerations in 1939. The Philippines became an independent republic in 1946.)

The Isthmian Canal Commission ordered a general census of the Panama Canal Zone when the United States took control of the area in 1904; there was another general census in 1912 and several special censuses at various times, but the Canal Zone was included in the U.S. censuses from 1920 to 1970. (Sovereignty over the Zone was transferred to the Republic of Panama in 1979.)

The United States occupied Guam in 1899, and the local governor conducted a census there in 1901 and later years; the island was included in U.S. censuses from 1920 on.

The governors of American Samoa took censuses at various times after U.S. acquisition in 1900, and the population there was enumerated in U.S. censuses from 1920 onward.

In what have been the Virgin Islands of the United States since 1917, the Danish Government took periodic censuses between 1835 and 1911; there was a Federal census in 1917, and the islands appeared in the 1930 and subsequent U.S. censuses.

The Census Bureau took a census of Cuba under a provisional U.S. administration there in 1907; there were earlier censuses under Spanish rule (which ended in 1898), then a U.S. War Department enumeration in 1899, and subsequent ones under the Republic (established in 1901) beginning in 1919.

Later in the 20th century, the decennial census reports included figures for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. There had been quinquennial Japanese censuses in these islands

¹U.S. Census Office, *Compendium of the Eleventh Census: 1890*. Part I.—Population. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1892, p. xlvihi.

²Frederick J. Turner, *The Frontier in American History*. New York: H. Holt & Company, 1958, p. 1.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND—Continued

from 1920 to 1940; the U.S. Navy enumerated in 1950, and the U.S. High Commissioner carried out the 1958 census (the results of which appeared in the 1960 U.S. census). The Census Bureau conducted the 1970 and 1980 censuses³; in 1980 and 1990, there was a separate census of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which had been part of the Trust Territory.

A number of the censuses noted above collected data on agriculture, housing, and economic subjects and included enumerations on isolated islands, such as Truk and Yap, mainly in the Pacific.

In some censuses, there were supplemental questionnaires for American Indians; in 1980, enumerators used these forms only on reservations to collect additional information about households with one or more American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut residents.

From the 1840 through the 1900 censuses, a temporary census office had been established before each decennial enumeration and disbanded as soon as the results were compiled and published. Congress established a permanent Bureau of the Census in 1902 in the Department of the Interior, so there would be an ongoing organization capable of taking frequent censuses throughout the decades instead of concentrating all the work in the years ending in "0." The Bureau moved to the new Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903 and continued with the Commerce Department when the Labor Department was split off in 1913.

The 1910 census had several notable features. First, prospective census employees took open competitive examinations administered throughout the country (since 1880, appointees had been given noncompetitive tests). Second, the way in which results were published was changed. Those statistics that were ready first—and especially those in greatest demand (such as the total population of individual cities and States, and of the United States as a whole)—were issued first as press releases, then in greater detail as bulletins and abstracts, the latter appearing 6 months to a year before the final reports were issued.

In 1920 and also in 1930, there were minor changes in scope. A census of unemployment accompanied the 1930 census; data were collected for each person reported to have a gainful occupation but who was not at work on the working day preceding the enumerator's visit.

Sampling. In many ways, 1940 saw the first contemporary census. One of its major innovations was the use of advanced statistical techniques, such as probability sampling, that had only been tried experimentally before, such as in crop sampling in the 1920's, a trial census of unemployment carried out by the Civil Works Administration in 1933-1934 and surveys of retail stores in the same decade, and an official sample survey of

unemployment in 1940 that covered about 20,000 households. Sampling in the 1940 census allowed the addition of a number of questions for just 5 percent of the persons enumerated without unduly increasing the overall burden on respondents and on data processing, and also made it possible to publish preliminary returns 8 months ahead of the complete tabulations. The Bureau was able to increase the number of detailed tables published and, also by sampling, to review the quality of the data processing with more efficiency.

Most population and housing inquiries included in the 1940 census were repeated in later years, and a few were added, for example, place of work and means of transportation to work (1960), occupation 5 years before the census (1970 and 1980 only), and housing costs (1980). In 1940 and 1950, the sample population questions were asked only for those persons whose names fell on the schedules' sample lines. Sampling was extended to the housing schedule in 1950, with a few questions asked on a cyclic basis: One pair of questions for household 1, another pair for household 2, etc., until household 6, when the cycle was started again with the first pair of questions. In the 1960 census, the sampling pattern was changed for population and housing questions alike: If a housing unit was in the sample, all of the household members were in the sample too. This scheme yielded sufficient data for accurate estimates of population and housing characteristics for areas as small as a census tract (an average of 4,000 people). The only population questions asked on a 100-percent basis (name and address, age, sex, color or race [and beginning in 1980, Spanish/Hispanic origin, marital status, and relationship to the householder] were those necessary to identify the population and avoid duplication.

The sampling pattern changed in later censuses. For 1970, some sample questions were asked of either a 15-percent or a 5-percent sample of households, but some were asked for both, thus constituting a 20-percent sample. There was no "split sample" for 1980, but it was used at every other household (50 percent) in places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants and at every sixth household (17 percent) elsewhere. For 1990, the sample was tailored even more to population size. (See p. 98 for details.)

New inquiries. Reflecting the concerns of the Depression years, the 1940 census asked several questions to measure employment and unemployment, internal migration, and income. It was also the first to include a census of housing; this obtained a variety of facts on the general condition of the Nation's housing and the need for public housing programs. (Prior to this, the housing data collected as part of the population censuses generally were limited to one or two items.)

At the time of the 1950 census, a survey of residential financing was conducted as a related, but separate, operation, with information collected on a sample basis from owners of owner-occupied and rental properties and mortgage lenders. Similar surveys accompanied the subsequent censuses. There also were surveys of components of housing change with the 1960, 1970, and 1980 censuses (but not 1990, when the survey was scheduled for 1989 and 1991); these measured the quantitative and qualitative impact of basic changes that occurred in the Nation's housing stock during the previous decade. The survey also offered a measure of "same" units, i.e., the preponderant part of the housing inventory that was not affected by the basic changes. The first survey of this type had been a key part of the National Housing Inventory in 1956. (The housing

³In 1986, compacts of free association were implemented between the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, and the United States. Under the terms of Title 13, U.S. Code, the United States was no longer authorized to take the decennial censuses in those areas that were formerly part of the Trust Territory. As of the summer of 1989, the compact of free association had not been passed with Palau. If the compact is not implemented before April 1990, the Census Bureau will take a 1990 census in Palau; however, if the compact is implemented before April, the Census Bureau will not carry out the planned enumeration.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND—Continued

survey inquiries are not included in this publication; see the bibliography on p. 107 for references.)

New Directions

Processing. The major innovation of the 1950 census was the use of an electronic computer, UNIVAC (for Universal Automatic Computer) I, the first of a series, delivered in 1951 to help tabulate some of the statistics. Nearly all of the data processing was done by computer in the 1960 census, now with the further aid of FOSDIC (film optical sensing device for input to computers), an electronic device for “reading” the data on the returns instead of having clerks prepare punchcards. Special schedules were designed on which the answers could be indicated by marking small circles. The completed schedules or questionnaires were photographed onto microfilm with automatic cameras. FOSDIC then “read” the blackened dots (which appeared as clear holes on the negative film) and transferred the data they represented to magnetic tape for the computer at speeds that ranged from 3,000 items a minute to 70,000 items a minute in more recent versions.

Collecting the data. The 1960 census was the first in which the mails were used extensively to collect population and housing data. The field canvass was preceded by delivery to every occupied housing unit of a questionnaire that contained the 100-percent questions (those asked for all persons and housing units). Householders were asked to complete the questionnaire and hold it until an enumerator called. The sample items were on a different questionnaire: In urban areas containing about 80 percent of the Nation’s population, the enumerators carried questionnaires containing the sample population and housing questions for every fourth housing unit. If the units were occupied, the householders were asked to fill out the sample questionnaires themselves and mail them to the census district office. (The enumerators completed the questionnaires for vacant units.) Self-enumeration had been used on a very limited scale previously, but this was the first time it had been made a major part of the decennial procedure. When these questionnaires were received in the district offices, the responses were transcribed to the special FOSDIC schedules. In rural areas, the enumerators obtained the sample information during their visits, and they recorded it directly on FOSDIC schedules. The 1970 census marked the use everywhere of separate, FOSDIC-readable household questionnaires—approximately 70 million of them—rather than the

large schedules that contained information for four or more households. Thus, respondents could mark the appropriate answer circles on their questionnaires, which then could be processed directly without transcription.

Subsequent censuses were taken principally by mail—approximately 60 percent of the population in 1970, 90 percent in 1980, and 94 percent in 1990. The questionnaires contained the 100-percent and, where appropriate, sample questions. In areas where the mailout/mailback procedure was used, enumerators contacted either by telephone or personal visit only those households that had not returned questionnaires or had given incomplete or inconsistent answers. For the remainder of the population, most of which was located in rural areas or small towns, postal carriers left a census form containing the 100-percent questions at each residential housing unit on their routes. An enumerator visited each of these households to collect the completed questionnaires and ask the additional questions for any household or housing unit in the sample. These procedures were continued, with modifications, for 1990. In many rural areas, the enumerators, rather than the postal carriers, delivered the questionnaires and asked that they be completed and mailed back. In some inner-city areas, the enumerators took address lists with them, checked for additional units, and enumerated any persons they found living there.

Publishing. For 1970, extensive discussions with census data users led to a major increase in the amount of statistics to be tabulated, especially for small areas. As part of the 1970 census program, the Bureau published 100-percent (but not sample) data for each of 1.5 million census blocks (including all blocks in urbanized areas), as compared with 1960, when block data were provided for 750,000 blocks within the city limits of places with 50,000 or more inhabitants. For 1980, there were data for 1.8 million blocks, with the population limit lowered to include incorporated places with populations of 10,000 or more; several States were blocked in their entirety. For 1990, the block statistics program was expanded to cover the entire country, or approximately 7.5 million blocks.

The 1970, 1980, and 1990 population and housing census data appear in series of printed reports—either on paper or microfiche, or both—similar to those issued after the 1960 census, with accompanying maps where appropriate. In addition, the Bureau issued public-use microdata tapes, usually containing much more detail than the printed reports, for users with electronic computer facilities. After 1980, some data were made available on diskettes for microcomputers as well as “on line” through commercial computer networks, and later in the decade, on compact discs with read-only memory (CD-ROM).

AVAILABILITY OF POPULATION SCHEDULES

Limitations

Confidentiality. Schedules and questionnaires from the decennial censuses of population and housing are confidential, by law, for 72 years. During this period, they cannot be released to anyone except the named individuals, their heirs (on proof of death), or their legal representatives. Applications for official transcripts should be made to the Census Bureau (see p. 109).

Figure 2 shows the decennial population schedules from 1790 through 1920, together with SOUNDEX indexes (see below) for 1880, 1900, 1910, and 1920, for which microfilmed copies are (or will be) available for public use through the National Archives, its regional branches, and at libraries in various parts of the country. (Pursuant to Title 44, U.S. Code, the Archives will open the 1920 records to the public after January 1, 1992.) The Archives sells or rents the microfilm publications listed on the chart to individuals and institutions, and some libraries are willing to release copies through interlibrary loan. The Archives periodically issues catalogs for use in ordering the microfilm and publishes checklists of institutional holdings. See the bibliography on page 107.

Microfilm. In most cases, the population census manuscript schedules were microfilmed many years after they originated, by which time the ink often had faded and the pages were brittle. To save valuable storage space after filming, the paper copies then either were destroyed or (as in the case of the 1880 schedules) offered to State archives. While schedules from the period from 1790 to 1880 usually were stored flat in binders secured by cloth tape, later ones, such as for 1890 through 1920, were bound for safekeeping and ready use (for age search, etc.) in large volumes. When microfilming began around 1940, it already was impractical to remove and rebind the pages in those volumes, so they were photographed in place. The pages were turned for filming (see figure 3), and their legibility—poor at best—sometimes was reduced even further by the camera's inability to focus on the curved surfaces of some pages.

For the years beginning in 1890, when punchcard tabulation came into use (see p. 39), clerks used red ink to add alphabetical or numerical codes in certain schedule columns (such as the one for veteran status) for the keypunch operators' guidance. These codes represent occupation, number of persons in the household, and the like—information already appearing on the schedule. As the microfilm is only in black and white, this color cannot be distinguished. The reader should recognize and ignore these codes as extraneous when transcribing or interpreting what appears on the film.

Finding Guides

All decennial census schedules are arranged geographically, not by name, so an address or an index generally is necessary to find a particular record. In 1908, the Census Bureau prepared a 12-volume work entitled *Heads of Families at the First*

Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790 [State] that reproduces the completed 1790 schedules in printed form with indexes. (See bibliography on p. 107.) Various individuals and organizations have compiled alphabetical indexes for 19th century censuses, generally through 1870, and these can be found in many libraries and genealogical collections. There are SOUNDEX or MIRACODE indexes for 1880 (only households with children 10 years of age or younger), 1900, 1910 (21 States only, mainly in the South), and 1920. These indexes, based on the sound of the surname, originally were prepared to assist the Census Bureau in finding records for persons who needed official proof of age from a period before all States had a uniform system of registering births. There is a separate index for each of the above years for each State or territory. The Census Bureau also created an index for selected cities in the 1910 census that translates specific street addresses into the appropriate enumeration district number and corresponding volume number of the schedules. (See bibliography on p. 107.)

The 1840 Census

This census included a special enumeration of military pensioners. The names and ages listed were printed in *A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services; With Their Names, Ages, Places of Residence*, Washington, DC: Department of State, 1841 (reprinted by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD, in 1967) and reproduced at the end of roll 3 in Archives microfilm publication T498. An index is available from the publishing house.

The 1885 Census

Five States and territories chose to take an 1885 census with Federal assistance. The schedules show the same type of information as those for 1880, but in many cases the initial letters of enumerated persons' given names appear instead for the names themselves. This census is not listed in the chart below, but the relevant Archives microfilm publication numbers are as follows:

Colorado	M158, 8 rolls
Florida	M845, 13 rolls
Nebraska	M352, 56 rolls
New Mexico	M846, 6 rolls

Dakota Territory

North Dakota	In State Historical Society collection, not filmed
South Dakota	GR27, 3 rolls

The 1890 Records

A number of the 1890 census records were burned in a fire in January 1921. The smoke, water, and other damage to the bound volumes was such that only fragments remained to be

AVAILABILITY OF POPULATION SCHEDULES—Continued

microfilmed in later years. The three rolls (Archives Publication M407) listed on the chart cover the following areas:

Roll	Area covered
1	Alabama. Perry County (Perryville Beat No. 11 and Severe Beat No. 8)
2	District of Columbia. Blocks bounded on the East and West by 13th and 15th Streets, Northwest, on the South by Q Street, and on the North by S Street.
3	Georgia. Muscogee County (Columbus) Illinois. McDonough County (Mound Twp.) Minnesota. Wright County (Rockford) New Jersey. Westchester County (Eastchester), Suffolk County (Brookhaven Twp.) North Carolina. Gaston County (South Point and River Bend Twps.), and Cleveland County (Twp. No. 2). Ohio. Hamilton County (Cincinnati) and Clinton County (Wayne Twp.) South Dakota. Union County (Jefferson Twp.) Texas. Ellis County (J.P. No. 6, Mountain Peak and Ovilla Precinct), Hood County (Precinct No. 5), Rusk County (No. 6 and J.P. No. 7), Trinity County (Trinity town and Precinct No. 2), and Kaufman

County (Kaufman).

These three rolls are indexed (A-J and K-Z) on two microfilm rolls, Archives Publication M496.

A number of the special schedules of Union veterans of the Civil War and their widows were saved, including those for U.S. vessels and Navy yards, and these were microfilmed as Archives Publication M123.

State and Territorial Censuses

In addition to the 1885 censuses discussed above, many States and territories took their own censuses at various times. Some were fairly detailed; others contained little more than counts. They are not within the scope of this document, but they are described in *State Censuses: An Annotated Bibliography of Censuses of Population Taken After the Year 1790 by States and Territories of the United States*, Prepared by Henry J. Dubester, Library of Congress, Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1948, 73 pages (reprinted by Burt Franklin, New York, NY; ISBN 0-83370-927-5). Extant schedules are available on microfiche from KTO Microform, Millwood, NY.

AVAILABILITY OF POPULATION SCHEDULES—Continued

Figure 2. CENSUS MICROFILM PUBLICATION AND ROLL NUMBERS

(A dash (—) in the column means that no census was taken or Soundex prepared. "No" in the column means that the census was taken but no manuscript copies are known to exist.)

State	1790 M637	1800 M32	1810 M252	1820 M33	1830 M19	1840 M704	1850 M432	1860 M653	1870 M593	1880 T9	1880 Soundex	1890* (M407) M123	1900 T623	1900 Soundex	1910 T624	1910 Soundex or Miracode	1920 T625†	1920 Soundex†
Alabama	—	No	No	¹ No	1-4	1-16	1-24	1-36	1-45	1-35	T734 1-74	(1)	1-44	T1030 1-180	1-37	T1259 1-140		
Alaska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	No	No	1828- 1832	T1031 1-15	1748- 1750	—		
Arizona	—	—	—	—	—	—	See New Mexico 468	² See New Mexico 712	46	36,37	T735 1-2	No	45-48	T1032 1-22	38-42	—		
Arkansas	—	—	—	No	5	17-20	25-32	37-54	47-67	38-60	T736 1-48	No	49-80	T1033 1-132	43-68	T1260 1-139		
California	—	—	—	—	—	—	33-36	56-72	68-93	61-86	T737 1-34	No	81-116	T1034 1-198	69- 111	T1261 1-272		
Colorado	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Kansas 348	94-95	87-93	T738 1-7	No	117-130	T1035 1-68	112- 126	—		
Connecticut	¹ (T498)1	1-3	1-3	1-3	6-11	21-32	37-51	73-93	96-117	94-110	T739 1-25	No	131-152	T1036 1-107	127- 144	—		
Delaware	³ No	4	4	4	12-13	33-34	52-55	95-100	199-122	111-120	T741 1-9	No	153-157	T1037 1-21	145- 148	—		
District of Columbia	See Md&Va	5	No	5	14	35	56-57	101-105	123-127	121-124	T742 1-9	(2) 118	153-164	T1038 1-42	149- 155	—		
Florida	—	—	—	—	15	36	58-60	106-110	128-133	125-132	T743 1-16	No	165-177	T1039 1-59	156- 169	T1262 1-84		
Georgia	No	⁴ No	No	6-10	16-21	37-53	61-96	111-153	134-184	133-172	T744 1-86	(3)	178-230	T1040 1-211	170- 220	T1263 1-174		
Hawaii	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	1833- 1837	T1041 1-30	1751- 1755	—		
Idaho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	173	T746 1-2	No	231-234	T1042 1-19	221- 228	—		
Illinois	—	—	⁵ No	11-12	22-25	54-73	97-134	154-241	186-295	174-262	T746 1-143	(3)	235-356	T1043 1-479	223- 337	T1264 1-491		
Indiana	—	No	No	13-15	26-32	74-100	135-181	242-309	296-373	263-324	T747 1-98	No	357-414	T1044 1-252	338- 389	—		
Iowa	—	—	—	—	See Missouri 72,73	101-102	182-189	310-345	374-427	325-371	T748 1-78	No	415-468	T1045 1-198	390- 430	—		
Kansas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346-352	428-443	372-400	T749 1-51	No	469-505	T1046 1-147	431- 461	T1265 1-205		
Kentucky	⁶ No	⁷ No	5-9	16-29	33-42	103-126	190-228	353-406	444-504	401-446	T750 1-83	1-3	506-555	T1047 1-198	462- 506	T1266 1-194		
Louisiana	—	—	10	30-32	43-45	127-135	229-247	407-431	505-535	447-474	T751 1-55	4-5	556-586	T1048 1-146	507- 535	T1267 1-132		
Maine	² (T491)1	6-8	11-12	33-39	46-52	136-155	248-276	432-455	536-565	475-492	T752 1-29	6-7	587-603	T1049 1-79	536- 548	—		
Maryland	³ (T498)1	9-12	13-16	40-46	53-58	166-172	277-302	456-485	566-599	493-518	T753 1-47	8-10	604-630	T1050 1-127	549- 570	—		
Massachusetts	⁴ (T498)1	13-19	17-22	47-55	59-68	173-202	303-345	485-534	600-659	519-568	T754 1-70	11-16	631-697	T1051 1-314	571- 633	—		
Michigan	—	—	No	56	69	203-212	346-366	535-566	660-715	569-614	T755 1-73	17-21	698-755	T1052 1-259	634- 688	T1268 1-253		
Minnesota	—	—	—	—	—	—	367	567-576 (1857; T1175 1-5)	716-719 (T132) 1-13	615-638	T756 1-37	(3) 22-25	756-798	T1053 1-181	689- 730	—		
Mississippi	—	No	No	57-58	70-71	213-219	368-390	577-604	720-754	639-670	T757 1-69	26	799-835	T1054 1-155	731- 785	T1269 1-118		
Missouri	—	—	No	No	72-73	220-233	391-424	605-664	755-826	671-741	T758 1-114	27-34	836-908	T1055 1-300	766- 828	T1270 1-285		
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Nebraska	827	742	T759 1-2	35	909-915	T1056 1-40	829- 837	—		
Nebraska	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	665	828-833	743-757	T760 1-22	36-38	916-942	T1057 1-107	838- 857	—		
Nevada	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Utah 919	See Utah 1314	834-835	758-759	T761 1-3	39	943	T1058 1-7	858- 859	—		
New Hampshire	⁵ (T498)1	20	23-25	59-61	74-78	234-246	425-441	666-681	836-850	760-769	T762 1-13	40	944-952	T1059 1-52	860- 866	—		
New Jersey	⁸ No	No	No	No	79-83	247-263	442-466	682-711	851-892	770-801	T763 1-49	(3) 41-43	953-998	T1060 1-203	867- 912	—		
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	467-470	712-716	893-897	802-804	T764 1-6	44	999-1003	T1061 1-23	913- 919	—		
New York	⁶ (T498)2	21-28	26-37	62-79	84-117	263-353	471-618	717-885	898-1120	805-949	T765 1-187	(3) 45-57	1004-1179	T1062 1-766	920- 1094	—		
North Carolina	⁷ (T498)2	29-34	38-43	80-85	118-125	354-374	619-656	886-927	1121-1166	950-988	T766 1-79	(3) 58	1180-1225	T1063 1-168	1095- 1137	T1271 1-178		
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	118	⁹ 111-115	T740 1-6	59	1226-1234	T1064 1-36	1138- 1149	—		
Ohio	—	No	No	86-95	126-142	375-434	657-741	928-1054	1167-1284	989-1079	T767 1-143	(3) 60-75	1235-1334	T1065 1-195	1150- 1241	T1272 1-418		

AVAILABILITY OF POPULATION SCHEDULES—Continued

Figure 2. CENSUS MICROFILM PUBLICATION AND ROLL NUMBERS—Continued

(A dash (—) in the column means that no census was taken or Soundex prepared. "No" in the column means that the census was taken but no manuscript copies are known to exist.)

State	1790 M637	1800 M32	1810 M252	1820 M33	1830 M19	1840 M704	1850 M432	1860 M653	1870 M593	1880 T9	1880 Soundex	1890* (M407) M123	1900 T623	1900 Soundex	1910 T624	1910 Soundex or Miracode	1920 T625†	1920 Soundex†
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Arkansas 52-54	No	—	No	¹⁰ 76	1335-1344	T1066 1-43	1242- 1277	T1273 1-143		
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—	742	1055-1056	1285-1288	1080-1084	T768 1-5	77	1345-1353	T1067 1-53	1278- 1291	—		
Pennsylvania	8,9 (T498)2	35-44	44-57	96-114	143-166	435-503	743-840	1057-1201	1289-1470	1085-1208	T769 1-168	78-91	1354-1503	T1068 1-590	1292- 1435	T1274 1-688		
Rhode Island	10 (T498)3	45-46	58-59	115-117	167-168	504-506	841-847	1202-1211	1471-1480	1209-1216	T770 1-11	92	1504-1513	T1069 1-49	1436- 1446	—		
South Carolina	11 (T498)3	47-50	60-62	118-121	169-173	507-516	848-868	1212-1238	1481-1512	1217-1243	T771 1-56	93	1514-1545	T1070 1-124	1446- 1474	T1275 1-93		
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	118	⁹ 111-115	T740 1-6	(3) 94	1546-1556	T1071 1-41	1475- 1489	—		
Tennessee	No	¹¹ No	63	¹² 122-125	174-182	517-537	869-907	1239-1286	1513-1572	1244-1287	T772 1-86	95-98	1557-1606	T1072 1-187	1490- 1526	T1276 1-142		
Texas	—	—	—	—	¹³ —	—	908-916	1287-1312	1573-1609	1288-1334	T773 1-77	(3) 99-102	1607-1681	T1073 1-286	1527- 1601	T1277 1-282		
Utah	—	—	—	—	—	—	919	1313-1314	1610-1613	1335-1339	T774 1-7	103	1682-1688	T1074 1-29	1602- 1611	—		
Vermont	12 (T498)3	51-52	64-65	126-128	183-188	538-548	920-931	1315-1329	1614-1629	1340-1350	T775 1-15	105	1689-1696	T1075 1-41	1612- 1618	—		
Virginia	(T498)3	¹⁴ No	66-71	129-142	189-201	549-579	932-993	1330-1397	1630-1682	1351-1395	T776 1-82	106-107	1697-1740	T1076 1-164	1619- 1652	T1278 1-183		
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	742	1398	1683	1396-1398	T777 1-4	108	1741-1754	T1077 1-70	1653- 1675	—		
West Virginia	See Virginia	See Virginia	See Virginia	See Virginia	See Virginia	See Virginia	See Virginia	See Virginia	1684-1702	1399-1416	T778 1-32	109-110	1755-1776	T1078 1-92	1676- 1699	T1279 1-108		
Wisconsin	—	—	—	See Michigan	See Michigan	580	994-1009	1399-1438	1703-1747	1417-1453	T779 1-51	111-116	1777-1825	T1079 1-188	1700- 1744	—		
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Nebraska	1748	1454	T780 1	117	1826-1827	T1080 1-14	1745- 1747	—		
Military & Naval	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	1838-1842	T1081 1-32	1784	—		
Indian Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	1843-1854	T1082 1-42	See Okla.	See Okla.		
Institutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	T1083 1-8	—	—		
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	1756- 1783	No		

*Schedules reproduced on M407 (with roll numbers shown in parentheses) are fragmentary remains only. Most of the 1890 population census records were lost in a fire in 1921. M123 consists of special schedules enumerating Union veterans and widows of Union veterans of the Civil War; M496 is an index to these.

†Roll numbers to be assigned (with Soundex in the sequence M1548 to M1605). The National Archives will announce roll numbers and prices together with ordering information in the fall or winter of 1991-1992.

¹Extant part in State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL.

²1864 territorial census schedules are in the custody of the Secretary of State, Phoenix, AZ; those for 1866, 1867, and 1869 are in the National Archives.

³See reconstruction in Leon deValinger, *Reconstructed 1790 Census of Delaware*, Genealogical Publications of the National Genealogical Society, Vol. 10, Washington, DC, 1954.

⁴Schedules for Oglethorpe County are in the Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta GA.

⁵Schedules for Randolph County are in the Illinois State Library, Springfield IL.

⁶See reconstruction in Charles Brunk Heinemann and Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, *First Census of Kentucky, 1790*, Washington, DC, 1940.

⁷See reconstruction in Garrett Glenn Clift, comp., *Second Census of Kentucky, 1800*, Frankfort, KY, 1954.

⁸County tax lists for 1783 exist on microfilm.

⁹1885 Dakota Territory census schedules in the State Historical Society Library, Bismarck, ND.

¹⁰1890 territorial census records in Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City, OK.

¹¹See reconstruction in Pollyana Creakmore, *Early East Tennessee Tax Payers*, The East Tennessee Historical Society Publications 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, and 31 (1951-1959).

¹²See also Compilation of Tennessee Census Reports, 1820 (microfilm publication T911, 1 roll).

¹³The Texas State Archives, Austin, has extant Texas census schedules for 1829-36, reprinted in Marion Day Mullins, "The First Census of Texas, 1829-36," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, vol. 40, No. 49 (June 1952) and following.

¹⁴Schedules for Accomac County only in Virginia State Library, Richmond, VA.

Figure 3.



AVAILABILITY OF MORTALITY SCHEDULES

In 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1885 (see above), the census included inquiries about persons who had died in the year immediately preceding the enumeration. In general, the questions covered these topics:

Name
 Age at last birthday
 Sex
 Race
 Marital status

Profession, occupation, or trade
 State, territory, or country of birth of person and parents
 Length of residence in county
 Month in which person died
 Disease or cause of death
 Place where disease contracted (if not at place of death)
 Name of attending physician

The following chart (fig. 4) is a checklist of existing schedules.

Figure 4. MORTALITY SCHEDULES

This listing provides by State and year the available mortality schedules. Where the schedule has a National Archives publication number (M, T, GR, A, etc.) that number is listed. If the publication was issued by a State archives or other organization, that organization is listed as the originator. Where there is no microfilm publication and the mortality schedule is available in book form only, that is indicated in the individual entry. If "manuscript" is indicated, the schedule has not been published and is available only at the holding institution.

State	1850	1860	1870	1880	1885
Alabama	Alabama Dept. of Archives and History (ADAH)	ADAH	ADAH	ADAH	
Arizona		New Mexico State Records Center and Archives (NMSRCA)	T655	T655	
Arkansas	Arkansas History Commission (AHC)	AHC	AHC	AHC	
California	UC Berkeley Bancroft Lib. (BL)	BL	BL	BL	
Colorado			T655	T655	M158
Connecticut	Connecticut State Library (CSL)	CSL	CSL	CSL	
Delaware	A1155	A1155	A1155	A1155	
District of Columbia	T655	T655	T655	T655	
Florida	T1168	T1168	T1168	T1168	M845
Georgia	T655	T655	T655	T655	
Idaho	(book form)		Idaho State Historical Society (ISHS)	ISHS	
Illinois	T1133	T1133	T1133	T1133	
Indiana	Indiana State Library (ISL)	ISL	ISL	ISL	
Iowa	A1156	A1156	A1156	A1156	
Kansas		T1130	T1130	T1130	
Kentucky	T655	T655	T655	T655	
Louisiana	T655	T655	T655	T655	
Maine	Maine State Archives (MSA)	MSA	MSA	MSA	
Maryland	Maryland State Law Library (MSLL)	MSLL	MSLL	MSLL	
Massachusetts	GR19 T1204	GR19 T1204	GR19 T1204	T1204	
Michigan	T1163	T1163	T1163	T1163	

AVAILABILITY OF MORTALITY SCHEDULES—Continued

Figure 4. MORTALITY SCHEDULES—Continued

This listing provides by State and year the available mortality schedules. Where the schedule has a National Archives publication number (M, T, GR, A, etc.) that number is listed. If the publication was issued by a State archives or other organization, that organization is listed as the originator. Where there is no microfilm publication and the mortality schedule is available in book form only, that is indicated in the individual entry. If "manuscript" is indicated, the schedule has not been published and is available only at the holding institution.

State	1850	1860	1870	1880	1885
Minnesota	Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) (manuscript)	MHS	MHS	MHS	
Mississippi	Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History (MDAH)	MDAH	MDAH	MDAH	
Missouri	State Historical Society of Missouri (SHSM)	SHSM	SHSM	SHSM	
Montana			GR6	GR6	
Nebraska		T1128	T1128	T1128	M352
Nevada			Nevada Historical Society (NHS) (manuscript)	NHS (manuscript)	
New Hampshire	New Hampshire State Lib. (NHSL)	NHSL	NHSL	NHSL	
New Jersey	GR21	GR21	GR21	GR21	
New Mexico	NMSRCA	NMSRCA	NMSRCA	NMSRCA	M846
New York	New York State Archives (NYSA)	NYSA	NYSA	NYSA	
North Carolina	GR1	GR1	GR1	GR1	
North Dakota		South Dakota State Historical Society (SDSHS)	SDSHS	SDSHS	State Historical Soc. of North Dakota (manuscript)
Ohio	T1159	T1159	T1159	T1159	
Oregon	Oregon State Library (OSL)	OSL	OSL	OSL	
Pennsylvania	T956	T956	T956	T956	
Rhode Island				Rhode Island State Archives (manuscript)	
South Carolina	GR22	GR22	GR22	GR22	
South Dakota		SDSHS	SDSHS	SDSHS	GR27
Tennessee	T655	T655		T655	
Texas	T1134	T1134	T1134 GR7	T1134	
Utah	(book form)	(book form)	GR7		
Vermont	Vermont Dept. of Libraries (VDL) (manuscript)	VDL (manuscript)	GR7	VDL (manuscript)	
Virginia	T1132	T1132	T1132	T1132	
Washington	OSL	A1154	A1154	A1154	
West Virginia	West Virginia Dept of Archives and History (WVDAH)	WVDAH	WVDAH	WVDAH	
Wisconsin	State Historical Society of Wisconsin (SHSW)	SHSW	SHSW	SHSW	
Wyoming			(book form)	(book form)	

Cartoon appearing in August 18, 1860, issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*. Courtesy: Library of Congress.



THE GREAT TRIBULATION.

CENSUS MARSHAL.—“I jist want to know how many of yez is deaf, dumb, blind, insane and idiotic—likewise how many convicts there is in the family—what all your ages are, especially the old woman and the young ladies—and how many dollars the old gentleman is worth!”

[Tremendous sensation all round the table.]

PRINCIPAL DATA COLLECTION FORMS, 1790-1990

The early census acts prescribed the inquiries in each decennial census, but the U.S. Government did not furnish uniform printed schedules until 1830. In 1790, the marshals sub-

mitted their returns in whatever form they found convenient (and sometimes with added information); from 1800 to 1820, the States provided schedules of varying size and typeface.

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE USED IN PENNSYLVANIA

(This schedule is unusual; it contains "professions and occupations"—information collected for a Philadelphia city directory which Clement Biddle, the U.S. marshal for Pennsylvania, published in 1791.)

Names of the Heads of Families &c	Professions and Occupations	Number of Free and Bonded	Whellings	Slaves	Free white males 16 years of age & upwards, including heads of Families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females including heads of Families	All other free persons	Slaves
James Wilson	App. Judge	230			219	3	3	5	
Balthus Emrick	Baker	231			1	2	6		
Charles Schultze	Al Smith	236			1		3		
Elizabeth Robb	Widow	238					1		
John Hinckle	Widow	240			1	2	3		
Thomas Murgatroyd	Musick	242							
Daniel Churchill	Genl	246			2	1	3		
Thomas Mifflin	Genl	248			2		3	2	
Ann York	Widow	250				1	2		
John To D. Graham	Genl	252							
Benjamin Shoemaker	Widow	254			1		3	1	1
Henry Kline	Widow	258			1	1	1		
Henry Kline	Widow	262							
Henry Kline	Widow	266							
Henry Kline	Widow	268			2		1		
Joseph Ogden	Widow	270			6		5		
William Lowman	Widow	272			1	1	2		
James New Houses	Widow	276							
William Hamilton	Widow	278			1		2		
Remondus Wasant	Widow	280							
Ben Baskel	Minister	282			2226	1519	3966	307	19
Edmund Randolph	Att. Genl	284							

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE USED IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

SCHEDULE of the whole number of persons within the division allotted to *Abigail Richardson*

342

NAMES of	NAMES of HEADS of FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE MALES.				FREE WHITE FEMALES.				All other free persons, except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.		
		Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families.			Of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.
<i>David</i>		to 10	to 16	to 26	to 45	45, &c.	to 10	to 16	to 26	to 45	45, &c.		

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE USED IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

87

(A.)

Schedule of the whole number of Persons within the division allotted to *Abner Smith*

NAME OF <i>Town</i>	NAMES OF <i>Heads of Families</i>	FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE WHITE FEMALES.					All other free persons, except Indians, not taxed.	Slaves.	
		Under ten years of age.	Of ten years, and under sixteen.	Of sixteen, and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six, and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.	Under ten years of age.	Of ten years, and under sixteen.	Of sixteen, and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Of twenty-six, and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.			
		to 10.	to 16.	to 26.	to 45.	45 &c.	to 10.	to 16.	to 26.	to 45.	45 &c.			
<i>Jonathan</i>	<i>Hatch</i>				/	/								
<i>Jonathan</i>	<i>Hatch Jun</i>	2			/	/			/	/				
<i>James</i>	<i>Erwell</i>	/		/	/		2	3	/	/				
<i>Anthony &c.</i>	<i>Hatch</i>		/	/		2	/	/	3	/	/			
<i>Jehabod</i>	<i>Hatch</i>	/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/			
<i>Toel</i>	<i>Hatch</i>	3	/	/	/		/	/	/	/	/			
<i>Israel</i>	<i>Hatch</i>		/	/	/		/	/	/	/	2			
<i>e. Adam</i>	<i>Sapham</i>			/	/	/			/	/	/			
<i>Ganshorn</i>	<i>Erwell</i>				/	/			/	/	/			
<i>Shatcher</i>	<i>Erwell</i>	2			/	/	3		/	/				
<i>David</i>	<i>Hatch</i>	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/			
<i>Jane</i>	<i>Hatch</i>			/	/	/	2	/	2	/	/	/		
<i>Joseph</i>	<i>Cliff</i>	/		/	/	/	2	/	2	/	/	/		
<i>Jacchew</i>	<i>Rogers</i>				/	/			/	/	/	/		
<i>Rebecca</i>	<i>Wright</i>				/	/			/	/	/	/		
<i>Conward</i>	<i>Cushman</i>	3		/	/	/			/	/	/	/		
<i>Sobias</i>	<i>Cushman</i>				/	/			/	/	/	/		
<i>Amariah</i>	<i>Wadsworth</i>	/		/	/	/	3	2	/	/	/	/		
<i>Zechariah</i>	<i>Rogers</i>			/	/	/	/		/	/	/	/		
<i>Christopher</i>	<i>Cushman</i>	/		/	/	/			/	/	/	/		
<i>Ann</i>	<i>Rogers</i>	/	2	2	/	/			/	/	/	/		
<i>Wm.</i>	<i>Wm.</i>	/			/	/			/	/	/	/		

8

13

GENERAL POPULATION SCHEDULE USED IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE MALES.						FREE WHITE FEMALES.						FREE COLORED PERSONS.											
													Males.			Females.								
	Free white males under ten years.	Free white males of ten and under sixteen.	Free white males between sixteen and eighteen.	Free white males of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Free white males of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Free white males of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.	Free white females under ten years of age.	Free white females of ten and under sixteen.	Free white females of sixteen and under twenty-six, including heads of families.	Free white females of twenty-six and under forty-five, including heads of families.	Free white females of forty-five and upwards, including heads of families.	Foreigners not naturalized.	Number of persons engaged in Agriculture.	Number of persons engaged in Commerce.	Number of persons engaged in Manufactures.	Males under fourteen years.	Males of fourteen and under twenty-six.	Males of twenty-six and under forty-five.	Males of forty-five and upwards.	Females under fourteen years.	Females of fourteen and under twenty-six.	Females of twenty-six and under forty-five.	Females of forty-five and upwards.	All other persons except Indians not taxed.
	to 10	to 16	16 to 18	16 to 26	to 45	45, &c.	to 10	to 16	to 26	to 45	45, &c.				to 14	to 26	to 45	45, &c.	to 14	to 26	to 45	45, &c.		

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARSHALS—CENSUS OF 1820

The interrogatories to be put at each dwelling house, or to the head of every family, are definitely marked in relation to the various classes of inhabitants discriminated in the several columns of the schedule, by the titles at the head of each column. That of the name of the head of each family, must indeed be varied according to its circumstances, as it may be that of a master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person therein. The subsequent inquiries, How many free white males under 10 years there are in the family? How many of 10 and under 16? etc., will follow in the order of the columns. But, to facilitate the labor of your assistants, a printed list of all the interrogatories for enumeration, believed to be necessary, is inclosed; (No. 5) in which all the questions refer to the day when the enumeration is to commence; the first Monday in August next. Your assistants will thereby understand that they are to insert in their returns all the persons belonging to the family on the first Monday in August, even those who may be deceased at the time when they take the account; and, on the other hand, that they will not include in it, infants born after that day. This, though not prescribed in express terms by the act, is the undoubted intention of the legislature, as manifested by the clause providing that every person shall be recorded as of the family in which he or she shall reside on the first Monday in August.

It will be necessary to remember, that the numbers in the columns of free white males between 16 and 18—foreigners not naturalized—persons engaged in agriculture—persons engaged in commerce—persons engaged in manufactures—must not be added to the general aggregates, of which the sum total is to be opposed. All the persons included within these columns must necessarily be included also in one of the other columns. Those, for instance, between 16 and 18, will all be repeated in the column of those between 16 and 26. The foreigners not naturalized, and those engaged in the three principal walks of life, will also be included in the columns embracing their respective ages. In the printed form of a schedule herewith inclosed, the description at the top of these columns is printed in *italics*, and the division lines between the columns themselves are double ruled, with a view to distinguish them from the other columns, the sums of which are to go to the general aggregate. In preparing their schedules from this form, your assistants will find it useful, for convenience and accuracy, to distinguish those columns, by ruling them with red ink, or in some other manner, which may keep them separate from the others, by a sensible impression constantly operating upon the mind.

The discrimination between persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, will not be without its difficulties. No inconsiderable portion of the population will probably be found, the individuals of which being asked, to which of those classes they belong, will answer, to all three. Yet, it is obviously not the intention of the legislature that any one individual should be included in more than one of them—of those whose occupations are exclusively agricultural or commercial, there can seldom arise a question, and in the column of manufactures will be included

not only all the persons employed in what the act more specifically denominates manufacturing establishments, but all those artificers, handicrafts men, and mechanics, whose labor is preeminently of the hand, and not upon the field.

By persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, your assistants will understand that they are to insert in those columns, not whole families, including infants and superannuated persons, but only those thus engaged by actual occupation. This construction is given to the act, because it is believed to be best adapted to fulfill the intentions of the legislature, and because, being susceptible of the other, it might be differently construed by different persons employed in the enumeration, and thus destroy the uniformity of returns, essential to a satisfactory result.

Besides this enumeration of manufactures, the marshals and their assistants are required, by the tenth section of the act to take an account of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures, within their several districts, territories, and divisions; and the meaning of the legislature, by this provision, is illustrated by the clause in the oaths of the marshals and assistants, that they will take an account of the manufactures, except household manufactures, from which it seems fairly deductible, that, in the intention of the legislature, persons employed only upon household manufactures are not to be included in the column of persons bearing that denomination, the occupation of manufacturing being, in such cases, only incidental, and not the profession properly marking the class of society to which such individual belongs.

This, then, offers a criterion by which your assistants may select the column of occupation to which each individual may be set down; namely, to that which is the principal and not the occasional, or incidental, occupation of his life.

The more particular the account of manufactures can be made, the more satisfactory will the returns prove. Among the papers inclosed is an alphabetical list of manufactures (No. 6), which may facilitate the labor of your assistants, but which they will not consider as complete. It is intended merely to give a direction to their inquiries, and each of them will add to it every manufacture not included in it and of which he takes an account within his division. A printed form (No. 7) is likewise inclosed, of inquiries to be made in relation to manufacturing establishments, on a sheet of paper, upon which the information requested may be written and returned. In every case when it can be conveniently done, your assistant will do well to give this form to some person principally concerned in the manufacturing establishment, requesting him to give the information desired himself.

The execution of the fifth section of the act requires the further interrogatories, whether any person, whose usual abode was in the family on the first Monday of August, 1820, be absent therefrom at the time of the inquiry made; and, if so, the sex, age, color, and condition, of such person are to be asked, and marked in the proper column, in the return of the family. It follows, of course, that any person who, at the time of taking the number of any family, has his usual abode in it, is, nevertheless, not to be included in the return of that family, if his usual place of abode was, on the first Monday of August, in another family. The name of every person having no settled place of residence, is to be inserted in the column of the schedule allotted for the heads of families in the division where such person shall be on the first Monday of August.

"SCHEDULE OF THE WHOLE NUMBER OF PERSONS"

(18½"x16", 2 pp., printed on two sides).

(left)

SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division allotted to

Names of County, City, Ward, Town, Township, Parish, Precinct, Hundred, or District.	NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE PERSONS, (INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.)																			
		MALES									FEMALES										
		Under ten years of age.	From ten to 14 years.	From 15 to 19 years.	From 20 to 24 years.	From 25 to 29 years.	From 30 to 34 years.	From 35 to 39 years.	From 40 to 44 years.	From 45 to 49 years.	From 50 to 54 years.	From 55 to 59 years.	From 60 to 64 years.	From 65 to 69 years.	From 70 to 74 years.	From 75 to 79 years.	From 80 to 84 years.	From 85 to 89 years.	From 90 to 94 years.	From 95 to 99 years.	From 100 years and upwards.

(right)

by the Marshal of the District (or Territory) of

SLAVES.		FREE COLORED PERSONS.																		TOTAL.																			
MALES	FEMALES	MALES									FEMALES																												
Under ten years of age.	From ten to 14 years.	From 15 to 19 years.	From 20 to 24 years.	From 25 to 29 years.	From 30 to 34 years.	From 35 to 39 years.	From 40 to 44 years.	From 45 to 49 years.	From 50 to 54 years.	From 55 to 59 years.	From 60 to 64 years.	From 65 to 69 years.	From 70 to 74 years.	From 75 to 79 years.	From 80 to 84 years.	From 85 to 89 years.	From 90 to 94 years.	From 95 to 99 years.	From 100 years and upwards.	Of ten and under ten years of age.	From 11 to 14 years.	From 15 to 19 years.	From 20 to 24 years.	From 25 to 29 years.	From 30 to 34 years.	From 35 to 39 years.	From 40 to 44 years.	From 45 to 49 years.	From 50 to 54 years.	From 55 to 59 years.	From 60 to 64 years.	From 65 to 69 years.	From 70 to 74 years.	From 75 to 79 years.	From 80 to 84 years.	From 85 to 89 years.	From 90 to 94 years.	From 95 to 99 years.	From 100 years and upwards.

4

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARSHALS—CENSUS OF 1830

The execution of the fifth section of the act requires the further interrogatories, whether any person, whose usual abode was in the family on the 1st day of June, 1830, be absent therefrom at the time of making the inquiry, and if so, the sex, age, color, and condition, are to be asked and marked in the proper column, in the return of the family. It follows, of course, that any person, who, at the time of taking the enumeration of any family, has his abode in it, is, nevertheless, not to be included in the return of that family, *if his usual place of abode, was, on the 1st day of June, in another family.* The name of every person, having no settled place of residence, is to be inserted in the column of the schedule, allotted for the heads of families, in the division where such person shall be on the 1st day of June, and, of course, also in one of the other columns, according to the age and condition of such person.

To facilitate the labor of your assistants, a printed list of all the interrogatories for enumeration is inclosed (No. 3), in which all the questions refer to the day when the enumeration is to commence—the 1st day of next June. Your assistants will also bear in mind to include all persons of a family (except Indians not taxed) who were members thereof on the 1st day of June, 1830, whether present or not, and not to include any person whose usual abode was not in the family they are enumerating on the said 1st day of June. They will, of course, include such persons as may have deceased after that day, and will not include in it infants born after that day. This, though not prescribed in express terms by the act, is the undoubted intention of the legislature, as manifested by the clause, providing that every person shall be recorded as of the family in which he or she shall reside on the 1st day of June, 1830.

“SCHEDULE 1—FREE INHABITANTS. . .”

(1½”x17½”, printed on two sides, space for 40 entries on each side) not reproduced here; format and content identical

with 1860 schedule, except that the 1850 schedule did not contain the inquiry on value of personal estate.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARSHALS AND ASSISTANT MARSHALS—CENSUS OF 1850

EXPLANATION OF SCHEDULE NO. 1.—FREE INHABITANTS.

This schedule is to be filled up in the following manner: Insert in the heading the name or number of the district, town, or city of the county or parish, and of the state, and the day of the month upon which the enumeration was taken. This is to be attested on each page of each set, by the signature of the assistant.

The several columns are to be filled as follows:

1. Under heading 1, entitled “*Dwelling houses numbered in the order of visitation*,” insert the number of dwelling houses occupied by free inhabitants, as they are visited. The first house visited to be numbered 1; the second one visited, 2; the third one visited, 3; and so on to the last house visited in the subdivision. By a dwelling house is meant a separate inhabited tenement, containing one or more families under one roof. Where several tenements are in one block, with walls either of brick or wood to divide them, having separate entrances; they are each to be numbered as separate houses; but where not so divided, they are to be numbered as one house. If a house is used partly for a store, shop, or for other purposes, and partly for a dwelling house, it is to be numbered as a dwelling house.

Hotels, poorhouses, garrisons, hospitals, asylums, jails, penitentiaries, and other similar institutions, are each to be numbered as a dwelling house; where the house is of a public nature, as above, write perpendicularly under the number, in said column, the name or description, as “hotel,” “poorhouse,” etc.

2. Under heading 2, entitled “*Families numbered in the order of visitation*,” insert the number of the families of free persons, as they are visited. The first family visited by the assistant marshal is to be numbered 1; the second one visited, 2; and so on to the last one visited in his district.

By the term family is meant, either one person living separately in a house, or a part of a house, and providing for him or herself, or several persons living together in a house, or in part of a house, upon one common means of support, and separately from others in similar circumstances. A widow living alone and separately providing for herself, or 200 individuals living together and provided for by a common head, should each be numbered as one family.

The resident inmates of a hotel, jail, garrison, hospital, an asylum, or other similar institution, should be reckoned as one family.

3. Under heading 3, entitled “*The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1850, was in this family*,” insert the name of every free person in each family, of every age, including the names of those temporarily absent, as well as those that were at home on that day. The name of any member of a family who may have died since the 1st day of June is to be entered and described as if living, but the name of any person born since the 1st day of June is to be omitted. The names are to be written, beginning with the father and mother; or if either, or both, be dead, begin with some other ostensible head of the family; to be followed, as far as practicable, with the name of the oldest child residing at home, then the next oldest, and so on to the youngest, then the other inmates, lodgers and boarders, laborers, domestics, and servants.

All landlords, jailors, superintendents of poorhouses, garrisons, hospitals, asylums, and other similar institutions, are to be considered as heads of their respective families, and the inmates under their care to be registered as members thereof, and the details concerning each designated in their proper columns.

Indians not taxed are not to be enumerated in this or any other schedule.

By place of abode is meant the house or usual lodging place of a person. Anyone who is temporarily absent on a journey, or for other purposes, without taking up his place of residence elsewhere, and with the intention of returning again, is to be considered a member of the family which the assistant marshal is enumerating.

Students in colleges, academies, or schools, when absent from the families to which they belong, are to be enumerated only as members of the family in which they usually boarded and lodged on the 1st day of June.

Assistant marshals are directed to make inquiry at all stores, shops, eating houses, and other similar places, and take the name and description of every person who usually slept there, provided such person is not otherwise enumerated.

Inquiries are to be made at every dwelling house, or of the head of every family. Those only who belong to such family, and consider it their home or usual place of abode, whether present or temporarily absent on a visit, journey, or a voyage, are to be enumerated. Persons on board of vessels accidentally or temporarily in port, those whose only habitation was the vessel to which they belong, those who are temporarily boarding for a few days at a sailors' boarding or lodging house, if they belong to other places are not to be enumerated as the population of a place.

The sailors and hands of a revenue cutter which belongs to a particular port should be enumerated as of such port. A similar rule will apply to those employed in the navigation of the lakes, rivers, and canals. All are to be taken at their homes or usual places of abode, whether present or absent; and if any live on board of vessels or boats who are not so enumerated, they are to be taken as of the place where the vessel or boat is owned, licensed, or registered. And the assistant marshals are to make inquiry at every vessel and boat employed in the internal navigation of the United States, and enumerate those who are not taken as belonging to a family on shore; and all persons of such description in any one vessel are to be considered as belonging to one family and the vessel their place of abode. The assistants in all seaports will

apply at the proper office for lists of all persons on a voyage at sea and register all citizens of the United States who have not been registered as belonging to some family.

Errors necessarily occurred in the last census in enumerating those employed in navigation, because no uniform rule was adopted for the whole United States. Assistant marshals are required to be particular in following the above directions, that similar errors may now be avoided.

4. Under heading 4, entitled “*Age*,” insert in figures what was the specific age of each person at his or her last birthday previous to the 1st of June, opposite the name of such person. If the exact age in years can not be ascertained, insert a number which shall be the nearest approximation to it.

The age, either exact or estimated, of everyone, is to be inserted. If the person be a child under 1 year old, the entry is to be made by the fractional parts of a year, thus: One month, one-twelfth; two months, two-twelfths; three months, three-twelfths, and so on to eleven months, eleven-twelfths.

5. Under heading 5, entitled “*Sex*,” insert the letter M for male, and F for female, opposite the name, in all cases, as the fact may be.

6. Under heading 6, entitled “*Color*,” in all cases where the person is white, leave the space blank; in all cases where the person is black, insert the letter B; if mulatto, insert M. It is very desirable that these particulars be carefully regarded.

7. Under head 7, entitled “*Profession, occupation, or trade of each person over 15 years of age*,” insert opposite the name of each male the specific profession, occupation, or trade which the said person is known and reputed to follow in the place where he resides—as clergyman, physician, lawyer, shoemaker, student, farmer, carpenter, laborer, tailor, boatman, sailor, or otherwise, as the fact may be. When more convenient, the name of the article he produces may be substituted.

When the individual is a clergyman, insert the initials of the denomination to which he belongs before his profession—as Meth. for Methodist, R. C. for Roman Catholic, O. S. P. for Old School Presbyterian, or other appropriate initials, as the fact may be. When a person follows several professions or occupations the name of the principal one only is to be given. If a person follows no particular occupation, the space is to be filled with the word “none.”

8. Under heading 8 insert the value of real estate owned by each individual enumerated. You are to obtain the value of real estate by inquiry of each individual who is supposed to own real estate, be the same located where it may, and insert the amount in dollars. No abatement of the value is to be made on account of any lien or incumbrance thereon in the nature of debt.

9. Under heading 9, “*Place of birth*.” The marshal should ask the place of birth of each person in the family. If born in the State or Territory where they reside, insert the name or initials of the State or Territory, or the name of the government or country if without the United States. The names of the several States may be abbreviated.

Where the place of birth is unknown, state “unknown.”

10. Under No. 10 make a mark, or dash, opposite the name of each person married during the year previous to the 1st of June, whether male or female.

11. Under heading 11, entitled “*At school within the last year*.” The marshal should ask what member of this family has been at school within the last year; he is to insert a mark, thus, (1), opposite the names of all those, whether male or female, who have been at educational institutions within that period. Sunday schools are not to be included.

12. Under heading 12, entitled “*Persons over 20 years of age who can not read and write*.” The marshal should be careful to note all persons in each family, over 20 years of age, who can not read and write, and opposite the name of each make a mark, thus, (1). The spaces opposite the names of those who can read and write are to be left blank. If the person can read and write a foreign language, he is to be considered as able to read and write.

13. Heading 13, entitled “*Deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict*.” The assistant marshal should ascertain if there be any person in the family deaf, dumb, idiotic, blind, insane, or pauper. If so, who? And insert the term “deaf and dumb,” “blind,” “insane,” and “idiotic,” opposite the name of such persons, as the fact may be. When persons who had been convicted of crime within the year reside in families on the 1st of June, the fact should be stated, as in the other cases of criminals; but, as the interrogatory might give offense, the assistants had better refer to the county record for information on this head, and not make the inquiry of any family. With the county record and his own knowledge he can seldom err.

Should a poorhouse, asylum for the blind, insane or idiotic, or other charitable institution, or a penitentiary, a jail, house of refuge, or other place of punishment, be visited by the assistant marshal, he must number such building in its regular order, and he must write after the number, and perpendicularly in the same column (No. 1) the nature of such institution—that it is a penitentiary, jail, house of refuge, as the case may be; and in column 13, opposite the name of each person, he must state the character of the infirmity or misfortune, in the one case, and in the other he must state the crime for which each inmate is confined, and of which such person was convicted; and in column No. 3, with the name, give the year of conviction, and fill all the columns concerning age, sex, color, etc., with as much care as in the case of other individuals.

“SCHEDULE 1—FREE INHABITANTS. . .”

(12½”x17½”, printed on two sides, space for 40 entries on each side)

(left)

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in _____
State of _____ enumerated by me, on the _____
Post Office _____

Dwelling Houses— numbered in the order of visitation.	Families numbered in the order of visitation.	The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	DESCRIPTION.			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.
			Age.	Sex.	Color, { White, Black, or Mulatto.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
39						
40						
		No. white males, _____ No. colored males, _____ No. foreign born, _____ No. blind, _____ No. white females, _____ No. colored females, _____ No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. insane, _____				

6—40

“SCHEDULE 2—SLAVE INHABITANTS. . .”

(12½”x17½”, printed on two sides, space for 40 entries on each side) not reproduced here; identical with 1850 Schedule

2 — Slave Inhabitants, except for added ninth column, number of slave houses.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARSHALS AND ASSISTANT MARSHALS—CENSUS OF 1860

Generally followed 1850.

“SCHEDULE 1—FREE INHABITANTS. . .”—Continued

(right)

Page No.

in the County of _____

day of _____, 1860.

_____, Ass't Marshal.

VALUE OF ESTATE OWNED.		Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Attended School within the year.	Persons over 20 years of age who can not read and write.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, in- sane, idiotic, pauper, or con- vict.
Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						1
						39
						40
		No. idiotic, _____				No. convicts, _____
		No. paupers, _____				

“SCHEDULE 1—INHABITANTS. . .”

(12½”x17½”, printed on two sides, space for 40 entries on each side)

(left)

Page No. _____ } Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in _____

of _____, enumerated by me on the _____

Post Office: _____

1	2	3	DESCRIPTION.			7
			4	5	6	
		The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family.	Age at last birth-day. If under 1 year, give months in fraction, thus, 7.	Sex.—Males (M.), Females (F.)	Color.—White (W.), Black (B.), Mulatto (M.), Chinese (C.), Indian (I.)	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.
1						
2						
3						

INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

SCHEDULE 1.—INHABITANTS.

Numbering.—Dwelling houses and families will be numbered consecutively, in order as visited, until the township, borough, or parish (or ward of a city) is completed, when a new numbering will begin, as is the case with the numbering of pages.

Dwelling houses.—By “dwelling house” is meant a house standing alone, or separated by walls from other houses in a block. Only such buildings are to be reckoned as dwelling houses as have been used as the entire habitation of a family. But houses only temporarily uninhabited are to be returned and numbered in order. In that case a dash, thus (—), will be drawn through column No. 2, and the remaining spaces on the line be left blank. Hotels, poorhouses, garrisons, asylums, jails, and similar establishments, where the inmates live habitually under a single roof, are to be regarded as single dwelling houses for the purposes of the census. The character of such establishments should be written longitudinally in the column.

Eating houses, stores, shops, &c.—Very many persons, especially in cities, have no other place of abode than stores, shops, &c.; places which are not primarily intended for habitation. Careful inquiry will be made to include this class and such buildings will be reckoned as dwelling houses within the intention of the census law; but a watchman, or clerk belonging to a family resident in the same town or city, and sleeping in such store or shop merely for purposes of security, will be enumerated as of his family.

Families.—By “family” (column 2) is meant one or more persons living together and provided for in common. A single person, living alone in a distinct part of a house, may constitute a family; while, on the other hand, all the inmates of a boarding house or a hotel will constitute but a single family, though there may be among them many husbands with wives and children. Under whatever circumstances, and in whatever numbers, people live together under one roof, and are provided for at a common table, there is a family in the meaning of the law.

Names of individuals.—In column 3 will be entered the name of every person in each family, of whatever age, including the names of such as were temporarily absent on the 1st day of June, 1870. The name of any member of the family who may have died between the 1st day of June, 1870, and the day of the assistant marshal's visit is to be entered, and the person fully described, as if living; but the name of any person born during that period is to be omitted. The name of the father, mother, or other ostensible head of the family (in the case of hotels, jails, &c., the landlord, jailor, &c.) is to be entered first of the family. The family name is to be written first in the column, and the full first or characteristic Christian or “given” name of each member of the family in order thereafter. So long as the family name remains the same for the several members it need not be repeated, provided a clear horizontal line be drawn in the place it would occupy, thus:

Smith, John.
Elizabeth.

Place of abode.—By “place of abode” is meant the house or usual lodging place. All persons temporarily absent on journey or visit are to be counted as of the family; but children and youth absent for purposes of education on the 1st of June, and having their home in a family where the school or college is situated, will be enumerated at the latter place.

Seafaring men are to be reported at their land homes, no matter how long they may have been absent, if they are supposed to be still alive. Hence, sailors temporarily at a sailors' boarding or lodging house, if they acknowledge any other home within

the United States, are not to be included in the family of the lodging or boarding house. Persons engaged in internal transportation, canal men, expressmen, railroad men, &c., if they habitually return to their homes in the intervals of their occupation, will be reported as of their families, and not where they may be temporarily staying on the 1st of June.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Columns 4, 5, and 6 must, in every case, be filled with the age, sex, or color of the person enumerated. No return will be accepted when these spaces are left blank.

Age.—The exact age, in figures, will be inserted in column 4, wherever the same can be obtained; otherwise, the nearest approximation thereto. Where the age is a matter of considerable doubt, the assistant marshal may make a note to that effect. Children, who, on the 1st of June, 1870, were less than a year old, will have their age stated by the fractional part of the year, as (one month) 1-12, (three months) 3-12, (nine months) 9-12, &c. In all other cases, months will be omitted. The age taken is the age at last birthday.

Color.—It must not be assumed that, where nothing is written in this column, “White” is to be understood. The column is always to be filled. Be particularly careful in reporting the class *Mulatto*. The word is here generic, and includes quadroons, octoroons, and all persons having any perceptible trace of African blood. Important scientific results depend upon the correct determination of this class in schedules 1 and 2.

(For reporting occupation, see remarks at the close of the instructions in regard to this schedule.)

Property.—Column 8 will contain the value of all real estate owned by the person enumerated, without any deduction on account of mortgage or other incumbrance, whether within or without the census subdivision or the county. The value meant is the full market value, known or estimated.

“Personal estate,” column 9, is to be inclusive of all bonds, stocks, mortgages, notes, live stock, plate, jewels, or furniture, but exclusive of wearing apparel. No report will be made when the personal property is under \$100.

Column 10 will contain the “Place of birth” of every person named upon the schedule. If born within the United States, the State or Territory will be named, whether it be the State or Territory in which the person is at present residing or not. If of foreign birth, the country will be named as specifically as possible. Instead of writing “Great Britain” as the place of birth, give the particular country, as England, Scotland, Wales. Instead of “Germany,” specify the State, as Prussia, Baden, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Hesse Darmstadt, &c.

The inquiries in columns numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are of such a nature that these columns only require to be filled when the answer to the inquiry is “Yes.” If the person being enumerated had a father or mother of foreign birth; if he or she attended school during the year; if he or she can not read or can not write; if he is a citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years, and if, being such citizen, his right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than participation in rebellion or other crime, then an affirmative mark, thus, (//), will be drawn in each of the above columns opposite the name.

Education.—It will not do to assume that, because a person can read, he can, therefore, write. The inquiries contained in columns 16 and 17 must be made separately. Very many persons who will claim to be able to read, though they really do so in the most defective manner, will frankly admit that they can not write. These inquiries will not be asked of children under 10 years of age. In regard to all persons above that age, children or adults, male and female, the information will be obtained.

At school.—It is not intended to include those whose education has been limited to Sunday or evening schools.

“SCHEDULE 1—INHABITANTS. . .”—Continued

(right)

asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

_____ , in the County of _____ , State
 _____ day of _____ , 1870.

_____, Ass't Marshal.

VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED.		Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S.; or the Country, if of foreign birth.	PARENTAGE.		If born within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.)	If married within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.)	Attended school within the year.	EDUCATION.		Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS.	
Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.		Father of foreign birth.	Mother of foreign birth.				Cannot read.	Cannot write.		Male Citizens of U. S. of 21 years of age and upwards.	Male Citizens of U. S. of 21 years of age and upwards, whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

Deaf and dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic.—Great care will be taken in performing this work of enumeration, so as at once to secure completeness and avoid giving offense. Total blindness and undoubted insanity only are intended in this inquiry. Deafness merely, without the loss of speech, is not to be reported. The fact of idiocy will be better determined by the common consent of the neighborhood, than by attempting to apply any scientific measure to the weakness of the mind or will.

CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS.

Upon the answers to the questions under this head will depend the distribution of representative power in the General Government. It is therefore imperative that this part of the enumeration should be performed with absolute accuracy. Every male person born within the United States, who has attained the age of 21 years, is a citizen of the United States by the force of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution; also, all persons born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers at the time of their birth were citizens of the United States (act of February 10, 1855); also, all persons born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, who have been declared by judgment of court to have been duly naturalized, having taken out both “papers.”

The part of the enumerator's duty which relates to column 19 is therefore easy, but it is none the less of importance. It is a matter of more delicacy to obtain the information required by column 20. Many persons never try to vote, and therefore do not know whether their right to vote is or is not abridged. It is not only those whose votes have actually been challenged, and refused at the polls for some disability or want of qualification, who must be reported in this column; but all who come within the scope of any State law denying or abridging suffrage to any class or individual on any other ground than participation in rebellion, or legal conviction of crime. Assistant marshals, therefore, will be required carefully to study the laws of their own States in these respects, and to satisfy themselves, in the case of each male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years, whether he does or does not, come within one of these classes.

As the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the exclusion from the suffrage of any person on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, has become the law of the land, all State laws working such exclusion have ceased to be of virtue. If any person is, in any State, still practically denied the right to vote by reason of any such State laws not repealed, that denial is merely an act of violence, of which the courts may have cognizance, but which does not come within the view of marshals and their assistants in respect to the census.

Indians.—“Indians not taxed” are not to be enumerated on schedule 1. Indians out of their tribal relations, and exercising the rights of citizens under State or Territorial laws, will be included. In all cases write “Ind.” in the column for “Color.” Although no provision is made for the enumeration of “Indians not taxed,” it is highly desirable, for statistical purposes, that the number of such persons not living upon reservations should be known. Assistant marshals are therefore requested, where such persons are found within their subdivisions, to make a separate memorandum of names, with sex and age, and embody the same in a special report to the census office.

Occupation.—The inquiry, “Profession, occupation, or trade,” is one of the most important questions of this schedule. Make a study of it. Take special pains to avoid unmeaning terms, or such as are too general to convey a definite idea of the occupation. Call no man a “factory hand” or a “mill operative.” State the kind of a mill or factory. The better form of expression would be, “works in cotton mill,” “works in paper mill,” etc. Do not call a man a “shoemaker,” “bootmaker,” unless he makes the entire boot or shoe in a small shop. If he works in (or for) a boot and shoe factory, say so.

Do not apply the word “jeweler” to those who make watches, watch chains, or jewelry in large manufacturing establishments.

Call no man a “commissioner,” a “collector,” an “agent,” an “artist,” an “overseer,” a “professor,” a “treasurer,” a “contractor,” or a “speculator,” without further explanation.

When boys are entered as apprentices, state the trade they are apprenticed to, as “apprenticed to carpenter,” “apothecary's apprentice.”

When a lawyer, a merchant, a manufacturer, has retired from practice or business, say “retired lawyer,” “retired merchant,” etc. Distinguish between fire and life insurance agents.

When clerks are returned, describe them as “clerk in store,” “clerk in woolen mill,” “R. R. clerk,” “bank clerk,” etc.

Add, in all cases, the class of business, as wholesale (wh.), retail (ret.), importer (imp.), jobber, etc.

Use the word huckster in all cases where it applies. Be very particular to distinguish between farmers and farm laborers. In agricultural regions this should be one of the points to which the assistant marshal should especially direct his attention.

Confine the use of the words “glover,” “hatter,” and “furrier” to those who actually make, or make up, in their own establishments, all, or a part, of the gloves and hats or furs which they sell. Those who only sell these articles should be characterized as “glove dealer,” “hat and cap dealer,” “fur dealer.”

Judges (state whether Federal or State, whether probate, police, or otherwise) may be assumed to be lawyers, and that addition, therefore, need not be given; but all other officials should have their profession designated, if they have any, as “retired merchant, governor of Massachusetts,” “paper manufacturer, representative in legislature.” If anything is to be omitted, leave out the office, and put in the occupation.

As far as possible distinguish machinists, as “locomotive builders,” “engine builders,” etc.

Instead of saying “packers,” indicate whether you mean “pork packers” or “crockery packers,” or “mule packers.”

The organization of domestic service has not proceeded so far in this country as to render it worth while to make distinction in the character of work. Report all as “domestic servants.”

Cooks, waiters, etc., in hotels and restaurants will be reported separately from domestic servants.

The term “housekeeper” will be reserved for such persons as receive distinct wages or salary for the service. Women keeping house for their own families or for themselves, without any other gainful occupation, will be entered as “keeping house.”

Grown daughters assisting them will be reported without occupation. If you are under no obligation to give any man's occupation just as he expresses it. If he can not tell intelligibly what it is, find out what he does, and characterize his profession accordingly.

The inquiry as to occupation will not be asked in respect to infants or children too young to take any part in production. Neither will the doing of domestic errands or family chores out of school be considered an occupation. “At home” or “attending school” will be the best entry in the majority of cases. But if a boy or girl, whatever the age, is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, the occupation should be stated.

"SCHEDULE 1—INHABITANTS. . ."

(15"x20½", printed on two sides, space for 50 entries on each side)

(left)

Page No.
 Supervisor's Dist. No.
 Enumeration Dist. No.

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were June 1, 1880 will be OMITTED. Members of Families
 Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect

**SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in, in the
 enumerated by me on the**

In Cities.		Dwelling houses numbered in order of visitation.	Families numbered in order of visitation.	The Name of each Person whose place of abode, on 1st day of June, 1880, was in this family.	Personal Description.			If born within the Census year, give the month.	Relationship of each person to the head of this family—whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, or other.	Civil Condition.				Occupation.	Number of months this person has been unemployed during the Census year.
Name of Street.	House Number.				Color—White, W.; Black, B.; Mulatto, Mu.; Chinese, C.; Indian, I.	Sex—Male, M.; Female, F.	Age at last birthday prior to June 1, 1880. If under 1 year, give months in fractions, thus: ½.			Single, /.	Married, /.	Widowed, /.	Divorced, D.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
50															

NOTE D.—In making entries in columns 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 to 23, an affirmative mark only will be used—thus /, except in the case of divorced persons.
 NOTE E.—Question No. 12 will only be asked in cases where an affirmative answer has been given either to question 10 or to question 11.
 NOTE F.—Question No. 14 will only be asked in cases when a gainful occupation has been reported in column 13.
 NOTE G.—In column 7 an abbreviation in the name of the month may be used, as Jan., Apr., Dec.

“SCHEDULE 1—INHABITANTS. . .”—Continued

living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED. to persons under 10 years of age.

County of _____, State of _____
 _____ day of June, 1880.

Enumerators.

Health.						Education.			Nativity.		
Is the person [on the day of the Enumerator's visit] sick or temporarily disabled, so as to be unable to attend to ordinary business or duties? If so, what is the sickness or disability?	Blind, /.	Deaf and Dumb, /.	Idiotic, /.	Insane, /.	Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden, or otherwise disabled, /.	Attended school within the Census year, /.	Cannot read, /.	Cannot write, /.	Place of Birth of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the FATHER of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the MOTHER of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.
	15	16	17	18	19						

Column 11, when the letter "D" is to be used.

DUTIES OF ENUMERATORS.

It is by law made the duty of each enumerator, after being duly qualified as above, to visit personally each dwelling in his subdivision, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of such family, or of the member thereof deemed most credible and worthy of trust, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all the particulars required by the act of March 3, 1879, as amended by act of April 20, 1880.

By individuals living out of families is meant all persons occupying lofts in public buildings, above stores, warehouses, factories, and stables, having no other usual place of abode; persons living solitary in cabins, huts, or tents; persons sleeping on river boats, canal boats, barges, etc., having no other usual place of abode, and persons in police stations having no homes. Of the classes just mentioned, the most important, numerically, is the first, viz: those persons, chiefly in cities, who occupy rooms in public buildings, or above stores, warehouses, factories, and stables. In order to reach such persons, the enumerator will need not only to keep his eyes open to all indications of such casual residence in his enumeration district, but to make inquiry both of the parties occupying the business portion of such buildings and also of the police. A letter will be addressed from this office to the mayor of every large city of the United States, requesting the cooperation of the police, so far as it may be necessary to prevent the omission of the classes of persons herein indicated.

It is further provided by law that in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family, or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of the act, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information, as nearly as may be practicable, from the family or families, or person or persons, living nearest to such place of abode.

It is the prime object of the enumeration to obtain the name, and the requisite particulars as to personal description, of every person in the United States, of whatever age, sex, color, race, or condition, with this single exception, viz: that "Indians not taxed" shall be omitted from the enumeration.

INDIANS.

By the phrase "Indians not taxed" is meant Indians living on reservations under the care of Government agents, or roaming individually, or in bands, over unsettled tracts of country.

Indians not in tribal relations, whether full-bloods or half-breeds, who are found mingled with the white population, residing in white families, engaged as servants or laborers, or living in huts or wigwams on the outskirts of towns or settlements are to be regarded as a part of the ordinary population of the country for the constitutional purpose of the apportionment of Representatives among the States, and are to be embraced in the enumeration.

SOLDIERS.

All soldiers of the United States Army, and civilian employees, and other residents at posts or on military reservations will be enumerated in the district in which they reside, equally with other elements of the population.

COURTESY ON THE PART OF ENUMERATORS.

It is the duty of an enumerator, in the exercise of his authority to visit houses and interrogate members of families resident therein as provided by law, to use great courtesy and consideration. A rude, peremptory, or overbearing demeanor would not only be a wrong to the families visited, but would work an injury to the census by rendering the members of those families less disposed to give information with fullness and exactness. It would doubtless be found in the long run to be an injury to the enumerator himself and to retard his work.

By the above remark it is not intended to imply that the enumerator need enter into prolix explanations, or give time to anything beyond the strictly necessary work of interrogation. It is entirely possible for the enumerator to be prompt, rapid, and decisive in announcing his object and his authority, and in going through the whole list of questions to be proposed, and at the same time not to arouse any antagonism or give any offense.

THE OBLIGATION TO GIVE INFORMATION.

It is not within the choice of any inhabitant of the United States whether he shall or shall not communicate the information required by the census law. By the fourteenth section of the act approved March 3, 1879, it is provided:

"That each and every person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any enumeration district, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any agent of such family, shall be, and each of them hereby is, required, if thereto requested by the superintendent, supervisor, or enumerator, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required by law, and whoever shall willfully fail or refuse shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

Enumerators will, however, do well not unnecessarily to obtrude the compulsory feature of the enumeration. It will be found in the vast majority of cases that the persons called upon to give information will do so without objection or delay. No people in the world are so favorably disposed toward the work of the census as the people of the United States. With the high degree of popular intelligence here existing, the importance of statistical information is very generally appreciated; and if the enumerator enters upon his work in a right spirit, he will generally meet with a favorable and even a cordial response.

It is only where information required by law is refused that the penalties for non-compliance need be adverted to. The enumerator will then quietly, but firmly, point out the consequences of persistency in refusal. It will be instructive to note that at the census of 1870 the agents of the census in only two or three instances throughout the whole United States found it necessary to resort to the courts for the enforcement of the obligation to give information as required by the census act.

It is further to be noted that the enumerator is not required to accept answers which he knows, or has reason to believe, are false. He has a right to a true statement on every matter respecting which he is bound to inquire; and he is not concluded by a false statement. Should any person persist in making statements which are obviously erroneous, the enumerator should enter upon the schedule the facts as nearly as he can ascertain them by his own observation or by inquiry of credible persons.

The foregoing remark is of special importance with reference to the statements of the heads of families respecting afflicted members of their households. The law requires a return in the case of each blind, deaf and dumb, insane or idiotic, or crippled person. It not infrequently happens that fathers and mothers, especially the latter, are disposed to conceal, or even to deny, the existence of such infirmities on the part of children. In such cases, if the fact is personally known to the enumerator, or shall be ascertained by inquiry from neighbors, it should be entered on the schedules equally as if obtained from the head of the family.

A second class of cases under this head concerns the reporting of the values produced in agricultural or other occupations. The enumerator is not bound by any statement which he knows or has reason to believe to be false. His duty is to report the actual facts as nearly as he can ascertain them.

The enumerator is prohibited by law from delegating to any other person his authority to enter dwellings and to interrogate their inhabitants. The work of enumeration must be done by the enumerator in person, and can not be performed by proxy.

SCHEDULE No. 1 [7-296].—POPULATION.

This is the population or family schedule. Upon it is to be entered, as previously noted, the name of every man, woman, and child who, on the 1st day of June, 1880, shall have his or her "usual place of abode" within the enumerator's district. No child born between the 1st day of June, 1880, and the day of the enumerator's visit (say June 5 or 15 or 25) is to be entered upon the schedule. On the other hand, every person who was a resident of the district upon the 1st day of June, 1880, but between that date and the day of the enumerator's visit shall have died, should be entered on the schedule precisely as if still living. The object of the schedule is to obtain a list of the inhabitants on the 1st day of June, 1880, and all changes after that date, whether in the nature of gain or of loss, are to be disregarded in the enumeration.

DWELLING HOUSES.

In column No. 1 of this schedule is to be entered the number of the dwelling house in the order of visitation. A dwelling house, for the purpose of the census, means any building or place of abode, of whatever character, material, or structure, in which any person is at the time living, whether in a room above a warehouse or factory, a loft above a stable or a wigwam on the outskirts of a settlement, equally with a dwelling house in the usual, ordinary sense of that term. Wholly uninhabited dwellings are not to be taken notice of.

FAMILIES.

In the column numbered 2 is to be entered the number, in the order of visitation, of each family residing in the district. The word family, for the purposes of the census, includes persons living alone, as previously described, equally with families in the ordinary sense of that term, and also all larger aggregations of people having only the tie of a common roof and table. A hotel, with all its inmates, constitutes but one family within the meaning of this term. A hospital, a prison, an asylum is equally a family for the purposes of the census. On the other hand, the solitary inmate of a cabin, a loft, or a room finished off above a store constitutes a family in the meaning of the census act. In the case, however, of tenement houses and of the so-called "flats" of the great cities, as many families are to be recorded as there are separate tables.

NAMES.

In column numbered 3 is to be entered the name of every person whose "usual place of abode" on the 1st day of June, 1880, was in that family.

The census law furnishes no definition of the phrase, "usual place of abode;" and it is difficult, under the American system of a protracted enumeration, to afford administrative directions which will wholly obviate the danger that some persons will be reported in two places and others not reported at all. Much must be left to the judgment of the enumerator, who can, if he will take the pains, in the great majority of instances satisfy himself as to the propriety of including or not including doubtful cases in his enumeration of any given family. In the cases of boarders at hotels or students at schools or colleges, the enumerator can, by one or two well-directed inquiries, ascertain whether the person concerning whom the question may arise has, at the time, any other place of abode within another district at which he is likely to be reported. Seafaring men are to be reported at their land homes, no matter how long they may have been absent, if they are supposed to be still alive. Hence, sailors temporarily at a sailors' boarding or lodging house, if they acknowledge any other home within the United States, are not to be included in the family of the lodging or boarding house. Persons engaged in internal transportation, canal men, express men, railroad men, etc., if they habitually return to their homes in the intervals of their occupations, will be reported as of their families, and not where they may be temporarily staying on the 1st of June, 1880.

In entering names in column 3, the name of the father, mother, or other ostensible head of the family (in the case of hotels, jails, etc., the landlord, jailer, etc.) is to be entered first of the family. The family name is to be written first in the column, and the full first or characteristic Christian or "given" name of each member of the family in order thereafter. It is desirable that the children of the family proper should follow in the order of their ages, as will naturally be the case. So long as the family name remains the same for the several members, it need not be repeated, provided a distinct horizontal line or dash be drawn in the place it would occupy, thus:

Smith, John.
—, Elizabeth.
—, J. Henry.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

The columns 4, 5, and 6, which relate to age, sex, and color, must in every case be filled. No return will be accepted where these spaces are left blank.

Age.—The exact age in figures will be inserted in column 6 whenever the same can be obtained; otherwise, the nearest approximation thereto. Children who, on the 1st of June, 1880, were less than a year old, will have their age stated by the fractional part of the year, as (one month), 1/12; (three months), 3/12; (nine months), 9/12, etc. In all other cases months will be omitted.

Color.—It must not be assumed that, where nothing is written in this column, "white" is to be understood. The column is always to be filled. Be particularly careful in reporting the class *mulatto*. The word is here generic, and includes quadroons, octoroons, and all persons having any perceptible trace of African blood. Important scientific results depend upon the correct determination of this class in schedules 1 and 5.

OCCUPATION.

In the column numbered 13 is to be reported the occupation of each person 10 years of age and upward.

(See instructions for 1870, col. 7.)

PLACE OF BIRTH.

(See instructions for 1870, col. 10.)

"INDIAN DIVISION. . SCHEDULE NO. 1—POPULATION"

(27"x11", folded to provide cover and three pages, 9"x11") cover
The Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Census ... 1889 (p. 26), states, "An attempt was made ... to enumerate [Indians living on reservations] upon a very elaborate plan, and of many of the tribes, particularly those on the west coast, a full enumeration was obtained; but the investigation was stopped by the failure of the appropriation, and was not resumed."
The manuscript remains consist of four volumes in Record Group 29 in the National Archives (Preliminary Inventory 161, page 101, item 298): I and II, schedules for Indians near Fort Simcoe and at Tulalip, Washington Territory; III, Indians near Fort Yates, Dakota Territory; and IV, Indians in California. All schedules are arranged within the volumes by name of tribe.

Enumerator's Sheet No.

(Triplicates.—See Note.)

TENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

INDIAN DIVISION.

District No.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

POPULATION.

People of the Reservation, Tribe belonging to
enumerated by me on the day of 188 Agency,
....., Enumerator.

Post Office,

NOTE.—The Census year begins October 1, 1879, and ends September 31, 1880. All persons will be included in the enumeration who were living on the 1st day of October, 1880. No others will. Children born since October 1, 1880, will be omitted. Members of families who have died since October 1, 1880, will be included.

The use of this sheet will be confined to the report of one family, in one dwelling, viz: House, set of rooms in Pueblo, Lodge, &c. The number of the dwelling within reported upon, in the order of the Enumerator's visit, is
If several families are living in the same house, &c., each will be numbered in the order of visitation.

The number of the family, reported upon in this sheet, is
The location of the dwelling, by legal or natural subdivision of the Reservation is as follows:

Its description. If House, indicate by [H.], and state whether of Brick, Stone, Adobe, Frame, or Log; if Pueblo, indicate by [P.], and state whether of Stone or Adobe; if Lodge, indicate by [L.], and state whether of Cloth, Skin, Slabs, Poles, Brush, Bark, Tule, Stone, Earth, &c.:

This sheet will be filled up in triplicate. One copy will be mailed to Maj. J. W. POWELL, Special Agent, U. S. Census, Indian Division, P. O. Box 585, Washington, D. C. One will be mailed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. The third will be retained by the Enumerator until called for.

"INDIAN DIVISION. . . SCHEDULE NO. 1—POPULATION"—Continued

(top, right)

					EDUCATION.			PERSONAL PROPERTY.					LAND OCCUPIED.			LAND IN SEVERALTY.			SOURCES OF SUBSISTENCE.									
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	FIRE-ARMS.		36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
													No.	Kind.														
Maimed, crippled, bedridden, or otherwise disabled. /	Blind. /	Deaf and dumb. /	Idiotic. /	Insane. /	Attended school within Census year. /	Cannot read. /	Cannot write. /	Number horses owned by this person.	Number cattle owned.	Number sheep owned.	Number swine owned.	Number dogs owned.	Number owned.	Enter shot-gun, "S," rifle, "R," "P," breech-loading rifle, "B," pistol, "P."	Number acres land cultivated by this person.	The length of time in years or fractions this person has been cultivating land.	Number acres of land occupied for cultivation and pasturage.	Number acres this person holds by patent.	Number acres this person holds by allotment without patent.	Number acres this person holds by tribal regulation.	If this person is self-supporting, state the time in years or fractions he or she has been self-supporting.	Supported by family, / or fraction.	Wholly or partly supported from civilized industries, / or fraction.	Wholly or partly supported by Government, / or fraction.	Wholly or partly supported by hunting, / or fraction.	Wholly or partly supported by fishing, / or fraction.	Wholly or partly supported by natural products of the soil, as roots, berries, &c., / or fraction.	
																												1
																												2

33

(notes from bottom left and center)

NOTE A. Question 1.—The spelling of the Indian name will be according to the alphabet provided in the "Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages," furnished to the Enumerator.

NOTE B. Question 4.—The head of a family will be first entered, on line 1. Frequently the head of a family is a woman.

NOTE C.—The mark "/" is to be used as an affirmative answer in every column where it is appropriate, as 5, 6, 7, 9, 20, 21, etc. In column 7, the words "Widowed or Divorced" will be applied to male as well as female, and will be used where the person has been married and is now living without husband or wife. In case of divorced persons the letter "D" is to be used. Marriage and Divorce will be entered in accordance with Indian customs and not the laws of civilization.

NOTE D. Questions 12, 13, 16, and 29 to 38, inclusive.—In many cases the numbers and quantities called for cannot be accurately determined. In such cases, the Enumerator should make careful estimates. Estimates should be inclosed in brackets, thus: []

NOTE E. Question 8.—This refers to the civil government of the Tribe. If the Chief is such by Tribal regulation and of the first rank, enter "1;" if of the second, "2;" if of the third, "3." If by appointment or election through action of the U. S., enter "A" or "E."

NOTE F. Question 15.—If the month cannot be ascertained, enter the season, as Spring, Summer, Autumn, &c.

NOTE G. Question 18.—The following list of occupations will be used, when applicable, for making entries here, viz: Farmer, Miller, Carpenter, Blacksmith, Laborer, Cooper, Hunter or Trapper, Fisherman, Basket maker, Miner, Wood-chopper, Lumberman, Weaver, Herder, Ferryman, Teamster, Interpreter, U. S. Military Service, Indian Police, Medicine-man, Pipe-maker, Arrow-maker, &c. Special attention is to be directed to reporting "Medicine-man," as it is the only occupation among Indians resembling a profession in civilization. No entries will be made in this column, or in those numbered from 27 to 47, inclusive, respecting children under 10 years of age.

NOTE H. Question 20.—The fact of vaccination must be ascertained by the Enumerator by actual observation of the scar left by the operation.

NOTE I. Questions 43 to 48, inclusive.—If the entry in these columns is affirmative, the support is wholly from the source indicated. When fractions are used, their sums from the several columns relating to each individual should be unity.

"SCHEDULE NO. 1—POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS"

(11½"x18", printed on both sides)

(front, top)

FAMILY SCHEDULE—I TO 10 PERSONS.					
Supervisor's District No. _____			[7-5565.] Eleventh Census of the United States.		
Enumeration District No. _____			SCHEDULE No. 1.		
POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.					
Name of city, town, township, } precinct, district, beat, or } other minor civil division. }			County : _____ ; State : _____		
Street and No. : _____ ; Ward : _____ ; Name of Institution : _____					
Enumerated by me on the _____ day of June, 1890. _____, Enumerator.					
A.—Number of Dwelling-house in the order of visitation.	B.—Number of families in this dwelling-house.	C.—Number of persons in this dwelling-house.	D.—Number of Family in the order of visitation.	E.—No. of Persons in this family.	
INQUIRIES.	1	2	3	4	5
1 Christian name in full, and initial of middle name.					
Surname.					
2 Whether a soldier, sailor, or marine during the civil war (U. S. or Conf.), or widow of such person.					
3 Relationship to head of family.					
4 Whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian.					
5 Sex.					
6 Age at nearest birth-day. If under one year, give age in months.					
7 Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.					
8 Whether married during the census year (June 1, 1890, to May 31, 1890).					
9 Mother of how many children, and number of these children living.					

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS—CENSUS OF 1890.

THE PLAN OF ENUMERATION IN INSTITUTIONS.

The statistics of population and other special data concerning persons residing in institutions will be taken by institution enumerators; that is, some official or other trustworthy person connected with the institution, who will be appointed specially for the purpose.

This plan of enumeration will not be extended to all institutions, but the appointment of special institution enumerators will be determined partly by the size of the institution and partly by its nature.

For those institutions where this plan of enumeration is to be carried out the enumerators for the districts in which such institutions are located will have no responsibility.

Each enumerator will receive in advance of the enumeration due notification from the supervisor for his district as to the institutions which are not to be taken by him. It should be the duty of the enumerator, however, if there is any institution in his district, whatever may be its size or character, to satisfy himself by personal inquiry of the officer in charge whether a special institution enumerator has been appointed, and if not, to proceed to enumerate the population as in the case of all other houses visited by him. On the other hand, if a special institution enumerator has been appointed for it, then it has been withdrawn from his district, and he will leave it to be enumerated by the special institution enumerator.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

All soldiers of the United States Army, civilian employees, and other residents at posts or on military reservations, will be enumerated in the same manner as has been provided for institutions, by the appointment of a special resident enumerator; and in all such cases where the district enumerator has been so notified such posts or military reservations should not be included as a part of his district. For posts not garrisoned, and any other posts not so withdrawn, the district enumerator will make the necessary inquiries, and if no special enumerator has been appointed he will

include the residents of such posts as a part of his district equally with other elements of the population.

In a similar way all sailors and marines stationed on vessels, and at the United States navy-yards, as well as resident officers, with their families, will be specially enumerated, and need not be taken by the district enumerator if, upon inquiry or by notification, he knows that such special provision has been made.

SPECIAL ENUMERATION OF INDIANS.

The law provides that the Superintendent of Census may employ special agents or other means to make an enumeration of all Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States, with such information as to their condition as may be obtainable, classifying them as to Indians taxed and Indians not taxed.

By the phrase "Indians not taxed" is meant Indians living on reservations under the care of Government agents or roaming individually or in bands over unsettled tracts of country.

Indians not in tribal relations, whether full-bloods or half-breeds, who are found mingled with the white population, residing in white families, engaged as servants or laborers, or living in huts or wigwams on the outskirts of towns or settlements, are to be regarded as a part of the ordinary population of the country, and are to be embraced in the enumeration.

The enumeration of Indians living on reservations will be made by special agents appointed directly from this office, and supervisors and enumerators will have no responsibility in this connection.

Many Indians, however, have voluntarily abandoned their tribal relations or have quit their reservations and now sustain themselves. When enumerators find Indians off or living away from reservations, and in no wise dependent upon the agency or Government, such Indians, in addition to their enumeration on the population and supplemental schedules, in the same manner as for the population generally, should be noted on a special schedule (7-917) by name, tribe, sex, age, occupation, and whether taxed or not taxed.

The object of this is to obtain an accurate census of all Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States and to prevent double enumeration of certain Indians.

Where Indians are temporarily absent from their reservations the census enumerators need not note them, as the special enumerator for the Indian reservation will get their names.

"SCHEDULE NO. 1—POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS"—Continued

(Questions 1 to 25 were the same on the front and back of the form.)

(back bottom)

10	Place of birth.				
11	Place of birth of Father .				
12	Place of birth of Mother .				
13	Number of years in the United States.				
14	Whether naturalized.				
15	Whether naturalization papers have been taken out.				
16	Profession, trade, or occupation.				
17	Months unemployed during the census year (June 1, 1890, to May 31, 1890).				
18	Attendance at school (in months) during the census year (June 1, 1890, to May 31, 1890).				
19	Able to Read .				
20	Able to Write .				
21	Able to speak English. If not, the language or dialect spoken.				
22	Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted.				
23	Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing, or speech, or whether crippled, maimed, or deformed, with name of defect.				
24	Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper.				
25	Supplemental schedule and page.				
26	Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?				
27	If owned by head or member of family, is the home free from mortgage incumbrance?				
28	If the head of family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or by a member of his family?				
29	If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage incumbrance?				
30	If the home or farm is owned by head or member of family, and mortgaged, give the post-office address of owner.				
<p>TO ENUMERATORS.—The inquiries numbered 26 to 30, inclusive, must be made concerning each family and each farm visited.</p> <p>(1927a—1,780,000.) 2 b</p>					

SCHEDULE NO. 1.—Population.

The schedule adopted for the enumeration of the population is what is known as the family schedule; that is, a separate schedule for each family, without regard to the number of persons in the family. Three forms of this schedule are provided for the use of enumerators, according as the families to be enumerated are made up of a large or small number of persons.

The single-sheet-schedules [7-556a] are provided for use in enumerating families containing from 1 to 10 persons, the double-sheet-schedules [7-556b] for use in enumerating families containing more than 10 but not over 20 persons, and the additional sheets [7-556c] for use in enumerating families containing more than 20 persons. In the case of large families, boarding houses, lodging houses, hotels, institutions, schools, etc., containing more than 20 persons use the double sheet for 1 to 20 persons, and such number of the additional sheets as may be necessary. Whenever the additional sheets are used, be careful to write on each sheet, in the spaces provided therefor, the number of the supervisor's district, enumeration district, dwelling house, and family, and also the name of the institution, school, etc., as the case may be. Also, at the heads of the columns in which the information concerning the several persons enumerated is entered, fill in the "tens" figures on the dotted lines preceding the printed unit figures, and continue to number the columns consecutively, as 21, 22, etc., until all the persons in the family have been enumerated.

Upon one or the other of these forms of the population schedule, according to the size of the family to be enumerated, is to be entered the name of every man, woman, and

child who on the 1st day of June, 1890, shall have his or her usual place of abode within the enumerator's district. No child born between the 1st day of June, 1890, and the day of the enumerator's visit (say June 5, June 15, etc., as the case may be) is to be entered upon the schedule. On the other hand, every person who was a resident of the district upon the 1st day of June, 1890, but between that date and the day of the enumerator's visit shall have died, should be entered on the schedule precisely as if still living. The object of the schedule is to obtain a list of the inhabitants on the 1st of June, 1890, and all changes after that date, whether in the nature of gain or of loss, are to be disregarded in the enumeration.

In answering the several inquiries on the population and other schedules the space provided for each answer should be filled by a definite statement or a symbol used to denote either that the inquiry is not applicable to the person for whom the answers are being made or that the information can not be obtained. In all cases where the inquiry is not applicable use the following symbol: (X). If for any reason it is not possible to obtain answers to inquiries which are applicable to the person enumerated, use the following symbol to denote this fact: (=). The enumerator must bear in mind, however, that where he has every reason to suppose that he can supply the answer himself it is better than the symbol; and in any case the symbol should not be used until he has made every effort to ascertain the proper answer from the persons in the family or in the neighborhood, as required by law.

Illustrative examples of the manner of filling the population schedules and the use of these symbols are contained in printed sheets [7-975] which are supplied to enumerators. *****

SUPERVISORS' AND ENUMERATION DISTRICTS.

The first thing to be entered at the head of each schedule is the number of the supervisor's district and of the enumeration district in which the work is performed. These numbers must be repeated for each family enumerated, and where additional sheets are used these numbers are to be carried to those sheets, as already stated.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Be careful to enter accurately the name of the city, town, township, precinct, etc., and distinguish carefully between the population of villages within townships and the remainder of such townships. The correct enumeration of the population of these minor civil divisions is especially important, and is of interest in the presentation in the printed reports of details concerning these small bodies of population. So far as possible, also, the population of small unincorporated villages and hamlets should be separately reported. Also enter at the head of each schedule, in the spaces provided therefor, the name of the county and State or Territory in which the minor subdivision is located. In cities the street, street number, and ward should be entered in the proper spaces, and in those cities where special sanitary districts have been established for the purposes of the census enumeration the letters used to designate them should be added in some convenient space at the head of each schedule and encircled thus: (A), (B), (C), etc., according to the special letters used to distinguish these sanitary districts.

INSTITUTIONS.

Whenever an institution is to be enumerated, as, a hospital, asylum, almshouse, jail, or penitentiary, the full name and title of the institution should be entered, and all persons having their usual place of abode in such institution, whether officers, attendants, inmates, or persons in confinement, should then be entered consecutively on the schedules as one family. If, as sometimes may be the case, a sheriff, warden, or other prison official may live in one end of the prison building, but separated by a partition wall from the prison proper, his family (including himself as its head) should be returned on a separate schedule, and should not be returned on the schedule upon which the prisoners are entered. Where the officers or attendants, or any of them, do not reside in the institution buildings, but live with their families in detached dwellings, no matter whether the houses are owned by the institution or located in the same grounds, they should be reported on separate schedules, but should be included as a part of the work of the special institution enumerator, where one is appointed, and should not be left to be taken by the district enumerator. It may happen also that some of the officers or attendants may reside wholly outside of the institution precincts, either in rented houses or houses owned by the institution, or by themselves, and in such cases they should be enumerated by the district enumerator and not by the special institution enumerator. The tour of duty of the special institution enumerator should not extend beyond the boundaries of the institution grounds, but should include all those persons and inmates whose usual places of abode are clearly within the territory controlled by the institution.

PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND DWELLINGS.

A.—Number of dwelling house in the order of visitation.

In the space against the inquiry marked A is to be entered the number of the dwelling house in the order of visitation. The object of this inquiry is to ascertain the total number of dwelling houses. A dwelling house for the purposes of the census means any building or place of abode, of whatever character, material, or structure, in which any person is living at the time of taking the census. It may be a room above a warehouse or factory, a loft above a stable, a wigwag on the outskirts of a settlement, or a dwelling house in the ordinary sense of that term. A tenement house, whether it contains two, three, or forty families, should be considered for the purposes of the census as one house. A building under one roof suited for two or more families, but with a dividing partition wall and separate front door for each part of the building, should be counted as two or more houses. A block of houses under one roof, but with separate front doors, should be considered as so many houses, without regard to the number of families in each separate house in the block. Wholly uninhabited dwellings are not to be counted.

B.—Number of families in this dwelling house.

The inquiry marked B calls for the number of families, whether one or more, in each dwelling house. Where there is more than one family in a dwelling house, this inquiry should be answered only on the schedule for the first family enumerated and omitted on the schedules for the second and subsequent families enumerated in the same house, to avoid duplication of results; the space on the schedules for the second and subsequent families should be filled, however, by an X, as not being applicable. An example of this character is given on the printed sheets illustrative of the manner of filling schedules.

C.—Number of persons in this dwelling house.

The inquiry marked C calls for the number of persons in each dwelling house, and where there is more than one family in the house the answer should represent the total number of persons included in the several families occupying the same house. Where there is but a single family to a house, the answer to this inquiry should be the same as for Inquiry E. Where there is more than one family in a dwelling house, this inquiry, as in the case of Inquiry B, should be answered only on the schedule for the first family enumerated.

D.—Number of family in the order of visitation.

In answer to the inquiry marked D enter the number, in the order of visitation, of each family residing in the district. The fact that more than one family is often found in a house makes the family number exceed, necessarily, the house number, as called for by Inquiry A.

The word family, for the purposes of the census, includes persons living alone, as well as families in the ordinary sense of that term, and also all larger aggregations of people having only the tie of a common roof and table. A hotel, with all its inmates, constitutes but one family within the meaning of this term. A hospital, a prison, an asylum is equally a family for the purposes of the census. On the other hand, the solitary inmate of a cabin, a loft, or a room finished off above a store, and, indeed, all individuals living out of families, constitute a family in the meaning of the census act.

By "individuals living out of families" is meant all persons occupying lofts in public buildings, above stores, warehouses, factories, and stables, having no other usual place of abode; persons living solitary in cabins, huts, or tents; persons sleeping on river boats, canal boats, barges, etc., having no other usual place of abode, and persons in police stations having no homes. Of the classes just mentioned the most important, numerically, is the first, viz: Those persons, chiefly in cities, who occupy rooms in public buildings, or above stores, warehouses, factories, and stables. In order to reach such persons, the enumerator will need not only to keep his eyes open to all indications of such casual residence in his enumeration district, but to make inquiry both of the parties occupying the business portion of such buildings and also of the police. In the case, however, of tenement houses and of the so-called "flats" of the great cities as many families are to be recorded as there are separate tables.

A person's home is where he sleeps. There are many people who lodge in one place and board in another. All such persons should be returned as members of that family with which they lodge.

E.—Number of persons in this family.

The answer to this inquiry should correspond to the number of columns filled on each schedule, and care should be taken to have all the members of the family included in this statement and a column filled for each person in the family, including servants, boarders, lodgers, etc. Be sure that the person answering the inquiries thoroughly understands the question, and does not omit any person who should be counted as a member of the family.

NAME, RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY, AND WHETHER SURVIVORS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

1. Christian name in full, initial of middle name, and surname.

Opposite to the inquiry numbered 1 on the schedule are to be entered the names of all persons whose usual place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1890, was in the family enumerated.

The census law furnishes no definition of the phrase "usual place of abode;" and it is difficult, under the American system of a protracted enumeration, to afford administrative directions which will wholly obviate the danger that some persons will be reported in two places and others not reported at all. Much must be left to the judgment of the enumerator, who can, if he will take the pains, in the great majority of instances satisfy himself as to the propriety of including or not including doubtful cases in his enumeration of any given family. In the cases of boarders at hotels or students at schools or colleges the enumerator can by one or two well-directed inquiries ascertain whether the person concerning whom the question may arise has at the time any other place of abode within another district at which he is likely to be reported. Seafaring men are to be reported at their land homes, no matter how long they may have been absent, if they are supposed to be still alive. Hence, sailors temporarily at a sailors' boarding or lodging house, if they acknowledge any other home within the United States, are not to be included in the family of the lodging or boarding house. Persons engaged in internal transportation, canal men, expressmen, railroad men, etc., if they habitually return to their homes in the intervals of their occupations, will be reported as of their families, and not where they may be temporarily staying on the 1st of June, 1890.

In entering the members of a family the name of the father, mother, or other ostensible head of the family (in the case of hotels, jails, etc., the landlord, jailer, etc.) is to be entered in the first column. It is desirable that the wife should be enumerated in the second column, and the children of the family proper should follow in the order of their ages, as will naturally be the case. The names of all other persons in the family, whether relatives, boarders, lodgers, or servants, should be entered successively in subsequent columns.

The Christian name in full and initial of middle name of each person should be first entered and the surname immediately thereunder, as shown in the illustrative example.

2. Whether a soldier, sailor, or marine during the civil war (United States or Confederate), or widow of such person.

Write "Sol" for soldier, "Sail" for sailor, and "Ma" for marine. If the person served in the United States forces add "U. S." in parentheses, and if in the Confederate forces add "Conf." in parentheses, thus: Sol (U. S.); Sail (U. S.); Sol (Conf.), etc. In the case of a widow of a deceased soldier, sailor, or marine, use the letter "W" in addition to the above designations, as W. Sol (U. S.), W. Sol (Conf.), and so on.

The enumeration of the survivors of the late war, including their names, organizations, length of service, and the widows of such as have died, is to be taken on a special schedule prepared for the purpose, as provided for by the act of March 1, 1889, and relates only to those persons, or widows of persons, who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the late war. The inquiry concerning the survivors of both the United States and Confederate forces is made on the population schedule so as to ascertain the number now living and the number who have died and have left widows.

3. Relationship to head of family.

Designate the head of a family, whether a husband or father, widow or unmarried person of either sex, by the word "Head," other members of a family by wife, mother, father, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, aunt, uncle, nephew, niece, servant, or other properly distinctive term, according to the particular relationship which the other person bears to the head of the family. Distinguish between boarders, who sleep and board in one place, and lodgers, who room in one place and board in another. If an inmate of an institution or school, write inmate, pupil, patient, prisoner, or some equivalent term which will clearly distinguish inmates from the officers and employees and their families. But all officers and employees of an institution who reside in the institution building are to be accounted, for census purposes, as one family, the head of which is the superintendent, matron, or other officer in charge. If more than one family resides in the institution building, group the members together and distinguish them in some intelligible way. In addition to defining their natural relationship to the head of the institution or of their own immediate family, their official position in the institution, if any, should be also noted, thus: Superintendent, clerk, teacher, watchman, nurse, etc.

COLOR, SEX, AND AGE.

4. Whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian.

Write white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoroon, Chinese, Japanese, or Indian, according to the color or race of the person enumerated. Be particularly careful to distinguish between blacks, mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons. The word "black" should be used to describe those persons who have three-fourths or more black blood; "mulatto," those persons who have from three-eighths to five-eighths black blood; "quadroon," those persons who have one-fourth black blood; and "octoroon," those persons who have one-eighth or any trace of black blood.

5. Sex.

Write male or female, as the case may be.

6. Age at nearest birthday. If under one year, give age in months.

Write the age in figures at nearest birthday in whole years, omitting months and days, for each person of one year of age or over. For children who on the 1st of June, 1890, were less than one year of age, give the age in months, or twelfths of a year, thus: 3/12, 7/12, 10/12. For a child less than one month old, state the age as follows: 0/12. The exact years of age for all persons one year old or over should be given whenever it can be obtained. In any event, do not accept the answer "Don't know," but ascertain as nearly as possible the approximate age of each person. The general tendency of persons in giving their ages is to use the round numbers, as 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, etc. If the age is given as "about 25," determine, if possible, whether the age should be entered as 24, 25, or 26. Particular attention should be paid to this, otherwise it will be found when the results are aggregated in this office that a much more than normal number of persons have been reported as 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, etc., years of age, and a much less than normal at 19, 21, 24, 26, 29, 31, etc.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND CHILDREN AND CHILDREN LIVING.

7. Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.

Write single, married, widowed, or divorced, according to the conjugal condition of the person enumerated. No matter how young the person may be, the conjugal condition, if "single," should be always stated.

8. *Whether married during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).*

Write *yes* or *no*, as the case may be.

9. *Mother of how many children, and number of these children living.*

This inquiry is to be made concerning all women who are or have been married, including those widowed or divorced. The answers should be given in figures, as follows: 6—5; that is, mother of six (6) children, of which five (5) are living. If a woman who is or has been married has had no children, or if none are living, state the fact thus: 0—0 or 3—0, as the case may be.

PLACE OF BIRTH AND PARENT NATIVITY.

10. *Place of birth.*

Give the place of birth of the *person* whose name appears at the head of the column opposite inquiry 1, and for whom the entries are being made.

11. *Place of birth of father.*

Give the place of birth of the *father* of the person for whom the entries are being made.

12. *Place of birth of mother.*

Give the place of birth of the *mother* of the person for whom the entries are being made.

If the person (inquiry 10), or father (inquiry 11), or mother (inquiry 12) were born in the United States, name the state or territory, or if of foreign birth name the country. The names of *countries*, and not of cities, are wanted. In naming the country of foreign birth, however, do not write, for instance, "Great Britain," but give the particular country, as *England, Scotland, or Wales*.

If the person, or father, or mother were born in a foreign country of American parents, write the name of the country and also the words "*American citizen*." If born at sea write the words "*At sea*," if in the case of the father or mother the words "*At sea*" be used, add the nationality of the father's father or mother's father.

If born in Canada or Newfoundland, write the word "*English*" or "*French*" after the particular place of birth, so as to distinguish between persons born in any part of British America of French and English extraction respectively. *This is a most important requirement, and must be closely observed in each case and the distinction carefully made.*

NATURALIZATION.

Inquiries 13, 14, and 15 should be made concerning only those adult *males* of foreign birth who are 21 years of age or over.

13. *Number of years in the United States.*

Give the answer in figures, as 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, etc., according to the number of years such person (as stated above) may have resided in the United States.

14. *Whether naturalized.*

Write "*Yes*" or "*No*," as the case may be.

15. *Whether naturalization papers have been taken out.*

If naturalized (inquiry 14), use the symbol X; if not naturalized (inquiry 14), write "*Yes*" or "*No*," as the case may be, in answer to this inquiry (15).

PROFESSION, TRADE, OR OCCUPATION, AND MONTHS UNEMPLOYED.

16. *Profession, trade, or occupation.*

This is a most important inquiry. Study these instructions closely, and in reporting occupations avoid the use of unmeaning terms. A person's occupation is the profession, trade, or branch of work upon which he chiefly depends for support, and in which he would ordinarily be engaged during the larger part of the year. General or indefinite terms which do not indicate the kind of work done by each person must not be used. You are under no obligation to give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. If he can not tell intelligibly what he *is*, find out what he *does*, and describe his occupation accordingly. The name of the place worked in or article made or worked upon should not be used as the sole basis of the statement of a person's occupation. Endeavor to ascertain always the *character of the service rendered or kind of work done*, and so state it.

The illustrations given under each of the general classes of occupations show the nature of the answers which should be made to this inquiry. They are not intended to cover all occupations, but are indicative of the character of the answers desired in order to secure, for each person enumerated, properly descriptive designations of service rendered or work done by way of occupation and as the means of gaining a livelihood.

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.—Be careful to distinguish between the *farm laborer*, the *farmer*, and *farm overseer*; also between the *plantation laborer*, the *planter*, and *plantation overseer*. These three classes must be kept distinct, and each occupation separately returned.

Do not confuse the *agricultural laborer*, who works on the farm or plantation, with the general or day laborer, who works on the road or at odd jobs in the village or town. Distinguish also between *woodchoppers* at work regularly in the woods or forests and the laborer, who takes a job occasionally at chopping wood.

Make a separate return for *farmers and planters* who own, hire, or carry on a farm or plantation, and for *gardeners, fruit growers, nurserymen, florists, vine growers, etc.*, who are engaged in raising vegetables for market or in the cultivation of fruit, flowers, seeds, nursery products, etc. In the latter case, if a man combines two or more of these occupations, be careful to so state it, as *florist, nurseryman, and seed grower*.

Avoid the confusion of the *garden laborer, nursery laborer, etc.*, who hires out his services, with the proprietor gardener, florist, nurseryman, etc., who carries on the business himself or employs others to assist him.

Return as *dairymen or dairymen* those persons whose occupation in connection with the farm has to do chiefly with the dairy. Do not confuse them with employees of butter and cheese or condensed milk factories, who should be separately returned by some distinctive term.

Return *stock herders and stock drovers* separately from *stock raisers*. Do not include *lumbermen, raftsmen, log drivers, etc.*, engaged in hauling or transporting lumber (generally by water) from the forest to the mill, with the employees of lumber yards or lumber mills.

FISHING.—For *fishermen and oystermen* describe the occupation as accurately as possible. Be careful to avoid the return of fishermen on vessels as sailors. If they gain their living by fishing, they should be returned as "fishermen," and not as sailors.

MINING AND QUARRYING.—Make a careful distinction between the *coal miners and miners of ores*; also between miners generally and *quarrymen*. State the *kind of ore mined or stone quarried*.

Do not return *proprietors or officials* of mining or quarrying companies as miners or quarrymen, but state their business or official position accurately.

PROFESSIONAL PURSUITS.—This class includes *actors, artists and teachers of art, clergymen, dentists, designers, draftsmen, engravers, civil engineers, and surveyors, mechanical and mining engineers, government clerks and officials, journalists, lawyers, musicians and teachers of music, physicians, surgeons, professors* (in colleges and universities), *teachers* (in schools), and other pursuits of a professional nature. Specify each profession in detail, according to the fact. These are cited simply as illustrations of these classes of pursuits.

Distinguish between *actors, theatrical managers, and showmen*.

Make a separate return for *government clerks* occupying positions under the National, State, county, city, or town governments from clerks in offices, stores, manufacturing establishments, etc.; also distinguish *government officials*.

Return *veterinary surgeons* separately from other surgeons.

Distinguish *journalists, editors, and reporters* from *authors* and other *literary persons* who do not follow journalism as a distinct profession.

Return separately *chemists, assayers, metallurgists, and other scientific persons*.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.—Among this class of occupations are comprised *hotel keepers, boarding-house keepers, restaurant keepers, saloon keepers, and bartenders; housekeepers, cooks, and servants* (in hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, institutions, private families, etc.); *barbers and hairdressers; city, town, and general day laborers; janitors, sextons, and undertakers; nurses and midwives; watchmen, policemen, and detectives*. Specify each occupation or kind of service rendered in detail, according to the fact. The above are given only as examples of the occupations which would naturally be included under this general class of work.

Distinguish carefully between *housekeepers*, or women who receive a stated wage or salary for their services, and *housewives*, or women who keep house for their own families or for themselves, without any gainful occupation. The occupation of grown daughters who assist in the household duties without fixed remuneration should be returned as "Housework—without pay."

As stated under agricultural pursuits, do not confuse *day laborers*, at work for the city, town, or at odd jobs, with the agricultural laborer, at work on the farm or plantation or in the employ of gardeners, nurserymen, etc. State specifically the *kind of work done* in every instance.

Clerks in hotels, restaurants, and saloons should be so described and carefully distinguished from *bartenders*. In many instances bartenders will state their occupation as "clerk" in wine store, etc., but the character of the service rendered by such persons will readily determine whether they should be classed as "bartenders" or not.

Stationary engineers and firemen should be carefully distinguished from *engineers and firemen* employed on locomotives, steamboats, etc.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines enlisted in the service of the United States should be so returned. Distinguish between officers and enlisted men, and for civilian employees return the kind of service performed by them.

PURSUITS OF TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.—Distinguish carefully between *real estate agents, insurance agents, claim agents, commission agents, etc.* If a person is a real estate agent and also an auctioneer, as is often the case, return his occupation as *real estate agent and auctioneer*.

Return accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, cashiers, etc., separately, and state the kind of service rendered, as *accountant—insurance; bookkeeper—wholesale dry goods; clerk—gas company; cashier—music store*.

Do not confound a clerk with a salesman, as is often done, especially in dry goods stores, grocery stores, and provision stores. Generally speaking, the persons so employed are to be considered as salesmen, unless the bulk of their service is in the office on the books and accounts; otherwise they should be returned as *salesman—dry goods; salesman—groceries, etc.*

Stenographers and typewriters should be reported separately, and should not be described simply as "clerks."

Distinguish carefully between *bank clerks, cashiers in banks, and bank officials*, describing the particular position filled in each case. In no case should a *bank cashier* be confounded with cashiers in stores, etc.

Distinguish between foremen and overseers, packers and shippers, porters and helpers, and errand, office, and messenger boys in stores, etc., and state in each case the character of the duties performed by them, as *foreman—wholesale wool house; packer—crockery; porter—rubber goods; errand boy—dry goods; messenger boy—telegraph*.

State the kind of merchants and dealers, as *dry goods merchant, wood and coal dealer, etc.* Whenever a single word will express the business carried on, as *grocer*, it should be so stated.

In the case of hucksters and peddlers also state the kind of goods sold, as *peddler—tinware*.

Distinguish *traveling salesmen* from salesmen in stores, and state the kind of goods sold by them.

Return *boarding and livery stable keepers* separately from *hostlers* and other stable employees.

Distinguish also between *expressmen, teamsters, draymen, and carriage and hack drivers*.

Steam railroad employees should be reported separately, according to the nature of their work, as *baggage men, brakemen, conductors, laborers on railroad, locomotive engineers, locomotive firemen, switchmen, yardmen, etc.*

Officials of railroad, telegraph, express, and other companies should be separately returned and carefully distinguished from the employees of such companies.

Boatmen, canal men, pilots, longshoremen, stevedores, and sailors (on steam or sailing vessels) should be separately returned.

Telegraph operators, telephone operators, telegraph linemen, telephone linemen, electric light men, etc., should be kept distinct, and a separate return made for each class.

MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS.—In reporting occupations pertaining to manufactures there are many difficulties in the way of showing the kind of work done rather than the article made or the place worked in. The nature of certain occupations is such that it is well nigh impossible to find properly descriptive terms without the use of some expression relating to the article made or place in which the work is carried on.

Do not accept "maker" of an article or "works in" mill, shop, or factory, but strive always to find out the particular work done.

Distinguish between persons who tend machines and the unskilled workman or laborer in mills, factories, and workshops.

Describe the proprietor of the establishment as a "manufacturer," and specify the branch of manufacture, as *cotton manufacturer, etc.* In no case should a manufacturer be returned as a "maker" of an article.

In the case of apprentices, state the trade to which apprenticed, as *apprentice—carpenter, etc.*

Distinguish between *butchers*, whose business is to slaughter cattle, swine, etc., and *provision dealers*, who sell meats only.

Distinguish also between a *glover, hatter, or furrier* who actually make or make up in their own establishments all or part of the gloves, hats, or furs which they sell, and the person who simply deals in but does not make these articles.

Do not use the words "factory operative," but specify in every instance the kind of work done, as *cotton mill—spinner; silk mill—weaver, etc.*

Do not describe a person in a printing office as a "printer" where a more expressive term can be used, as *compositor, pressman, press feeder, etc.*

Make the proper distinction between a *clock or watch "maker"* and a *clock or watch "repairer"*. Do not apply the word "jeweler" to those who make watches, watch chains, or jewelry in large establishments.

Avoid in all cases the use of the word "mechanic," and state whether a *carpenter, mason, house painter, machinist, plumber, etc.*

Do not say "finisher," "molder," "polisher," etc., but state the article finished, moldered, or polished, as *brass finisher, iron molder, steel polisher, etc.*

Distinguish between *cloakmakers, dressmakers, seamstresses, tailoresses, etc.* In the case of *sewing-machine operators*, specify the work done.

OTHER OCCUPATIONS.—When a lawyer, merchant, manufacturer, etc., has retired from practice or business, say *retired lawyer, retired merchant, etc.*

The distinction to be made between *housewives, housekeepers*, and those assisting in *housework* has already been stated under "Domestic and Personal Service." For the large body of persons, particularly young women, who live at home and do nothing, make the return as "No occupation." With respect to infants and children too young to take any part in production or to be engaged in any stated occupation, distinguish between those at home and those attending school. For those too young to go to school, or who for some reason did not attend school during the census year, write the words "At home," and for those who attended school during some part of the school year write the words, "At school—public," or "At school—private," according to the kind of school. If taught by a governess or tutor, it should be so stated. The student at college or engaged in special studies should be reported separately from scholars in public or private schools.

The doing of domestic errands or family chores out of school hours, where a child regularly attends school, should not be considered an occupation. But if a boy or girl, whatever the age, is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, the kind of work performed should be stated.

17. Months unemployed during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890).

If a person having a gainful occupation was unemployed during any part of the census year it should be so stated in months and parts of months. If, as may often happen, a person was unemployed at his usual occupation for some time during the census year and yet found other temporary employment for some part or the whole of the time, this fact should be clearly stated. For instance, a person's occupation may be that of "farm laborer," at which he may have had no employment for three months during the census year. During two of these three months, however, he may have worked in a shoe shop, so that, so far as actual idleness is concerned, he was only out of work one month. In all such cases, where the nonemployment returned in answer to inquiry 17 does not represent actual idleness as regards the person's usual actual occupation given in answer to inquiry 16, indicate the number of months unemployed at occupation by inserting the figures, in parenthesis, after the name of the occupation itself. In the case just cited, and as shown in the "illustrative example," the answer to inquiry 16 would appear as "Farm laborer (3)" and the answer to inquiry 17 as "1." For all persons not engaged in gainful occupation the symbol "X" should be used.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, ILLITERACY, AND LANGUAGE SPOKEN.

18. Attendance at school (in months) during the census year (June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1900).

For all persons between the ages of 5 and 17, inclusive, the attendance at school during the census year should be in all cases stated in months and parts of months. Where a person within the above ages did not attend school at all during the census year write "0," and for all other persons to whom the inquiry is not applicable use the symbol "X."

Inquiries numbered 19 and 20 relate to illiteracy, and are to be made only of or concerning persons 10 years of age or over.

19. Able to read.

Write "Yes" or "No," as the case may be.

20. Able to write.

Write "Yes" or "No," as the case may be.

A person may not be able to read or write the English language, and yet may be able to read or write (or both) their native language, as French, Spanish Italian, etc. If in such cases a person can read or write (or both) some language, the answer to Inquiry 19 and Inquiry 20 should be "Yes," according to the fact. If not able to so read or write the answer should be "No." For all persons under 10 years of age use the symbol "X."

21. Able to speak English. If not, the language or dialect spoken.

This inquiry should also be made of or concerning every person 10 years of age or over. If the person is able to speak English so as to be understood in ordinary conversation, write "English;" otherwise, write the name of the language or dialect in which he usually expresses himself, as "German," "Portuguese," "Canadian French," "Pennsylvania Dutch," etc. For all persons under 10 years of age use the symbol "X."

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEFECTS, ETC.

22. Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted.

If a person is suffering from acute or chronic disease so as to be unable to attend to ordinary business or duties, give the name of the disease and the length of time that it has lasted.

23. Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing, or speech, or whether crippled, maimed, or deformed, with name of defect.

If a person is mentally or physically defective, state the nature of the defect.

24. Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper.

If the person is a prisoner, convict, homeless child, or pauper, be careful to so state, as "prisoner," "pauper," etc.

25. Supplemental schedule and page.

If answers are required to inquiries 22, 23, or 24, indicate in this space the number of the supplemental schedule and page of schedule on which the special inquiries relating to such person have been answered. (See instructions concerning supplemental schedules.)

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES AND FARMS.

26. Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?

If hired, say "Hired;" if owned, say "Owned," and indicate whether owned by head, wife, son, daughter, or other member of family, as "Owned—head;" "Owned—wife;" "Owned—son," etc. If there is more than one son or daughter in the family, and the home is owned by one of them, indicate which one by using the figure at the head of the column in which the name, etc., of the person is entered, as "Owned—son (4)."

27. If owned by head or member of family, is the home free from mortgage incumbrance? If free from incumbrance, say "Free;" if mortgaged, say "Mortgaged."

28. If the head of family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or by a member of his family?

To be answered in the same manner as for inquiry 26.

29. If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage incumbrance? To be answered in the same manner as for inquiry 27.

30. If the home or farm is owned by head or member of family, and mortgaged, give the post-office address of owner.

In answer to this inquiry the post-office address of the owner of a mortgaged home or farm must be correctly stated; that is, the post-office at which the owner (whether head of family, wife, son, daughter, etc.) usually receives his or her mail.

In all cases where it can not be definitely ascertained whether the home or farm is mortgaged or not return the post-office address of the owner, so that this office can communicate with such persons.

In connection with the definition of mortgage incumbrance it should be stated that judgment notes or confessions of judgment, as in Pennsylvania and Virginia, the deeds of trust of many States, deeds with vendor's lien clause, bonds or contracts for title that are virtually mortgages, crop liens or mortgages upon crops, and all other legal instruments that partake of the nature of mortgages upon real estate, are to be regarded as such; but mechanics' liens are not to be regarded as mortgage incumbrances upon homes or farms.

The enumerator should be careful to use the local name for the mortgage incumbrance when making the inquiries, and should not confine himself to the word "mortgage" when it will be misunderstood.

Some of the difficulties which will arise in connection with the prosecution of the inquiries concerning homes and farms, and how they are to be treated, may be mentioned, as follows:

1. A house is not necessarily to be considered as identical with a home and to be counted only once as a home. If it is occupied as a home by one or more tenants, or by owner and one or more tenants, it is to be regarded as a home to each family.
2. If a person owns and cultivates what has been two or more farms and lives on one, they are not to be taken as more than one farm.
3. If a person owns and cultivates what has been two or more farms and all are not mortgaged, the several farms are to be counted as one farm and as mortgaged.
4. If a person hires both the farm he cultivates and the home he lives in, or owns both, the home is to be considered as a part of the farm.
5. If a person owns the home he lives in and hires the farm he cultivates, or owns the farm he cultivates and hires the home he lives in, both farm and home are to be entered upon the schedule, and separately.
6. If the tenant of a farm and its owner live upon it, either in the same house or in different houses, the owner is to be regarded as owning the home he lives in and the tenant as hiring the farm he cultivates. If the owner simply boards with the tenant, no account is to be made of the owner.
7. If the same person owns and cultivates one farm and hires and cultivates another farm, he is to be entered upon the schedule as owning the farm he cultivates.
8. The head of a family may own and cultivate a farm and his wife may own another farm which is let to tenant, perhaps to her husband. In such case only the farm which is owned by the head of the family is to be considered, but the rented farm is to be taken account of when its tenant's family is visited.
9. A person who cultivates a farm is not to be regarded as hiring it if he works for a definite and fixed compensation in money or fixed quantity of produce, but he is to be regarded as hiring it if he pays a rental for it or is to receive a share of the produce, even though he may be subject to some direction and control by the owner.

(Text of questions only)

SPECIAL SCHEDULE.—SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, ETC.

Page No.; Supervisor's district No.; Enumeration district No.
 Persons who served in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion (who are survivors), and widows of such persons, in County of, State of, enumerated in June, 1890., Enumerator.
 From schedule No. 1:
 House No.
 Family No.
 Names of surviving soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows.
 Rank.
 Company.
 Name of regiment or vessel.
 Date of enlistment.
 Date of discharge.
 Length of service—Years; months; days.
 Post office address.
 Disability incurred.
 Remarks.

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AUG 29 1890

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WEEKLY.



THE NEW CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES—THE ELECTRICAL ENUMERATING MECHANISM.—[See page 132.]

"SCHEDULE NO. 1—POPULATION"

(19½"x18 5/8", printed on two sides, space for 50 entries on each side; reverse side was identical except for line numbers)

(left)

State }
 County }
 Township or other division of county [Insert name]
 Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the
 Enumerated by

LOCATION.		NAME		RELATION.
IN CITIES.		of each person whose place of abode on June 1, 1900, was in this family.		
	Street.	House number.	Number of dwelling in the order of visitation.	Number of family, in the order of visitation.
		1	2	3
1				
2				
				Relationship of each person to the head of the family.
				Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any.
				Include every person living on June 1, 1900. Omit children born since June 1, 1900.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

NAME AND RELATIONSHIP.

108. Column 3. Name of each person enumerated.—Enter the name of every person whose usual place of abode (see paragraph 111) is in the family or dwelling place for which the enumeration is being made. The census day, that is, the day as of which the enumeration is made, is June 1, 1900. Include, therefore, every person living on June 1, 1900, or during any part of that day, and omit children born after that date.

109. It is intended that the name of every man, woman, and child whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1900, was within your district shall be entered on the population schedule, but no entry is to be made of a child born between the first day of June, 1900, and the day of your visit, say June 5, June 15, etc., as the case may be. (See paragraph 94.)

110. On the other hand, every person who was a resident of your district upon the first day of June, 1900, but between that date and the day of your visit shall have died, should be entered on the schedule precisely as if still living. The object of the schedule is to obtain a list of the inhabitants on the first day of June, 1900, and all changes after that date, whether in the nature of gain or loss, are to be disregarded.

111. The census law furnishes no definition of the phrase "usual place of abode;" and it is difficult to guard against the danger that some persons will be reported in two places and others not reported at all. Much must be left to the judgment of the enumerator, who, if he will take the pains, can satisfy himself, in the great majority of instances, as to the propriety of including or not including doubtful cases in his enumeration of any given family.

112. In the case of boarders at hotels, students at schools or colleges, and inmates of institutions, ascertain whether the person concerning whom the question may arise has at the time any other place of abode within another district at which he is likely to be reported. Seafaring men are to be reported at their land homes, no matter how long they may have been absent, if they are supposed to be still alive. Hence, sailors temporarily at a sailors' boarding or lodging

house, if they acknowledge any other home within the United States, are not to be included in the family of the lodging or boarding house.

113. Persons engaged in internal transportation, canal men, expressmen, railroad men, etc., if they habitually return to their homes in the intervals of their occupations, will be reported as of their families, and not where they may be temporarily staying on June 1, 1900.

114. The transient guests of a hotel are not to be enumerated as of the hotel, unless they are likely otherwise to be omitted from the enumeration; but the proprietor and his family, and those boarders, employees, and servants who regularly sleep there are to be so included.

115. The inmates of transient lodging-houses are to be so enumerated, if they claim no other home or have no other place of abode.

116. All inmates of hospitals or other institutions are to be enumerated; but if they have some other permanent place of residence, write it in the margin of the schedule on the left-hand side of the page.

117. If a soldier, sailor, or marine (officer or enlisted man), or civilian employee in the service of the United States at a station at home or abroad, is a member of a family living in your district, he should be enumerated as a member of that family, even though he may be absent on duty at the time of the enumeration.

118. Summer boarders at hotels or country houses and persons temporarily residing in foreign lands should be enumerated as part of their family at their home or usual place of abode.

119. The floating population in vessels, steamboats, and house boats at wharves and piers or river landings should be enumerated on the morning of June 1, as far as possible, by the enumerators of the districts contiguous to the water front, including in the enumeration all persons who claim to be residents of the United States, even though they have no other home than on board the craft where they are found; but the officers and crew of a foreign ship only temporarily in the harbor are not to be enumerated.

120. It is important to ascertain beyond a doubt whether the information given by the person supplying the same covers all the persons in the family, including not only the immediate members of the family, as the head, wife, and children, but also other relatives living with the family, servants (if they sleep in the house), and persons who live with the family, as boarders, lodgers, etc.

"SCHEDULE NO. 1—POPULATION"—Continued

(center)

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES												
SCHEDULE No. 1—POPULATION												
Name of Institution, of township, town, precinct, district, or other civil division, as the case may be. See instructions.]											Name of Institution,	
above-named division,											above-named division,	
me on the											day of June, 1900,	
PERSONAL DESCRIPTION										NATIVITY		
Color or race	Sex	DATE OF BIRTH		Age at last birthday	Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced	Number of years married	Mother of how many children	Number of these children living	Place of birth of each person and parents of each person enumerated. If born in the United States, give the State or Territory; if of foreign birth, give the Country only			
		Month	Year						Place of birth of this PERSON	Place of birth of FATHER of this person	Place of birth of MOTHER of this person	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		

121. In the case of families reported "out" at the first visit, but enumerated at a later visit, no spaces should be left blank on the population schedule for the entries concerning the members of such a family, as you can have no knowledge, in most cases, of the number of members constituting the family, and hence of the number of lines to be left blank. The enumeration of the family is to be made on that sheet of the population schedule on which you are at work on the day when the information concerning such family is finally obtained by you.

122. In the case, however, of boarders, lodgers, or other persons living in a family, for whom no information can be obtained at the first visit, but which is supplied later, either in person or through the lady of the house, you should duly enter the name of such person as a member of the family so enumerated, and arrange to secure by a second or third visit, if necessary, the information needed to complete the record for such person. It is important that the person should be recorded by name at least as a member of the family with whom he resides, as otherwise the enumeration of that family will be incomplete, and if omitted from its proper place on the population schedule, such person is likely to be counted, when finally enumerated, as a family of one, which is not the fact.

123. Enter the members of each family in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, children (whether sons or daughters) in the order of their ages, and all other persons living with the family, whether relatives, boarders, lodgers, or servants.

124. Enter first the surname, then the given name in full, and the initial of the middle name, if any. Where the surname is the same as that of the person on the preceding line indicate this by drawing a horizontal line (—) thereunder, as shown in illustrative example.

125. Column 4. Relationship to head of family.—Designate the head of the family, whether a husband or father, widow or unmarried person of either sex, by the word "Head;" for other members of a family write *wife, mother, father, son, daughter, grandson, d.-in-law, aunt, uncle, nephew, niece, boarder, lodger, servant, etc.*, according to the particular relationship which the person bears to the head of the family. Occupants of an institution or school, living under a common roof, should be designated as *officer, inmate, pupil, patient, prisoner, etc.*, and in case of the chief officer his title should be used, as *warden, principal, superintendent, etc.* Institutions whose inmates occupy different buildings should be enumerated as though they occupied one institution building. If more than one family resides in the institution building or buildings, group the members together and distinguish them in some intelligible way. (See paragraph 103.) If two or more persons share a common abode as partners, write "head" for one and "partner" for the other or others.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

126. Column 5. Color or race.—Write "W" for white; "B" for black (negro or of negro descent); "Ch" for Chinese; "Jp" for Japanese, and "In" for Indian, as the case may be.

127. Column 6. Sex.—Write "M" for male and "F" for female, as the case may be.

128. Column 7. Date of birth.—The object of this question is to help in getting the exact age in years of each person enumerated. Many a person who can tell the month and year of his birth will be careless or forgetful in stating the years of his age, and so an error will creep into the census. This danger can not be entirely avoided, but asking the question in two forms will prevent it in many cases.

129. Enter in the first division of column 7 the name or abbreviation of the month in which the person was born, thus: Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., or Dec.

130. Enter in the second division the year in which the person was born, thus: 1841, 1897, etc.

131. Column 8. Age at last birthday.—The object of this question is to get the age of each person in completed years, or in the case of a child under one year the age in completed months.

132. For each person of one year of age or over, enter the age at last birthday in whole years, omitting months and days. For children who, on the first day of June, 1900, were less than one year of age, enter the age in months, or twelfths of a year, thus: $\frac{3}{12}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{8}{12}$. For a child less than one month old, enter the age as follows: $\frac{1}{12}$.

133. Endeavor to ascertain in each case the month and year of birth called for in column 7, but where this is impossible get as nearly as possible the exact years of age. An answer given in round numbers, such as "about 30," "about 45," is likely to be wrong. In such cases endeavor to get the exact age.

134. Column 9. Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.—Write "S" for single or unmarried persons, "M" for married, "Wd" for widowed (man or woman), and "D" for divorced.

135. Column 10. Number of years married.—Enter in this column for all persons reported as married (column 9) the number of years married (to present husband or wife), as 5, 9, 29, etc.; for persons married during the census year, that is, from June 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900, write "0;" for all other persons leave the column blank. Notice that this question can not be answered for single persons and need not be for widowed or divorced persons.

“SCHEDULE NO. 1—POPULATION”—Continued

(right)

{
Supervisor's District No.
Sheet No.

}
Enumeration District No.

Ward of city,

Enumerator.

CITIZENSHIP.			OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION		EDUCATION.				OWNERSHIP OF HOME.				
Year of immigration to the United States.	Number of years in the United States.	Naturalization.	of each person TEN YEARS of age and over.		Months not employed.	Attended school (in months).	Can read.	Can write.	Can speak English.	Owned or rented.	Owned free or mortgaged.	Farm or house.	Number of farm schedule.
16	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

1

2

3

136. Columns 11 and 12. Mother of how many children and number of these children living.—This question applies only to women, and its object is to get the number of children each woman has had, and whether the children are or are not living on the census day. Stillborn children are not to be counted.

137. Enter in column 11 the figure showing the number of children born to this woman, as 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, etc. If she has had none, write “0.” Enter in column 12 the figure showing the number of these children living on the census day. Whether the children are living in your district or elsewhere makes no difference. If the woman has had no children, or if they are all dead, write “0.”

NATIVITY.

138. Column 13. Place of birth of person.—The object of this question is to get the birthplace of every person living in your district. If the person was born in the United States, enter in column 13 the state or territory (not city or town) of the United States in which he was born. A person born in what is now West Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota, or Oklahoma should be reported as so born, although at the time of his birth the particular region may have had a different name.

139. If the person was born outside the United States, enter in column 13 the country (not city or district) in which he was born. By country is meant usually a region whose people have direct relation with other countries. Thus, do not write Prussia or Saxony, but Germany. To this rule, however, note the following exceptions:

140. Write Ireland, England, Scotland, or Wales rather than Great Britain. Write Hungary or Bohemia rather than Austria for persons born in Hungary or Bohemia, respectively. Write Finland rather than Russia for persons born in Finland.

141. Note, also, that the language spoken is not always a safe guide to the birthplace. This is especially true of Germans, for over one-third of the Austrians and nearly three-fourths of the Swiss speak German. In case a person speaks German, therefore, inquire carefully whether the birthplace was Germany, Austria, or Switzerland.

142. In case the person speaks Polish, as Poland is not now a country, inquire whether the birthplace was what is now known as German Poland or Austrian Poland or Russian Poland, and enter the answer accordingly as Poland (Ger.), Poland (Aust.), or Poland (Russ.).

143. If the birthplace reported is Canada or Newfoundland, ask whether the person is of English or French descent. Write Canada English or Canada French, according to the answer.

144. If the person was born abroad of American parents, write in column 13 both the birthplace and “Am. cit.,” that is, American citizen.

145. If the person was born at sea, write “at sea.”

146. Spell out the names of states, territories, and countries, and do not abbreviate, except for American citizen, as mentioned in paragraph 144.

147. Columns 14 and 15. Place of birth of father and mother.—Apply the instructions for filling column 13 to these two columns; but where either the father or mother was born at sea, write in the proper column, beside the words “at sea,” the birthplace of the father’s father or mother’s father.

CITIZENSHIP.

148. Column 16. Year of immigration to the United States.—If the person is a native of the United States, leave the column blank. If he was born abroad, enter the year in which he arrived in the United States.

149. Column 17. Number of years in the United States.—If the person is a native of the United States, leave the column blank. If he was born abroad, enter the number of years since his arrival in the United States. Disregard all fractions of a year. If the time is less than one year, write “0.” Endeavor to get the exact number of years in all cases.

150. The question of immigration (columns 16 and 17) applies to all foreign-born persons, male and female, of whatever age. It does not apply to persons born in the United States.

151. Column 18. Naturalization.—If the person is a native of the United States, leave the column blank. If he was born abroad, and has taken no steps toward becoming an American citizen, write “Al” (for alien). If he has declared his intention to become an American citizen and taken out his “first” papers, write “Pa” (for papers). If he has become a full citizen by taking out second or final papers of naturalization, write “Na” (for naturalized).

152. The question of naturalization (column 18) applies only to foreign-born males 21 years of age and over. It does not apply to foreign-born minors, to foreign-born females, or to any person, male or female, who was born in the United States, either of native or foreign parentage.

OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION.

153. NOTE.—The following instructions concerning the return of the occupation, trade, or profession in column 19 do not, in the main, form a part of the instructions contained in the portfolio or the instructions printed at the bottom of the illustrative example. These instructions are very important, however, and must be not only read but studied carefully.

154. Column 19. Occupation.—This question applies to every person 10 years of age and over who is at work, that is, occupied in gainful labor, and calls for the profession, trade, or branch of work upon which each person depends chiefly for support, or in which he is engaged ordinarily during the larger part of the time. (See paragraph 223.)

155. This is a most important question. In reporting occupations avoid the use of general or indefinite terms which do not indicate the *kind of work done*. You need not give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. If he can not tell intelligibly what he *is*, find out what he *does*, and describe his occupation accordingly. Endeavor to ascertain always the *kind of work done*, and so state it.

156. Indicate in every case the kind of work done or character of service rendered. Do not state merely the article made or worked upon, or the place where the work is done. For example, the reply "carriage builder," or "works in carriage factory," is unsatisfactory, because men of different trades, such as blacksmiths, joiners, wheelwrights, painters, upholsterers, work together in building carriages. Such an answer, therefore, does not show what kind of work the person performs.

157. Return every person according to his own occupation, not that of his employer. For example, describe a blacksmith employed by a manufacturer of carriages as a carriage blacksmith and not as a carriage builder, or a cooper employed by a brewery as a cooper and not a brewer, etc.

158. If a person has two occupations, enter the more important one, that is, the one from which he gets the more money. If you can not learn that, enter the one in which he spends the more time. For example, describe a person who gets most of his income by managing a farm, but also preaches, as a "farmer," but if he gets more income from his preaching, describe him as a "preacher" and not as a farmer.

159. Sometimes you will find a person engaged in one occupation, but claiming a different one. This will be common in certain resorts for invalids. Such persons often take up for the time occupations different from those followed at home. For example, you may find a clergyman canvassing for books or a physician herding cattle. In such a case ask from which occupation the person gets the more money or to which he gives more time during the year.

160. If a married woman has a gainful occupation, return the occupation accordingly, whether she does the work at her home or goes regularly to a place of employment, and whether she is regularly or only occasionally so employed. For example, "milliner," "dressmaker," "nurse," etc.

161. In farming sections, where a farm is found that is under the management or supervision of a woman as owner or tenant, return the occupation of such woman as "farmer" in all cases.

162. Report a student who supports himself by some occupation according to the occupation, if more time is given to that, but as a student, if more time is given to study. Thus report a student who does stenographic work as a student unless more of his time is spent in stenography. Report a salesman in a grocery store, who attends a night school as "salesman, groceries," because most of his day is spent in the store. (See paragraph 219.)

163. Many a person who does not follow any occupation still has an income. In that case indicate the source of the income. Report a person whose income comes from the rent of lands or buildings as "landlord." Report a person who receives his income, or most of it, from money loaned at interest, or from stocks, bonds, or other securities, as a "capitalist."

164. Abbreviations.—The space in column 19 is somewhat narrow, and it may be necessary to use the following abbreviations (but no others):

Agric., for agricultural.
Agt., for agent.
Asst., for assistant.
Co., for company.
Comsn., for commission.
Dept., for department.
Fcty., for factory.
Insur., for insurance.
Merch., for merchant.
Mfg., for manufacturing.

Mfr., for manufacturer.
Prest., for president.
R. R., for railroad or railway.
Sch., for school.
Secy., for secretary.
Supt., for superintendent.
Teleg., for telegraph.
Teleph., for telephone.
Trav., for traveling, or traveler.
Treas., for treasurer.

165. The illustrations given under this head show the nature of the answers which should be made to this inquiry. They are not intended to cover all occupations, but are merely examples of the answers desired in order to secure a proper description of the character of the service rendered or kind of work done by each and every person engaged in gainful labor.

Agricultural Pursuits.

166. Do not confuse a *farmer* with a *farm laborer*. If a person works on a farm for a stated wage (in money or its equivalent), even though he may be a son or other relative of the person who conducts the farm, he should be entered as a *farm laborer*, and not as a farmer. On the other hand, if a person owns or rents a farm, or operates it with or for another person, for a fixed share of the products, he should be entered as a *farmer*, and not as a farm laborer. Enter the older children of a farmer (who work on the farm) as farm laborers, except when a father and son (or sons) jointly operate the farm for fixed shares of the product. (See paragraph 300.)

167. Do not confuse a *day laborer* at work for the city, town, or at odd jobs with a *farm laborer* at work on the farm or plantation or in the employ of gardeners, nurserymen, etc. Do not say simply "*laborer*," but state in every case the *kind of work done*, as *day laborer*, *farm laborer*, *garden laborer*, etc. If a person is a *laborer* in a mill, workshop, or factory, specify the fact, in addition to the word *laborer*, as *laborer (cement works)*, etc.

168. Distinguish between a *woodchopper* at work regularly in the woods or forests and an ordinary laborer who takes a job occasionally at chopping wood.

169. Distinguish between a *farmer* or a *planter* who owns, hires, or carries on a farm or plantation, and a *gardener*, *fruit grower*, *nurseryman*, *florist*, or *vine grower*, etc., who is engaged in raising vegetables for market or in the cultivation of fruit, flowers, seeds, nursery products, etc.

170. Avoid the confusion of the *garden laborer*, *nursery laborer*, etc., who hires out his services, with the proprietor gardener, florist, nurseryman, etc., who carries on the business himself or employs others to assist him.

171. Return as a *dairyman* or *dairywoman* any person whose occupation in connection with the farm has to do chiefly with the dairy. Do not confuse such a person with an employee of a butter and cheese or condensed milk factory, who should be separately returned by some distinctive term.

172. Return a *stock herder* or *stock drover* separately from a *stock raiser*.

173. Do not include a *lumberman*, *raftsman*, *log driver*, etc., engaged in hauling or transporting lumber (generally by water) from the forest to the mill with an employee of a lumber yard or a lumber mill.

Fishing.

174. For a *fisherman* or *oysterman* describe the occupation as accurately as possible. Be careful to avoid the return of a fisherman on a vessel as a sailor. If he gains his living by fishing, he should be returned as a "fisherman," and not as a sailor.

Mining and Quarrying.

175. Make a careful distinction between a *coal miner* and a *miner of ores*; also between a miner and a *quarryman*. State the *kind of ore* mined or stone quarried.

176. Do not return a *proprietor* or *official* of a mining or quarrying company as a miner or quarryman, but state his business or official position accurately.

Professional Pursuits.

177. Specify each profession in detail, according to the fact, as follows: *Actor*, *artist* or *teacher of art*, *clergyman*, *dentist*, *designer*, *draftsman*, *engraver*, *civil engineer* or *surveyor*, *mechanical* or *mining engineer*, *government clerk* or *official*, *journalist*, *lawyer*, *librarian*, *musician* or *teacher of music*, *physician*, *surgeon*, *professor* (in college or university), *teacher* (in school), or other pursuits of a professional nature.

178. Distinguish between an *actor*, a *theatrical manager*, and a *showman*.

179. Return a *government official*, in the service of the national, state, county, city, or town government, by the title of his office, if that is the occupation upon which he depends chiefly for a livelihood; otherwise by his usual trade or profession.

180. Distinguish between a *government clerk* occupying a position under the national, state, county, city, or town government and a clerk in an office, store, manufacturing establishment, etc.

181. Return a *veterinary surgeon* separately from another surgeon.

182. Distinguish a *journalist editor*, or *reporter* from an *author* or other literary person who does not follow journalism as a distinct profession.

183. Return a *chemist*, *assayer*, *metallurgist*, or other scientific person by his distinctive title.

Domestic and Personal Service.

184. Specify each occupation or kind of service rendered in detail, according to the fact, as *hotel keeper*, *boarding-house keeper*, *restaurant keeper*, *saloon keeper*, or *bartender*; *housekeeper*, *cook*, or *servant* (in hotel, boarding-house, hospital, institution, private family, etc.); *barber* or *hairdresser*; *janitor*, *sexton*, or *undertaker*; *nurse* or *midwife*; *watchman*, *police-man*, or *detective*. The above are given only as examples of the occupations which would naturally be included under this general class of work.

185. Return as a *housekeeper* a woman who receives a stated wage or salary for her services, and do not confuse her with a woman who keeps house for her own family or for herself, without any gainful occupation, or with a grown daughter who assists in the household duties without pay. A wife or daughter who simply keeps house for her own family should not be returned as a housekeeper in any case. (See paragraph 218.)

186. A *clerk* in a hotel, restaurant, or saloon should be so described and carefully distinguished from a *bartender*. In many instances a bartender will state his occupation as "clerk" in wine store, etc., but the character of the service rendered by such a person will readily determine whether he should be classed as a "bartender," or as a "clerk."

187. A *stationary engineer* or *fireman* should be carefully distinguished from a *locomotive engineer* or *fireman*.

188. A *soldier*, *sailor*, or *marine* enlisted in the service of the United States should be so returned. Distinguish between an officer and an enlisted man, and for a civilian employee state the kind of service performed by him.

Pursuits of Trade and Transportation.

189. Distinguish carefully between a *real estate agent*, *insurance agent*, *claim agent*, or *commission agent*, etc.

190. If a person combines two or more of these occupations, as is often the case, return the occupation from which he derives the larger share of his income.

191. Return an accountant, bookkeeper, clerk, cashier, etc., according to his distinctive occupation, and state the kind of service rendered, as *accountant—insurance*; *bookkeeper—wholesale dry goods*; *clerk—gas company*; *cashier—music store*.

192. Do not confound a clerk with a salesman, as is often done, especially in dry goods stores, grocery stores, and provision stores. Generally speaking, a person so employed is to be considered as a salesman, unless most of his service is in the office on the books and accounts; otherwise he should be returned as *salesman—dry goods*; *salesman—groceries*, etc.

193. A *stenographer* or *typewriter* should be reported as such, and should not be described simply as a "clerk."

194. Distinguish carefully between a *bank clerk*, *cashier in bank*, or *bank official*, describing the particular position filled in each case. In no case should a *bank cashier* be confounded with a cashier in a store, etc.

195. Distinguish between a foreman and overseer, a packer and shipper, a porter and helper, and an errand, office, and messenger boy in a store, etc., and state in each case the character of the duties performed by him, as *foreman—wholesale wool*; *packer—crockery*; *porter—rubber goods*; *errand boy—dry goods*; *messenger boy—telegraph*.

196. State the kind of merchant or dealer, as *dry goods merchant*, *wood and coal dealer*, etc. Whenever a single word will express the business carried on, as *grocer*, it should be used.

197. In the case of a huckster or peddler also state the kind of goods sold, as *peddler—tinware*.

198. Distinguish a traveling salesman from a salesman in a store, return the former as a "*commercial traveler*," and state the kind of goods sold by him.

199. Return a *boarding or livery stable keeper* separately from a *hostler* or other stable employee.

200. Distinguish also between an *expressman*, *teamster*, *drayman*, and *carriage and hack driver*.

201. A steam railroad employee should be reported according to the nature of his work, as *baggage man*, *brakeman*, *conductor*, *railroad laborer*, *locomotive engineer*, *locomotive fireman*, *switchman*, *yardman*, etc.

202. An official of a railroad, telegraph, express, or other company should be returned by his title and carefully distinguished from an employee of such company.

203. Return a *boatman*, *canalman*, *pilot*, *longshoreman*, *stevedore*, or *sailor* (on a steam or sailing vessel) according to his distinctive occupation.

204. A *telegraph operator*, *telephone operator*, *telegraph lineman*, *telephone lineman*, *electric-light man*, etc., should be reported according to the nature of the work performed.

Manufacturing and Mechanical Pursuits.

205. In reporting this class of occupations there are many difficulties in the way of showing the kind of work done rather than the article made or the place worked in. The nature of certain occupations is such that it is well-nigh impossible to find properly descriptive terms without the use of some expression relating to the article made or place in which the work is carried on.

206. Do not accept "maker" of an article or "works in" mill, shop, or factory, but strive always to find out the particular work done.

207. Do not use the words "factory operative," but specify the kind of work done, as *cotton mill—spinner*; *silk mill—weaver*, etc.

208. Avoid in all cases the use of the word "mechanic," and state whether a *carpenter*, *mason*, *house painter*, *machinist*, *plumber*, etc.

209. Do not say "finisher," "molder," "polisher," etc., but describe the work done, as *brass finisher*, *iron molder*, *steel polisher*, etc.

210. Distinguish between a person who tends machines and the unskilled workman or laborer in mills, factories, and workshops.

211. Describe the proprietor of the establishment as a "manufacturer," and specify the branch of manufacture, as *cotton manufacturer*, etc. In no case should a manufacturer be returned as a "maker" of an article.

212. In the case of an apprentice, state the trade to which apprenticed, as *Apprentice—carpenter*, etc.

213. Distinguish between a *butcher*, whose business is to slaughter cattle, swine, etc., and a *provision dealer*, who sells meats.

214. Distinguish also between a *glover*, *hatter*, or *furrier* who actually makes in his own establishment all or part of the gloves, hats, or furs which he sells, and a person who simply deals in but does not make these articles.

215. Do not describe a person in a printing office as a "printer" where a more expressive term can be used, as *compositor*, *pressman*, *press feeder*, etc.

216. Make the proper distinction between a *clock or watch "maker"* and a *clock or watch "repairer."* Do not apply the word "jeweler" to those who make watches, watch chains, or jewelry in large establishments.

217. Distinguish between a *cloakmaker*, *dressmaker*, *seamstress*, *tailoress*, etc. In the case of a *sewing-machine operator*, specify the kind of work done.

Nongainful Pursuits.

218. If a person is attending school write "at school." No entry in column 19 should be made, however, for a lawyer, merchant, manufacturer, etc., who has retired from practice or business; nor for a wife or daughter living at home and assisting only in the household duties without pay (see paragraph 185); nor for a person too old to work, or a child under 10 years of age not at school.

219. The doing of domestic errands or family chores out of school hours, where a child regularly attends school, is not an occupation. But if a boy or girl, above 10 years of age, is earning money regularly by labor, contributing to the family support, or appreciably assisting in mechanical or agricultural industry, the kind of work performed should be stated. (See paragraph 162.)

220. In the case of an inmate of an institution or home, such as a hospital, asylum, home for the aged, soldiers' home, penitentiary, jail, etc., no entry is required in column 19 unless the inmate is actually engaged in remunerative work for which he receives a stated wage in addition to his board. The occupation of an officer or regular employee of such institution or home, however, is to be entered in this column, the same as for all other persons having a gainful occupation.

221. Column 20. Months not employed.—The object of this question is to get the number of months (or parts of months) in the census year (June 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900) during which each person having a gainful occupation was not employed. For those who have no gainful occupation, leave the column blank.

222. The law does not contemplate that this question shall apply solely to the principal occupation in which the person may have been engaged during the year, but it is the intent to find out the number of months (or parts of months) during which a person ordinarily engaged in gainful labor was not employed at all.

223. A return is required in columns 19 and 20 for each and every person 10 years of age and over who was engaged in gainful labor during any part of the census year (June 1, 1899, to May 31, 1900, inclusive), or who is ordinarily occupied in remunerative work but during the census year was unable to secure work of any kind. In the latter case enter his customary occupation, as carpenter, bricklayer, etc., in column 19 and the figure "12" in column 20 to show that, although he had an occupation or trade, he was not employed at all during the year at that or any other kind of work.

EDUCATION.

224. Column 21. Attended school (in months).—For all persons attending school during the year ending June 1, 1900, enter the number of months (or parts of months) of school attendance, as 9, 8½, etc. If a person of school age did not attend school at all during the year, write "0." For all other persons to whom the inquiry is not applicable, leave the column blank.

225. Column 22. Can read.—Write "Yes" for all persons 10 years of age and over who can read any language, and "No" for all other persons of that age who can not read in any language. For persons under 10 years, leave the column blank.

226. Column 23. Can write.—Write "Yes" for all persons 10 years of age and over who can write any language, and "No" for all other persons of that age who can not write in any language. For persons under 10 years, leave the column blank.

227. The inquiries in columns 22 and 23 are intended to show the literacy of all persons 10 years of age and over, and should be answered according as they are able to read or write the language ordinarily spoken by them.

228. Column 24. Can speak English.—Write "Yes" for all persons 10 years of age and over who can speak English, and "No" for all other persons of that age who can not speak English. For persons under 10 years, leave the column blank.

OWNERSHIP OF HOME.

229. Fill columns 25, 26, and 27 for each head of family only; for every other person, leave the columns blank.

230. Column 25.—If the home is owned, write "O." If it is rented, write "R."

231. Column 26.—If the home is rented, leave the column blank. If it is owned and mortgaged, write "M." If it is owned free from mortgage incumbrance, write "F."

232. Column 27.—If the home is a farm, write "F." If it is only a house, write "H."

233. Column 28.—If the home is only a house, leave the column blank. If the home is a farm, write the number of its farm schedule; that is, the farm number as reported on Schedule No. 2, relating to agriculture. Enter the number of each farm schedule on the line for the member of the family by whom the farm is operated. (See paragraphs 246 and 277.)

234. Definition of home.—By the word "home" in the census is meant any place of abode inhabited by any person or persons, whether it is a house, a tent, a boat, or whatever it may be. If any such place of abode is inhabited by more than one family, it is the home of each of them, and it may accordingly be counted as two or more homes instead of one. The family (see paragraphs 102-106) is the basis for all inquiries in columns 25, 26, and 27.

235. A home occupied by a family engaged in farming, gardening, or any other form of agricultural production includes the land cultivated. If occupied by a family not so engaged, it includes only the dwelling and the ground occupied by it, with the appurtenances thereto.

236. In case a family resides in a tent or boat, write in column 27 the word "tent" or "boat."

237. If a family cultivates a farm, but resides in a house detached from the farm, in a village or elsewhere, the farm and the house must jointly be considered the family home and that home a farm, unless the chief occupation of the person operating the farm is something other than farming. In the latter case, the house alone is to be regarded as the home. (See paragraphs 269-270.)

238. Owned or rented.—A home is to be classed as "owned" whenever the title, in whole or in part, is vested in any member of the family (not a boarder) by which the house is occupied. It is owned if any member of the family has a life interest or estate in it; or if it is occupied by a settler on the public domain who has not "proved up;" or if it is held under a contract or bond for a deed, or occupied for redemption purposes after having been sold for debt. (See paragraph 295.) It is not necessary that full payment for the property should have been made. All homes not owned as herein explained are to be classed as "rented."

239. In case of a farm part of which is owned and part rented; or in case different members of the same family operate different farms, of which one is owned and the other rented; or in case of the cultivation of a farm by a family which does not reside upon the farm, but elsewhere, the dwelling being owned and the farm rented, or, on the contrary, the farm being owned and the dwelling rented, the principle applies that "part ownership is ownership." In all these and similar cases write in column 25 the letter "O."

240. Following the same general rule, if a family occupies a house upon leased land for which "ground rent" is paid, and the building is owned by any member of the family (not a boarder), write "O." Ownership of the building and not the ground, or of the ground and not the building, by the occupant, is part ownership.

241. If, of two families occupying the same house, one has an interest in it, and the other not, the home occupied by the former is to be returned as "owned," but that occupied by the other as "rented."

242. Free or mortgaged.—The question in column 26 applies only to homes which are owned (in whole or in part, as explained above). Its aim is to ascertain whether the home, or so much of the home as is owned by the occupant, has been fully paid for and is without incumbrance of any sort, either in the form of a mortgage or otherwise. This question has no relation to rented property.

243. All homes which are not fully paid for, or upon which there is any incumbrance in the form either of a mortgage or of a lien upon which judgment has been had in a court, are to be reported as mortgaged, but no others.

244. Liabilities or incumbrances of any sort which attach to land occupied in connection with a home, but not owned by the family, are not to be regarded as mortgages upon the home. For instance, if, as mentioned in paragraphs 239 and 240, in the case of a farm partly owned and partly rented, or in that of two farms, one of which is owned and the other rented, or in that of a house erected by the occupant upon ground owned by another person, there is a mortgage upon the leased land, but not upon the farm or portion of a farm or dwelling owned by the occupant, the house is to be returned as free from mortgage.

245. Farm or house.—The letter "F" in column 27 means that some member of the family operates a farm, which should be separately reported on the agricultural schedule, and its number in the order of visitation entered in column 28. In all other cases enter in column 27 the letter "H." Usually a farmer resides upon his farm, and persons who reside on farms are farmers. If, however, a family resides upon a farm, but no member of the family operates it, write "H." On the other hand, if a farm is operated by any person who does not reside upon it, but off the farm, in a village or elsewhere, enter against the name of the head of the family of which such person is a member the letter "F."

246. Farm number.—The serial number of each farm reported, in the order of visitation, is to be entered in column 28, precisely as the numbers of houses and families enumerated are entered in columns 1 and 2. (See paragraphs 98-101 and 102-106.) This number should, in every instance, be the same as the number in the heading of the corresponding farm schedule. (See paragraphs 233 and 277.)

"SCHEDULE NO. 1—POPULATION: INDIAN POPULATION"

(19½"x18¾", printed on two sides, space for 20 entries on each side, reverse side contained continuation of instructions.

The top of the questionnaire contained questions 1-28 which were identical with those on the general schedule.)

(face, bottom, left)

SPECIAL			
OTHER NAME, IF ANY.	NATIVITY.		
	Tribe of this INDIAN.	Tribe of FATHER of this Indian.	Tribe of MOTHER of this Indian.
29	30	31	32
1			
2			
3			

(face, bottom, center)

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION—Continued.					
INQUIRIES RELATING TO INDIANS					
MIXED BLOOD.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.	CITIZENSHIP.			DWELLINGS.
Has this Indian any white blood; if so, how much? (0, 1/2, 1/4, or 1/8.)	Is this Indian, if married, living in polygamy?	Is this Indian taxed? (See instructions.)	Year of acquiring citizenship.	Was citizenship acquired by allotment?	Is this Indian living in a fixed or in a movable dwelling?
33	34	35	36	37	38

"SCHEDULE NO. 1—POPULATION: INDIAN POPULATION"—Continued

(face, bottom, right)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THIS SCHEDULE

This modified form of Schedule No. 1 is to be used in making the enumeration of Indians, both those on reservations and those living in family groups outside of reservations.

Detached Indians living either in white or negro families outside of reservations should be enumerated on the general population schedule (Form 7-224) as members of the families in which they are found; but detached whites or negroes living in Indian families should be enumerated on this schedule as members of the Indian families in which they are found. In other words, every family composed mainly of Indians should be reported *entirely* on this schedule, and every family composed mainly of persons not Indian should be reported *entirely* on the general population schedule.

This schedule contains on each side twenty horizontal lines, each running twice across the page, and it is consequently possible to enumerate on it only forty persons (twenty persons on the A side and twenty persons on the B side). Each Indian should be carried through from the beginning to the end of the line on which he is entered, as line 1, line 2, etc., and each inquiry from column 1 to column 38 which applies to the individual case should be answered.

COLUMNS 1 TO 28.—These columns are identical with those on the general population schedule. Fill each column, so far as the inquiry applies, in accordance with the instructions for filling the corresponding columns in the general population schedule, but note the following additional instructions in relation to filling columns 1, 2, and 19:

COLUMNS 1 AND 2.—If you are canvassing a given territory with both the general population schedule (Form 7-224) and this schedule for Indian population, make two independent series of numbers for these columns, one series in each kind of schedule, so that the last numbers on the two schedules when added together will correctly give the whole number of dwellings and of families visited and enumerated in your entire district.

COLUMN 19.—If the Indian has no occupation and is wholly dependent on the Government for support, write "Ration Indian." If he is partly self-supporting and partly dependent upon the Government, write the occupation and then the letter "R" (for ration). If the Indian is under ten years of age and receives rations, write "Under age—R."

INSTRUCTIONS CONTINUED ON "B" SIDE OF SHEET.

(back, bottom, right)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THIS SCHEDULE

(CONTINUED FROM "A" SIDE OF SHEET.)

The following instructions apply to columns 29 to 38:

COLUMN 29.—Write the Indian name, if the person has one, in addition to the English name given in column 3. If the Indian has only one name, Indian or English, repeat the name in this column.

COLUMNS 30, 31, AND 32.—If the Indian was born in this country answers should be obtained, if possible, to inquiries 13, 14, and 15, relating to the state of birth of the person and of his or her parents. In any event secure the name of the tribe with which the person is connected and the name of the tribe of his or her parents, and enter the same in columns 30, 31, and 32.

COLUMN 33.—If the Indian has no white blood, write 0. If he or she has white blood, write $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, whichever fraction is nearest the truth.

COLUMN 34.—If the Indian man is living with more than one wife, or if the Indian woman is a plural wife or has more than one husband, write "Yes." If not, write "No." If the Indian is single, leave the column blank.

CITIZENSHIP.—If the Indian was born in this country, no entry can be made in columns 16, 17, or 18; but for columns 35, 36, and 37 answers must be obtained. If the Indian was born in another country, answers will be made both in columns 16, 17, and 18, and in columns 35, 36, and 37, in accordance with the facts.

COLUMN 35.—An Indian is to be considered "taxed" if he or she is detached from his or her tribe and living among white people as an individual, and as such subject to taxation, whether he or she actually pays taxes or not; also if he or she is living with his or her tribe but has received an allotment of land, and thereby has acquired citizenship; in either of these two cases the answer to this inquiry is "Yes."

An Indian on a reservation, without an allotment, or roaming over unsettled territory, is considered "not taxed," and for such Indians the answer to this inquiry is "No."

COLUMN 36.—If the Indian was born in tribal relations, but has acquired American citizenship, write the year in which it was acquired. If he or she has not acquired citizenship, leave the column blank.

COLUMN 37.—If the Indian acquired citizenship by receiving an allotment of land from the Government, write "Yes." If he or she acquired citizenship by other means, write "No." If he or she has not acquired American citizenship, leave the column blank.

COLUMN 38.—If the Indian is living in a tent, tepee, or other temporary structure, write "movable." If he or she is living in a permanent dwelling of any kind, write "fixed."

"1910-POPULATION"—Continued

(right center)

THE CENSUS
1910-POPULATION

{ SUPERVISOR'S
{ ENUMERATION

WARD OF _____

proper name and, also, name of class, as city, village, town, or borough. See instructions.]

THE _____ DAY OF _____, 1910.

CITIZENSHIP.		OCCUPATION.					
Year of immigration to the United States.	Whether naturalized or alien.	Whether able to speak English; or, if not, give language spoken.	Trade or profession of, or particular kind of work done by this person, as spinner, salesman, laborer, etc.	General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which this person works, as cotton mill, dry goods store, farm, etc.	Whether an employer, employee, or working on own account.	If an employee—	
15	16	17	18	19	20	Whether out of work on April 15, 1910.	Number of weeks out of work during year 1909.
21	22						

(right)

6-1589

DISTRICT No. _____ } SHEET No. _____

DISTRICT No. _____ } **A**

CITY _____

_____, ENUMERATOR.

EDUCATION.			OWNERSHIP OF HOME.				Whether a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy.	Whether blind (both eyes).	Whether deaf and dumb.
Whether able to read.	Whether able to write.	Attended school any time since September 1, 1909.	Owned or rented.	Owned free or mortgaged.	Farm or house.	Number of farm schedule.			
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

1
2
3
4
5

92. Column 1. Number of dwelling house in order of visitation.—In this column the first dwelling house you visit should be numbered as "1," the second as "2," and so on until the enumeration of your district is completed. The number should always be entered *opposite the name of the first person enumerated in each dwelling house*, and should not be repeated for other persons or other families living in the same house. (See illustrative example, line 9, and omission of number at line 13 for second family in the same house.)

93. Dwelling house defined.—A dwelling house, for census purposes, is a place in which, at the time of the census, one or more persons regularly sleep. It need not be a house in the usual sense of the word, but may be a room in a factory, store, or office building, a loft over a stable, a boat, a tent, a freight car, or the like. A building like a tenement or apartment house counts as only one dwelling house, no matter how many persons or families live in it. A building with a partition wall through it and a front door for each of the two parts, however, counts as two dwelling houses. But a two-apartment house with one apartment over the other and a separate front door for each apartment counts as only one dwelling house.

94. Column 2. Number of family in order of visitation.—In this column number the families in your district in the order in which they are enumerated, entering the number *opposite the name of the head of each family*, as shown on the illustrative example. Thus the first family you visit should be numbered as "1," the second as "2," and so on, until the enumeration of your district is completed.

95. Family defined.—The word "family," for census purposes, has a somewhat different application from what it has in popular usage. It means a *group of persons living together in the same dwelling place*. The persons constituting this group may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together forming one household they should be considered as one family. Thus a servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. Again, a boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms at another should be returned as a member of the family at the place where he lodges or rooms.

96. It should be noted, however, that two or more families may occupy the same dwelling house without *living together*. If they occupy separate portions of the dwelling house and their housekeeping is entirely separate, they should be returned as separate families.

97. Boarding-house families.—All the occupants and employees of a hotel, boarding house, or lodging house, if that is their usual place of abode, make up, for census purposes, a single family. But in an apartment or tenement house, there will usually be as many families as there are separate occupied apartments or tenements, even though use may be made of a common café or restaurant.

98. Institutional families.—The officials and inmates of an institution who live in the institution building or group of buildings form one family. But any officers or employees who sleep in detached houses or separate dwelling places containing no inmates should be returned as separate families. (See paragraphs 59 to 61.)

99. Persons living alone.—The census family may likewise consist of a single person. Thus a clerk in a store who regularly sleeps there is to be returned as a family and the store as his dwelling place. (See paragraph 67.)

NAME AND RELATION.

100. Column 3. Name of each person enumerated.—Enter the name of every person whose usual place of abode on April 15, 1910, was with the family or in the dwelling place for which the enumeration is being made. In determining who is to be included with the family, follow instructions in paragraphs 95 to 99. (See also paragraphs 47, 48, and 49.)

101. Order of entering names.—Enter the members of each family in the following order, namely: Head first, wife second, then children (whether sons or daughters) in the order of their ages, and lastly, all other persons living with the family, whether relatives, boarders, lodgers, or servants.

102. How names are to be written.—Enter first the last name or surname, then the given name in full, and the initial of the middle name, if any. Where the surname is the same as that of the person in the preceding line do not repeat the name, but draw a horizontal line (————) under the name above, as shown in the illustrative example.

103. Column 4. Relationship to head of family.—Designate the head of the family, whether husband or father, widow, or unmarried person of either sex, by the word "*Head*;" for other members of a family write *wife, father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, daughter-in-law, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, boarder, lodger, servant, etc.*, according to the particular relationship which the person bears to the head of the family.

104. Occupants of an institution or school, living under a common roof, should be designated as *officer, inmate, pupil, patient, prisoner, etc.*; and in the case of the *chief* officer his title should be used, as *warden, principal, superintendent, etc.*, instead of the word "Head."

105. If two or more persons share a common abode as partners, write *head* for one and *partner* for the other or others.

106. In the case of a hotel or boarding or lodging house family (see paragraph 97), the *head* of the family is the manager or the person who keeps the hotel or boarding or lodging house.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

107. Column 5. Sex.—Write "M" for male and "F" for female.

108. Column 6. Color or race.—Write "W" for white; "B" for black; "Mu" for mulatto; "Ch" for Chinese; "Jp" for Japanese; "In" for Indian. For all persons not falling within one of these classes, write "Ot" (for other), and write on the left-hand margin of the schedule the race of the person so indicated.

109. For census purposes, the term "black" (B) includes all persons who are evidently full-blooded negroes, while the term "mulatto" (Mu) includes all other persons having some proportion or perceptible trace of negro blood.

110. Column 7. Age at last birthday.—This question calls for the age in completed years at last birthday. Remember, however, that the age question, like all other questions on the schedule, relates to April 15, 1910. Thus a person whose exact age on April 15, the census day, is 17 years, 11 months, and 25 days should be returned simply as 17, because that is his age at last birthday prior to April 15, although at the time of your visit he may have completed 18 years.

111. Age in round numbers.—In many cases persons will report the age in round numbers, like 30 or 45, or "about 30" or "about 45," when that is not the exact age. Therefore, when an age ending in 0 or 5 is reported, you should ascertain whether it is the exact age. If, however, it is impossible to get the exact age, enter the approximate age rather than return the age as unknown.

112. Ages of children.—Take particular pains to get the exact ages of children. In the case of a child not 2 years old, the age should be given in *completed months*, expressed as twelfths of a year. Thus the age of a child 3 months old should be entered as $\frac{3}{12}$, a child 7 months old as $\frac{7}{12}$, a child 1 year and 3 months old as $1\frac{3}{12}$, etc. If a child is not yet a month old, enter the age as $\frac{0}{12}$. But note again that this question should be answered with reference to April 15. For instance, a child who is just a year old on the 17th of April, 1910, should nevertheless be returned as $\frac{11}{12}$, because that is its age in completed months on April 15.

113. Column 8. Whether single, married, widowed, or divorced.—Write "S" for single or unmarried persons; "Wd" for widowed (man or woman); "D" for divorced; for married persons, inquire whether they have been married before, and if this is the first marriage, write "M1," but if this is the second or subsequent marriage, write "M2" (meaning married more than once).

114. Persons who were single on April 15 should be so reported, even though they may have married between that date and the day of your visit; and, similarly, persons who become widowed or divorced after April 15 should be returned as married if that was their condition on that date.

115. Column 9. Number of years of present marriage.—This question applies only to persons reported as married, and the answer should give the number of years married to the present husband or wife. Thus a woman who may have been married for 10 years to a former husband, but has been married only 3 years to her present husband, should be returned as married 3 years. The number of years entered should be the number of completed years. For instance, a person who on April 15, the census day, has been married 3 years and 11 months should be returned as married 3 years. For a person married less than 1 year, write "0" (meaning less than 1 year).

116. Column 10. Number of children born.—This question applies to women who are now married, or who are widowed, or divorced. The answer should give the total number of children that each such woman

has had during her lifetime. It should include, therefore, the children by any former marriage as well as by her present marriage. It should not include the children which her present husband may have had by a former wife, even though they are members of her present family. Stillborn children should not be included. If the woman has never had any children, write "0" in this column and also in column 11.

117. Column 11. Number of children now living.—This refers again only to the children which the woman herself has had. Include all of these children that are living, no matter whether they are living in your district or somewhere else. If all the children are dead, write "0."

NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE.

118. Column 12. Place of birth of this person.—If the person was born in the United States, give the state or territory (not county, city, or town) in which born. The words "United States" are not sufficiently definite. A person born in what is now West Virginia, North Dakota, South Dakota, or Oklahoma should be reported as so born, although at the time of his birth the particular region may have had a different name. Do not abbreviate the names of states and territories.

119. If the person was born outside the United States, enter the country (not city or district) in which born.

120. Instead of Great Britain, write *Ireland, England, Scotland, or Wales*.

121. For persons born in the double Kingdom of Austria-Hungary, be sure to distinguish *Austria* from *Hungary*. For persons born in Finland, write *Finland* and not "Russia." For persons born in Turkey, be sure to distinguish *Turkey in Europe* from *Turkey in Asia*.

122. Do not rely upon the language spoken to determine birthplace.—This is especially true of German, for over one-third of the Austrians and nearly three-fourths of the Swiss speak German. In the case of persons speaking German, therefore, inquire carefully whether the birthplace was *Germany, Switzerland, Austria*, or elsewhere.

123. If the person was born abroad, but of American parents, write in column 12 both the birthplace and *Am. cit.*—that is, American citizen. If the person was born at sea, write *At sea*.

124. Mother tongue.—The question "What is your mother tongue or native language?" should be asked of all persons who were born in any foreign country, and the answer should be written in column 12, after the name of the country of birth. In order to save space, the abbreviations (indicated on separate "List of foreign countries") should be used for the country of birth, but the *language given as the mother tongue should be written out in full*. In returning the mother tongue observe the rules laid down in paragraphs 134 to 143 (see page 32).

125. For example, if a person reports that he was born in Russia and that his mother tongue is Lithuanian, write in column 12 *Russ.—Lithuanian*; or if a person reports that he was born in Switzerland and that his mother tongue is German, write *Switz.—German*.

126. Note that the name of the mother tongue must be given even when it is the same as the language of the country in which the person was born. Thus, if a person reports that he was born in England and that his mother tongue is English, write *Eng.—English*; or if a person reports that he was born in Germany and that his mother tongue is German, write *Ger.—German*. This is necessary to distinguish such persons from others born in the same country but having a different mother tongue.

127. The question of mother tongue should not be asked of any person born in the United States.

128. Columns 13 and 14. Place of birth of father and mother.—Enter in columns 13 and 14 the birthplace of the father and of the mother of the person whose own birthplace was entered in column 12. In designating the birthplace of the father and mother, follow the same instructions as for the person himself. In case, however, a person does not know the state or territory of birth of his father or mother, but knows that he or she was born in the United States, write *United States* rather than "unknown."

129. Mother tongue of father and mother.—Ask for the mother tongue of any parent born abroad and write down the answer in columns 13 and 14, following the instructions given for reporting the mother tongue of persons enumerated in column 12.

130. In short, whenever a person gives a foreign country as the birthplace of himself or either of his parents, before writing down that country ask for the mother tongue and write the answer to both questions in columns 12, 13, or 14, as the case may be, in the manner herein indicated.

CITIZENSHIP.

131. Column 15. Year of immigration to the United States.—This question applies to all foreign-born persons, male and female, of whatever age. It should be answered, therefore, for every person whose birthplace as reported in column 12 was in a foreign country. Enter the year in which the person came to the United States. If he has been in the United States more than once, give the year of his first arrival.

132. Column 16. Whether naturalized or alien.—This question applies only to foreign-born males 21 years of age and over. It does not apply to females, to foreign-born minors, or to any male born in the United States. If the person was born abroad, but has become a full citizen, either by taking out second or final papers of naturalization or through the naturalization of his parents while he was under the age of 21 years, write "Na" (for naturalized). If he has declared his intention to become an American citizen and has taken out his "first papers," write "Pa" (for papers). If he has taken no steps toward becoming an American citizen, write "Al" (for alien).

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH.

133. Column 17. Whether able to speak English; or, if not, give language spoken.—This question applies to all persons 10 years of age and over. If such a person is able to speak English, write *English*. If he is not able to speak English—and in such cases only—write the name of the language which he does speak, as *French, German, Italian*. If he speaks more than one language, but does not speak English, write the name of that language which is his native language or mother tongue. For persons under 10 years of age, leave the column blank.

134. The following is a list of principal foreign languages spoken in the United States. Avoid giving other names when one in this list can be applied to the language spoken. With the exception of certain languages of eastern Russia, the list gives a name for every European language in the proper sense of the word.

Albanian.	Italian.	Scotch.
Armenian.	Japanese.	Servian or Croatian (including Bosnian, Dalmatian, Herzegovinian, and Montenegro).
Basque.	Lappish.	Slovak.
Bohemian.	Lettish.	Slovenian.
Breton.	Little Russian.	Spanish.
Bulgarian.	Lithuanian.	Swedish.
Chinese.	Magyar.	Syrian.
Danish.	Moravian.	Turkish.
Dutch.	Norwegian.	Welsh.
Finnish.	Polish.	Wendish.
Flemish.	Portuguese.	Yiddish.
French.	Rhaeto-Romanish (including Ladin and Friulan).	
German.	Roumanian.	
Greek.	Russian.	
Gypsy.	Ruthenian.	
Irish.		

135. Do not write "Austrian," but write *German, Bohemian, Ruthenian, Roumanian, Slovenian, Slovak*, or such other term as correctly defines the language spoken.

136. Do not write "Slavic" or "Slavonian," but write *Slovak, Slovenian, Russian*, etc., as the case may be.

137. Do not write "Macedonian," but write *Bulgarian, Turkish, Greek, Servian*, or *Roumanian*, as the case may be.

138. Do not write "Czech," but write *Bohemian, Moravian*, or *Slovak*, as the case may be.

139. Write *Magyar* instead of "Hungarian."

140. Write *Croatian* instead of "Hervat."

141. Write *Little Russian* instead of "Ukrainian."

142. Write *Ruthenian* instead of "Rosniak" or "Russine."

143. Write *Roumanian* instead of "Moldavian," "Wallachian," "Tsintsar," or "Kutzo-Vlach."

OCCUPATION.

144. Column 18. Trade or profession.—An entry should be made in this column for every person enumerated. The occupation, if any, followed by a child, of any age, or by a woman is just as important, for census purposes, as the occupation followed by a man. Therefore it must never be taken for granted, without inquiry, that a woman, or child, has no occupation.

145. The entry in column 18 should be either (1) the occupation pursued—that is, the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the person enumerated earns money or a money equivalent, as *physician, carpenter, dressmaker, night watchman, laborer, newsboy*; or (2) *own income*; or (3) *none* (that is, no occupation).

146. The entry *own income* should be made in the case of all persons who follow no specific occupation but have an independent income upon which they are living.

147. The entry *none* should be made in the case of all persons who follow no occupation and who do not fall within the class to be reported as *own income*.

148. **Persons retired or temporarily unemployed.**—Care should be taken in making the return for persons who on account of old age, permanent invalidism, or otherwise are no longer following an occupation. Such persons may desire to return the occupations formerly followed, which would be incorrect. If living on their own income the return should be *own income*. If they are supported by other persons or institutions, the return should be *none*. On the other hand, persons out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but merely happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the return should be the occupation followed when the person is employed.

149. **Persons having two occupations.**—If a person has two occupations, return only the more important one—that is, the one from which he gets the more money. If you can not learn that, return the one at which he spends the more time. For example: Return a man as *farmer* if he gets most of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of a clergyman or preacher; but return him as a *clergyman* if he gets more of his income from that occupation.

150. **Column 19. Industry.**—An entry should be made in this column in all cases where the entry in column 18 has been that of an occupation. But where the entry in column 18 is *own income* or *none*, leave this column blank. The entry, when made, should consist of the word or words which most accurately describe the branch of industry, kind of business or establishment, line of work, or place in which this person works, as *cotton mill, general farm, dry-goods store, insurance office, bank*. (See also illustrative examples on page 36.)

151. The purpose of columns 18 and 19 is thus to bring out, on the one hand, in column 18, the specific occupation or work performed, if any, by each person enumerated, and on the other, in column 19, the character of the industry or place in which such work is performed.

152. **Farm workers.**—Return a person in charge of a farm as a *farmer*, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter, or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or a salary should be reported as a *farm manager* or *farm overseer*; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as a manager, tenant, or cropper, should be reported as a *farm laborer*.

153. **Women doing housework.**—In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 18 should be *none*. But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 18 as *housekeeper, servant, cook, or chambermaid*, as the case may be; and the entry in column 19 should state the kind of place where she works, as *private family, hotel, or boarding house*. Or, if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, that occupation should be returned in columns 18 and 19. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as *laundress* or *washerwoman*, followed in column 19 by *at home*.

154. **Women doing farm work.**—A woman working regularly at outdoor farm work, even though she works on the home farm for her husband, son, or other relative and does not receive money wages,

should be returned in column 18 as a *farm laborer*. Distinguish, however, such women who work on the home farm from those who work away from home, by writing in column 19 either *home farm* or *working out*, as the case may require. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm should be reported as a *farmer*, and not as a "farm laborer."

155. **Children on farms.**—In the case of children who work for their own parents on a farm, the entry in column 18 should be *farm laborer* and in column 19 *home farm*; but for children who work as farm laborers for others, the entry in column 19 should be *working out*.

156. **Children working for parents.**—Children who work for their parents at home merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work, should be reported as having no occupation. Those, however, who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household work should be reported as having an occupation.

157. **Keeping boarders.**—Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principal source of income. In that case the return should be *keeper—boarding house* or *keeper—lodging house*. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing or eking out the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.

158. **Officers, employees, and inmates of institutions or homes.**—For an *officer* or *regular employee* of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, convict camp, state farm worked by convicts, etc., return the occupation followed in the institution. For an *inmate* of such institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be at productive labor or at other duties, such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc.; but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has no specific duties or work to perform, write *none* in column 18.

159. **Avoid general or indefinite terms.**—Give the occupation and industry precisely. For example, return a worker in a coal mine as a *miner—coal mine, laborer—coal mine, driver—coal mine*, etc., as the case may be.

160. The term "laborer" should be avoided if any more precise definition of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation, as *weaver, roller, puddler*, etc. Where the term "laborer" is used, be careful to define accurately the industry in column 19.

161. Avoid in all cases the use of the word "mechanic," but give the exact occupation, as *carpenter, painter, machinist*, etc.

162. Distinguish carefully the different kinds of "agents" by stating in column 19 the line of business followed.

163. Distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants, as *retail merchant—dry-goods; wholesale merchant—dry-goods*.

164. Avoid the use of the word "clerk" wherever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store, often called a clerk, who is wholly or principally engaged in selling goods should be called a *salesman*. A *stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, or cashier*, etc., should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

165. Distinguish a traveling salesman from a salesman in a store; the former preferably should be reported as a *commercial traveler*.

166. If any person in answer to the occupation question says that he is "in business," you must find out what branch of business and what kind of work he does or what position he holds.

167. **Illustrations of occupations.**—The following examples, in addition to the occupations given in the illustrative schedule, will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations and industries; they will also suggest to you distinctions which you should make in other cases:

Column 18.	Column 19.	Column 18.	Column 19.
farm laborer	working out	commercial traveler	dry goods
farm laborer	home farm	salesman	department store
laborer	odd jobs	bookkeeper	department store
laborer	street work	cash girl	department store
laborer	garden	cashier	department store
laborer	nursery	cashier	bank
laborer	railroad	conductor	steam railroad
brakeman	railroad	conductor	street car
wheeler	cotton mill	farmer	general farm
laborer	cotton mill	farmer	truck farm
doffer	cotton mill	gardener	private estate
engineer	locomotive	lawyer	general practice
engineer	lumber mill	manager	general farm
fireman	lumber mill	overseer	truck farm
fireman	fire department	president	life-insurance co.
civil engineer	general practice	president	bank
electrical engineer	street railway	superintendent	steel works
carpenter	car factory	foreman	cotton mill
carpenter	shipyard	newsboy	street
carpenter	house	newsdealer	store
blacksmith	carriage factory	wagon driver	groceries
blacksmith	own shop	wagon driver	express
agent	real estate	chauffeur	express wagon
agent	insurance	chauffeur	private family
cook	hotel	miner	coal mine
servant	private family	laborer	coal mine
retail merchant	groceries	quarryman	marble
wholesale merchant	leather	janitor	house

EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, OR WORKING ON OWN ACCOUNT.

168. **Column 20. Whether employer, employee, or working on own account.**—For one employing persons, other than domestic servants, in transacting his *own* business, write "Emp" (for employer). For a person who works for wages or a salary, write "W" (for wage-earner). For a gainful worker who is neither an employer nor an employee, write "OA" (for own account). For all persons returned as having no occupation, leave the column blank.

169. **Employer.**—An employer is one who employs helpers, other than domestic servants, in transacting his *own* business. The term *employer* does not include the superintendent, agent, manager, or other person *employed* to manage an establishment or business; and it does not include the foreman of a room, the boss of a gang, or the coal miner who hires his helper. All such should be returned as employees, for, while any one of these may employ persons, none of them does so in transacting his *own* business. Thus no individual working for a corporation either as an officer or otherwise should be returned as an employer.

170. A person employing domestic servants in his own home but not employing any helpers in his business *should not be* returned as an employer. But, on the other hand, a person who is the proprietor of a hotel or boarding or lodging house and employs servants in running that hotel or boarding or lodging house *should be* returned as an employer, because he employs these servants in his business.

171. **Employee.**—*Any* person who works for wages or a salary and is subject to the control and direction of an employer, is an employee, whether he be president of a large corporation or only a day laborer, whether he be paid in money or in kind, and whether he be employed by his own parent or by another. The term *employee* does not include lawyers, doctors, and others who render professional services for *fees*, and who, in their work, are not subject to the control and direction of those whom they serve. It does include actors, professors, and others who are engaged to render professional services for wages or salaries. A domestic servant should always be returned as an employee even though, as previously explained, the person employing a domestic servant is not always returned as an employer.

172. **Working on own account.**—Persons who have a gainful occupation and are neither employers nor employees are considered to be working on their own account. They are the independent workers. They neither pay nor receive salaries or regular wages. Examples of this class are: Farmers and the owners of small establishments who do not employ helpers; professional men who work for *fees* and employ no helpers; and, generally speaking, hucksters, peddlers, newsboys, boot-blacks, etc., although it not infrequently happens that persons in these pursuits are employed by others and are working for wages, and in such case should, of course, be returned as employees.

173. **Illustrative examples.**—In many occupations a man may be either an employer, or an employee, or working on own account. For

example, a physician is working on his *own account* if, as explained above, he works for fees solely and employs no helpers; if, however, he employs an assistant in his office he becomes an *employer*; but if he works for a salary, say in a hospital or institution, he is an *employee*. It may happen, however, that he receives a salary and also works for fees, in which case he should be classed with respect to his principal source of income.

174. A dressmaker who works out by the day for day wages should be returned as an *employee*; but a dressmaker who works at home or in her own shop should be returned as working on *own account*, unless she employs helpers, in which case she becomes an *employer*.

175. Similarly, a washerwoman or laundress who works out by the day is an *employee*, but a washerwoman or laundress who takes in washing is either working on *own account*, or, it may be, is an *employer*.

176. **Case of wife working for husband or child working for parents.**—When, in accordance with the preceding instructions, a wife working for her husband or a child working for its parents is returned as having an occupation, the wife or child should be returned as an *employee*, even though not receiving wages. The husband or parent in such case should be returned as an *employer*, unless, as may happen, he is working for wages, in which case he, as well as the wife or child, should be classed as an *employee*.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

177. **What is meant by "out of work."**—The purpose of inquiries 21 and 22 is to ascertain the amount of *enforced* unemployment—the extent to which persons *want work and can not find it*. Do not, therefore, include with those "out of work" those who are *on a strike*, those who are *voluntarily idle*, those who are *incapacitated for any work*, or those who are *on sick leave or on a vacation*. School-teachers, artists, and music teachers are often unemployed during a portion of the year, but should not be considered as "out of work," in the sense in which the term is used for the purposes of the census.

178. **Column 21. If an employee, whether out of work on April 15, 1910.**—If a person reported as an employee (W) in column 20 was out of work on April 15, 1910, write "Yes," but if such person had work on that date, write "No." For persons other than employees, leave the column blank.

179. **Column 22. If an employee, number of weeks out of work during year 1909.**—If a person reported as an employee (W) in column 20 was out of work during any part of the year 1909, enter the number of weeks out of work; but if such person was not out of work at all during the year, *do not leave the column blank*, but write "0." For persons other than employees, leave the column blank.

180. A person not employed at his principal or usual occupation but engaged in some side or temporary work is not to be considered as unemployed, the intent of this question being to find out the number of weeks during which the person was *unable to secure any employment*.

EDUCATION.

181. **Column 23. Whether able to read.**—Write "Yes" for all persons 10 years of age and over who can *read any* language, whether English or some other, and "No" for all such persons who can not read *any* language. For persons under 10 years of age, leave the column blank.

182. For a person reported as "blind" (column 31), write "Yes" if he could read any language before becoming blind or, if born blind, if he has been taught to read any language.

183. **Column 24. Whether able to write.**—Write "Yes" for all persons 10 years of age and over who can *write any* language, whether English or some other, and "No" for all such persons who can not write *any* language. For persons under 10 years of age, leave the column blank.

184. For a person reported as "blind" (column 31), write "Yes" if he could write any language before becoming blind or, if born blind, if he has been taught to write any language.

185. **Column 25. Attended school any time since September 1, 1909.**—Write "Yes" for any person who attended school, college, or any educational institution at any time since September 1, 1909, and

"No" for any person of school age—5 to 21 years—who has not attended school since that date. For persons below or above school age, leave the column blank, unless they actually attended school.

OWNERSHIP OF HOME.

186. Column 26. Home owned or rented.—This question is to be answered only opposite the name of the *head* of each family. If a dwelling is occupied by more than one family it is the home of each of them, and the question should be answered with reference to each family in the dwelling. If the home is *owned*, write opposite the name of the head of the family "O." If the home is *rented*, write "R." Make no entries in this column for the other members of the family.

187. Owned homes.—A home is to be classed as *owned* if it is owned wholly or in part by the head of the family living in the home, or by the wife of the head, or by a son, or a daughter, or other *relative* living in the same house with the head of the family. It is not necessary that full payment for the property should have been made or that the family should be the sole owner.

188. Rented homes.—Every home not owned, either wholly or in part, by the family living in it should be classed as *rented*, whether rent is actually paid or not.

189. Column 27. Home owned free or mortgaged.—This question applies only to those homes classed in column 26 as owned homes and not to rented homes. Write "M" for mortgaged and "F" for owned free. These entries should be made opposite the name of the head of the family. All owned homes which are not fully paid for, or upon which there is any incumbrance in the form either of a mortgage or of a lien upon which judgment has been had in a court, are to be reported as mortgaged.

190. Column 28. Farm or house.—This column is intended merely to distinguish farm homes from other homes. If the home is a farm home, write "F" (for farm) opposite the name of the head of the family. If it is not a farm home, write "H" (for house). A farm home is a home located on a farm, for which a farm schedule should be secured. (See paragraph 202.) Any other home is to be reported simply as a house.

191. Column 29. Number of farm schedule.—This question applies only to farm homes. If the home is a farm home, enter in this column simply the number of the agricultural schedule filled out for this farm. Make this entry opposite the name of the member of the family operating the farm. Usually this will be the head of the family.

SURVIVORS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

192. Column 30. Whether a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy.—This question should be asked as to all males over 50 years of age who were born in the United States and all foreign born males who immigrated to this country before 1865. Write "UA" if a survivor of the Union Army; "UN" if a survivor of the Union Navy; "CA" if a survivor of the Confederate Army; and "CN" if a survivor of the Confederate Navy. For all other persons leave the column blank.

BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS.

193. Column 31. Whether blind (both eyes).—If a person is either totally or partially blind, in *both* eyes, so as not to be able to read even with the help of glasses, write "Bl." For all other persons leave the column blank.

194. Column 32. Whether deaf and dumb.—If a person is *both* deaf and dumb, write "DD." For all other persons leave the column blank. Persons who are deaf but not dumb, or persons who are dumb but not deaf, are not to be reported.

SPECIAL INDIAN SCHEDULE.

195. When to be used.—This schedule (Form 8—1857) is a modified form of the general population schedule; it is to be used principally for the enumeration of Indians living on reservations or in tribal relations, and also by the enumerators in certain counties containing a considerable number of Indians.

196. If any copies of this schedule are inclosed in the portfolio for your district, you are required to enumerate thereon all Indian families living in your district, in accordance with the instructions printed upon the schedule itself.



THE CENSUS.

CENSUS-TAKER. "Good-morning, madam; I'm taking the census."

OLD LADY. "The what?"

C.-T. "The c-e-n-s-u-s!"

O. L. "For lan's sake! what with tramps takin' everythin' they kin lay their han's on, young folks takin' foygrafs of ye without so much as askin', an' impudent fellows comin' roun' as wants ter take yer senses, pretty soon there won't be nothin' left ter take, I'm thinking."

"INDIAN POPULATION"

(23"x16", printed on two sides, space for 20 entries on each side, reverse side was identical except that lines were numbered 21 to 40 and instructions were continued). Inquiries

numbered 1-32 were same as inquiries numbered 1-32 on "1910 - Population." (See pp. 40 and 41.)

(face, bottom, left)

	Tribe of this Indian.	Tribe of Father of this Indian.	Tribe of Mother of this Indian.	PROPORTIONS OF INDIAN AND OTHER BLOOD.			Number of times married.	Whether now living in polygamy.	If living in polygamy, whether the wives are sisters.
				Indian.	White.	Negro.			
	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1									
2									
3									

(face, bottom, center)

GRADUATED FROM WHAT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.	Is this Indian taxed?	If Indian has received allotment, give year of allotment.	RESIDENCE AND DWELLING.	
			Residing on his own lands.	Living in civilized or aboriginal dwelling.
42	43	44	45	46

"INDIAN POPULATION"—Continued

(face, bottom, right)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THIS SCHEDULE.

This modified form of the general schedule for population is to be used in making the enumeration of Indians, both those on reservations and those living in family groups outside of reservations.

Detached Indians living either in white or negro families outside of reservations should be enumerated on the general population schedule (Form 8-1589) as members of the families in which they are found; but detached whites or negroes living in Indian families should be enumerated on this special Indian schedule as members of the Indian families in which they are found. In other words, every family composed mainly of Indians should be reported *entirely* on this special schedule, and every family composed mainly of persons not Indian should be reported *entirely* on the general population schedule.

Spaces are provided for entries for 20 persons on each side (A and B) of the sheet, the entries for each person running twice to the page. Columns 1 to 46 are to be filled for each individual case, if applicable, according to the instructions.

Columns 1 to 32.—These columns are identical with those on the general population schedule. Fill each column, so far as the inquiry applies, in accordance with the instructions for filling the corresponding column in the general population schedule (see book of instructions), but note the following additional instructions in relation to filling columns 1 and 2, column 7, and columns 18 and 19.

Columns 1 and 2. Visitation numbers.—If, in canvassing a given territory, you are using both the general population schedule (Form 8-1589) and this schedule for Indian population, make two independent series of numbers for these columns, one series in each kind of schedule, so that the last number in column 1 on this schedule added to the last number in column 1 on the general population schedule will give the whole number of dwellings visited, and, likewise, the last number in column 2 on this schedule added to the last number in column 2 on the general population schedule will give the whole number of families visited and enumerated in your entire district.

Column 7. Age at last birthday.—Some difficulty may be met in ascertaining the exact ages of Indians, as they frequently reckon their ages from notable events occurring in the history of the respective tribes. Endeavor to ascertain the years in which these notable events occurred, and with a little calculation on your part you should be able to ascertain the exact age of each Indian.

Columns 18 and 19. Occupation.—If the Indian is wholly self-supporting, enter his or her occupation in columns 18 and 19 in accordance with the general instructions for returning occupations. If the Indian—man, woman, or child—has no occupation and is wholly dependent on the Government for support, write "Ration Indian" in column 18. If the Indian is partly self-supporting and partly dependent upon the Government, write the occupation in columns 18 and 19, and then the letter "R" (for ration).

INSTRUCTIONS CONTINUED ON "B" SIDE OF SHEET.

11-3501

(back, bottom, right)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THIS SCHEDULE.

CONTINUED FROM "A" SIDE OF SHEET.

The following instructions apply to columns 33 to 46:

Columns 33, 34, and 35. Tribal relations.—If the Indian was born in this country answers should be obtained, if possible, to inquiries 12, 13, and 14, relating to the state or territory of birth of the person and of his or her parents. In any event, take particular pains to secure the name of the tribe with which the person is connected and the name of the tribe of each of his or her parents, and enter the same in columns 33, 34, and 35.

Columns 36, 37, and 38. Proportions of Indian and other blood.—If the Indian is a full-blood, write "full" in column 36, and leave columns 37 and 38 blank. If the Indian is of mixed blood, write in columns 36, 37, and 38 the fractions which show the proportions of Indian and other blood, as (column 36, Indian) $\frac{3}{4}$, (column 37, white) $\frac{1}{4}$, and (column 38, negro) 0. For Indians of mixed blood all three columns should be filled, and the sum, in each case, should equal 1, as $\frac{3}{4}$, 0, $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, 0; $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; etc.

Wherever possible, the statement that an Indian is of full blood should be verified by inquiry of the older men of the tribe, as an Indian is sometimes of mixed blood without knowing it.

Column 39. Number of times married.—If the Indian is married, enter in this column the number of times he or she has been married.

Column 40. Whether now living in polygamy.—If the Indian man is living with more than one wife, write "Yes" in this column; otherwise, write "No."

Column 41. If living in polygamy, whether the wives are sisters.—If the Indian man is living with more than one wife, and if his wives are sisters, write "Yes" in this column. If his wives are not sisters, write "No."

Column 42. Graduated from what educational institution.—If the Indian is a graduate of any educational institution, give the name and location of such institution.

Column 43. Is this Indian taxed?—An Indian is to be considered "taxed" if he or she is detached from his or her tribe and is living among white people as an individual, and as such is subject to taxation (whether he or she actually pays taxes or not); or if he or she is living with his or her tribe but has received an allotment of land, and thereby has acquired citizenship. In either of these two cases write "Yes" in this column.

An Indian on a reservation, without an allotment, or roaming over unsettled territory, is considered "not taxed," and for such Indians the answer to this inquiry is "No."

Column 44. If Indian has received allotment, give year of allotment.—If the Indian has received an allotment of land, enter, in column 44, the year in which the allotment was made.

Column 45. Residing on his own lands.—If the Indian lives on his or her own land, write "Yes" in this column; if the Indian lives elsewhere, write "No."

Column 46. Living in civilized or aboriginal dwelling.—If the Indian is living in a house of civilized design, as a log, frame, brick, or stone house, write "Civ." (for civilized) in this column; but if the Indian is living in a dwelling of aboriginal design, as a tent, tepee, cliff dwelling, etc., write "Abor." (for aboriginal).

11-3501

“1920—POPULATION”

(23" x 16", printed on two sides, space for 50 entries on each side; reverse side was identical except that lines were numbered 50 to 100). Similar schedules were printed for use in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico (in Spanish), but had space for only 25 entries on each side (23" x 10½").

A population schedule for "Military and Naval Population, Etc., Abroad" was identical in size and content with the principal schedule except for a simplified occupation inquiry and the additional requests for rank and for the U.S. address of each person enumerated. There was no Indian schedule for 1920.

(left)

9-137

STATE _____

COUNTY _____

TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY _____
[Insert proper name and, also, name of class, as township, town, precinct, district, hundred.]

NAME OF INSTITUTION _____
[Insert name of institution, if any, and indicate the lines on which the entries are made. See instructions.]

PLACE OF ABODE.				NAME of each person whose place of abode on January 1, 1920, was in this family. Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any. Include every person living on January 1, 1920. Omit children born since January 1, 1920.	RELATION. Relationship of this person to the head of the family.	TENURE.		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.					CPI
Street, avenue, road, etc.	House number or farm, etc. (See instructions.)	Num- ber of dwell- ing house in order of vis- itation.	Num- ber of family in order of vis- itation.			Home owned or rented.	If owned, free or mortgaged.	Sex.	Color or race.	Age at last birth- day.	Single, married, widowed, or di- vorced.	Year of migration from the United States	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1													
2													

INSTRUCTION TO ENUMERATORS

Except for detailed rules for house-to-house canvassing and for applying the "usual place of abode" criterion ("the place where persons may be said to live or belong, or the place which is their home...where a person regularly sleeps") in determining whether or not to list someone, the enumerators' instructions for 1920 were substantially the same as for 1910. Age for children under 5 years was to be reported in complete years and months. (See pp. 42-45.)

“1920—POPULATION”—Continued

(center)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE [Insert proper name and, also, name of class, as city, village, or territory. See instructions.]

ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE DAY OF 1920. [See instructions.]

CITIZENSHIP.			EDUCATION.			NATIVITY AND MOTHER TONGUE.														
Year of immigration to the United States.	Naturalized or alien.	If naturalized, year of naturalization.	Attended school any time since Sept. 1, 1919.	Whether able to read.	Whether able to write.	PERSON.		FATHER.												
						Place of birth.	Mother tongue.	Place of birth.	Mother tongue.											
						13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22					

Place of birth of each person and parents of each person enumerated. If born in the United States, give the state or territory, and, in addition, the mother tongue. (See instructions.)

For foreign born, enumerators were instructed to add city or province as well as country (in view of many boundary changes).

(right)

[D1—578]

{ SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT No. } SHEET No. **A**
 { ENUMERATION DISTRICT No. }

WARD OF CITY [village, town, or borough. See instructions.]

F 1920. ENUMERATOR.

MOTHER.		Whether able to speak English.	OCCUPATION.				
Place of birth.	Mother tongue.		Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as spinner, salesman, laborer, etc.	Industry, business, or establishment in which at work, as cotton mill, dry goods store, farm, etc.	Employer, salary or wage worker, or working on own account.	Number of farm schedule.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
							1
							2
							3

r territory. If of foreign birth, give the place of birth

"POPULATION SCHEDULE"

(23¼"x16½", printed on both sides, space for 50 entries on each side; reverse side was identical except that lines were numbered 50 to 100)

(left)

State _____ Incorporated place _____
(Insert proper name and also name of class, as city, village, etc.)

County _____ Ward of city _____

Township or other division of county _____ Unincorporated place _____
(Insert proper name and also name of class, as township, town, precinct, district, etc. See instructions.) (Enter name of any unincorporated place having approximately 500 inhabitants.)

PLACE OF ABODE				NAME of each person whose <i>place of abode</i> on April 1, 1930, was in this family Enter surname first, then the given name and middle initial, if any Include every person living on April 1, 1930. Omit children born since April 1, 1930	RELATION Relationship of this person to the head of the family	HOME DATA				PERSONAL DESCRIPTION				
Street, avenue, road, etc.	House number (in cities or towns)	Number of dwelling house in order of visitation	Number of family in order of visitation			Home owned or rented	Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented	Radio set	Does this family live on a farm?	Sex	Color or race	Age at last birthday	Marital condition	Age at first marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1														
2														
50														

ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN COLUMNS INDICATED:
[Use as abbreviations for State or country of birth or for mother tongue (Columns 18, 19, 20, and 21)]

Col. 6—Indicate the home-maker in each family by the letter "H" following the word which shows the relationship, as "Wife—H"	Col. 9—Radio set... R Make no entry for families having no radio set.	Col. 12—White W Negro Neg Mexican ... Mex Indian ... In Chinese... Ch Japanese... Jp	Col. 7—Owned O Rented R	Col. 11—Male M Female F	Filipino Fil Hindu Hin Korean Kor Other races, spell out in full
--	--	---	--	--	--

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

These generally followed the directions given in 1910 (see pp. 42-45) and 1920. College students, except cadets at Annapolis and West Point, were to be enumerated at their homes, but student nurses were to be counted where they were being trained. Veteran status (items 30 and 31) excluded persons who served only during peacetime. The war or expedition was to be entered by an abbreviation: World War, WW; Spanish-American War, Sp; Civil War, Civ; Philippine insurrection, Phil; Boxer rebellion, Box; or Mexican expedition, Mex.

There were specific instructions for reporting race. A person of mixed White and Negro blood was to be returned as Negro, no matter how small the percentage of Negro blood; someone part Indian and part Negro also was to be listed as Negro unless the Indian blood predom-

inated and the person was generally accepted as an Indian in the community. A person of mixed White and Indian blood was to be returned as an Indian, except where the percentage of Indian blood was very small or where he or she was regarded as White in the community. For persons reported as American Indian in column 12 (color or race), columns 19 and 20 were to be used to indicate the degree of Indian blood and the tribe, instead of the birthplace of father and mother.

In order to obtain separate figures for Mexicans, it was decided that all persons born in Mexico, or having parents born in Mexico, who were not definitely White, Negro, Indian, Chinese, or Japanese, would be returned as Mexicans (Mex).

Any mixture of White and some other race was to be reported according to the race of the parent who was not White; mixtures of colored races were to be listed according to the father's race, except Negro-Indian (discussed above).

“POPULATION SCHEDULE”—Continued

(center)

Form 15-6

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930
POPULATION SCHEDULE

Age, town, or borough. (See instructions.)

Block No. _____

Institution _____
 (Insert name of institution, if any, and indicate the lines on which the entries are made. See instructions.)

EDUCATION		PLACE OF BIRTH			MOTHER TONGUE (OR NATIVE LANGUAGE) OF FOREIGN BORN			
Attended school or stores any time since Sept. 1, 1923	Whether able to read and write	Place of birth of each person enumerated and of his or her parents. If born in the United States, give State or Territory. If of foreign birth, give country in which birthplace is now situated. (See Instructions.) Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English, and Irish Free State from Northern Ireland			Language spoken in home before coming to the United States	CODE (For office use only. Do not write in these columns)		
		PERSON	FATHER	MOTHER		State or M. T.	Country	Na-tivity
16	17	18	19	20	21	A	B	C

- Col. 14—Single S
- Col. 14—Married M
- Col. 14—Widowed Wd
- Col. 14—Divorced D
- Col. 23—Naturalized Na
- Col. 23—First papers Pa
- Col. 23—Alien Al
- Col. 27—Employer E
- Col. 27—Wage or salary worker W
- Col. 27—Working on own account O
- Col. 27—Unpaid worker, member of the family NP
- Col. 31—World War WW
- Col. 31—Spanish-American War Sp
- Col. 31—Civil War Cw
- Col. 31—Philippine Insurrection Phil
- Col. 31—Boxer Rebellion Box
- Col. 31—Mexican Expedition Mex

11—9927 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1929

(right)

Enumeration District No. _____

Supervisor's District No. _____

Sheet No.
A

Enumerated by me on _____, 1930, _____, Enumerator.

CITIZENSHIP, ETC.			OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY				EMPLOYMENT		VETERANS		Number of farm schedule
Year of immigration to the United States	Naturalization	Whether able to speak English	OCCUPATION Trade, profession, or particular kind of work, as spinner, salesman, riveter, teacher, etc.	INDUSTRY Industry or business, as cotton mill, dry-goods store, shipyard, public school, etc.	CODE (For office use only. Do not write in this column)	Class of worker	Whether actually at work yesterday (or the last regular working day)		Whether a veteran of U. S. military or naval forces		
							Yes or No	If not, line number on Unemployment Schedule	Yes or No	What war or expedition?	
22	23	24	25	26	D	27	28	29	30	31	32
											1
											2
											49
											50

ENTRIES ARE REQUIRED IN THE SEVERAL COLUMNS AS FOLLOWS:

- Cols. 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 25—For all persons.
- Cols. 7, 8, 9, and 10—For heads of families only. (Col. 8 requires no entry for a farm family.)
- Col. 15—For married persons only.
- Col. 17—For all persons 10 years of age and over.
- Cols. 21, 22, and 23—For all foreign-born persons.
- Col. 24—For all persons 10 years of age and over.
- Cols. 26, 27, and 28—For all persons for whom an occupation is reported in Col. 25.
- Col. 30—For all males 21 years of age and over.

“Supplemental Schedule for Indian Population”

(10½”x8”, printed on two sides, green stock.)

(face)

Form 15-269

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE FOR INDIAN POPULATION
For instructions and illustrative example see other side of this sheet

State _____ County _____ Supervisor's District No. _____ Enumeration District No. _____
 Township or other division of county _____ Name of city, town, or village _____
 Institution (if any) _____ Enumerator _____ (Signature)

Population Schedule		Name	Sex	Age	Full Blood or Mixed Blood	Tribe	Post-Office Address	Agency Where Enrolled
Sheet No.	Line No.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1								

(back)

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE FOR INDIAN POPULATION
Make entries on schedule on the reverse of this sheet

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATOR
Enter on this schedule the name, sex, age, degree of blood, tribe, post-office address, and agency where enrolled of any person in your district who is an Indian.

EXPLANATIONS OF ENTRIES TO BE MADE ON SCHEDULE

In column 1 enter the sheet number of the Population Schedule on which the Indian is enumerated; and in column 2 enter the line number which is on the left-hand margin of the Population Schedule opposite the name of the Indian.

Columns 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are to be filled in with the name, sex, age, degree of blood, and tribe of the Indian. In column 6 use “F” for full blood and “M” for mixed blood. The entries for these columns are the same as for the Population Schedule.

In column 8 give exact post-office address of the Indian. In case of an infant or young child, give name of parent, or other person, to whom or in whose care a letter should be addressed.

In column 9 give Indian agency where Indian claims to be enrolled; if Indian does not claim enrollment at any agency, write “None.”

"POPULATION SCHEDULE"

(23¾"x18½", printed on two sides, space for 40 entries on each side plus two additional lines for the 5-percent sample questions; reverse side was identical except that lines were (left)

numbered 41 to 80, and the sample-line numbers were different.) Similar, but less detailed forms were used outside the continental United States.

State _____

Incorporated place _____

County _____

Township or other division of county _____

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-11576

Line No.	LOCATION		HOUSEHOLD DATA				NAME
	Street, avenue, road, etc.	House number (in cities and towns)	Number of household in order of visitation	Home owned (O) or rented (R)	Value of home, if owned, or monthly rental, if rented	Does this household live on a farm? (Yes or No)	Name of each person whose usual place of residence on April 1, 1940, was in this household.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1							
2							
3							
39							
40							

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

For Persons Enumerated on Lines 14 and 29

Line No.	NAME	PLACE OF BIRTH
		If born in the United States, give country in which born. If foreign born, give country in which born. Distinguish Canada-French from other French.
		FATHER
35		
36		
14		
29		

SYMBOLS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Col. 5. VALUE OF HOME, IF OWNED:

Where owner's household occupies only a part of a structure, estimate value of portion occupied by owner's household. Thus the value of the unit occupied by the owner of a two-family house might be approximately one-half the total value of the structure.

Col. 10. COLOR OR RACE:

White..... W
 Negro..... Neg
 Indian..... In
 Chinese..... Chi
 Japanese..... Jp

“POPULATION SCHEDULE”—Continued

(left, center)

----- Ward of city ----- Unincorporated place -----
 (Name of unincorp
 ----- Block Nos. ----- Institution -----
 (Name of instituti

RELATION		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION					EDUCATION		PLACE OF BIRTH		
Relationship of this person to the head of the household, as wife, daughter, father, mother-in-law, grandson, lodger, lodger's wife, servant, hired hand, etc.		CODE (Leave blank)	Sex—Male (M), Female (F)	Color or race	Age at last birthday	Marital status— Single (S), Married (M), Widowed (Wd), Divorced (D)	Attended school or college any time since March 1, 1940? (Yes or No)	Highest grade of school completed	CODE (Leave blank)	If born in the United States, give State, Territory, or possession. If foreign born, give country in which birthplace was situated on January 1, 1937. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-English and Irish Free State (Eire) from Northern Ireland.	CODE (Leave blank)

FOR PERSONS OF ALL AGES

OF FATHER AND MOTHER		MOTHER TONGUE (OR NATIVE LANGUAGE)	CODE (Leave blank)	VETERANS			
States, give State, Territory, or possession which birthplace was situated on January 1, 1937. Canada-English and Irish Free State (Eire) from Northern Ireland				Is this person a veteran of the United States military forces; or the wife, widow, or under-18-year-old child of a veteran?			
MOTHER	CODE (Leave blank)	Language spoken in home in earliest childhood	CODE (Leave blank)	If so, enter "Yes"	If child, in relation to father (Yes or No)	War or military service	CODE (Leave blank)
37	G			38	H	39	40

Col. 11. AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY:

Enter age of children born on or after April 1, 1939, as follows. Born in:

Filipino..... Fil	April 1939..... 11/19	October 1939..... 5/19
Hindu..... Hin	May 1939..... 10/19	November 1939..... 4/19
Korean..... Kor	June 1939..... 9/19	December 1939..... 3/19
Other races, spell out in full.	July 1939..... 8/19	January 1940..... 2/19
	August 1939..... 7/19	February 1940..... 1/19
	September 1939..... 6/19	March 1940..... 0/19

(Do not include children born on or after April 1, 1940.)

"POPULATION SCHEDULE"—Continued

(center)

Your report is required by Act of Congress. This Act makes it unlawful for the Bureau collected will be used solely for preparing statistical information concerning the Nation's

DEPARTMENT
SIXTEENTH

porated place having 100 or more inhabitants)

ion and lines on which entries are made)

RESIDENCE, APRIL 1, 1935					
CITIZENSHIP	IN WHAT PLACE DID THIS PERSON LIVE ON APRIL 1, 1935? For a person who, on April 1, 1935, was living in the same house as at present, enter in Col. 17 "Same house," and for one living in a different house but in the same city or town, enter, "Same place," leaving Cols. 18, 19, and 20 blank, in both instances. For a person who lived in a different place, enter city or town, county, and State, as directed in the Instructions. (Enter actual place of residence, which may differ from mail address.)				
	City, town, or village having 2,500 or more inhabitants. Enter "R" for all other places.	COUNTY	STATE (or Territory or foreign country)	On a farm? (Yes or No)	CODE (Leave blank)
16	17	18	19	20	D

FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER						
SOCIAL SECURITY			USUAL OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER			
Does this person have a Federal Social Security Number? (Yes or No)	Were deductions for Federal Old-Age Insurance or Railroad Retirement made from this person's wages or salary in 1939? (Yes or No)	If so, were deductions made from (1) part, (2) one-half or more, (3) part, but less than half, or wages or salary?	Enter that occupation which the person regards as his usual occupation and at which he is physically able to work. If the person is unable to determine this, enter that occupation at which he has worked longest during the past 10 years and at which he is physically able to work. Enter also usual industry and usual class of worker. For a person without previous work experience, enter "None" in Col. 45 and leave Cols. 46 and 47 blank.			
			USUAL OCCUPATION	USUAL INDUSTRY	Usual class of worker	CODE (Leave blank)
42	43	44	45	46	47	J

Col. 14. HIGHEST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED:

None..... 0

Elementary school, 1st to 8th grade..... 1, 2, etc., to 8

High school, 1st to 4th year..... H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4

College, 1st to 4th year..... C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4

College, 5th or subsequent year..... C-5

Col. 16. CITIZENSHIP OF THE FOREIGN BORN

Naturalized..... Na

Having first papers..... Pa

Alien..... Al

American citizen born abroad..... Am Cit

“POPULATION SCHEDULE”—Continued

(right, center)

to disclose any facts, including names or identity, from your census reports. Only sworn census population, resources, and business activities. Your Census Reports Cannot Be Used for Purposes of

OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

POPULATION SCHEDULE

PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER

Was this person AT WORK for pay or profit in private or nonemergency Govt. work during week of March 24-30? (Yes or No)		If neither at work nor assigned to public emergency work. ("No" in Cols. 21 and 22)		For persons answering "No" to quest. 21, 22, 23, and 24		If at private or nonemergency Government work. ("Yes" in Col. 21)		If seeking work or assigned to public emergency work. ("Yes" in Col. 23 or 25)		OCCUPATION
If not, was he at work on or assigned to, public EMERGENCY WORK (W.P.A., N.Y.A., C.C.C., etc.) during week of March 24-30? (Yes or No)		Was this person SEEKING WORK? (Yes or No)	If not seeking work, did he HAVE A JOB, business, etc.? (Yes or No)	Indicate whether engaged in home housework (H), in school work (S), unable to work (U), or other (O):		Number of hours worked during week of March 24-30, 1940	Duration of unemployment up to March 30, 1940—in weeks	OCCUPATION		
21	22	23	24	25	E			26	27	28
										Trade, profession, or particular kind of work, as— frame spinner salesman laborer rivet heater music teacher

FOR ALL WOMEN WHO ARE OR HAVE BEEN MARRIED

FOR OFFICE

Has this woman been married more than once? (Yes or No)	Age at first marriage	Number of children ever born (Do not include stillbirths)	Ten (4)	V-R (5)	Fm. res. and Sex (6 and 9)	Color and nat. (10, 15, 36, and 37)	Age (11)	Mar. st. (12)
48	49	50	K	L	M	N	O	P

Col. 21. WAS THIS PERSON AT WORK? Enter "Yes" for persons at work for pay or profit in private or nonemergency Government work. Include unpaid family workers—that is, related members of the family working without money wages or salary on work (other than housework or incidental chores) which contributed to the family income.

Col. 24. DID THIS PERSON HAVE A JOB? Enter "Yes" for a person (not seeking work) who had a job, business, or professional enterprise, but did not work during week of March 24-30 for any of the following reasons: Vacation; temporary illness; industrial dispute; layoff not exceeding 4 weeks with instructions to return to work at a specific date; layoff due to temporary bad weather conditions.

"POPULATION SCHEDULE"—Continued

(right)

employees will see your statements. Data
Taxation, Regulation, or Investigation.

16-252 A

S. D. No. _____ E. D. No. _____

Sheet No.

Enumerated by me on _____, 1940.

A

_____, Enumerator.

—EMPLOYMENT STATUS

INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER
 led to public emergency work, or with a job ("Yes" in
 ant occupation, industry, and class of worker.
 'Yes" in Col. 23): (a) If he has previous work experience, enter
 and class of worker; or (b) if he does not have previous work
 ce" in Col. 23, and leave Cols. 29 and 30 blank.

INDUSTRY Industry or business, as— <i>cotton mill</i> <i>retail grocery</i> <i>farm</i> <i>shipyard</i> <i>public school</i>	Class of worker	CODE (Leave blank)	Number of weeks worked in 1939 (Equivalent full-time weeks)	INCOME IN 1939 (12 months ending December 31, 1939)			Number of Farm Schedule	Line No.
				Amount of money wages or salary received (including commissions)	Did this person receive in- come of \$50 or more from sources other than money wages or salary? (Yes or No)			
29	30	F	31	32	33	34		
							1	
							2	
							3	
~~~~~							39	
~~~~~							40	

USE ONLY—DO NOT WRITE IN THESE COLUMNS

Gr. com. (B)	Cit. (18)	Wrk. st. (E)	Hrs. wk. or Dur. un. (26 or 27)	Occupation, industry, and class of worker (F)	Wks. wk. (31)	Wages (32)	Ot. inc. (33)			Line No.
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
										14
										29

Cols. 30 and 47. CLASS OF WORKER:

- Wage or salary worker in private work..... PW
- Wage or salary worker in Government work..... GW
- Employer..... E
- Working on own account... OA
- Unpaid family worker.... UF

Col. 41. WAR OR MILITARY SERVICE:

- World War..... W
- Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, or Boxer Rebellion..... S
- Spanish-American War and World War..... SW
- Regular establishment (Army, Navy, or Marine Corps) peace-time service only..... R
- Other war or expedition..... Ot

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

In order to make the census as complete as possible, enumerators were provided with several kinds of schedules, not reproduced here, for use in obtaining information about nonresidents who might not be reported at their homes, transients, new occupants of then-vacant living quarters, absent households, etc. A "household" was defined in terms of "one set of cooking facilities or housekeeping arrangements."

With regard to race, the only change from 1930 was that Mexicans were to be listed as White unless they were definitely Indian or some race other than White.

There were detailed rules for completing the employment portion of the schedule (cols. 21-31) and for coding column 30 on the basis of the occupation entered in column 28.

Veteran status (col. 39) was extended to peacetime service as well as during wars and expeditions.

Enumerators carried a supply of a separate report form, P-16, reproduced at the right, which persons unwilling to give income information verbally could use. The completed form was to be inserted in an accompanying envelope, sealed, and given to the census taker for mailing.

It should be noted that questions 35 through 50 were asked only of a 5-percent sample of the population.

CENSUS REPORT—CONFIDENTIAL.—Your report is required by Act of Congress. This Act makes it unlawful for the Bureau to disclose any facts, including names or identity, from your census reports. Only sworn census employees will see your statements. Data collected will be used solely for preparing statistical information concerning the Nation's population, resources, and business activities. Your Census Reports Cannot Be Used for Purposes of Taxation, Regulation, or Investigation.

Form P-16

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUSSixteenth Decennial Census of the United
States: 1940CONFIDENTIAL REPORT ON WAGE OR SALARY
INCOME, 1939

To be used by those who are unwilling to give to the census enumerator the answers to questions 32 and 33

This blank will make it possible for you to furnish the answers to the questions relating to wage income in 1939 directly to the Director of the Census in Washington. When you have filled out this blank, place it in the envelope provided by the enumerator, seal the envelope, and return it to him for mailing.

The amount of wages and salary received during the year 1939 by the American people is the best possible measure of employment and unemployment, including partial or irregular employment, during the year. Your cooperation in answering these questions will thus help to provide facts on unemployment, which is one of the most pressing national problems of the day.

Your Signature Is Not Required

32. What was the total amount of wages or salary (including commissions) you received in cash (or by check or draft), as an employee, during the entire year 1939? \$ _____

If your wages or salary for the year were more than \$5,000, write "over \$5,000." Include only money received for work as an employee in private industry or for the Government, including work on public emergency projects (WPA, NYA, CCC, etc.). Do NOT include business profits, professional fees, receipts from sale of farm products, interest, dividends, rents, income from boarders and lodgers, pensions, or other income other than wages or salary in cash.

33. Did you have income amounting to \$50 or more from sources other than wages or salary received in cash (or by check or draft) during the year 1939? Yes No

Do NOT write the amount you received. Check "Yes" if you received \$50 or more during the year 1939 from any one (or any combination) of the following: Business profits, professional fees, receipts from sale of farm products, boarders or lodgers, pensions, rents, dividends, interest, relief, income in kind, or any other source other than wages or salary in cash (or by check or draft). Income in kind is the value of room, board, or supplies received in payment for services. Check "No" if you received less than \$50 from sources other than wages or salary in cash.

State _____ Sheet No. _____

E. D. _____ Line No. _____

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1940—O-217384

"OCCUPIED-DWELLING SCHEDULE"

(23½"x19", printed on two sides, space for 15 entries on each side, reverse side identical except that the lines were numbered 16 to 30; yellow stock)

(left)

State Incorporated place

County Township or other division of county

SECTION I. LOCATION AND HOUSEHOLD DATA

SECTION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	No. of structure in order of visitation	Population Line No. Block No.	Color or race of head White <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Negro <input type="checkbox"/> 2 All other <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Number of persons in household	Live on a farm? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Home tenure Owned <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Rented <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Value of home or monthly rental
	Dwelling unit No. within structure	Name of head Street and No. Apt. No. or location				Est. rent of owned nonfarm home \$.....	
15	Struct. No.	Population Line No. Block No.	Color or race of head White <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Negro <input type="checkbox"/> 2 All other <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Number of persons	Live on a farm? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Home tenure Owned <input type="checkbox"/> 0 Rented <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Value of home or monthly rental
	Dwelling unit No.	Name of head Street and No. Apt. No. or location				Est. rent of owned nonfarm home \$.....	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Where check boxes are provided, indicate the proper answer by making an "X" in the box provided for the answer. Thus, for a household which lives on a farm, indicate "Yes" thus: Yes No

In any series of boxes in a column, an "X" should be entered in only one box.

Col. 8. Type of structure.—Note that if the structure contains more than two dwelling units, or if it contains business, or is an "other dwelling place" the number of dwelling units must be entered in the space provided. "Other dwelling place" includes tents, boats, railroad cars, trailers, and places not intended for habitation but occupied, such as fruit sheds, barns, caves, etc.

(left, center)

Your report is required by Act of Congress. This Act makes it unlawful for collected will be used solely for preparing statistical information concerning the

Ward of city **SIXTEENTH**

Unincorporated place (Name of unincorporated place having 100 or more inhabitants) (To be used)

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF STRUCTURE

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Type of structure in which this dwelling unit is located Structure with- out business 1-family detached... <input type="checkbox"/> V 1-family attached... <input type="checkbox"/> 0 2-family side-by-side... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2-family other... <input type="checkbox"/> 2	No. of units 3- or more fam. struct. without bus. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Resid. struct. differ. no. dwlg. units <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Nonresid. struct. <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Exterior material Wood <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Brick <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Stucco <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Structure in need of major repairs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Year originally built A B	Number of rooms	Water supply Running water in dwelling unit... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Hand pump in dwelling unit... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Running water within 50 ft... <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other supply within 50 ft... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 No water supply within 50 ft... <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Toilet facilities Flush toilet in str., excl. use <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Flush toilet in str., shared... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Nonflush toilet in structure... <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Outside toilet or privy... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 No toilet or privy... <input type="checkbox"/> 5
Type of structure with- out business 1-family detach... <input type="checkbox"/> V 1-family attach... <input type="checkbox"/> 0 2-family s-by-s... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2-family other... <input type="checkbox"/> 2	No. of units 3- or more no bus. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Residential differ. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Non-residential <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Exterior material Wood <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Brick <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Stucco <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Structure in need of major repairs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Year built A B	Rooms	Water Run. wat. in... <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Hd. pump in... <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Run. wat. 50ft... <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Other 50 ft... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 None 50 ft... <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Toilet Fl., in, excl. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Fl., in, shar. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Nonfl., in... <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Outside... <input type="checkbox"/> 4 None... <input type="checkbox"/> 5

Col. 9. Structure built as.—Distinguish between structures originally built for residence and containing the same number of dwelling units as at present ("Residential same"); structures originally built for residence but with a different number of dwelling units ("Residential differ."); and structures originally built for purposes other than residence ("Nonresidential").

Col. 13. Number of rooms.—Do not include halls, bathrooms, or pantries. Do not include attics or basements unless they are finished off and used or available for use as living quarters. Do not include porches or sunrooms unless they are permanently enclosed and used or available for use throughout the year as living quarters.

“OCCUPIED-DWELLING SCHEDULE”—Continued

(right, center)

the Bureau to disclose any facts, including names or identity, from your census reports. Only sworn census employees will see your statement of the Nation's population, resources, and business activities. Your Census Reports Cannot Be Used for Purposes of Taxation, Regulation, or Invas-

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
 CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940—HOUSING
OCCUPIED-DWELLING SCHEDULE
 for dwelling units occupied by households enumerated on the Population Schedule)

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNIT

16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bathub or shower with running water in structure	Principal lighting equip't	Principal refrigeration equip't	Radio in dwelling unit?	Heating equipment	Principal fuel used for heating	Principal fuel used for cooking
Exclusive use... <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Electric <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Mechanical <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Steam or hot water system... <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Coal or coke... <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Coal or coke... <input type="checkbox"/> 1
Shared... <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Gas <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Ice <input type="checkbox"/> 2	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Piped warm air system... <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Fuel oil... <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Ker. or gasol. <input type="checkbox"/> 6
None... <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Ker., gasol. <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Other <input type="checkbox"/> 3		Pipeless warm air furnace... <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Wood... <input type="checkbox"/> 2	Wood... <input type="checkbox"/> 2
	Other <input type="checkbox"/> 4	None <input type="checkbox"/> 4		Heating stove... <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Gas... <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Gas... <input type="checkbox"/> 3
				Other or none... <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Other... <input type="checkbox"/> 7	None... <input type="checkbox"/> 8
					Electric... <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Electric... <input type="checkbox"/> 4
					None... <input type="checkbox"/> 8	None... <input type="checkbox"/> 8

Col. 15 and 16. Toilet facilities and bath with running water in structure.—“Exclusive use” means for the exclusive use of members of this household. “Shared” means shared with other households.

Col. 24. Additional monthly cost to renter.—Enter the average monthly amount paid for these utilities by the renter in addition to rent entered in column 7.

Col. 25. Market value of property.—Note that the market value of the property includes all dwelling units and land in the property owned, even though some of the dwelling units may be rented to other households. When the property includes two or more dwelling units, the value must exceed the value entered in column 7. When the property includes only one dwelling unit, the value must be the same as that entered in column 7.

(right)

16-254

S. D. No. E. D. No.

Enumerated by me on, 1940.

SHEET NO.
A

Enumerator

IV. UTILITY DATA FOR EACH RENTER-OCCUPIED NONFARM UNIT				V. FINANCIAL DATA FOR EACH OWNER-OCCUPIED NONFARM UNIT (In structure without business containing not more than 4 dwelling units)						
23	24	25	26	FOR EACH FIRST MORTGAGE OR LAND CONTRACT						
Furniture incl. in rent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Average monthly cost of—	Value of property	Mortgage on property	Regular payments required	Do payments include an amount for reduction of principal?	Do payments include real estate taxes?	Interest rate now chg'd	Holder of first mortgage (or land contract)		
No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Elec. \$.....	No. of dwlg. units	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	%	Bldg. & L'n. <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Mtg. Co. <input type="checkbox"/> 5	
Est. rent without furniture	Gas... \$.....	D	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/> 2	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0		Com. Bank <input type="checkbox"/> 2	HOLC <input type="checkbox"/> 6	
\$.....	Other fuel \$.....		Present debt On 1st mtg. \$.....	Semi-annual <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Amount of each pmt. \$.....			Savings Bank <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Individ. <input type="checkbox"/> 7	
	Water \$.....		On 2d mtg. \$.....	Annual <input type="checkbox"/> 4				Life Ins. <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8	

Col. 26. Present debt.—Treat land contracts as first mortgages. If there is a mortgage or land contract on the property enter the amounts now owed, not the original amount of the indebtedness.

Col. 31. Holder of first mortgage (or land contract)?
 Bldg. & L'n. = Building and loan association.
 Com. Bk. = Commercial bank or trust company.
 Sav. Bk. = Mutual or stock savings bank.
 Life Ins. = Life insurance company.
 Mtg. Co. = Mortgage company.
 HOLC = Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
 Individ. = Individual.
 Other = Other.

“VACANT-DWELLING SCHEDULE”

(16”x19”, printed on two sides, space for 15 entries on each side, reverse side identical except that lines were numbered 16 to 30, yellow stock.) “Color or race of head” and “Number of persons in household” (items 3 and 4 on “Occupied-Dwelling Schedule”) did not appear on the “Vacant-Dwelling Schedule”;

items 8-17 were the same as items 8-17 on the “Occupied-Dwelling Schedule”; items 18-31 which appeared on the “Occupied-Dwelling Schedule” were omitted from the “Vacant-Dwelling Schedule.”

(left only)

I. LOCATION AND GENERAL DATA						
Section	1	2	5	6		7
1	No. of structure in order of visitation	Section 1 Block No. _____	Located on a farm?	Occupancy status of this dwelling unit:		Monthly rental or estimated monthly rental value
	Dwelling unit No. within structure	Street and No. _____	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Vacant, for sale or rent....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	
	Struct. No.	Apt. No. or location _____	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Occupancy status:		\$ _____
15		Section 15 Block No. _____	On a farm?	Occupancy status of this dwelling unit:		Monthly rental or estimated monthly rental value
	Dwlg. unit No.	Street and No. _____	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Vacant, for sale or rent....	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7	
		Apt. No. or location _____	No <input type="checkbox"/> 0	Occupancy status:		\$ _____

EXPLANATORY NOTES
 Where check boxes are provided, indicate the proper answer by making an “X” in the box provided for the answer. Thus, for a household which lives on a farm, indicate “Yes” thus:
 Yes 1 No 0
 In any series of boxes in a column, an “X” should be entered in only one box.

Col. 3. Type of structure.—Note that if the structure contains more than two dwelling units, or if it contains business, the number of dwelling units must be entered in the space provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

The term “structure” was roughly comparable with “dwelling house” used in previous censuses, and 1940 “occupied dwelling units” could be equated with “homes” in 1930. The 1940 housing census, however, included vacant, habitable dwelling units and structures. It excluded units occupied by quasi households (defined as 10 or more lodgers) and various types of institutional and other places (later called “group quarters”) not generally considered as part of the U.S. housing market. The dwelling unit itself was defined as “the living

quarters occupied by, or intended for occupancy by, one household.”

The instructions for answering the questions on the occupied and vacant dwelling schedules were fairly simple, and in many cases were spelled out on the forms themselves. Item 11 (state of repair) required the enumerator to report the structure as “needing major repairs” when parts of it, such as floors, roof, walls, or foundations required repair or replacement, “the continued neglect of which would impair the soundness of the structure and create a hazard to its safety as a place of residence.”

The Census Man (or Woman) Will Get You If You Don't Watch Out!

ESCAPE

GE ONE.)
 um because
 rs through
 square in
 eptor offi-
 ve suspect-
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 nd robbery,
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garage. The deputy chief replied that McManus was driving and it was a left hand drive on the machine. He backed out of the garage to his left. The prostrate body of Dr. Ben-

ZWIEL RELIEF
 BY THE JEWS

EVENING SCHOOLS
 WELL ATTENDED

"POPULATION SCHEDULE"

The basic schedule, form P1, was a white 19"x22" sheet, printed in green ink on both sides. The front included space for population information for 30 persons, with a separate line for each person enumerated. (The reverse side, the housing schedule, contained spaces for information for 12 dwelling units that housed the persons enumerated on the population side of the form.) Questions 15 through 20 were asked only for persons 14 years of age and over.

Questions at the bottom of the schedule (21-33c) were asked for the one person in five whose name fell on a sample

line that was indicated in black. (There were five printings to vary the sample lines.) The person whose name fell on the last sample line was also asked the additional questions from 34 on. Of the sample items, Nos. 29 on applied only to persons 14 years of age and over.

Only the data items collected for tabulation are reproduced here. For identification items, screening questions, and format of the schedule and other questionnaires used, see bibliography item 3.

Is this house on a farm (or ranch)? (Yes or No)	RELATIONSHIP Enter relationship of person to head of the household, as Head Wife Daughter Grandson Mother-in-law Lodger Lodger's wife Maid Hired hand Partner, etc.	RACE White (W) Negro (Neg) American Indian (Ind) Japanese (Jap) Chinese (Chl) Filipino (Phi) Other race—spell out	SEX Male (M) Female (F)	How old was he on his last birthday? (If under one year of age, enter month of birth as April, May, Dec., etc.)	Is he now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or never married? (Mar, Wd, D, Sep, etc.)	What State (or foreign country) was he born in? If born outside Continental United States, enter name of Territory, possession, or foreign country. Distinguish Canada-French from Canada-other	If foreign born— Is he naturalized? (Yes, No, or AP for born abroad of American parents)	What was this person doing most of last week—working, keeping house, or something else? (Wk, H, Ot, or U for unable to work)	If H or Ot in item 15— Did this person do any work at all last week, not counting work around the house? (Include work for pay, in own business, profession, on farm, or unpaid family work) (Yes or No)	If No in item 16— Was this person looking for work? (See Special Cases below) (Yes or No)	If No in item 17— Even though he didn't work last week, does he have a job or business? (Include unpaid work on family farm or business) (Yes or No)	If Wk in item 15 or Yes in item 16— How many hours did he work last week? (Number of hours)
	4	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

1. If employed (Wk in item 15, or Yes in item 16 or item 18), describe job or business held last week
2. If looking for work (Yes in item 17), describe last job or business
3. For all other persons, leave blank

What kind of work was he doing? For example: Nails heels on shoes Chemistry professor Farmer Farm helper Armed forces Never worked	What kind of business or industry was he working in? For example: Shoe factory State university Farm Farm Farm	Class of worker For PRIVATE employer (P) For GOVERNMENT (G) In OWN business (O) WITHOUT PAY on family farm or business (NF) (P, G, O, or NF)
(Occupation) 20a	(Industry) 20b	(P, G, O, or NF) 20c

Was he living in this same house a year ago?	Was he living on a farm a year ago?	Was he living in this same county a year ago?	If No in item 23— What county and State was he living in a year ago?	
			County (If county unknown, enter name of place or nearest place)	State or foreign country
21	22	23	24a	24b

What country were his father and mother born in? (Enter US or name of Territory, possession, or foreign country)	What is the highest grade of school that he has attended? (Enter one grade—see codes below)	Did he finish this grade? Yes or No	Has he attended school at any time since February 1st? (For those under 30 years of age check Yes or No For those 30 years old or over, check 30 or over)	If looking for work (Yes in item 17)— How many weeks has he been looking for work? (Number of weeks)	Last year, in how many weeks did this person do any work at all, not counting work around the house? (Number of weeks in 1949)	Income received by this person in 1949			If this person is a family head (see definition below)— Income received by his relatives in this household		
						Last year (1949), how much money did he earn working as an employee for wages or salary? (Enter amount before deductions for taxes, etc.)	Last year, how much money did he earn in his own business, professional practice, or farm? (Enter net income)	Last year, how much money did he receive from interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, rents, or other income (aside from earnings)?	Last year (1949), how much money did his relatives in this household earn working for wages or salary? (Amount before deductions for taxes, etc.)	Last year, how much money did his relatives in this household earn in own business, professional practice, or farm? (Net income)	Last year, how much money did this household receive from interest, dividends, veteran's allowances, pensions, rents, or other income (aside from earnings)?
25	26	27	28	29	30	31a	31b	31c	32a	32b	32c

“POPULATION SCHEDULE”—Continued

If Male— (Ask each question) Did he ever serve in the U. S. Armed Forces during—		
World War II	World War I	Any other time, includ- ing proc- ent serv- ice
33a	33b	33c

34. To enumerator: If worked last year (1 or more weeks in item 20): Is there any entry in items 20a, 20b, and 20c? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—Skip to item 36 <input type="checkbox"/> No—Make entries in items 35a, 35b, and 35c	35a. What kind of work did this person do in his last job?	35b. What kind of business or industry did he work in?	35c. Class of worker (P, G, O, or NP, as in item 20c)
36. If ever married (Mar, Wd, D, or Sep in item 12)— Has this person been married more than once? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	37. If Mar—How many years since this person was (last) married? If Wd—How many years since this person was widowed? If D—How many years since this person was divorced? If Sep—How many years since this person was separated? _____ years, or <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year	38. If female and ever married (Mar, Wd, D, or Sep in item 12)— How many children has she ever borne, not counting stillbirths? _____ children, or <input type="checkbox"/> None	

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

Changes from 1940 were few. Special pains were taken in the 1950 census, however, to distinguish among institutions, households, and quasi households (five or more nonrelatives of the head, other than employees).

College students were to be enumerated where they lived while attending school, rather than where their homes were located. Members of the Armed Forces who slept off post would be counted where they slept rather than where they were stationed.

The instructions continued to allow anyone to be designated as head of the household for relationship purposes, but if a woman was listed as head and her husband was present, he was reclassified as the head when the completed schedule was reviewed in the office. (At the time, the number of such cases was relatively small.)

A “family” was distinguished from a “household” in that the family represented a group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption. A household could contain one or more families, or none, but would occupy only one dwelling unit (quarters with separate cooking equipment or (new for 1950) a separate entrance).

As in 1940, there was a separate form a respondent could use to report income. However, this was now a self-mailing piece, P6, which the householder was asked to complete and post (rather than hand it to the enumerator).

A supplemental schedule, P8, was used to obtain additional information on Indian reservations. In addition to entering each person’s name as it appeared on the regular schedule, the enumerator wrote in any other name(s) by which that person was known. The following questions were asked for tabulation purposes. (The housing items appear on p. 68).

Indians

To what tribe does he belong?	To what clan does he belong?	Degree of Indian blood Full blood Half to full Quarter to half Less than 1/4 (Check one box)	Does he read English?	Does he write English?	Does he speak English?	Does he read any other language?	Does he write any other language?	Does he speak any other language?	In 1949 did he attend or participate in any native Indian ceremonies? (Check one box)
5	6	7	8a	8b	8c	9a	9b	9c	10
Name _____	<input type="checkbox"/> None Name _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Full <input type="checkbox"/> 1/2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1/4 <input type="checkbox"/> Less	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Attended <input type="checkbox"/> Participated <input type="checkbox"/> Neither					

"HOUSING SCHEDULE"

(Reverse side of population schedule is described on p. 66
Only data items collected for tabulation are reproduced here.)

For identification items, screening questions, and format, see bibliography item 3.)

3	4	5	6	7
TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS	TYPE OF STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS IN STRUCTURE	BUSINESS UNIT IN STRUCTURE	CONDITION OF UNIT
1 <input type="checkbox"/> House, apartment, flat	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Detached	(Number)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Not dilapidated
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Trailer	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-detached		2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated
X <input type="checkbox"/> Nondwelling-unit quarters in large rooming house, institution, hotel, tourist court, etc. (If nondwelling unit, do not ask remaining items)	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Attached			

9	10	11	12	13
How many rooms are in this unit, not counting bath-rooms?	PIPED WATER SUPPLY	TYPE OF TOILET	TOILET--EXCLUSIVE USE	INSTALLED BATHTUB OR SHOWER
(Number)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hot and cold piped running water inside this structure	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet inside this structure	1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use	1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use
	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Only cold piped running water inside this structure	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Flush toilet outside this structure	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit
	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Piped running water outside this structure	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Privy, outhouse, or chemical toilet	3 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit	3 <input type="checkbox"/> No bathtub or shower for this unit
	4 <input type="checkbox"/> No piped running water (hand pump, well, etc.)	4 <input type="checkbox"/> No toilet for this unit		

14	15
a. HEATING EQUIPMENT	a. HEATING FUEL USED MOST
① 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Piped steam or hot water	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Coal or coke
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Warm-air furnace	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other means--with flue	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Utility gas
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other means--no flue	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled gas
5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not heated	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid fuel
V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity
	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other fuel
	8 <input type="checkbox"/> Not heated
	V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant
b. Does this unit have electric lighting?	b. What type of refrigerator does this unit have?
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Electric, gas, or other mechanical refrigerator
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Ice box or ice refrigerator
	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other refrigeration
	4 <input type="checkbox"/> None
	V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant
c. Is there a radio in this unit?	c. Is there a television set in this unit?
1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes
2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant	V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant
d. KITCHEN SINK	d. COOKING FUEL USED MOST
④ 1 <input type="checkbox"/> For this unit's exclusive use	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Coal or coke
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another unit	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood
3 <input type="checkbox"/> No kitchen sink for this unit	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Utility gas
	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled gas
	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid fuel
	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity
	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Other fuel
	8 <input type="checkbox"/> No cooking
	V <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant
e. When was this structure built?	
If built in 1940 or after, enter exact year: Year _____	
If built before 1940, check one box:	
01 <input type="checkbox"/> 1930-1939	
02 <input type="checkbox"/> 1920-1929	
03 <input type="checkbox"/> 1919 or before	

FOR ALL VACANT UNITS	FOR NONFARM VACANT UNITS ONLY	FOR NONFARM UNITS OCCUPIED BY OWNER	FOR NONFARM UNITS OCCUPIED BY RENTER							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
OCCUPANCY	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Non-seasonal	If "For rent" only	If "For sale only"	How much would this property sell for?	How many dwelling units are included in this property?	Is there any mortgage (trust) on this property?	What is the monthly rent for this unit?	In addition to rent, how much do you pay for--	Is this unit rented--	If rented furnished--
1 <input type="checkbox"/> By owner	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal	rent for this unit--	Sale price asked--	\$ _____	(Number)	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	Enter amount in dollars (Monthly average)	Electricity? \$ _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Unfurnished	What would it rent for monthly if unfurnished?
2 <input type="checkbox"/> By renter						2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	Nothing paid	Gas? \$ _____	or	2 <input type="checkbox"/> Furnished
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Rent free							Water? \$ _____	(Monthly average)		\$ _____
Vacant--							Wood? Coal? Oil? \$ _____	(12 months total)		
4 <input type="checkbox"/> For rent										
5 <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only										
6 <input type="checkbox"/> Not for rent or sale										

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS

The census takers continued to define "nondwelling-unit quarters" (item 3) as they had in 1940, including as dwelling units those places with fewer than 10 lodgers. However, in subsequent office coding, any residence with 5 to 9 lodgers was reclassified as a nondwelling unit and excluded from the housing inventory. Vacant trailers, tents, boats, etc., were not enumerated.

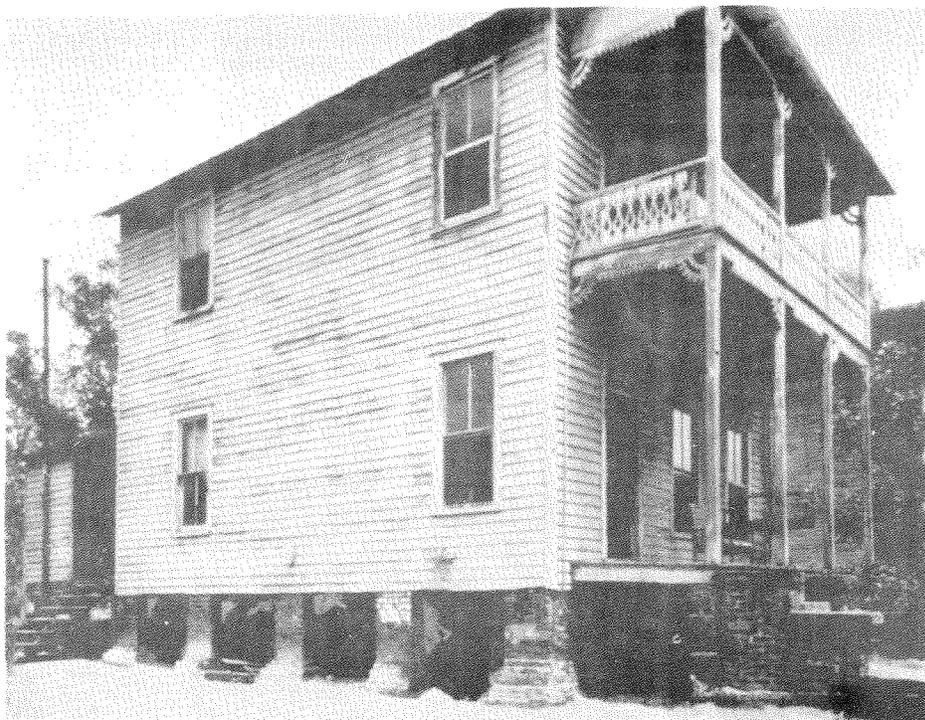
There were detailed instructions for classifying various facilities (such as plumbing), equipment, and rooms for inclusion in the census.

In item 7 (condition of unit), the enumerator had to decide whether or not the place was "dilapidated," which, in conjunction with the information on plumbing facilities (items 10-13) would provide an indicator of housing quality. The reference manual had a special illustrated section devoted to item 7 and training was augmented with a filmstrip. With this background, "dilapidated" or "not dilapidated" was to be checked without asking the householder about the condition of the unit. The decision was to be made on the basis of observation, looking for critical and minor housing deficiencies or for the adequacy of the original construction. A dilapidated unit, the census taker was told, was "below the generally accepted minimum standard for housing." It failed to protect the occupants from the elements or endangered their health or safety. It could be dilapidated because it had been neglected or because the original construction had been inadequate in the first place. A unit was not to be reported as "dilapidated" simply because it was old or dingy, nor was it "not dilapidated" because it happened to be freshly painted or shingled over.

Items 14 and 15 were five different sets of questions, and each household answered the set found on the line on which it was enumerated (thus constituting a 20-percent sample for these items).

Indian Housing

j. Type of house construction (Check one)	k. Type of floor construction (check one)
<input type="checkbox"/> Frame <input type="checkbox"/> Log <input type="checkbox"/> Stone or brick	<input type="checkbox"/> Earth <input type="checkbox"/> Wood
<input type="checkbox"/> Tent <input type="checkbox"/> Brush <input type="checkbox"/> Mud or adobe	<input type="checkbox"/> Stone or cement
Other _____	Other _____
Specify	Specify

Illustrations From 1950 Census *Enumerator's Reference Manual*

FIGURES 15 AND 16.—A house which is *not dilapidated*. In the top picture you can see only one or two indications of deterioration. Likewise, although the interior of the house is drab and dingy, nothing can be seen in the bottom picture to justify classifying the house dilapidated.



POPULATION INQUIRIES

The responses supplied by householders to the inquiries shown below were transcribed by enumerators to machine-readable forms, 14-1/8" x 17-1/4", which were the official 1960 schedules.

Only data items collected for tabulation are shown here. For identification items, screening questions, and format, see bibliography item 4.

<p>What is the relationship of each person to the head of this household? (For example, wife, son, daughter, grandson, mother-in-law, lodger, lodger's wife)</p> <p>(P3)</p>	<p>Male or Female (M or F)</p> <p>(P4)</p>	<p>Is this person— White Negro American Indian Japanese Chinese Filipino Hawaiian Pan Hawaiian A, I, J, E, K, T, M, O (etc.)?</p> <p>(P5)</p>	<p>When was this person born?</p> <p>(P6)</p> <p>Month Year</p>	<p>Is this person— Married Widowed Divorced Separated Single (never married)? (Leave blank for children born after March 31, 1946)</p> <p>(P7)</p>
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P8. Where was this person born?
(If born in hospital, give residence of mother, not location of hospital)
If born in the United States, write name of State.
If born outside the United States, write name of country, U.S. possession, etc. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the U.S. Distinguish Northern Ireland from Ireland (Eire).
.....
(State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.)

P9. If this person was born outside the U.S.—
What language was spoken in his home before he came to the United States?
.....

P10. What country was his father born in?
United States OR (Name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

P11. What country was his mother born in?
United States OR (Name of foreign country, or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

P12. When did this person move into this house (or apartment)?
(Check date of last move)
In 1959 or 1960 Jan. 1954 to March 1955
In 1958 1950 to 1953
In 1957 1940 to 1949
April 1955 to Dec. 1956 1939 or earlier
Always lived here

P13. Did he live in this house on April 1, 1955?
(Answer 1, 2, or 3)
1. Born April 1955 or later
OR
2. Yes, this house
OR
3. No, different house
Where did he live on April 1, 1955?
a. City or town
b. If city or town—Did he live inside the city limits? { Yes
No
c. County AND State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc.

P14. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? (Check one box)
If now attending a regular school or college, check the grade (or year) he is in. If it is in junior high school, check the box that stands for that grade (or year).
Never attended school
Kindergarten
Elementary school (Grade) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
High school (Year) 1 2 3 4
College (Year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 or more

P15. Did he finish the highest grade (or year) he attended?
Finished this grade Did not finish this grade Never attended school

P16. Has he attended regular school or college at any time since February 1, 1960?
If he has attended only nursery school, business or trade school, or adult education classes, check "No".
Yes No

P17. Is it a public school or a private school?
Public school
Private or parochial school

P18. If this person has ever been married—
Has this person been married more than once?
Once More than once
P19. When did he get married? When did he get married for the first time?
Month Month
Year Year

P20. If this is a woman who has ever been married—
How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?
Do not count her stepchildren or adopted children.
..... OR None
(Number)

P21. When was this person born?
Born before April 1946 Born April 1946 or later
Please go on with questions P22 to P35. Answer the questions regardless of whether the person is a housewife, student, or retired person, or a part-time or full-time worker. Please omit questions P22 to P35 and turn the page to the next person.

There were a number of changes in content over 1950, notably broader coverage of employment and education, and the addition of questions on commuting patterns and mobility.

Questions P3-P7 were asked for all persons, but the other items (P8 ff.) were collected on a 25-percent basis. In 1960, the housing unit or the group quarters (the dwelling or nondwelling units in 1950) was the sampling unit, so that everyone living in that unit fell in the sample. There were special procedures for sampling persons in institutions and similar facilities, however. A unit with five or more lodgers or six unrelated individuals (one of whom was designated as head) was classified as "group quarters."

The month of birth (P6) was collected for everyone, but only the quarter was transcribed to the official schedule.

The instructions for completing P5 (race or color) by observation directed that Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, or other persons of Latin descent would be classified as "White" unless they were definitely Negro, Indian, or some other race. Southern European and Near Eastern nationalities also were to be considered White. Asian Indians were to be classified as "Other," and "Hindu" written in.

The husband of a married couple was always to be listed as the head of the household if he was present.

POPULATION INQUIRIES—Continued

P22. Did this person work at any time last week?
 Include part-time work such as a Saturday job, delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Do not count own housework.
 Yes No

P23. How many hours did he work last week (of all jobs)?
 (If exact figure not known, give best estimate)
 1 to 14 hours 40 hours
 15 to 29 hours 41 to 49 hours
 30 to 34 hours 49 to 59 hours
 35 to 39 hours 60 hours or more

P24. Was this person looking for work, or on layoff from a job?
 Yes No

P25. Does he have a job or business from which he was temporarily absent all last week because of illness, vacation, or other reasons?
 Yes No

P26. When did he last work at all, even for a few days?
 (Check one box)
 Working now 1949 or earlier
 In 1960
 In 1959 Never worked
 1955 to 1958
 1950 to 1954

P27. Occupation (Answer 1, 2, or 3)
 1. This person last worked in 1949 or earlier
 This person has never worked
 OR
 2. On active duty in the Armed Forces now
 OR
 3. Worked in 1950 or later Answer a to e, below.
 Describe this person's job or business last week, if any, and write in name of employer. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1950.
 a. For whom did he work?
 (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)
 b. What kind of business or industry was this?
 Describe activity at location where employed.
 (For example: County junior high school, auto assembly plant, TV and radio service, retail supermarket, road construction, farm)
 c. Is this primarily: (Check one box)
 Manufacturing
 Wholesale trade
 Retail trade
 Other (services, agriculture, government, construction, etc.)
 d. What kind of work was he doing?
 (For example: 8th grade English teacher, paint sprayer, repairs TV sets, grocery checker, civil engineer, farmer, farm hand)
 e. Was this person: (Check one box)
 Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
 Government employee (Federal, State, county, or local)
 Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm
 Working without pay in a family business or farm

If this person worked last week, answer questions P28 and P29.

P28. What city and county did he work in last week?
 If he worked in more than one city or county, give place where he worked most last week.
 a. City or town
 b. If city or town—Did he work inside the city limits? { Yes No }
 c. County State

P29. How did he get to work last week?
 (Check one box for principal means used last week)
 Railroad Taxicab Walk only
 Subway or elevated Private auto or car pool Worked at home
 Bus or streetcar Other means—Write in:

P30. Last year (1959), did this person work at all, even for a few days?
 Yes No

P31. How many weeks did he work in 1959, either full-time or part-time? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service as weeks worked.
 (If exact figure not known, give best estimate)
 13 weeks or less 40 to 47 weeks
 14 to 26 weeks 48 to 49 weeks
 27 to 39 weeks 50 to 52 weeks

P32. How much did this person earn in 1959 in wages, salary, commissions, or tips from all jobs?
 Before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.
 (Enter amount or check "None." If exact figure not known, give best estimate.)
 \$.00 OR None
 (Dollars only)

P33. How much did he earn in 1959 in profits or fees from working in his own business, professional practice, partnership, or farm?
 Net income after business expenses. (Enter amount or check "None." If exact figure not known, give best estimate. If business or farm lost money, write "Loss" after amount.)
 \$.00 OR None
 (Dollars only)

P34. Last year (1959), did this person receive any income from:
 Social security
 Pensions
 Veteran's payments
 Rent (minus expenses)
 Interest or dividends
 Unemployment insurance
 Welfare payments
 Any other source not already entered
 Yes No
 What is the amount he received from these sources in 1959? (If exact figure not known, give best estimate)
 \$.00
 (Dollars only)

P35. If this is a man—
 Has he ever served in the Army, Navy, or other Armed Forces of the United States?
 Yes No (Check one box on each line)
 Was it during: Yes No
 Korean War (June 1950 to Jan. 1953)
 World War II (Sept. 1940 to July 1947)
 World War I (April 1917 to Nov. 1918)
 Any other time, including present service

Questions asked in New York State only

Where was this person born?
 If not born in U.S. or Puerto Rico—
 Is he a U.S. citizen?
 (P36)

U.S.	Puerto Rico	Elsewhere	Yes	No
------	-------------	-----------	-----	----

Questions asked only of the U.S. population overseas

10. WHEN DID THIS PERSON (LAST) LEAVE THE UNITED STATES?
 Exclude vacations, home leave, or temporary visits in the United States.
 (If this person (last) left the U.S. in 1960— DOES HE EXPECT TO BE ABROAD AT LEAST 3 MONTHS?)
 Left the U.S. in (year)
 OR Left before 1940
 OR Never lived in U.S.
 Expects to be abroad 3 months or more
 Expects to be abroad less than 3 months

13. If this person has received a degree from a college, university, or technical institute—
 WHAT DEGREE(S) HAS HE RECEIVED, AND IN WHAT MAJOR FIELD(S)?
 Degree: Major field:

14. If this person has attended a technical institute without receiving a degree—
 HOW MANY YEARS DID HE ATTEND THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, AND WHAT FIELD DID HE STUDY?
 Do NOT report school work covered by degrees reported in question 13.
 Technical institute work (without degree)
 No. of years Field of study

15. DOES THIS PERSON SPEAK ANY LOCAL LANGUAGE?
 If he knows only a few words of the language, check "NO".
 Do NOT count English, unless it is the only local language.
 Speak local language?
 Yes What language?
 No

HOUSING INQUIRIES

Questions H3-H16 were asked for all housing units, and the others (H17-H46) on either a 25-, 20-, or 5-percent sample basis. (The 20- and 5-percent samples were subdivisions of the 25-percent selection.)

Questions on the presence of a kitchen sink and electric lighting, and the type of refrigerator asked in 1950 were omitted. A number of new sample items were added, however, mainly on facilities and equipment, and detailed instructions were supplied.

In question H6 (condition), the category "Not dilapidated" was subdivided into "sound" (in good repair) and "deteriorating" (in need of repair), and the enumerator was given a list of "slight," "intermediate," and "critical" defects by which a determination could be made.

As before, vacant trailers, boats, etc., were not enumerated.

H3. Type of housing unit House, apt., flat... <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trailer... <input type="checkbox"/>		H4. Access to unit Direct from outside or common hall... <input type="checkbox"/> Through another unit... <input type="checkbox"/>		H6. Condition Sound... <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorating... <input type="checkbox"/> Dilapidated... <input type="checkbox"/>		H7. Occupancy Occupied... <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vacant: Year-round... <input type="checkbox"/> Migratory wkr... <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal... <input type="checkbox"/>		If "VACANT" H13. Vacancy status For rent... <input type="checkbox"/> For sale only... <input type="checkbox"/> Rtd or sold not occ... <input type="checkbox"/> For occasional use... <input type="checkbox"/> Other vacant... <input type="checkbox"/>		H14. Description of property 1 unit: No business... <input type="checkbox"/> With bus... <input type="checkbox"/> 2+ units... <input type="checkbox"/>	
--	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

The enumerator entered answers to these items directly to the schedule, based on observation.

Enumerators transcribed householders' responses to the inquiries shown below to machine-readable forms that were the official 1960 schedules. Only data items collected for tabulation are reproduced. For identification items, screening questions, and format, see bibliography item 4.

H5. Do you have a kitchen or cooking equipment: (Check one) For use of the people in your household only (those you listed in Section A)?... <input type="checkbox"/> Shared with another household or no cooking equipment?..... <input type="checkbox"/>																													
H8. How many rooms are in your house or apartment? (Count a kitchen as a room but do not count bathrooms) Number of rooms.....																													
H9. Is there hot and cold running water in this house or building? (Check one) Hot and cold running water inside the house or building..... <input type="checkbox"/> Only cold running water inside..... <input type="checkbox"/> Running water on property but not inside building..... <input type="checkbox"/> No running water..... <input type="checkbox"/>																													
H10. Is there a flush toilet in this house or building? (Check one) Yes, for the use of this household only..... <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but shared with another household..... <input type="checkbox"/> No flush toilet for the use of this household..... <input type="checkbox"/>																													
H11. Is there a bathtub or shower in this house or building? (Check one) Yes, for the use of this household only..... <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, but shared with another household..... <input type="checkbox"/> No bathtub or shower for the use of this household..... <input type="checkbox"/>																													
H12. Is the house, part of the house, or apartment in which you live: (Check one) Owned or being bought by you or someone else in your household?.... <input type="checkbox"/> → Answer question H15 and fill Section E Rented for cash?..... <input type="checkbox"/> → Answer question H16 and fill Section E Occupied without payment of cash rent?..... <input type="checkbox"/> → Skip to Section E																													
<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2"> HOME OWNERS AND BUYERS PLEASE ANSWER THIS QUESTION </td> <td colspan="2"> RENTERS PLEASE ANSWER THIS QUESTION </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> H15. About how much do you think this property would sell for on today's market? (Check one) </td> <td colspan="2"> H16. If you pay your rent by the month— </td> </tr> <tr> <td> Under \$5,000..... <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td> \$15,000 to \$17,400..... <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td colspan="2"> What is your monthly rent? \$.....00 (Nearest dollar) </td> </tr> <tr> <td> \$5,000 to \$7,400..... <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td> \$17,500 to \$19,900..... <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td colspan="2"> OR </td> </tr> <tr> <td> \$7,500 to \$9,900..... <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td> \$20,000 to \$24,900..... <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td colspan="2"> If you pay your rent by the week or some other period of time— </td> </tr> <tr> <td> \$10,000 to \$12,400... <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td> \$25,000 to \$34,000..... <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td colspan="2"> What is your rent and what period does it cover? </td> </tr> <tr> <td> \$12,500 to \$14,900... <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td> \$35,000 or more..... <input type="checkbox"/> </td> <td colspan="2"> \$.....00 per (Nearest dollar) (Week, year, etc.) </td> </tr> </table>		HOME OWNERS AND BUYERS PLEASE ANSWER THIS QUESTION		RENTERS PLEASE ANSWER THIS QUESTION		H15. About how much do you think this property would sell for on today's market? (Check one)		H16. If you pay your rent by the month—		Under \$5,000..... <input type="checkbox"/>	\$15,000 to \$17,400..... <input type="checkbox"/>	What is your monthly rent? \$.....00 (Nearest dollar)		\$5,000 to \$7,400..... <input type="checkbox"/>	\$17,500 to \$19,900..... <input type="checkbox"/>	OR		\$7,500 to \$9,900..... <input type="checkbox"/>	\$20,000 to \$24,900..... <input type="checkbox"/>	If you pay your rent by the week or some other period of time—		\$10,000 to \$12,400... <input type="checkbox"/>	\$25,000 to \$34,000..... <input type="checkbox"/>	What is your rent and what period does it cover?		\$12,500 to \$14,900... <input type="checkbox"/>	\$35,000 or more..... <input type="checkbox"/>	\$.....00 per (Nearest dollar) (Week, year, etc.)	
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HOUSING INQUIRIES—Continued

H17 and H18. Is this house:

On a city lot (or is this an apartment building)?

OR

On a place of less than 10 acres? → Last year (1959), did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to \$250 or more?

\$250 or more

Less than \$250 or none

OR

On a place of 10 or more acres? → Last year (1959), did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to \$50 or more?

\$50 or more

Less than \$50 or none

H19. How many bedrooms are in your house or apartment?

Count rooms whose main use is as bedrooms even if they are occasionally used for other purposes.

If you live in a one-room apartment without a separate bedroom, check "No bedroom."

No bedroom

1 bedroom

2 bedrooms

3 bedrooms

4 bedrooms or more

H20. About when was this house originally built?

In 1959 or 1960

1955 to 1958

1950 to 1954

1940 to 1949

1930 to 1939

1929 or earlier

H21. How is your house or apartment heated?

Check ONLY the kind of heat you use the most.

Heated by:

Steam or hot water

Warm air furnace with individual room registers

Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace

Built-in electric units

Room heater(s) connected to chimney or flue

Room heater(s) not connected to chimney or flue

Other method—Write in: _____

Not heated

H22. Here is a list of fuels. In the first column, check which one is used most for heating. In the second column, check the one used most for cooking. In the third column, check the fuel used most for heating water.

(Check one in each column)

List of fuels	A House heating fuel	B Cooking fuel	C Water heating fuel
Coal or coke	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utility gas from underground pipes serving the neighborhood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other fuel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No fuel used	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

H23. Do you have a clothes washing machine?

Do not count machines shared with any other household in this building.

Machine with wringer or separate spinner

Automatic or semi-automatic machine

Washer-dryer combination (single unit)

No washing machine

H24. Do you have an electric or gas clothes dryer?

Do not count dryers shared with any other household in this building.

Electrically heated dryer

Gas heated dryer

No dryer

H25. Do you have any television sets?

Count only sets in working order. Count floor, table, and portable television sets as well as combinations.

1 set

2 sets or more

No television sets

H26. Do you have any radios?

Count only sets in working order. Count floor, table, and portable radios as well as radio combinations. Do not count automobile radios.

1 radio

2 radios or more

No radios

H27. Do you have any air conditioning?

Count only equipment which cools the air by refrigeration.

Room unit—1 only

Room units—2 or more

Central air conditioning system

No air conditioning

H28. Do you have a home food freezer which is separate from your refrigerator?

Yes

No

H30. How many bathrooms are in your house or apartment?

A complete bathroom has both flush toilet and bathing facilities (bathtub or shower).

A partial bathroom has a flush toilet or bathing facilities, but not both.

No bathroom, or only a partial bathroom

1 complete bathroom

1 complete bathroom, plus partial bathroom(s)

2 or more complete bathrooms

H31. Do you get water from:

a public system (or private company)?

an individual well?

some other source?

H32. Is this house connected to a public sewer?

Yes, connected to a public sewer

No, has septic tank or cesspool

No, has other means of sewage disposal

H33. Is this house built:

with a basement?

on a concrete slab?

in another way?

H34. Does this building have:

3 stories or less?

4 stories or more—
with elevator?

walk-up?

H35. Is there a telephone on which people who live here can be called?

Yes → What is the telephone number? _____

No

HOUSING INQUIRIES—Continued

H36. How many passenger automobiles are owned or regularly used by people who live here?
 Count company cars kept at home

No automobile

1 automobile

2 automobiles

3 automobiles or more

H37. If you live in a trailer, is it:

mobile (on wheels, or can easily be put on wheels)?

on a permanent foundation?

ANSWER H40 IF YOU OWN OR ARE BUYING THIS HOME

H40. About how much do you think this property would sell for on today's market?

Less than \$5,000

\$5,000 to \$7,400

\$7,500 to \$9,900

\$10,000 to \$12,400

\$12,500 to \$14,900

\$15,000 to \$17,400

\$17,500 to \$19,900

\$20,000 to \$24,400

\$25,000 to \$34,900

\$35,000 or more

Do not answer if your home is on a place of 10 or more acres.

ANSWER QUESTIONS H41 TO H46 IF YOU PAY RENT FOR YOUR HOUSE, APARTMENT, OR FLAT

H41. If you pay your rent by the month—

What is your monthly rent? \$00
 (Nearest dollar)

OR

If you pay your rent by the week or some other period of time—

What is your rent and what period does it cover?

\$ (Nearest dollar) .00 per (Week, year, etc.)

H42. Does your rent include any land used for farming (or ranching)?

Yes No

H43 and H44. In addition to rent, do you also pay for:

Electricity? (Check one box)

Yes → What is the average monthly cost for electricity? \$00
 (See instructions below)

No

Gas? (Check one box)

Yes → What is the average monthly cost for gas? \$00
 (See instructions below)

No

Water? (Check one box)

Yes → What is the average monthly cost for water? \$00
 (See instructions below)

No

H45 and H46. In addition to rent, do you also pay for oil, coal, kerosene, or wood?

Yes → About how much do you pay for such fuel per year? \$00
 (See instructions below)

No

HOW TO FIGURE COST OF UTILITIES AND FUEL
 Enter the cost to the nearest dollar

Utilities
 If you don't know exactly how much you have spent and if you don't have records, put down the approximate costs.

Fuels
 If you don't know how much fuels cost per year, one of the following methods may help you figure the approximate costs:

Fuel used	Method	NOTE: If you buy fuel in small quantities (such as kerosene by the can or coal by the bag), it may be easier to figure about how much you spend for fuel per week, and multiply by the number of weeks during which it is used.
Coal	Multiply number of tons used per year by the cost per ton.	
Oil or kerosene	Multiply number of gallons used per year by the cost per gallon; OR multiply number of deliveries by average cost per delivery.	
Wood	Multiply number of cords (or loads) used per year by cost per cord (or load).	

The enumerator also completed the three items below. The categories for owner-occupied property in H39 were—

- 1 unit, no business
- 1 unit, with business
- 2 or more units

TO BE FILLED BY CENSUS TAKER

E.D. No. _____ Page No. from PH-1 or PH-2 _____

H29. Number of units in structure

1, detached

1, attached

2

3-4

5-9

10-19

20-49

50 or more

If 5 or more—
 Fill items H20, H21, H22A, and H22C in Questionnaire

H38. How many months has this unit been vacant?

Up to 1 month

1 up to 2

2 up to 4

4 up to 6

6 or more

H39. If PH-1—

Descr. prop. (for owner occ.)

1 nb

1 wb

2

POPULATION INQUIRIES

The 1970 census was taken principally by means of a separate questionnaire (a 9-1/2"x10 7/8" booklet) for each household, completed by the respondent.

Population inquiries 2-8 were asked for all persons. The remaining questions were asked on a sample basis: some at every fifth household (15 percent), others at every twentieth household (5 percent), and some at both (20 percent). Only data items collected for tabulation are shown here. For identification items, screening questions, and format, see bibliography item 5.

Except for questions on Spanish origin or descent, citizenship, year of immigration, vocational training completed, presence and duration of disability, and activity 5 years ago, the 1970 population items were comparable to those in 1960.

All answers were designed for self-identification on the part

of the respondent, but the enumerator was allowed to fill in blanks by observation when this was possible. For item 4 (color or race), it was assumed that the respondent's relatives living in the unit were also of the same race unless the census taker learned otherwise. The enumerator's manual included a long list of possible written-in entries and how they were to be classified: For example, "Chicano," "LaRaza," "Mexican American," "Moslem," or "Brown" were to be changed to White, while "Brown (Negro)" would be considered as Negro or Black for census purposes.

Although not specified on the questionnaire, the enumerator was instructed to limit question 25 (children ever born) to mothers who were or had been married unless a son or daughter had been listed.

2. HOW IS EACH PERSON RELATED TO THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? Fill one circle. If "Other relative of head," also give exact relationship, for example, mother-in-law, brother, niece, grandson, etc. If "Other not related to head," also give exact relationship, for example, partner, maid, etc.		3. SEX <input checked="" type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	4. COLOR OR RACE Fill one circle. If "Indian (American)," also give tribe. If "Other," also give race.
<input type="radio"/> Head of household <input type="radio"/> Wife of head <input type="radio"/> Son or daughter of head <input type="radio"/> Other relative of head—Print exact relationship		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Negro or Black <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Other—Print race
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, lodger <input type="radio"/> Patient or inmate <input type="radio"/> Other not related to head—Print exact relationship			<input type="radio"/> Print tribe

DATE OF BIRTH				8. WHAT IS EACH PERSON'S MARITAL STATUS?	
5. Month and year of birth and age last birthday	6. Month of birth	7. Year of birth			
Print	Fill one circle	Fill one circle for first three numbers	Fill one circle for last number	Fill one circle	
Month -----	<input type="radio"/> Jan.-Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.-June <input type="radio"/> July-Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.-Dec.	<input type="radio"/> 186- <input type="radio"/> 187- <input type="radio"/> 188- <input type="radio"/> 189- <input type="radio"/> 190- <input type="radio"/> 191-	<input type="radio"/> 192- <input type="radio"/> 193- <input type="radio"/> 194- <input type="radio"/> 195- <input type="radio"/> 196- <input type="radio"/> 197-	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married

13a. Where was this person born? If born in hospital, give State or country where mother lived. If born outside U.S., see instruction sheet; distinguish Northern Ireland from Ireland (Eire).

This State
OR
 (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

b. Is this person's origin or descent— (Fill one circle)

Mexican
 Puerto Rican
 Cuban
 Central or South American
 Other Spanish
 No, none of these

14. What country was his father born in?

United States
OR
 (Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

15. What country was his mother born in?

United States
OR
 (Name of foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

16. For persons born in a foreign country—

a. Is this person naturalized?

Yes, naturalized
 No, alien
 Born abroad of American parents

b. When did he come to the United States to stay?

1965 to 70
 1960 to 64
 1955 to 59
 1950 to 54
 1945 to 49
 1935 to 44
 1925 to 34
 1915 to 24
 Before 1915

17. What language, other than English, was spoken in this person's home when he was a child? Fill one circle.

Spanish
 French
 German
 Other—Specify _____
 None, English only

18. When did this person move into this house (or apartment)? Fill circle for date of last move.

1969 or 70
 1968
 1967
 1965 or 66
 1960 to 64
 1950 to 59
 1949 or earlier
 Always lived in this house or apartment

19a. Did he live in this house on April 1, 1965? If in college or Armed Forces in April 1965, report place of residence there.

Born April 1965 or later { Skip to 20
 Yes, this house
 No, different house

b. Where did he live on April 1, 1965?

(1) State, foreign country, U.S. possession, etc. -----

(2) County -----

(3) Inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
 Yes No

(4) If "Yes," name of city, town, village, etc. -----

20. Since February 1, 1970, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.

No
 Yes, public
 Yes, parochial
 Yes, other private

POPULATION INQUIRIES—Continued

32. When did he last work at all, even for a few days?
 In 1970 1964 to 1967 1959 or earlier Skip
 In 1969 1960 to 1963 Never worked to 36
 In 1968

33. Industry
 a. For whom did he work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 36.

 (Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)
 b. What kind of business or industry was this?
 Describe activity at location where employed.

 (For example: junior high school, retail supermarket, dairy farm, TV and radio service, auto assembly plant, road construction)
 c. Is this mainly— (Fill one circle)
 Manufacturing Retail trade
 Wholesale trade Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

34. Occupation
 a. What kind of work was he doing?

 (For example: TV repairman, sewing machine operator, spray painter, civil engineer, farm operator, farm hand, junior high English teacher)
 b. What were his most important activities or duties?

 (For example: Types, keeps account books, files, sells cars, operates printing press, cleans buildings, finishes concrete)
 c. What was his job title?

35. 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

36. In April 1965, what State did this person live in?
 This State
 OR

 (Name of State or foreign country, or Puerto Rico, etc.)

37. In April 1965, was this person— (Fill three circles)
 a. Working at a job or business (full or part-time)?
 Yes No
 b. In the Armed Forces?
 Yes No
 c. Attending college?
 Yes No

38. If "Yes" for "Working at a job or business" in question 37— Describe this person's chief activity or business in April 1965.
 a. What kind of business or industry was this?

 b. What kind of work was he doing (occupation)?

 c. Was he—
 An employee of a private company or government agency...
 Self-employed or an unpaid family worker

39a. Last year (1969), did this person work at all, even for a few days?
 Yes No— Skip to 41

b. How many weeks did he work in 1969, either full-time or part-time? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.
 13 weeks or less 14 to 26 weeks 27 to 39 weeks 40 to 47 weeks 48 to 49 weeks 50 to 52 weeks

40. Earnings in 1969— Fill parts a, b, and c for everyone who worked any time in 1969 even if he had no income. (If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)
 a. How much did this person earn in 1969 in wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs? (Before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.) \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR None
 b. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own nonfarm business, professional practice, or partnership? (Net after business expenses. If business lost money, write "Loss" above amount.) \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR None
 c. How much did he earn in 1969 from his own farm? (Net after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above amount.) \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR None

41. Income other than earnings in 1969— Fill parts a, b, and c. (If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.)
 a. How much did this person receive in 1969 from Social Security or Railroad Retirement? \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR None
 b. How much did he receive in 1969 from public assistance or welfare payments? Include aid for dependent children, old age assistance, general assistance, aid to the blind or totally disabled. Exclude separate payments for hospital or other medical care. \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR None
 c. How much did he receive in 1969 from all other sources? Include interest, dividends, veterans' payments, pensions, and other regular payments. (See instruction sheet.) \$ _____ .00 (Dollars only) OR None

Americans Abroad

7. IN WHAT COUNTRY IS THIS PERSON NOW LIVING?	Name of country: _____
8a. WHEN DID THIS PERSON LAST LEAVE THE UNITED STATES? Exclude vacations, home leave, or temporary visits in the United States.	Left the U.S. in year _____ OR Left before 1945... <input type="checkbox"/> OR Never lived in U.S. <input type="checkbox"/>
If this person (last) left the U.S. in 1970 — b. DOES HE EXPECT TO BE ABROAD AT LEAST 3 MONTHS?	<input type="checkbox"/> Expects to be abroad 3 months or more <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Expects to be abroad less than 3 months
10. WHAT IS THIS PERSON'S "HOME" STATE? For children, give same State as parents.	"Home" State: _____ (State of voting residence, legal residence, or home of record, etc.)
17. DOES THIS PERSON SPEAK ANY LOCAL LANGUAGE? If he knows only a few words of the language, check "No." Do NOT count English, unless it is the only local language.	Speak local language? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — What language? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

HOUSING INQUIRIES

The housing items were part of the household questionnaire. Except for the elimination of the inquiries on condition and land used for farming, and the addition of items on dishwashers and second homes, the 1970 housing items were much the same as those used in 1960.

The 1970 definition of a housing unit specified "complete

kitchen facilities" rather than just cooking equipment as in 1960.

Questions A and H1 through H12 were asked for all housing units, and H13 through H30 on a sample basis only. At vacant units, the enumerator completed only those items below marked with a double underscore.

A. 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

B. Type of unit or quarters

Occupied

- First form
- Continuation

Vacant

- Regular
- Usual residence elsewhere

Group quarters

- First form
- Continuation

For a vacant unit, also fill C, D, A, H2 to H8, and H10 to H12

C. Vacancy status

Year round

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

Seasonal

Migratory

D. Months vacant

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

H1. Is there a telephone on which people in your living quarters can be called?

- Yes — What is the number? _____
- No _____

Phone number

H2. Do you enter your living quarters—

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

H3. Do you have complete kitchen facilities?
Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cook stove, and a refrigerator.

- Yes, for this household only
- Yes, but also used by another household
- No complete kitchen facilities for this household

H4. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?
Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

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

H5. Is there hot and cold piped water in this building?

- Yes, hot and cold piped water in this building
- No, only cold piped water in this building
- No piped water in this building

H6. Do you have a flush toilet?

- Yes, for this household only
- Yes, but also used by another household
- No flush toilet

H7. Do you have a bathtub or shower?

- Yes, for this household only
- Yes, but also used by another household
- No bathtub or shower

H8. Is there a basement in this building?

- Yes
- No, built on a concrete slab
- No, built in another way (include mobile homes and trailers)

H9. Are your living quarters—

- Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? *Do not include cooperatives and condominiums here.*
- A cooperative or condominium which is owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
- Rented for cash rent?
- Occupied without payment of cash rent?

HOUSING INQUIRIES—Continued

H10a. Is this building a one-family house?

- Yes, a one-family house
- No, a building for 2 or more families or a mobile home or trailer

b. If "Yes"—Is this house on a place of 10 acres or more, or is any part of this property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- Yes, 10 acres or more
- Yes, commercial establishment or medical office
- No, none of the above

H11. If you live in a one-family house 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) would sell for if it were for sale?

- Less than \$5,000
- \$5,000 to \$7,499
- \$7,500 to \$9,999
- \$10,000 to \$12,499
- \$12,500 to \$14,999
- \$15,000 to \$17,499
- \$17,500 to \$19,999
- \$20,000 to \$24,999
- \$25,000 to \$34,999
- \$35,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 or more

If this house is on a place of 10 acres or more, or if any part of this property is used as a commercial establishment or medical office, do not answer this question.

H12. Answer this question if you pay rent for your living quarters.

a. If rent is paid by the month—

What is the monthly rent?

Write amount here → \$ _____ .00 (Nearest dollar)

and

Fill one circle

- Less than \$30
- \$30 to \$39
- \$40 to \$49
- \$50 to \$59
- \$60 to \$69
- \$70 to \$79
- \$80 to \$89
- \$90 to \$99
- \$100 to \$119
- \$120 to \$149
- \$150 to \$199
- \$200 to \$249
- \$250 to \$299
- \$300 or more

b. If rent is not paid by the month—

What is the rent, and what period of time does it cover?

\$ _____ .00 per _____ (Nearest dollar) (Week, half-month, year, etc.)

H13. Answer question H13 if you pay rent for your living quarters.

In addition to the rent entered in H12, do you also pay for—

a. Electricity?

- Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00
- No, included in rent Average monthly cost
- No, electricity not used

b. Gas?

- Yes, average monthly cost is → \$ _____ .00
- No, included in rent Average monthly cost
- No, gas not used

c. Water?

- Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00
- No, included in rent or no charge Yearly cost

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

- Yes, yearly cost is → \$ _____ .00
- No, included in rent Yearly cost
- No, these fuels not used

H14. How are your living quarters heated?

Fill one circle for the kind of heat you use most.

- Steam or hot water system
- Central warm air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms, or central heat pump
- Built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard)
- Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable)
- Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- In some other way—Describe → _____
- None, unit has no heating equipment

H15. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.

- 1969 or 1970
- 1950 to 1959
- 1965 to 1968
- 1940 to 1949
- 1960 to 1964
- 1939 or earlier

H16. Which best describes this building?

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

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

Other—

Describe _____

H17. Is this building—

- On a city or suburban lot?—Skip to H19
- On a place of less than 10 acres?
- On a place of 10 acres or more?

HOUSING INQUIRIES—Continued

H18. Last year, 1969, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to—

- Less than \$50 (or None)
- \$50 to \$249
- \$250 to \$2,499
- \$2,500 to \$4,999
- \$5,000 to \$9,999
- \$10,000 or more

H19. Do you get water from—

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

H20. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

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

H21. How many bathrooms do you have?

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

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

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

H22. Do you have air-conditioning?

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

H23. How many passenger automobiles are owned or regularly used by members of your household?

Count company cars kept at home.

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

H24a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?

- 1 to 3 stories
- 4 to 6 stories
- 7 to 12 stories
- 13 stories or more

b. If 4 or more stories—

Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- Yes
- No

H25a. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gas | { From underground pipes serving the neighborhood.
Bottled, tank, or LP | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | <input type="radio"/> | Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> |
| | | <input type="radio"/> | Wood <input type="radio"/> |
| Electricity | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Other fuel <input type="radio"/> |
| Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | No fuel used <input type="radio"/> |

b. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gas | { From underground pipes serving the neighborhood.
Bottled, tank, or LP | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | <input type="radio"/> | Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> |
| | | <input type="radio"/> | Wood <input type="radio"/> |
| Electricity | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Other fuel <input type="radio"/> |
| Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | No fuel used <input type="radio"/> |

c. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Gas | { From underground pipes serving the neighborhood.
Bottled, tank, or LP | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | <input type="radio"/> | Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> |
| | | <input type="radio"/> | Wood <input type="radio"/> |
| Electricity | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | Other fuel <input type="radio"/> |
| Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | No fuel used <input type="radio"/> |

H26. How many bedrooms do you have?

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

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

H27a. Do you have a clothes washing machine?

- Yes, automatic or semi-automatic
- Yes, wringer or separate spinner
- No

b. Do you have a clothes dryer?

- Yes, electrically heated
- Yes, gas heated
- No

c. Do you have a dishwasher (built-in or portable)?

- Yes
- No

d. Do you have a home food freezer which is separate from your refrigerator?

- Yes
- No

H28a. Do you have a television set? *Count only sets in working order.*

- Yes, one set
- Yes, two or more sets
- No

b. If "Yes"—Is any set equipped to receive UHF broadcasts, that is, channels 14 to 83?

- Yes
- No

H29. Do you have a battery-operated radio?

Count car radios, transistors, and other battery-operated sets in working order or needing only a new battery for operation.

- Yes, one or more
- No

H30. Do you (or any member of your household) own a second home or other living quarters which you occupy sometime during the year?

- Yes
- No

POPULATION INQUIRIES

A separate questionnaire (a 10"x11" booklet), containing both population and housing items, was used for each household, and completed by a respondent. For 1980, a housing unit no longer had to have complete kitchen facilities; it was sufficient that the occupants (if any) lived and ate separately from all other persons in the building and also had direct access to their quarters. They constituted one household. A household with 9 or more persons unrelated to the owner or renter, or one with 10 or more unrelated people living together, was considered as noninstitutional group quarters (and the unit was excluded from the housing inventory).

For 1980, sample questions were asked for every second household (50 percent) in places with less than 2,500 inhabitants and at every sixth household (17 percent) elsewhere. A similar pattern was followed for persons in group quarters.

Questions 2-7 were asked for everyone, while 8 through 33 were applied on a sample basis. For format, see bibliography item 6.

It was no longer required that a husband in a husband/wife household be designated as the head (item 2); the household

member used as a reference person for the relationship item could be the owner or renter, or anyone 16 years old or over.

Enumerators were no longer allowed to enter race (item 4) by observation, but were instructed to ask and mark the race with which the person most closely identified. If a single response was not possible, as in the case of a racial mixture, the mother's race was to be reported. If this was not satisfactory, the first racial group given was to be entered. In further contrast with 1970, "Brown," "Mexicano," etc., could be entered as "Other" (unless one of the listed categories was chosen). If a person was unable to select a single group in the Spanish-origin question (7), and only part two was Spanish (as in "Irish-Cuban"), the "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" circle was to be filled. If more than one origin was reported in the ancestry question (13), all answers were accepted.

A "health condition" in item 20 (disability) was defined as any physical or mental problem that had lasted or was expected to last for 6 months or more. (Pregnancy was excluded.) Item 21 (number of babies) was asked for all females 14 years and over, regardless of marital status.

The enumerator used item A to indicate whether the listed person was an inmate (I) of an institutional type of group quarters or a resident of noninstitutional (N) group quarters.

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS → Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1		PERSON in column 2		Last name
		Last name		Last name		
		First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial	First name
<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 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.</i></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>If relative of</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husl</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Son</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bro</p> <p>If not relat</p> <p><input type="radio"/> R</p> <p><input type="radio"/> P</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F</p>
<p>3. Sex Fill one circle.</p>		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> M
<p>4. Is this person —</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>		<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 →		<input type="radio"/> V

POPULATION INQUIRIES—Continued

<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>1</p> <p>1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○</p> <p>9 ○</p> <p>b. Month of birth</p> <p>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>○ Jan.—Mar.</p> <p>○ Apr.—June</p> <p>○ July—Sept.</p> <p>○ Oct.—Dec.</p> <p>c. Year of birth</p>
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p>○ Now married ○ Separated</p> <p>○ Widowed ○ Never married</p> <p>○ Divorced</p>
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p>○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p>○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano</p> <p>○ Yes, Puerto Rican ■</p> <p>○ Yes, Cuban</p> <p>○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>○ No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p>○ Yes, public school, public college</p> <p>○ Yes, private, church-related</p> <p>○ Yes, private, not church-related</p>
<p>9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p> <p>If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."</p>	<p>Highest grade attended:</p> <p>○ Nursery school ○ 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>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p>College (academic year) ■</p> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more</p> <p>○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○</p> <p>○ Never attended school — Skip question 10</p>
<p>10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?</p> <p>Fill one circle.</p>	<p>○ Now attending this grade (or year)</p> <p>○ Finished this grade (or year)</p> <p>○ Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>
<p>CENSUS USE ONLY A. ○ I ○ N ○ ○</p>	

<p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</p>	<p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p>○ Yes ○ No, only speaks English — Skip to 14</p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>-----</p> <p>(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</p>
<p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country —</p> <p>a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p>○ Yes, a naturalized citizen</p> <p>○ No, not a citizen</p> <p>■ ○ Born abroad of American parents ■</p>	<p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p>○ Very well ○ Not well</p> <p>○ Well ○ Not at all ■</p>
<p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p>○ 1975 to 1980 ○ 1965 to 1969 ○ 1950 to 1959</p> <p>○ 1970 to 1974 ○ 1960 to 1964 ○ Before 1950</p>	<p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>(For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</p>

POPULATION INQUIRIES—Continued

<p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — <i>Skip to 16</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <hr/> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — <i>Please go on with questions 17-33</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — <i>Turn to next page for next person</i></p> <hr/> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</p> <p>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <hr/> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 19</i></p> <hr/> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <hr/> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <table style="width:100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation?</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="radio"/></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <hr/> <p>20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><i>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</i> 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <hr/> <p>21. If this person has ever been married —</p> <p>a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <hr/> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</p> <hr/> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>		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"/>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>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.)</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — <i>Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Skip to 25</i></p> <hr/> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Hours <input type="text"/></p> <hr/> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</i> <i>If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <hr/> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <hr/> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Minutes <input type="text"/></p> <hr/> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Truck <input checked="" type="radio"/> Motorcycle</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — <i>Specify</i> _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
	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"/>												

POPULATION INQUIRIES—Continued

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 } *Skip to 31d*
 1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier }
 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

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. (*Annual amount — Dollars*)
 OR None

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIAN RESERVATIONS (POPULATION)

<p>Name of Person 1</p> <hr/> <p>Last name First name Middle initial</p> <hr/> <p>10. What is this person's tribe? Report tribe in which enrolled. If not enrolled, report principal tribe.</p> <p>----- (Name of tribe)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> None - SKIP to 12a</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>11. Is this person enrolled in (tribe entered in question 10) tribe?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <hr/> <p>12a. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - Continue with 12b</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> No, has not attended - SKIP to 13</p> <p>b. What kind of school or college has this person been attending? Read each category and mark one box.</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal school, tribal college</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Bureau of Indian Affairs day school</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding school</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Public school</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> Private school</p> <hr/> <p>13. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended?</p> <p>Mark one box for highest grade attended.</p> <p>If now attending school, mark grade person is in.</p> <p>If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nursery school</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 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><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>College (academic year)</p> <p>1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th or more</p> <p>13 <input type="checkbox"/> 14 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 <input type="checkbox"/> 16 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Never attended school - SKIP to 15</p> <hr/> <p>14. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Mark one box.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Now attending this grade (or year)</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Finished this grade (or year)</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)</p>	<p>15a. Did this person live in this house (or dwelling) 1 year ago (April 1, 1979)?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Born April 1979 or later - SKIP to 17</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, this house - SKIP to 16</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> No, different house - Continue with 15b</p> <hr/> <p>b. Where did this person live 1 year ago (April 1, 1979)?</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> On this reservation</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> On another reservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(a) ----- (Reservation)</p> <p>(b) ----- (County)</p> <p>(c) ----- (State)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Off reservation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(a) ----- (City, town, village, etc.)</p> <p>(b) ----- (County)</p> <p>(c) ----- (State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>16. When did this person last move onto this reservation? For persons living in Oklahoma outside the Osage Reservation, mark box 8 and do not ask this question.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1979 or 1980</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975 to 1978</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1969</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1949 or earlier</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Always lived on this reservation</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Now living in Oklahoma outside the Osage Reservation</p> <hr/> <p>17. Since March 1, 1980, did this person see and/or receive medical or dental services from any of the following? Mark one box for each category.</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Doctor (includes specialists)</td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Dentist</td> <td>3 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Nurse</td> <td>5 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>6 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Pharmacist</td> <td>7 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>8 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Community Health Representative (CHR)</td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Midwife</td> <td>3 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. Physician Assistant or Medic</td> <td>5 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>6 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>h. Community Health Aide</td> <td>7 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>8 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i. Other</td> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	a. Doctor (includes specialists)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	b. Dentist	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	c. Nurse	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	d. Pharmacist	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	e. Community Health Representative (CHR)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	f. Midwife	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	g. Physician Assistant or Medic	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	h. Community Health Aide	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	i. Other	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>18a. During the last 12 months, where did this person usually seek health care? Read each category and mark one box for the source used most often.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Indian Health Service (IHS) clinic, health center or hospital</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal clinic or hospital</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Private physician or dentist</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Government (Federal, State, county, or city) clinic or hospital</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not seek health care - SKIP to 20</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} Continue with 18b</p> <hr/> <p>b. During the last 12 months, how long did it usually take this person to get one way from home to the place (marked in 18a) where health care was received?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 30 minutes</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 minutes to less than 1 hour</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 hour to less than 2 hours</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 or more hours</p> <hr/> <p>19. During the last 12 months, how was this person's health care paid for? Read each category and mark one box for the one used most often.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Received from Indian Health Service or tribe at no cost</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Medicare</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> Received from other governmental source at no cost</p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> Received from private source at no cost</p> <p>6 <input type="checkbox"/> Private health insurance (For example: Aetna, Blue Cross, Health Maintenance Organization, Kaiser or other health plan)</p> <p>7 <input type="checkbox"/> Paid for by person or other member of family</p> <p>8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <hr/> <p>20. When was this person born?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Born before April 1965 - Please go on with questions 21 through 29</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Born April 1965 or later - Turn to next page for next person</p>
	Yes	No																														
a. Doctor (includes specialists)	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>																														
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SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIAN RESERVATIONS (POPULATION)—Continued

21a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

1 Yes — SKIP to 21c

2 No — Continue with 21b

b. In 1979, did this person raise crops and/or livestock, or spend any time making things to sell or trade such as rugs, pottery, or jewelry?

3 Yes — Continue with 21c

4 No — SKIP to 23

c. Did this person earn any cash income from this work in 1979?

5 Yes

6 No

d. How many weeks did this person work in 1979? Include work at a paid job or business as well as time spent raising crops and/or livestock or making things to sell or trade.

1 1 to 13 weeks

2 14 to 26 weeks

3 27 to 39 weeks

4 40 to 49 weeks

5 50 to 52 weeks — SKIP to 24

} Continue with 22

22. What was the main reason this person worked fewer than 50 weeks in 1979? Read each category and mark one box.

1 Personal reasons (For example: family or home responsibilities, including pregnancy; school; health; retirement or old age)

2 Seasonal job completed

3 Slack work or business conditions

4 Temporary nonseasonal job completed

5 Unsatisfactory work arrangements (hours, pay, etc.)

6 Could not find work

7 Bad weather conditions

8 Did not want work

9 Other

23. Of the weeks not worked in 1979, how many weeks was this person actively looking for work or on layoff from a job?

1 None

2 1 to 4 weeks

3 5 to 10 weeks

4 11 to 14 weeks

5 15 to 26 weeks

6 27 to 39 weeks

7 40 or more weeks

24. When did this person last work, even for a few days, at a job, business, farm, raising crops and/or livestock, or making things to sell or trade?

1 Now working

2 1980

3 1979

4 1978

5 1975 to 1977

6 1974 or earlier

7 Never worked

} Continue with 25

} SKIP to 28

25-27. 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.

25a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 28.

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

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

(For example: High school, tribal planning office, hospital, building construction, rug weaving, sheep ranch)

c. Where was this business or industry located?

1 On reservation

2 Off reservation

26. What kind of work or craft was this person doing?

(For example: High school English teacher, typist, practical nurse, carpenter, rug weaver, sheepherder)

27. Was this person — Read each category and mark one box.

1 A tribal government employee

2 A tribal or Indian-owned business employee

3 A Bureau of Indian Affairs or Indian Health Service employee

4 An other Federal government agency employee

5 A State or local government employee

6 An employee of private company, business or individual

7 Self-employed in own business, professional practice or farm

8 Working without pay in family business or farm

28. In 1979, did this person receive benefits from any of these programs? Mark one box for each category.

	Yes	No
a. Medicaid or Medicare	1	2
b. Food stamps	3	4
c. Federal Housing Assistance	5	6
d. Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	7	8
e. Social Security (green-colored check)	9	10
f. Supplemental Security-U.S. Government (gold-colored check)	11	12
g. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)	13	14
h. Bureau of Indian Affairs general assistance	15	16
i. Other assistance or welfare payments	17	18

29. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Print the dollar amount in the space provided. If total income was a loss, mark the "Loss" box and enter dollar amount. If total amount is zero, mark the "None" box. If exact amount is not known, give best estimate.

Include any income from (before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items):

- Wages or salaries
- Own farm or nonfarm business, partnership or professional practice (net after expenses)
- Interest, dividends, or net rental income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare
- Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other money income received regularly

Exclude lump-sum amounts such as gains from the sale of property.

\$ _____ .00
(Dollars only)

x Loss

OR

o None

HOUSING INQUIRIES

Housing questions H1-H3 (screening items) and H4 through H12 were asked at all occupied housing units (see p. 81 for definition and sampling rates); H13-H33 were the sample items. B, C, and D were completed by the enumerator, as were the other questions marked with a double underscore (required for vacant units).

Vacant mobile homes (H4 and H13) were enumerated provided they were located where they were intended for occupancy—not on a sales lot. If rooms had been added to a trailer, however, it was considered a one-family detached house.

B. Type of unit or quarters <u>Occupied</u> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation <u>Vacant</u> <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere <u>Group quarters</u> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Continuation	For vacant units C1. Is this unit for — <input type="radio"/> Year round use <input type="radio"/> Seasonal/Mig. — <i>Skip C2, C3, and D.</i>	D. Months vacant <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 month. <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 months <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 months <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 months <input type="radio"/> 1 year up to 2 years <input type="radio"/> 2 or more years
	C2. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Held for occasional use <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C3. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	

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? <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.</i> <input type="radio"/> No	H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium? <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, a condominium
H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital? <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.</i> <input type="radio"/> No	H10. If this is a one-family house — a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed? <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>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.</i> <input type="radio"/> 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? <i>Do not answer this question if this is —</i> <input checked="" type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> A house on 10 or more acres <input type="radio"/> A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property
H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address? <input type="radio"/> One <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> 2 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 3 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 4 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 5 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 6 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 7 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 8 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 9 apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> 10 or more apartments or living quarters <input type="radio"/> This is a mobile home or trailer	<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$17,499 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$17,500 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$22,499 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$22,500 to \$24,999 <input checked="" type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$27,499 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$27,500 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 or more
H5. Do you enter your living quarters — <input type="radio"/> Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall? <input type="radio"/> Through someone else's living quarters?	H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters — What is the monthly rent? <i>If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.</i>
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? <input type="radio"/> Yes, for this household only <input type="radio"/> Yes, but also used by another household <input type="radio"/> No, have some but not all plumbing facilities <input type="radio"/> No plumbing facilities in living quarters	<input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 <input type="radio"/> \$160 to \$169 <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$59 <input type="radio"/> \$170 to \$179 <input type="radio"/> \$60 to \$69 <input type="radio"/> \$180 to \$189 <input type="radio"/> \$70 to \$79 <input type="radio"/> \$190 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$89 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$90 to \$99 <input checked="" type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$109 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$110 to \$119 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$120 to \$129 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$130 to \$139 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$140 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$159 <input type="radio"/> \$500 or more
H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters? <i>Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.</i> <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms	
H8. Are your living quarters — <input type="radio"/> Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?	

HOUSING INQUIRIES—Continued

<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 checked="" type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. </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. </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input checked="" 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. </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input checked="" type="radio"/> No fuel used </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. </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input checked="" type="radio"/> No fuel used </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 — <i>Skip to H15</i> <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories </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>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>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i></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>H15a. Is this building —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — <i>Skip to H16</i> <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"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more </p>	<p>H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? <i>Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No </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"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </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>H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No </p>
<p>H16. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system (<i>city water department, etc.</i>) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (<i>a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.</i>)? </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 type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input checked="" type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles </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"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks </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>H18. About when was this building originally built? <i>Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier </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"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here </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 (<i>permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard</i>) </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters <i>with</i> flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters <i>without</i> flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (<i>not portable</i>) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment </p>	<p>H21b. 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. </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input checked="" type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>

HOUSING INQUIRIES—Continued

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

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIAN RESERVATIONS

The enumerator asked these questions at every housing unit with at least one American Indian resident, except for housing units enumerated on a sample questionnaire.

<p>1a. Is there piped water in this building?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, piped water in this building — SKIP to 1c 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No piped water in this building — Continue with 1b</p> <p>b. Is the source of water within 100 yards of this building?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, within 100 yards 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No, more than 100 yards away</p> <p>c. What is the source of water? Mark one box for the main source.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> A public system, private company, tribal or community system 2 <input type="checkbox"/> An individual drilled well 3 <input type="checkbox"/> An individual dug well 4 <input type="checkbox"/> A private cistern 5 <input type="checkbox"/> A creek, spring, river, lake, or pond 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other source — Specify _____</p>	<p>4. 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>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1979 or 1980 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 1960 to 1969 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 1940 to 1949 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975 to 1978 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 1950 to 1959 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1939 or earlier 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p>5a. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and refrigerator.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to 6a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Continue with 5b</p> <p>b. Do you have a refrigerator?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>6a. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — SKIP to 7a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — Continue with 6b</p> <p>b. Is the nearest available telephone within 1/4 mile of your living quarters?</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, within 1/4 mile 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No, more than 1/4 mile away</p> <p>7a. Do you have electric lighting in your living quarters?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes — Continue with 7b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No — SKIP to 8</p> <p>b. What is the source of this electricity? Read each category and mark one box for the main source of electricity.</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Public or private utility company 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Your own generator 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Rural electric cooperative 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Bureau of Indian Affairs electric system 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Tribal system</p>
<p>2. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, connected to public sewer 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool 3 <input type="checkbox"/> No, chemical toilet used 4 <input type="checkbox"/> No, outhouse or privy used 5 <input type="checkbox"/> No, other means used — Specify _____</p>	<p>8. What is the main type of material used for the floors of your living quarters? Read each category and mark one box.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Wood 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Earth, gravel, sand 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt, linoleum, or vinyl tiles 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Stone, concrete, brick, clay, or ceramic tile 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Metal</p>
<p>3. How are your living quarters heated? Mark one box for the kind of heat used the most.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Steam or hot water system 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here.) 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Electric heat pump 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind 9 <input type="checkbox"/> No heating equipment</p>	<p>9. What is the main type of material used for the outside walls of your living quarters? Read each category and mark one box.</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Siding or shingles (wood or aluminum) 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Mud, adobe, or sod 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Brick, concrete block, stone, or stucco 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Metal 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Logs 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other — Specify <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt siding or tar paper 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Cloth or tent</p>

INTRODUCTION

As in 1970 and 1980, the household questionnaire contained both population and housing items. The four-page "short form" questionnaire for 1990, which contained the inquiries (sometimes referred to as the 100-percent or "complete-count" questions) asked for all households and housing units, was 28"x10-1/2", folded to 5-1/8"x10-1/2". The 20-page "long form" or sample questionnaire, which included sample items as well as the "short form" questions, was 10-1/8"x10-1/2", folded to 5-1/8" (an off-fold) x10-1/2". Each questionnaire contained one set of housing questions for the housing unit and a set of population questions for each of seven persons. If there were more than seven occupants, an enumerator was to collect the data on those not reported.

For 1990, over half of the households were sampled on a 1-in-6 basis. In large tracts and block-numbering areas, generally those with more than 2,000 housing units, the sample rate was 1-in-8. Governmental units (incorporated places, counties, and functioning minor civil divisions that provide a wide array of governmental services) with populations of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at a rate of 1-in-2.

POPULATION INQUIRIES

For 1990, some of the differences from 1980 in the population items were as follows: Among the seven 100-percent questions asked for all persons, stepchildren were distinguished from natural-born or adopted children and the category "grandchild" was added (item 2, relationship). Among the 26 possible sample items, the education question (12) asked for the highest grade completed (below college) or degree earned, rather than the highest grade attended and whether completed. The question on military service (17) asked for the total number of years of active duty. (Persons on active duty in the Armed Forces were asked for the first time to identify the branch of service [28] and occupation [29].) The question asking for "weeks looking for work in the previous year" (31d in 1980) was dropped. The income question (32) requested separate data on pension receipts.

POPULATION INQUIRIES—Continued

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

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

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

The back page of the questionnaire included this request:

PRINT here the name of a household member who filled the form, the date the form was completed, and the telephone number at which a person in this household can be called.

Name		Date	
Telephone number →	Area code	Number	<input type="radio"/> Day <input type="radio"/> Night

POPULATION INQUIRIES—Continued

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2		Last name																																																																																																																																																																						
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																							
<p>Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>																																																																																																																																																																											
<p>2. Do not ask for Person 1. How is . . . related to (Person 1)? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister <input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother <input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild <input type="checkbox"/> Other relative</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner <input type="checkbox"/> Housemate/roommate <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE</p>																																																																																																																																																																							
<p>3. Is . . . male or female? Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>4. What is . . . 's race? For example, White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut or an Asian or Pacific Islander group such as Chinese, Filipino, Hawaiian, Korean, Vietnamese, Japanese, Asian Indian, Samoan, Guamanian, and so on. Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If response is "American Indian," ask — What is the name of . . . 's enrolled or principal tribe? If response is an "Other API" group such as Cambodian, Tongan, Laotian, Hmong, Thai, Pakistani, and so on, fill the "Other API" circle and print the name of the group. If response is "Other race," ask — Which group does . . . consider (himself/herself) to be?</p>	<p>White Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) Eskimo Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) Chinese Japanese Filipino Asian Indian Hawaiian Samoan Korean Guamanian Vietnamese Other API Other race (Print race)</p>		<p>White Black or Negro Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) Eskimo Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) Chinese Japanese Filipino Asian Indian Hawaiian Samoan Korean Guamanian Vietnamese Other API Other race (Print race)</p>																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>5. AGE AND YEAR OF BIRTH</p> <p>a. How old is . . . ? (Age should be as of April 1, 1990.) If unknown, say — Please give me your best estimate. Print the age in the boxes, then fill the matching circle under each box.</p> <p>b. In what year was . . . born? Print the year of birth in the boxes, then fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	9	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	9	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
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<p>6. Is . . . now married, widowed, divorced, separated, or has . . . never been married? Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>7. Is . . . of Spanish/Hispanic origin? For example: Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Spaniard, or from the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America. If "Yes," ask — Which Spanish/Hispanic group is . . . ? Fill the appropriate circle and if "Other Spanish/Hispanic," print one group.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinian, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)</p>																																																																																																																																																																								

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

Car, truck, or van Motorcycle
 Bus or trolley bus Bicycle
 Streetcar or trolley car Walked
 Subway or elevated Worked at home
 Railroad Skip to 28
 Ferryboat Other method
 Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

Drove alone 5 people
 2 people 6 people
 3 people 7 to 9 people
 4 people 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — 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 if one had been offered?

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?

1990 1980 to 1984
 1989 1979 or earlier
 1988 Never worked
 1985 to 1987

Go to 28 if 1990, 1989, or 1988 is marked. Skip to 32 if 1980 to 1984, 1979 or earlier, or Never worked is marked.

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 his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, 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, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

Manufacturing Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
 Wholesale trade
 Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake baker)

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

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- State GOVERNMENT employee
- Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes
 No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes
 No \$ _____ .00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

Yes
 No \$ _____ .00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes
 No \$ _____ .00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes
 No \$ _____ .00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes
 No \$ _____ .00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

Yes
 No \$ _____ .00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

Yes
 No \$ _____ .00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes
 No \$ _____ .00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

None OR \$ _____ .00
 Annual amount — Dollars

HOUSING INQUIRIES

The 1990 housing census inquiries differed from those for 1980 mainly in the following ways. Several questions related to building conditions were dropped (number of dwelling units at a single address, shared entrance, number of bathrooms, air conditioning, heating, water-heating and cooking fuels, number of stories, and presence of an elevator) and the question on complete plumbing facilities was moved from the 100-percent (complete-count) portion of the questionnaire to the sample. In the seven 100-percent items for 1990, top dollar categories for home values and rent (H6 and H7) were raised and H7 had

meals added as a rent component. Among the 19 sample items, solar energy was added to the list of heating fuels (H14). Flood insurance, home-equity loans, condominium fees, and mobile-home fees were covered in the series of questions on shelter costs.

Items H1a-b were screening questions designed to make certain that every person in an occupied unit was enumerated.

Double underscores under certain question numbers indicate that the information was to be obtained for vacant housing units.

<p>H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed -- for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>-----</p> <p>b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed -- for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>-----</p>	<p><i>If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE --</i></p> <p>H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>																																			
<p>H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other</p>	<p>b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><i>Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment --</i></p> <p>H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999	<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999	<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999	<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999	<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999	<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999	<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999	<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999	<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999	<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999	<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999	<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999	<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more									
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<p>H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bedrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> 1 room</td><td><input type="radio"/> 4 rooms</td><td><input type="radio"/> 7 rooms</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> 2 rooms</td><td><input type="radio"/> 5 rooms</td><td><input type="radio"/> 8 rooms</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> 3 rooms</td><td><input type="radio"/> 6 rooms</td><td><input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/> 1 room	<input type="radio"/> 4 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 7 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 2 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 5 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 8 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 3 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 6 rooms	<input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms	<p><i>Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment --</i></p> <p>H7a. What is the monthly rent?</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$80</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374</td><td><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more</td></tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399	<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424	<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449	<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474	<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499	<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524	<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549	<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599	<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649	<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699	<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749	<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999	<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more
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<p>H4. Is this house or apartment --</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?</p>	<p>b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>																																			

HOUSING INQUIRIES—Continued

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier</p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</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 type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used</p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used</p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms</p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?</p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used</p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H16. 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>c. Water</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge</p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ _____ .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used</p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and 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"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more</p>	

HOUSING INQUIRIES—Continued

<p>INSTRUCTION: Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.</p>	<p>H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt <input type="radio"/> Yes, contract to purchase <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to H24a </p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} Go to H23b</p>	<p>H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to H25 </p>
<p>H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> \$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None </p>	<p>b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No regular payment required — Skip to H24a </p>	<p>b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No regular payment required </p>
<p>H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> \$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars </p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None </p>	<p>c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, taxes included in payment <input type="radio"/> No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —</i></p> <p>H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> \$ _____ .00 Monthly amount — Dollars </p>
<p>H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> \$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars </p>	<p>d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, insurance included in payment <input type="radio"/> No, insurance paid separately or no insurance </p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —</i></p> <p>H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px dashed black;" type="text"/> \$ _____ .00 Yearly amount — Dollars </p>



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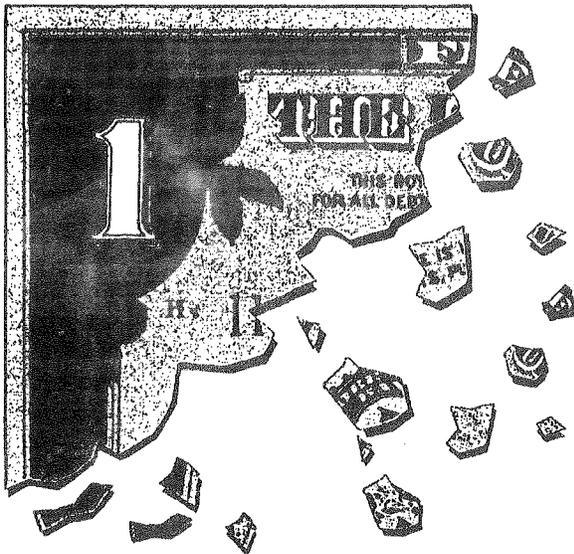
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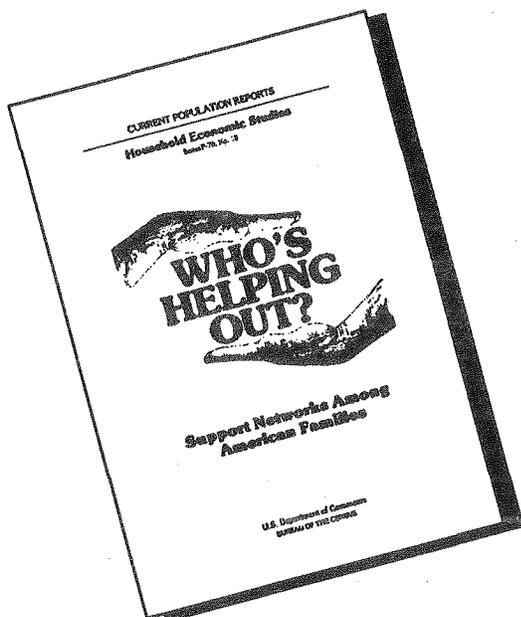
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